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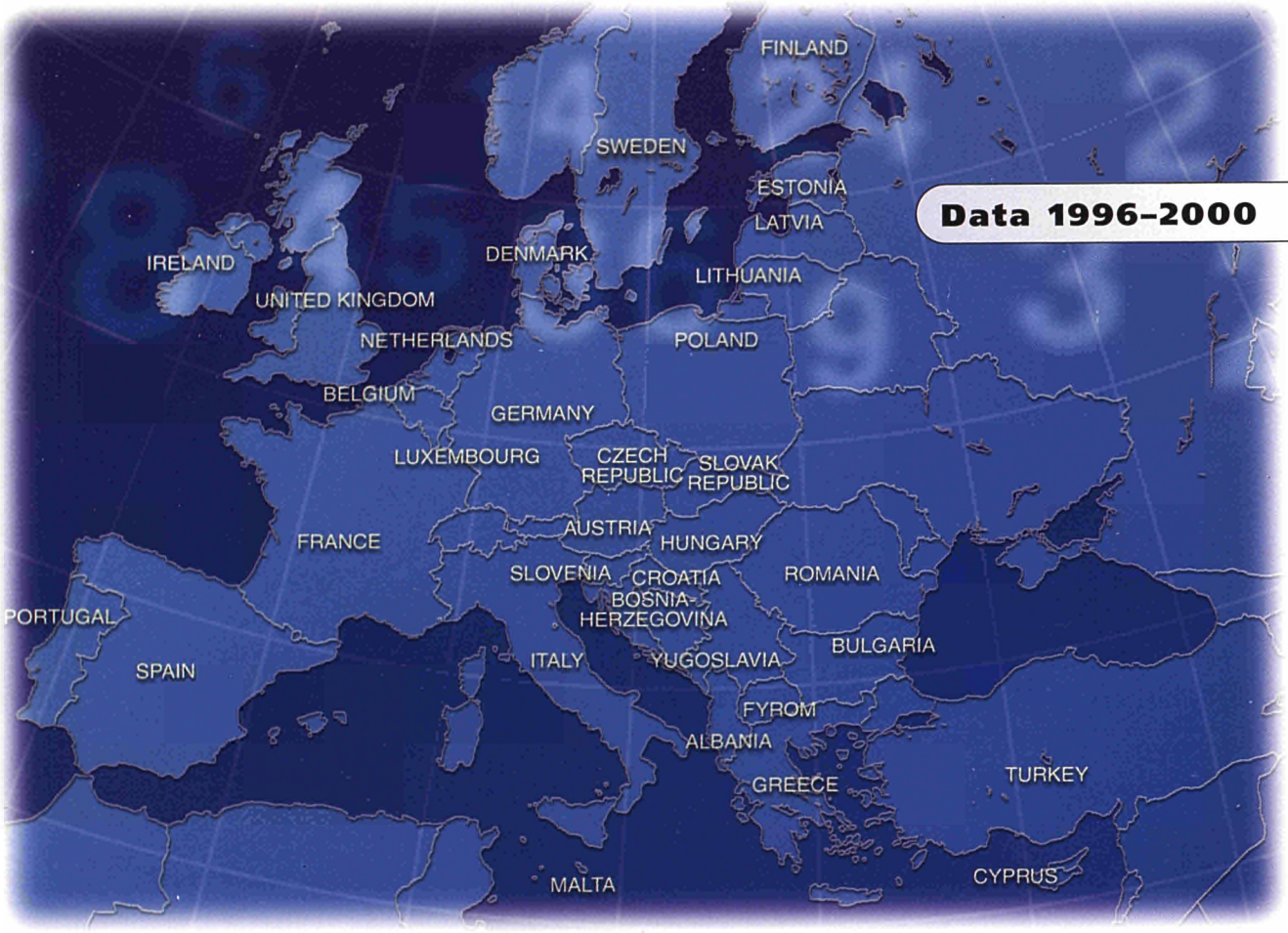
PANORAMA OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

YEARBOOK 2002

Statistical yearbook on candidate and south-east European countries



Data 1996–2000

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COMING ALONG THE PATH

Enlargement — in other words, the unification of our continent — has been one of the top priorities for this Commission since its very beginnings.

Over the last year, Member States, candidate countries and the Commission have made major efforts to bring about tangible progress on the road towards accession. For most candidate countries more than two thirds of the negotiating chapters are now provisionally closed, and following the Laeken Summit of December 2001 the successful conclusion of the negotiations has become a realistic perspective. At the same time the European Union continues to assume a leading role in promoting security, political stability and economic development in south-east Europe.

Comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date information on our partner countries is obviously an essential prerequisite for the steering and monitoring of such complex processes. Therefore I am very grateful that Eurostat is continuing this yearbook and has further extended its data coverage.

Two entirely new chapters were added to the publication, and missing historical data could be completed. The fact that data on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia now appears as well in the special chapter on south-east European countries is yet another visible sign of this country's return into the family of European nations.

Pedro Solbes Mira

Commissioner responsible for
economic and monetary affairs

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. At the same time the European Union assumed a leading political role in south-east Europe.

In order to satisfy the increasing demand for data on candidate and south-east European countries, which follows from these political developments, the coverage of this yearbook has been extended further. There are two new chapters, one on research and development and one on regional statistics. For the sake of clarity, the presentation of regional indicators has been divided into two parts, one for those candidate countries, for which the first level of regional units corresponds to the EU's NUTS 2 level, and one for those, where these units correspond to NUTS 3. In addition, missing historical data could be completed for a number of indicators. The special chapter on south-east European countries, which was introduced with the previous edition, now contains also data from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

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 Nikolaus Wurm, Head of Eurostat Unit A 5 'Technical cooperation with Phare and Tacis countries'. Project management and coordination were ensured by Andreas Krüger of Eurostat A 5.

Most of the data were supplied by Eurostat production units. The remaining data collection took place under the responsibility of Bastien Larue and Ruth Springham, and Celine Lagrost was in charge of the desktop publishing (all of them of Eurogramme Luxembourg). The project team would like to thank Maive Toming of the Statistical Office of Estonia for the valuable assistance she provided during and after the time of her secondment to Eurostat.

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

CONTENTS

User 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 1996 to 2000. 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 March 2002.

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, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, the availability of data at 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 FRY 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
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HU	Hungary
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia
TR	Turkey

South-east European countries

AL	Albania
HR	Croatia
MK	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
YU	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY)

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 247.

Chapter 1

DEMOGRAPHY

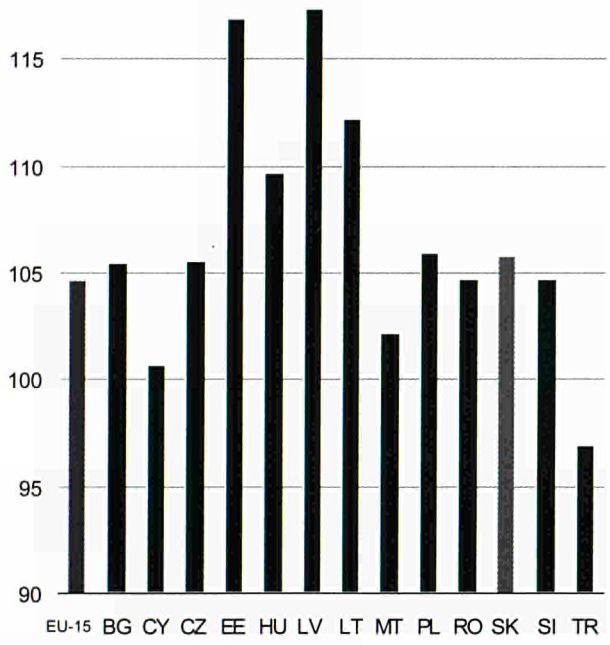
POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

1.1. Total population on 1 January

In 1 000	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	8 340.9	8 283.2	8 230.4	8 190.9	8 149.5
CY	741.0	746.1	751.5	754.8	759.3 P
CZ	10 309.1	10 299.1	10 289.6	10 278.1	10 266.5
EE	1 462.1	1 453.8	1 445.6	1 371.8 *	1 366.7 P
HU	10 174.4	10 135.4	10 091.8	10 043.2	10 005.3 *
LV	2 479.9	2 458.4	2 439.4	2 379.9 P	2 366.1 P
LT	3 707.2	3 704.0	3 700.8	3 698.5	3 692.6 *
MT	374.0	376.5	386.4	388.8	391.4
PL	38 639.3	38 660.0	38 667.0	38 653.6	38 644.2
RO	22 581.9	22 526.1	22 488.6	22 455.5	22 430.5
SK	5 378.9	5 387.7	5 393.4	5 398.7	5 402.5
SI	1 987.0	1 984.9	1 978.3	1 987.8	1 990.1
TR (1)	61 992.0	62 923.0	63 864.0	64 815.0	65 784.0

(1) Population projections.

Fig. 1.a. Number of women per 100 men on 1 January 2001



EU-15: Estimated data, for year 2000.
CY and HU: 2000.
EE and LV: Provisional data.
LT: Estimated data.

1.2. Number of women and men on 1 January

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Women in 1 000					
BG	4 263.4	4 238.2	4 216.3	4 199.7	4 182.0
CY	371.5	374.1	376.9	378.5	:
CZ	5 297.1	5 290.4	5 284.2	5 277.0	5 269.8
EE	781.4	777.2	772.9	739.2 *	736.3 P
HU	5 311.2	5 293.5	5 274.2	5 251.4	:
LV	1 331.7	1 319.9	1 309.4	1 284.5 P	1 277.7 P
LT	1 958.2	1 956.9	1 955.4	1 954.6	1 951.9 *
MT	188.6	189.8	195.3	196.3	197.7
PL	19 842.6	19 858.8	:	19 870.1	19 871.2
RO	11 518.9	11 499.0	11 487.4	11 475.4	11 467.1
SK	2 760.5	2 765.6	2 769.7	2 773.5	2 776.5
SI	1 018.4	1 016.8	1 015.1	1 016.9	1 017.4
TR (1)	30 450.0	30 921.0	31 397.0	31 878.0	32 369.0
Men in 1 000					
BG	4 077.5	4 045.0	4 014.1	3 991.2	3 967.4
CY	369.5	372.0	374.6	376.3	:
CZ	5 012.1	5 008.7	5 005.4	5 001.1	4 996.7
EE	680.7	676.6	672.7	632.6 *	630.4 P
HU	4 863.3	4 841.9	4 817.6	4 791.8	:
LV	1 148.2	1 138.5	1 130.0	1 095.4 P	1 089.4 P
LT	1 749.0	1 747.1	1 745.4	1 743.9	1 740.8 *
MT	185.3	186.7	191.1	192.4	193.7
PL	18 796.7	18 801.2	:	18 783.4	18 773.0
RO	11 063.0	11 027.1	11 001.2	10 980.0	10 963.4
SK	2 618.4	2 622.0	2 623.7	2 625.1	2 626.1
SI	968.6	968.2	963.2	970.8	972.7
TR (1)	31 542.0	32 002.0	32 467.0	32 938.0	33 416.0

(1) Population projections.

1.3. Proportion of population by age groups

In % of total population	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Bulgaria					Cyprus				
0–14 years	17.5	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.9	24.9	24.6	24.2	23.8	23.2
15–24 years	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.9
25–44 years	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.7	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.0
45–64 years	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.2	21.6
65 years and more	15.3	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3
80 years and more	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Czech Republic					Estonia				
0–14 years	18.1	17.6	17.2	16.8	16.6	20.0	19.5	18.9	18.3	18.3
15–24 years	16.6	16.4	16.2	15.7	15.5	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.4
25–44 years	27.7	27.6	27.7	28.0	28.2	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	27.7
45–64 years	24.3	24.7	25.2	25.7	26.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.6
65 years and more	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.6	14.0	14.2	14.4	15.0
80 years and more	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Hungary					Latvia				
0–14 years	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.2	17.1	20.1	19.6	18.9	18.2	17.8
15–24 years	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.0	13.4	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3
25–44 years	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.7	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.1	28.3
45–64 years	24.1	24.4	24.7	25.2	25.5	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.6
65 years and more	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.6	15.0
80 years and more	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
	Lithuania					Malta				
0–14 years	21.4	21.0	20.6	20.1	19.8	22.1	21.7	20.8	20.4	20.0
15–24 years	14.5	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.2	15.1
25–44 years	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.5	28.4	28.1	27.6	27.5	27.4
45–64 years	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	23.3	23.7	24.4	24.9	25.3
65 years and more	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	11.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.3
80 years and more	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
	Poland [1]					Romania				
0–14 years	22.2	21.5	20.7	19.9	19.2	19.9	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.5
15–24 years	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.4	16.2
25–44 years	29.5	29.2	28.9	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.9	29.0
45–64 years	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.6	23.1	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.9	23.0
65 years and more	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.2
80 years and more	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7

[1] As of 30 June.

In % of total population	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Slovakia					Slovenia				
0–14 years	22.0	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.8	17.8	17.2	16.8	16.4	16.1
15–24 years	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7
25–44 years	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.6	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.6	30.6
45–64 years	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.1	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.6	24.8
65 years and more	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.9
80 years and more	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
	Turkey [1]									
0–14 years	31.9	31.3	30.7	30.2	29.7					
15–24 years	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.1					
25–44 years	28.5	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.4					
45–64 years	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1					
65 years and more	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6					
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:					

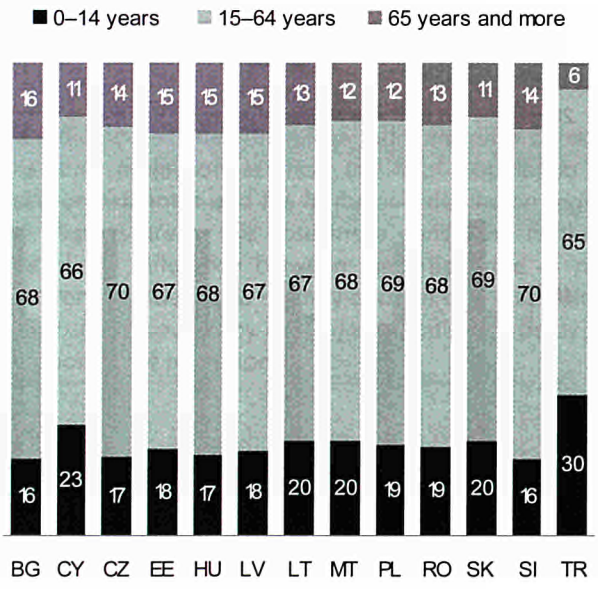
[1] Population projections.

1.4. Population: yearly average

In 1 000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	8 362.8	8 312.1	8 256.8	8 210.6	8 170.2
CY [1]	738.4	743.5	748.8	753.2	757.0
CZ	10 315.4	10 303.6	10 294.9	10 283.9	10 272.3
EE	1 469.2	1 458.0	1 449.7	1 442.4	1 369.3 *
HU	10 193.4	10 154.9	10 113.6	10 067.5	10 024.3
LV	2 490.8	2 469.1	2 448.9	2 409.7 P	2 373.0 P
LT	3 709.5	3 705.6	3 702.4	3 699.7	3 695.6
MT	372.6	375.2	377.5	387.6	390.1
PL	38 618.0	38 649.9	38 666.1	38 660.3	38 648.9
RO	22 619.0	22 545.9	22 507.3	22 472.0	22 443.0
SK	5 373.8	5 383.2	5 390.9	5 396.0	5 400.6
SI	1 991.2	1 986.8	1 982.6	1 983.0	1 988.9
TR [2]	61 528.0	62 455.0	63 391.0	64 337.0	65 293.0

[1] Mid-year population.
[2] Mid-year population projections.

Fig. 1.b. Age group in % of total population, 2000



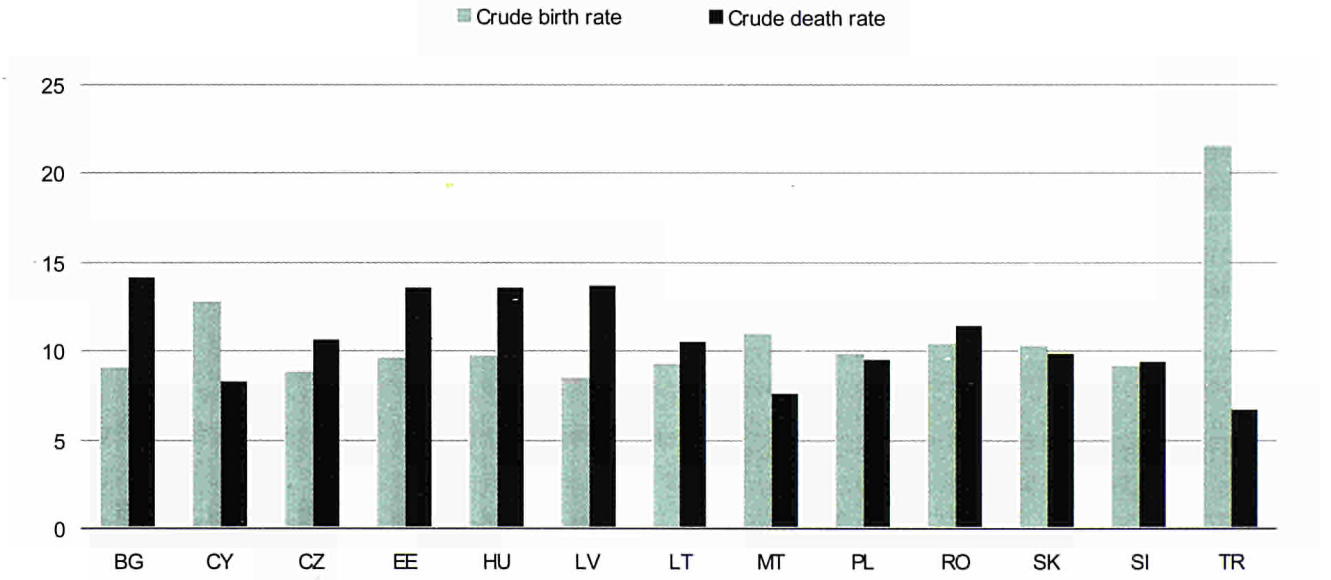
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

1.5. Crude birth and death rates

	Crude birth rate Per 1 000 of population					Crude death rate Per 1 000 of population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	8.6	7.7	7.9	8.8	9.0	14.0	14.7	14.3	13.6	14.1
CY	14.9	16.1	13.6	12.8	12.7 P	7.7	9.0	7.3	7.6	8.2 P
CZ	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7 P	8.8	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.6
EE	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.6 P	12.9	12.7	13.4	12.8 P	13.5 P
HU	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.7 *	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.2	13.5 *
LV	7.9	7.6	7.5	8.0 P	8.5 P	13.8	13.6	14.0	13.5 P	13.6 P
LT	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.2 *	11.6	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.5 *
MT	13.3	12.9	12.2	11.1	10.9	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.0	7.6
PL	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.5
RO	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.4
SK	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.8
SI	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3 P
TR (1)	21.9	21.8	21.7	21.6	21.5	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7

(1) Population projections.

Fig. 1.c. Birth and death rates per 1 000 of population, 2000



POPULATION INCREASE

1.6. Crude rate of natural increase

	Per 1 000 of population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	- 5.4	- 6.9	- 6.4	- 4.8	- 5.1
CY	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.2	4.5 P
CZ	- 2.2	- 2.1	- 1.8	- 2.0	- 1.8
EE	- 3.9	- 4.1	- 5.0	- 4.1 P	- 3.9 P
HU	- 3.7	- 3.8	- 4.3	- 4.8	- 3.8 *
LV	- 5.8	- 6.0	- 6.4	- 5.5 P	- 5.0 P
LT	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.3 *
MT	5.8	5.2	4.2	3.1	3.3
PL	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3
RO	- 2.4	- 1.9	- 1.4	- 1.4	- 0.9
SK	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4
SI	0.1	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.2 P
TR (1)	15.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.8

(1) Population projections.

1.7. Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)

	Per 1 000 of population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CY	- 0.3	0.7	0.9	- 0.8	1.5 P
CZ	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6
EE	- 5.7	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 0.4 P	0.2 P
HU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 *
LV	- 2.9	- 2.7	- 1.3	- 0.7 P	- 0.8 P
LT	- 0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	- 0.3 *
MT	1.6	1.6	1.1	3.1	3.5
PL	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
RO	- 0.9	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
SK	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
SI	- 1.7	- 0.7	- 2.7	5.4	1.4 P
TR	:	:	:	:	:

1.8. Crude rate of increase

	Per 1 000 of population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	- 5.2	- 6.9	- 6.4	- 4.8	- 5.1
CY	6.9	7.8	7.2	4.4	5.9 P
CZ	- 1.2	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 1.1
EE	- 9.6	- 5.7	- 5.7	- 4.5 P	- 3.7 P
HU	- 3.7	- 3.8	- 4.3	- 4.8	- 3.8 *
LV	- 8.7	- 8.7	- 7.8	- 6.2 P	- 5.8 P
LT	- 1.3	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 0.6	- 1.6 *
MT	7.5	6.8	5.3	6.2	6.8
PL	0.8	0.5	0.2	- 0.3	- 0.2
RO	- 3.3	- 2.5	- 1.7	- 1.5	- 1.1
SK	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.6
SI	- 1.6	- 1.0	- 3.3	4.8	1.2 P
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 a country and the one calculated by Eurostat is caused by an under-reporting or delay in the reporting of migration.

1

FERTILITY

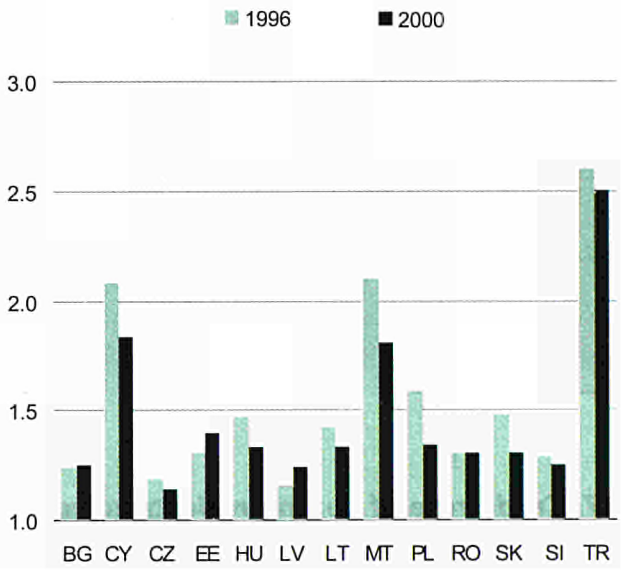
The total fertility rate of a certain calendar year is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience during her childbearing years the age-specific fertility rates. The average age of all mothers giving birth is based on age-specific fertility rates.

1.9. Total fertility rate

	Children per woman				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1.24	1.09	1.11	1.23	1.25 *
CY	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.83 *
CZ	1.18	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.14
EE	1.30	1.24	1.21	1.24	1.39 P
HU	1.46	1.38	1.33	1.29	1.33
LV	1.16	1.11	1.09	1.15 P	1.24 P
LT	1.42	1.39	1.36	1.35 P	1.33 *
MT	2.10	1.95	1.82	1.81	1.80
PL	1.58	1.51	1.43	1.37	1.34
RO	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30
SK	1.47	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.30
SI	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.25 P
TR (1)	2.59	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.50

(1) Population projections.

Fig. 1.d. Number of children per woman



1.10. Mean age of women at birth of first child

	In years				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.5
CY	25.6	25.8	25.7	25.8	26.1
CZ	23.7	24.0	24.4	24.6	24.9
EE	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0
HU	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.7	25.0
LV	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.9
LT	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	23.6	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.2
RO	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.7
SK	22.4	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.9
SI	25.2	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.5
TR (1)	21.1	21.2	21.3	:	:

(1) Median age at first birth.

1.11. Mean age of women at childbearing age

	In years				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	24.4	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.9
CY	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.7
CZ	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.2
EE	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.6	27.0
HU	26.5	26.7	26.9	26.7	27.0
LV	25.7	26.1	26.3	26.4	26.8
LT	25.8	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.7
MT	29.8	28.7	:	:	:
PL	26.9	26.9	26.6	26.9	26.9
RO	25.2	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.5
SK	25.5	25.7	25.8	26.0	26.2
SI	27.3	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.2
TR (1)	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.7

(1) Population projections.

eurostat

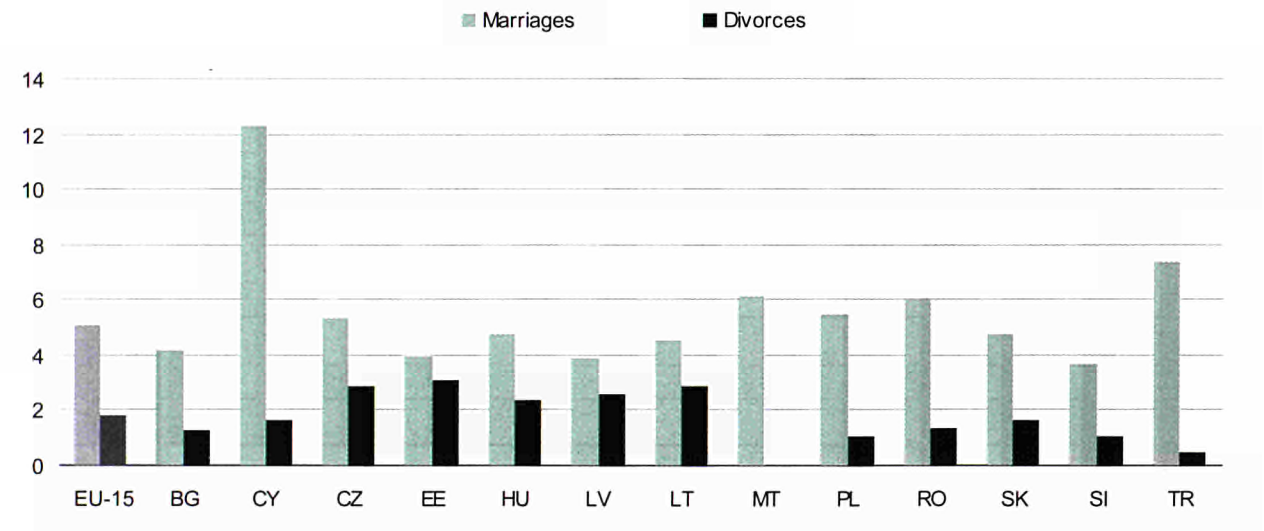
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

1.12. Crude marriage and divorce rates

	Crude marriage rate Per 1 000 of population					Crude divorce rate Per 1 000 of population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2 P	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
CY	8.5	11.8	11.0	12.7	12.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.7
CZ	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9
EE	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.1
HU	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
LV	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9 P	3.9 P	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5 P	2.6 P
LT	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9
MT (1)	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2 P	.	.	.	.	.
PL	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
RO	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4
SK	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
SI	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7 P	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
TR	7.9	8.3	7.7	7.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

(1) Divorce is illegal in Malta.

Fig. 1.e. Marriage and divorce rates per 1 000 of population, 2000



EU-15: divorces 1997, marriages 1999.
TR: 1999.

1

LIFE EXPECTANCY

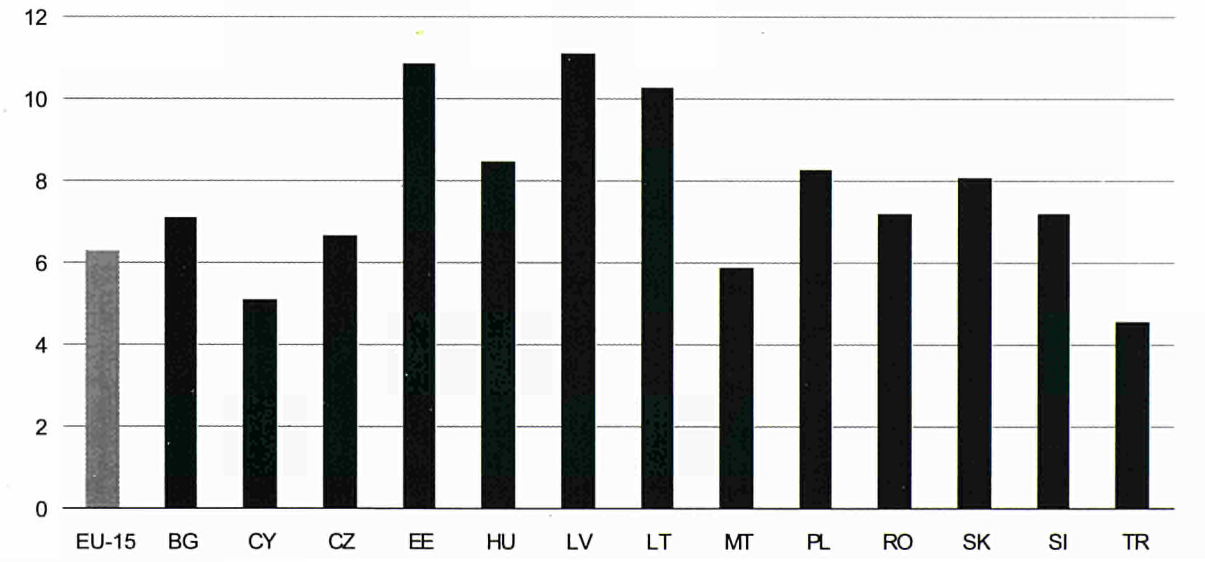
Life expectancy is defined as the average number of years still to live for people of a given age under the prevailing conditions of mortality at successive ages of a given population. The life expectancy at birth corresponds to the life expectancy at less than one year old.

1.13. Life expectancy at birth [1]

	Girls in years					Boys in years				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG [2]	74.3	:	:	75.3	:	67.1	:	:	68.2	:
CY	:	80.0 [3]	:	80.4 [4]	:	:	75.0 [3]	:	75.3 [4]	:
CZ	77.3	77.5	78.1	78.1	78.3	70.4	70.5	71.1	71.4	71.6
EE	75.5	76.0	75.5	76.1	76.0	64.5	64.7	64.4	65.4	65.1
HU	74.7	75.1	75.2	75.1	75.6	66.1	66.4	66.1	66.3	67.1
LV	75.6	75.9	75.5	76.2	76.0	63.9	64.2	64.1	64.9	64.9
LT	76.0	76.8	76.9	77.4	77.9	65.0	65.9	66.5	67.1	67.6
MT	79.8	80.1	80.1	79.3	80.2	74.9	74.9	74.4	75.1	74.3
PL	76.6	77.0	77.3	77.5	78.0	68.1	68.5	68.9	68.8	69.7
RO	73.0	73.0	73.3	73.7	74.2	65.2	65.2	65.5	66.1	67.0
SK	76.8	76.7	76.7	77.0	77.2	68.9	68.9	68.6	69.0	69.1
SI	78.3	78.6	78.7	78.8	79.1	70.8	71.0	71.1	71.4	71.9
TR [5]	70.6	70.8	71.0	71.3	71.5	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.6	66.9

[1] Less than one year old.
[2] Data are compiled on the basis of a survey carried out with three-years periodicity and are being calculated for the middle of the three-year period.
[3] 1996/97 data.
[4] 1998/99 data.
[5] Population projections.

Fig. 1.f. Life expectancy at birth: difference between girls and boys in years, 2000



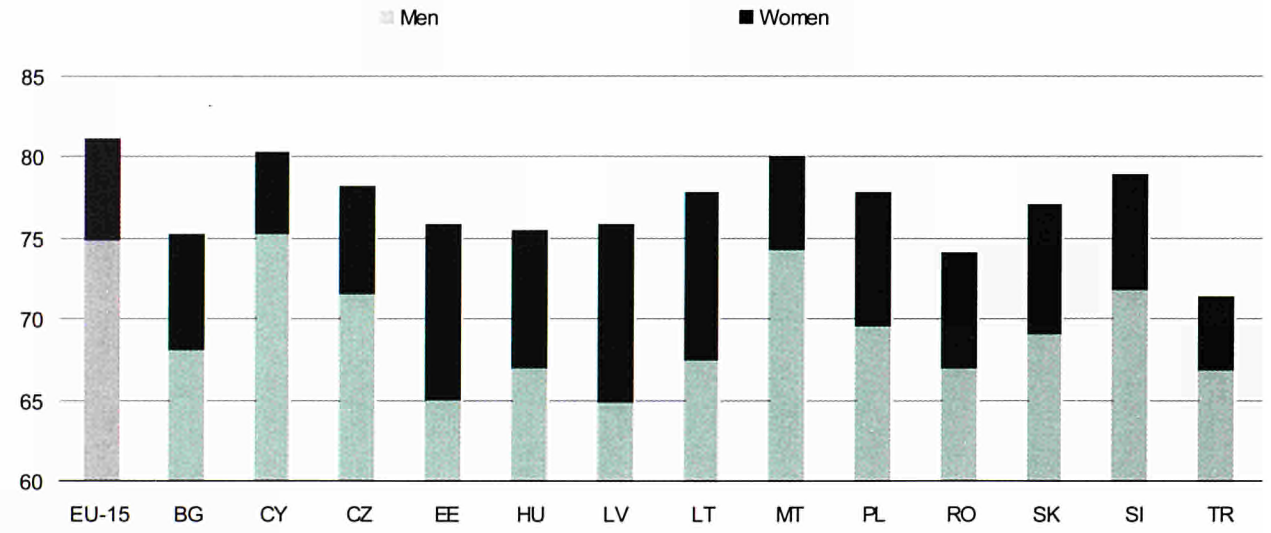
EU-15: Estimated data for 1999.
BG, CY: 1999.

1.14. Life expectancy at the age of 65

	Women in years					Men in years				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG [1]	15.1	:	:	15.6	:	12.3	:	:	12.8	:
CY	:	18.4 [2]	:	18.9 [3]	:	:	15.6 [2]	:	16.0 [3]	:
CZ	16.4	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.7
EE	16.2	16.8	16.4	16.9	16.9	12.2	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.6
HU	15.6	15.9	16.0	15.8	16.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.5
LV	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.8	17.6	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.9
LT	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.8	18.2	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.1
MT	18.5	18.4	17.9	17.6	18.4	14.7	14.6	14.5	15.1	15.0
PL	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.5	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.6
RO	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.5	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.0
SK	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.5	16.4	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.9
SI	17.3	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.9	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.1
TR [4]	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7

[1] Data are compiled on the basis of a survey carried out with three-years periodicity and are being calculated for the middle of the three-year period.
[2] 1996/97 data.
[3] 1998/99 data.
[4] Population projections.

Fig. 1.g. Life expectancy of men and women at birth in years, 2000



EU-15: Estimated data for 1999.
BG, CY: 1999.

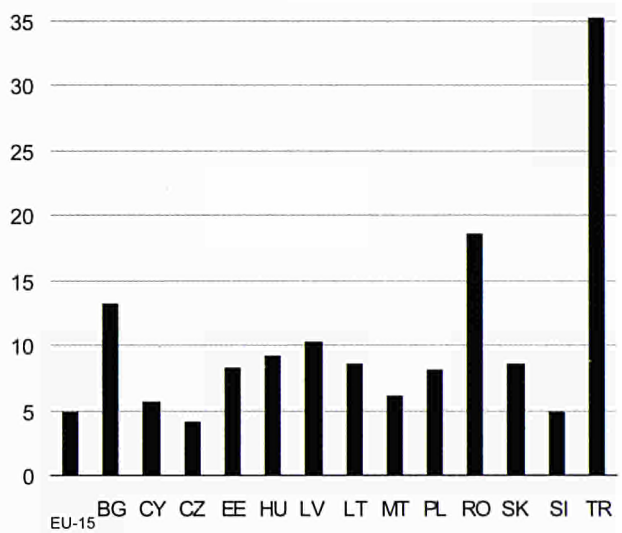
1

INFANT MORTALITY

1.15. Infant mortality rate

	Per 1 000 of live births				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	15.6	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3 [P]
CY	8.3	8.0	6.1	6.0	5.7
CZ	6.0	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1
EE	10.4	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.4
HU	10.9	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2
LV	15.9	15.3	15.0	11.3	10.4
LT	10.1	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.6
MT	10.7	6.4	5.2	7.2	6.1
PL	12.2	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1
RO	22.3	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6
SK	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6
SI	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9
TR	41.4	39.8	38.3	36.8	35.3

Fig. 1.h. Infant mortality rate per 1 000 of live births, 2000



EU-15: Estimated data.

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).

2.1. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education

In 1999/2000	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	1 569	14	25	23	21	0	17
CY [1]	155	11	41	21	20	.	7
CZ	2 205	14	29	24	20	2	12
EE	355	15	35	17	16	3	15
HU	2 272	16	22	22	22	4	14
LV	555	10	24	30	18	1	16
LT	860	11	25	38	11	1	14
MT [2]	89	12	39	33	8	1	7
PL	9 993	9	40	6	27	2	16
RO [3]	4 578	14	26	29	20	2	10
SK	1 287	13	24	32	20	0	11
SI [3]	448	13	19	23	26	0	19
TR [4]	13 420	2	74	:	17	.	8

[1] Excluding 12 147 tertiary students (ISCED 5+6) studying abroad.
[2] 1998/99.
[3] Excluding ISCED 6.
[4] ISCED 2 is included under ISCED 1.

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

In 1999/2000	Of which in %				
	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years	7 years
BG	57	67	69	71	2
CY [1]	32	56	72	1	:
CZ	55	81	98	47	5
EE	70	76	78	85	0
HU	69	89	97	73	1
LV	28	31	36	36	3
LT	90	97	98	108	12
MT [2]	87	101	28	0	0
PL	23	33	41	97	2
RO	38	59	76	90	:
SK	56	70	81	34	1
SI	52	68	73	105	:
TR [3]	:	:	3	:	:

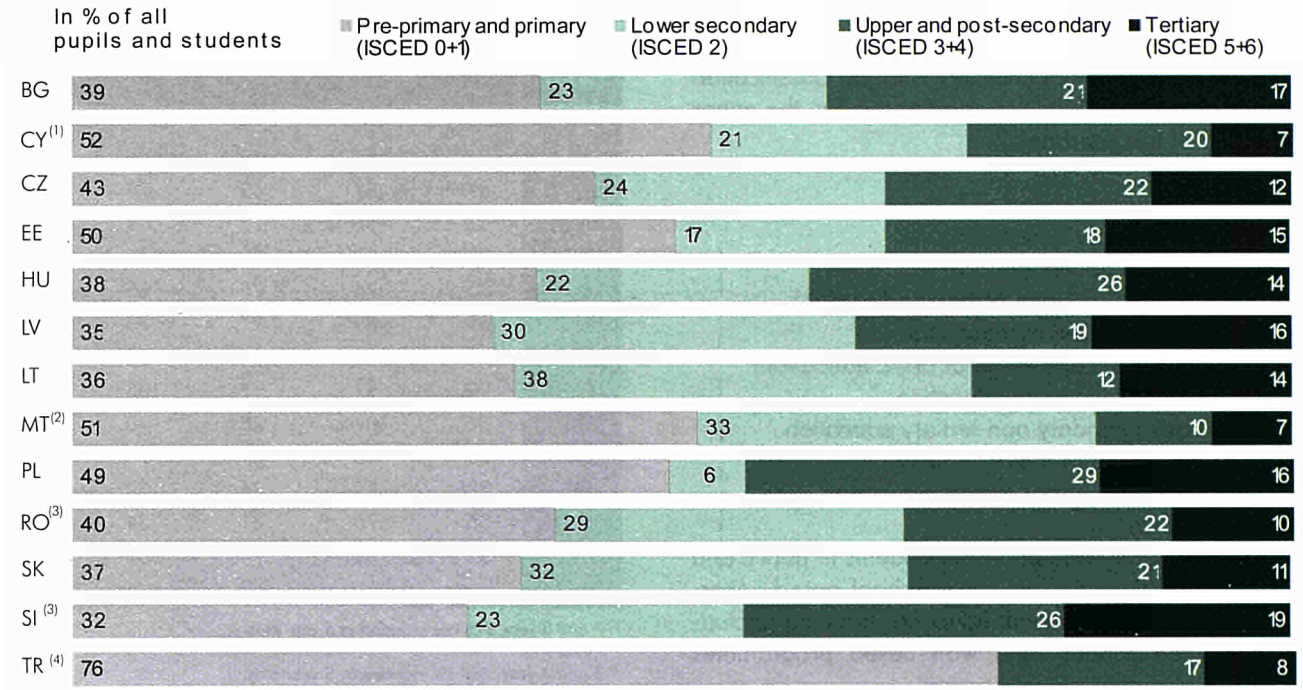
[1] 7 and 8 year olds are included in 6 year olds.
[2] 1998/99.
[3] 3 and 4 year olds are included in 5 year olds.

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 three 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.

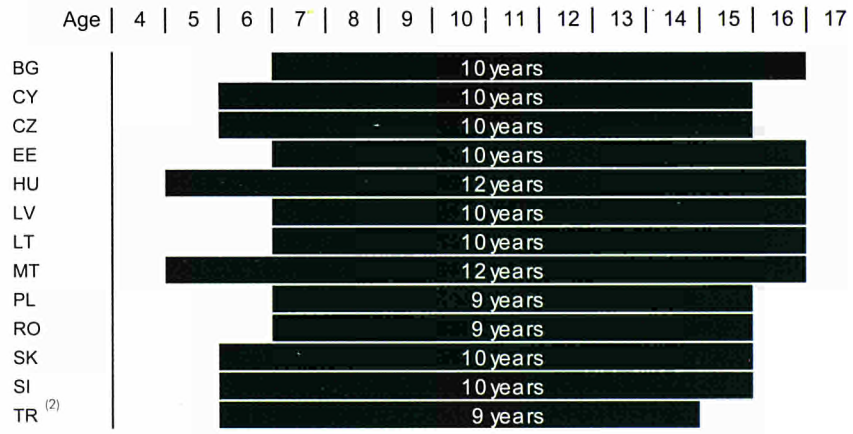
2

Fig. 2.a. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education, 1999/2000



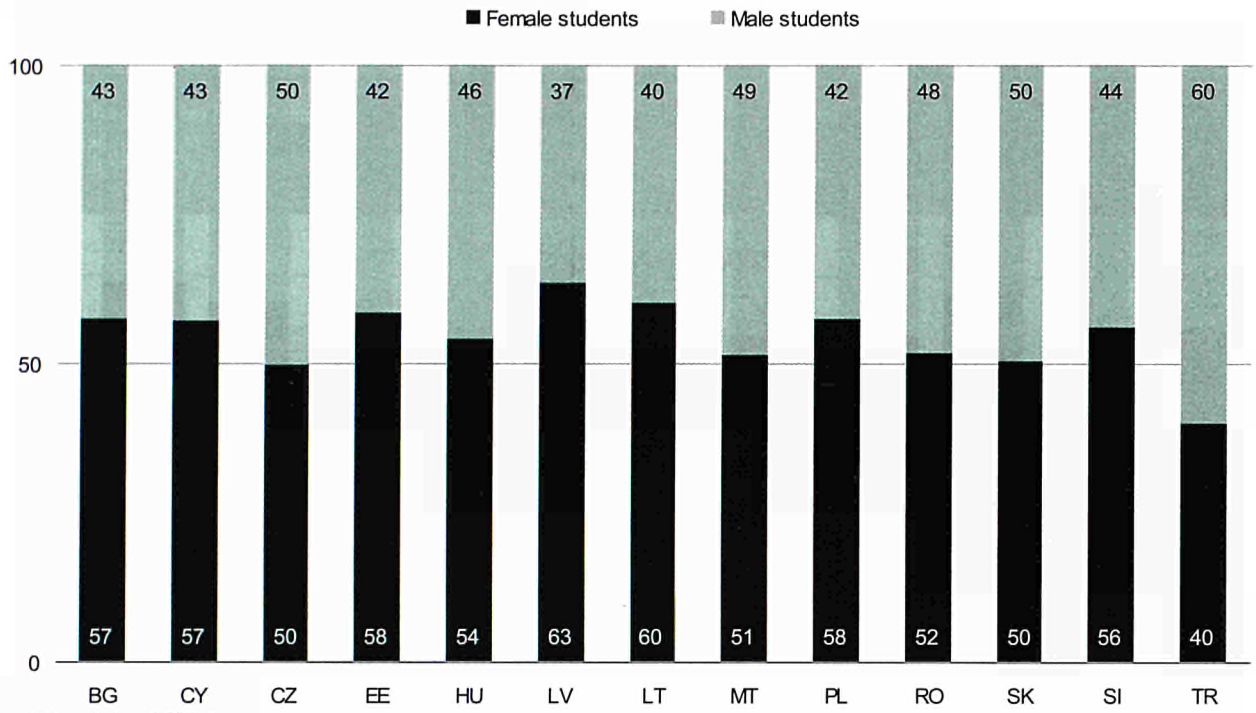
(1) Excluding 12 147 tertiary students (ISCED 5+6) studying abroad.
(2) 1998/99.
(3) Excluding ISCED 6.
(4) ISCED 2 is included under ISCED 1.

Fig. 2.b. Duration of compulsory schooling (total number in years and ages at which education is compulsory (1)), 1999/2000



(1) Last year is included.
(2) Data source is UNESCO.

Fig. 2.c. Distribution of students in tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by gender in % of total number of students, 1999/2000



RO and SI: excluding ISCED 6.
MT: 1998/99

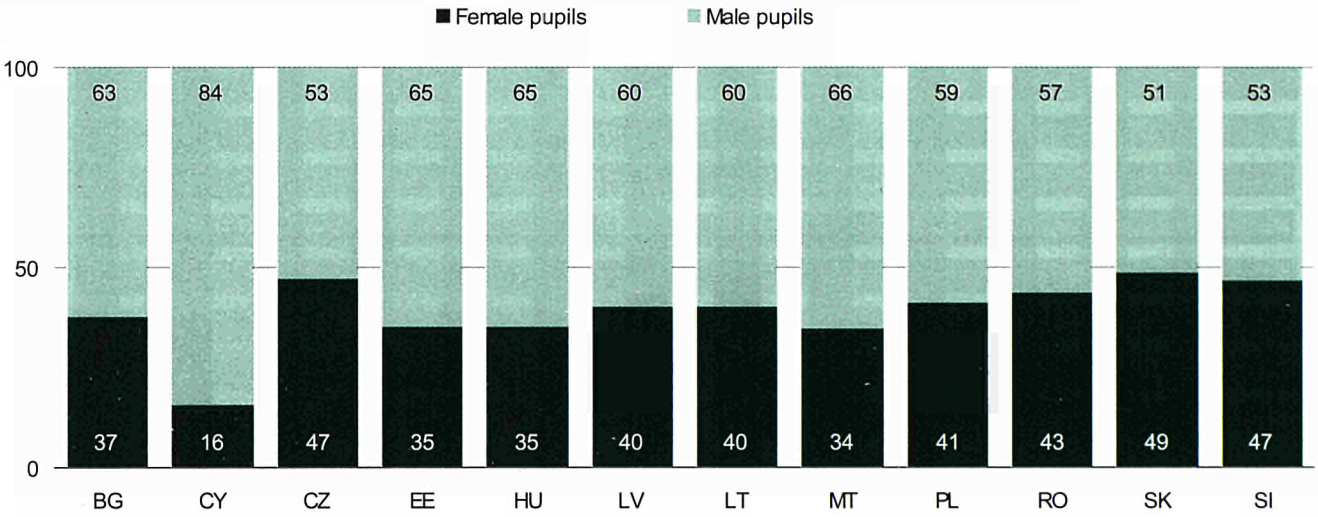
2.3. Participation rates in education (all levels) of students aged 16 to 24

In 1999/2000	Participation rates by age in % of age population					
	16	18	20	22	24	18–24
BG	82.5	46.2	29.5	26.5	16.9	28.1
CY [1]	90.2	25.8	19.2	9.7	4.9	15.1
CZ	100.0	70.1	28.6	23.6	14.4	30.2
EE	97.3	73.8	50.8	33.1	18.7	44.6
HU	94.7	77.3	45.1	25.7	15.7	37.2
LV	91.1	68.6	41.5	32.3	16.9	38.3
LT	99.3	72.3	46.5	26.1	14.5	39.2
MT	80.8	37.1	27.1	15.4	5.3	20.9
PL	94.1	77.5	54.8	36.9	21.0	47.0
RO [2]	75.8	48.6	27.1	13.9	7.3	24.6
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI [2]	96.3	77.7	44.7	34.1	29.9	45.1
TR	39.9	15.2	13.4	8.3	4.2	10.9

[1] Excluding 11 022 tertiary students (ISCED 5+6) studying abroad.
[2] Excluding ISCED 6.

2

Fig. 2.d. Distribution of pupils in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) enrolled in a vocational stream, by gender in % of total number of students, 1999/2000



MT: 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 2000	Total graduates from tertiary education	Education	Humanities and arts	Of which			Science	Of which	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Others[1]
				Social sciences, business and law	Business and administration (ISC 34)	Law (ISC 38)		Computing (ISC 48)		
BG	64	82	72	68	68	55	70	73	40	58
CY [2]	66	94	77	60	60	48	56	45	22	69
CZ	55	74	63	59	62	47	26	12	27	68
EE	66	92	75	70	71	65	42	24	32	74
HU [2]	58	77	64	60	61	53	29	14	24	55
LV	63	74	85	67	64	62	54	37	16	59
LT	63	83	76	67	72	46	41	34	35	70
MT	54	64	51	52	45	56	32	20	3	63
PL [3]	65	79	77	66	66	54	64	29	24	64
RO [4]	53	28	66	59	60	52	63	:	25	54
SK	55	75	56	56	56	58	29	12	30	58
SI [2]	57	88	69	64	63	66	43	8	19	59
TR [2]	42	43	54	47	52	36	42	26	24	47

[1] Includes agriculture, health and welfare, services and unknown or not specified.
[2] 1999 data.
[3] Excluding ISCED 5A second degree and ISCED 6.
[4] Excluding ISCED 6.

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

In 2000	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	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Others[1]
					Business and adminis-tration (ISC 34)	Law (ISC 38)		Computing (ISC 48)		
FEMALE GRADUATES										
BG	30 107	13	9	51	31	4	4	1	8	15
CY [2]	1 714	24	7	38	35	1	6	3	2	22
CZ	21 295	14	8	35	21	4	5	1	7	31
EE	4 651	11	11	47	35	8	4	1	6	21
HU [2]	27 689	34	10	34	24	4	1	0	6	15
LV	9 676	30	10	44	22	8	5	2	2	9
LT	15 811	20	12	31	24	4	3	2	12	22
MT	734	27	18	41	23	9	1	0	0	13
PL [3]	226 363	18	8	37	25	2	3	0	3	30
RO [4]	35 670	1	16	47	23	15	8	0	9	20
SK	12 467	27	6	29	23	3	3	1	8	27
SI [2]	5 995	19	7	46	35	5	3	0	6	19
TR [2]	75 402	18	11	30	17	2	9	1	12	20
MALE GRADUATES										
BG	16 611	5	6	43	26	6	3	1	23	20
CY [2]	883	3	4	49	46	1	9	7	16	19
CZ	17 081	6	6	30	16	5	18	13	22	18
EE	2 394	2	7	40	28	8	10	5	26	14
HU [2]	20 275	14	8	32	21	5	5	2	25	16
LV	5 584	18	3	38	21	8	8	6	22	11
LT	9 430	7	6	26	16	7	8	5	37	16
MT	626	18	20	44	33	8	3	2	6	9
PL [3]	123 631	9	5	35	24	3	3	1	17	31
RO [4]	32 270	3	9	36	17	15	5	0	30	19
SK	10 232	11	6	27	22	3	10	7	23	24
SI [2]	4 541	3	4	34	27	3	5	3	37	17
TR [2]	103 866	17	7	24	12	3	9	2	27	16

[1] Includes agriculture, health and welfare, services and unknown or not specified.
[2] 1999 data.
[3] Excluding ISCED 5A second degree and ISCED 6.
[4] Excluding ISCED 6.

LANGUAGES

2

2.6. Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in primary and general secondary education

In 1999/2000	ISCED 1	ISCED 2 general	ISCED 3 general
BG	0.2	1.1	1.8
CY [1]	0.5	2.0	2.0
CZ [2]	0.4	1.1	2.0
EE	1.1	2.0	2.3
HU [3]	:	0.7	1.3
LV	0.5	1.5	1.9
LT	0.3	1.7	1.9
MT [4]	:	1.2	0.5
PL [3]	0.7	1.3	1.9
RO	0.6	1.9	1.9
SK	0.4	1.1	2.0
SI [5]	0.2	1.0	2.0
TR	:	:	:

[1] Special and evening classes excluded.
[2] Full-time only.
[3] Full-time only. ISCED 1 is included under ISCED 2.
[4] English is a compulsory language from ISCED 1 to ISCED 3. English is also Malta's second official language.
[5] 1998/99 data.

Fig. 2.e. Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in primary and general secondary education, 1999/2000

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 general secondary education (ISCED 2+3) by foreign language studied

In 1999/2000	Percentage of pupils in general secondary education (ISCED 2+3) by language studied				
	English	German	French	Russian	Spanish
BG	60.9	21.0	16.8	27.8	2.0
CY [1]	100.0	0	100.0	0	0
CZ	63.7	49.0	3.7	0.5	0.7
EE	86.4	35.6	2.7	53.9	0.2
HU [2]	63.4	59.6	3.7	1.1	0.4
LV	87.7	32.8	1.8	39.2	0.2
LT	73.1	34.1	7.1	58.6	0.05
MT [3]	0	7.3	41.1	0.2	2.1
PL	80.4	52.9	10.9	18.1	0.3
RO	80.4	11.4	88.5	11.5	0.5
SK	56.0	51.2	3.5	6.8	0.4
SI [4]	84.8	29.6	2.0	0.03	0.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Special and evening classes excluded.
[2] Includes ISCED 1 pupils and refers to full-time only.
[3] English is Malta's second official language. All students (ISCED 1 to 3) have to study the language.
[4] 1998/99 data.

Chapter 3

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development (R & D) — creative work undertaken on a systematic basis to increase the stock of knowledge, including that of people, culture and society; and the use of this to devise new applications — is an engine of growth.

Among R & D input statistics, R & D expenditure is one of the 'first priority indicators' necessary to give a representation of the effort devoted to R & D. The basic measure is 'intramural expenditures', i.e. all expenditures for R & D performed within a statistical unit or sector of the economy, whatever the source of funds.

3.1. General comparison for 1999

	R & D expenditure In million EUR	R & D expenditure In million PPS	R & D expenditure As % of GDP	R & D personnel Full time equivalent	R & D personnel As % of labour force (head count)
BG	69	189	0.59	16 087	0.89 [1]
CY	21	26	0.25	681	0.52
CZ	641	1 444	1.25	24 106	0.90
EE	37	75	0.75	4 545	0.94
HU	309	660	0.69	21 329	1.03
LV	26	51	0.40	4 301	0.54
LT	52	106	0.52	12 794	0.82
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 086	2 123	0.75	82 368	0.74
RO	134	472	0.41	44 091	0.42
SK	126	338	0.68	14 849	0.88
SI	284	403	1.51	8 495	1.28
TR	1 094	2 223	0.63	24 267 [2]	1.02

[1] Data for 1996.
[2] Underestimated or based on underestimated data.

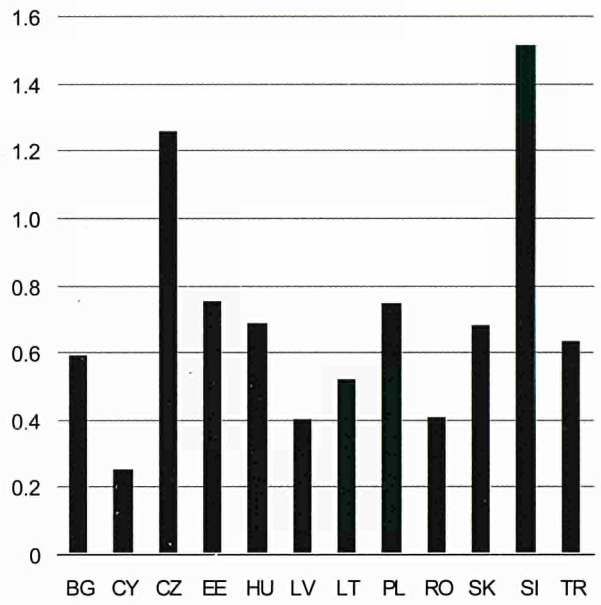
EXPENDITURE ON R & D

3.2. Gross domestic expenditure on R & D[1]

	In million EUR					As % of GDP				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	62.0	40.6	46.4	64.8	68.7	0.62	0.52	0.52	0.59	0.59
CY	:	:	:	18.7	21.5	:	:	:	0.23	0.25
CZ	402.8	:	541.7	629.5	641.1	1.15	:	1.16	1.24	1.25
EE	:	:	:	28.6	36.6	:	:	:	0.61	0.75
HU	250.5	231.7	291.8	285.2	309.3	0.74	0.66	0.74	0.68	0.69
LV	17.8	18.7	21.1	24.3	25.5	0.52	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.40
LT	22.2	32.9	48.0	54.5	51.7	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.57	0.52
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	672.4	806.8	904.4	1 022.2	1 085.9	0.70	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.75
RO	195.8	195.9	180.6	183.6	134.3	0.80	0.71	0.58	0.49	0.41
SK	138.3	149.9	203.2	155.6	125.8	1.04	1.02	1.18	0.82	0.68
SI	243.1 [2]	214.3	228.3 [2]	258.2	283.8	1.71	1.44	1.42	1.48	1.51
TR	492.5	646.5	825.0	886.6	1 093.8	0.38	0.45	0.49	0.50	0.63

[1] At current prices and current exchange rates.
[2] Overestimated data.

Fig. 3.a. Gross domestic expenditure on R & D as % of GDP, 1999



3.3. Gross domestic expenditure on R & D per capita (1)

	In EUR				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	7.4	4.8	5.5	7.8	8.4
CY	:	:	:	28.3	32.3
CZ	39.0	:	52.9	61.2	62.3
EE	:	:	:	19.7	25.4
HU	24.5	22.7	29.2	28.1	30.7
LV	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.9	10.7
LT	6.0	8.9	12.9	14.7	14.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	17.4	20.9	23.4	26.4	28.1
RO	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.2	6.0
SK	25.8	27.9	38.0	28.9	23.3
SI	122.3	107.6	114.9	130.2	142.9
TR	8.0	10.3	13.2	14.0	17.0

(1) At current prices and current exchange rates.

3.4. Intramural expenditure on R & D by branches (1)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Business enterprise in million EUR				
BG	30.6	23.9	10.6	12.1	14.1
CY	:	:	:	2.6	4.3
CZ	262.1	:	340.2	406.4	402.9
EE	:	:	:	5.6	8.8
HU	108.8	100.0	121.1	109.6	124.5
LV	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.4
LT	:	1.2	2.6	1.0	2.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	260.4	330.2	356.6	424.0	448.8
RO	151.9	144.0	147.0	140.9	99.9
SK	74.5	83.7	153.6	102.4	78.7
SI	113.3	108.6	121.1	134.4	156.0
TR	116.3	167.9	266.3	279.8	416.2
	Government in million EUR				
BG	26.2	13.3	32.1	49.0	50.3
CY	:	:	:	10.5	10.6
CZ	106.5	:	144.3	161.8	155.5
EE	12.0	10.7	8.9	6.8	8.9
HU (2)	64.1	65.7	73.3	88.9	99.9
LV	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.5
LT	:	21.0	27.3	32.2	29.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	235.1	251.1	289.0	315.1	334.3
RO	39.0	45.4	28.5	34.3	24.9
SK	55.6	58.6	36.0	38.5	34.6
SI	61.3	57.1	64.4	78.6	81.0
TR	36.2	76.8	86.9	64.8	73.0
	Higher education in million EUR				
BG	5.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	4.2
CY	:	:	:	4.7	5.2
CZ	34.2	:	49.5	59.8	79.1
EE	4.7	6.8	14.0	16.0	18.8
HU (2)	62.0	57.4	67.1	71.8	69.1
LV	4.4	5.4	8.0	11.5	12.6
LT	:	10.3	17.7	21.1	19.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	176.9	224.5	258.8	282.5	301.4
RO	5.0	6.5	5.1	8.4	9.5
SK	8.1	7.7	13.6	14.7	12.5
SI	67.1 (3)	46.3	39.7	43.0	45.1
TR	340.0	401.7	471.8	541.9	604.6

(1) At current prices and current exchange rates.
(2) The breakdown of R & D expenditure by source of funds is incomplete.
(3) Overestimated data.

R & D PERSONNEL

Data on scientific and technical personnel, together with R & D expenditure, provide for useful international comparisons of resources devoted to R & D.

For statistical purposes, indicators on R & D personnel are compiled both in terms of physical persons (head count) and full-time equivalent (FTE) or person-years.

3.5. R & D personnel by occupation

	Total In full time equivalent					Researchers In full time equivalent				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG [1]	25 055	26 158	18 625	19 116	16 087	13 990	14 751	11 980	11 972	10 580
CY	:	:	:	564	681	:	:	:	237	278
CZ	22 678	23 501	23 230	22 740	24 106	11 935	12 963	12 580	12 566	13 535
EE	:	:	:	4 600	4 545	:	:	:	2 978	3 002
HU	19 585	19 776	20 758	20 315	21 329	10 499	10 408	11 154	11 731	12 579
LV	3 072	2 839	2 610	4 437	4 301	3 072	2 839	2 610	2 557	2 626
LT	:	12 569	12 171	12 847	12 794	:	7 532	7 800	8 436	8 539
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	83 591	83 348	83 803	84 510	82 368	50 426	52 474	55 602	56 179	56 433
RO	60 939	59 907	54 436	52 454	44 091	32 780	30 303	28 431	27 494	23 473
SK	16 182	16 613	16 365	16 461	14 849	9 711	10 010	9 993	10 145	9 204
SI	9 879 [1]	8 882	7 985	8 290	8 495	4 897 [1]	4 489	4 022	4 285	4 427
TR [2]	18 498	21 995	23 432	22 892	24 267	15 854	18 092	18 908	18 925	20 065

[1] For total, overestimated data.
[2] For total, underestimated or based on underestimated data.

3.6. Female R & D personnel by occupation

	Total In full time equivalent					Researchers In full time equivalent				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG [1]	13 404	13 788	10 078	10 148	8 374	5 723	6 114	5 431	5 321	4 656
CY	:	:	:	193	255	:	:	:	69	81
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	2 335	2 346	:	:	:	1 206	1 252
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	2 720	2 415	2 135	2 202	2 212	1 413	1 324	1 197	1 201	1 277
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	21 196	:	:	:	:	10 335
SK	6 943	7 163	6 998	7 277	6 691	3 420	3 601	3 618	3 778	3 517
SI	4 050 [1]	3 493	3 019	3 151	3 184	1 569	1 486	1 329	1 430	1 487
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

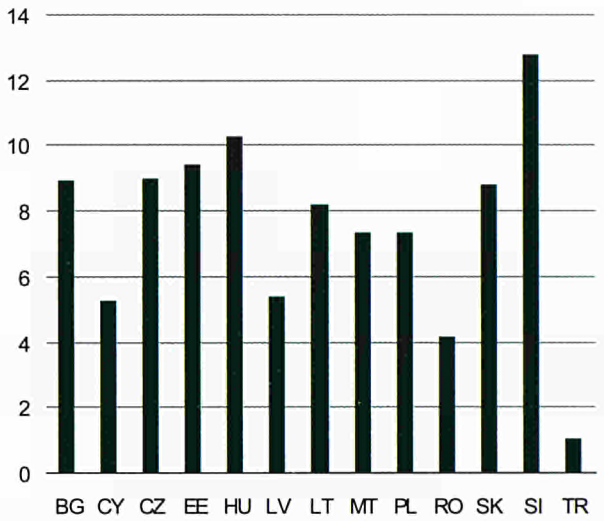
[1] For total, overestimated data.

3

3.7. Total R & D personnel

	Head count — Per 1 000 of labour force				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	8.6	8.9	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	4.5	5.2
CZ	8.5	:	10.1	8.8	9.0
EE	:	:	:	9.2	9.4
HU	9.3	9.2	9.9	10.3	10.3
LV	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4
LT	:	:	8.5	8.4	8.2
MT	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
PL	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4
RO	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.2
SK	9.7	9.6	9.9	9.8	8.8
SI	13.0	13.4	12.0	12.1	12.8
TR	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0

Fig. 3.b. R & D personnel per 1 000 of labour force, in head count, 1999



BG: 1996.

PATENTS

3.8. Total number of patent applications

	Total				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	13	19	17	26	25
CY	4	2	2	9	9
CZ	44	48	75	100	101
EE	2	6	9	7	8
HU	96	112	115	137	138
LV	3	6	8	4	2
LT	1	8	9	11	12
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	84	32	57	77	57
RO	18	17	9	30	22
SK	35	41	40	34	51
SI	13	27	20	32	23
TR	8	:	:	:	:

Patents are often linked to R & D and are considered as indicators of R & D output, especially for application-oriented R & D. Patents give an indication of the structure and evolution of innovative activities in countries, regions, or industries.

Although not all applications are granted, each one still represents technical effort by the inventor and so is regarded as an appropriate indicator of innovative potential.

Chapter 4

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.

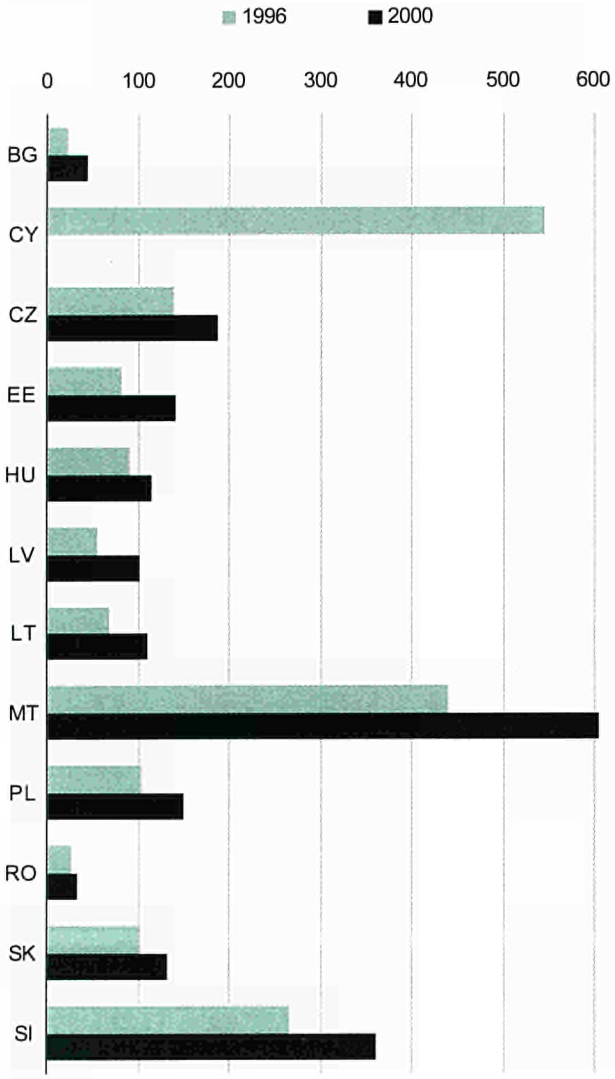
(Reference: Eurostat, Household budget survey in the EU, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation, 1997.)

4.1. Total monthly expenditure per capita

	In EUR [1]				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	22	23	36	41	44
CY	:	546	:	:	:
CZ	138	147	169	175	186
EE	82	93	106	109	140
HU	90	95	99	106	114
LV	56	65	77	87	102
LT	69	84	95	100	109
MT	439	487	510	559	624
PL	103	114	128	130	150
RO	27	27	34	29	33
SK	102	121	127	118	133
SI	267	326	341	359	361
TR	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 4.a. Total monthly expenditure per capita, in EUR



CY: 1997.

4.2. *Structure of expenditure*

	In % of total expenditure					In % of total expenditure				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages					Housing, water, electricity and other fuels				
BG	51.5	55.1	46.5	41.4	42.2	12.1	12.8	14.2	15.9	16.3
CY	:	17.0	:	:	:	:	19.9	:	:	:
CZ	26.4	25.5	23.3	21.4	21.3	12.8	14.0	18.1	15.9	16.9
EE	36.8	33.6	31.0	30.7	32.7	19.9	20.7	20.1	19.5	15.6
HU	28.3	28.1	38.0	35.2	34.9	19.8	20.7	20.6	21.6	20.2
LV	45.2	41.5	36.6	34.6	33.3	17.5	17.9	19.3	19.5	18.5
LT	55.2	52.2	48.1	45.7	44.4	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.9	13.5
MT	23.3	23.1	22.1	21.4	20.4 P	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5 P
PL	37.8	35.7	33.7	31.2	30.8	17.4	16.5	17.7	18.4	17.9
RO	41.5	43.8	41.2	37.4	38.5	13.4	12.9	14.9	17.6	19.2
SK	29.6	29.6	28.4	27.7	26.2	12.9	12.7	12.2	14.6	16.3
SI	23.4	23.5	23.2	21.2	20.1	10.4	10.8	10.2	10.4	11.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics					Furnishing, household equipment				
BG	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.8
CY	:	1.6	:	:	:	:	6.9	:	:	:
CZ	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	9.4	9.5	7.6	7.1	6.6
EE	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.5
HU	5.2	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.5
LV	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.3	4.3	5.4	5.1
LT	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.2
MT	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.7 P	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8 P
PL	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.9	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.9
RO	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.0	4.6	6.8	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.6
SK	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.5
SI	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Clothing and footwear					Health				
BG	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.1	5.4	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.9
CY	:	7.2	:	:	:	:	4.7	:	:	:
CZ	8.9	8.2	7.3	6.4	6.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
EE	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.6
HU	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	3.0	3.0	5.3	5.5	6.2
LV	6.4	6.2	7.5	6.9	7.0	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.5
LT	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.7	6.8	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.6	4.4
MT	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.1 P	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7 P
PL	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.4
RO	13.8	11.6	11.1	9.3	8.2	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8
SK	10.7	10.5	9.9	8.6	8.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
SI	9.3	9.1	9.8	9.3	8.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	In % of total expenditure					In % of total expenditure				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Transport					Recreation and culture				
BG	8.6	6.4	7.2	7.6	6.9	3.1 (1)	2.6 (1)	3.0	3.8	3.7
CY	:	19.0	:	:	:	:	5.6	:	:	:
CZ	11.8	11.3	9.3	10.5	9.8	11.5	11.7	10.8	10.4	9.9
EE	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.9	9.3	5.8	6.8	8.0	8.2	6.7
HU	11.3	11.1	7.7	8.2	8.8	6.6	5.7	4.1	4.4	4.6
LV	7.1	8.0	7.4	8.1	8.0	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.7
LT	5.2	6.5	6.7	7.6	7.6	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.8
MT	15.4	14.3	14.3	15.1	15.2 P	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4 P
PL	9.9	8.3	8.3	9.3	9.9	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.7
RO	7.1	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.0
SK	9.1	8.0	8.7	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.5
SI	16.0	17.9	18.1	18.8	19.8	8.5	9.5	9.8	9.3	8.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Communication					Education				
BG	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.4	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.6
CY	:	1.7	:	:	:	:	5.9	:	:	:
CZ	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.3	3.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
EE	1.7	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	2.3	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.4
HU	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1
LV	1.7	2.4	3.7	4.7	5.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
LT	0.8	1.0	1.9	2.3	3.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6
MT	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.9 P	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5 P
PL	:	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4
RO	0.9	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0
SK	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
SI	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Including expenditure on education.

Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Monetary consumption expenditure is defined according to Coicop.

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 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. In 1996–99 only monetary consumption expenditure. From 2000 monetary and non-monetary consumption expenditure (the estimated value of certain goods and services, e.g. the value of internal production, benefits in kind). Imputed rent is not included in the housing expenditure. In 1996–97 food in school canteens is included to expenditure on education.

Hungary:
Current monetary consumption expenditure.

Latvia:
Data refer to monetary expenditure. The group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.

Lithuania:
Expenditure in kind are included. The groups 'hotels, cafes and restaurants', and 'miscellaneous goods and services' are not included. The group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.

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

Romania:
Money consumption expenditures include cash expenditures for purchasing food products, non-food goods and for payment of services, as well as equivalent value of certain goods and services free of charge or at lower cost from economic units. Consumption expenditures, such as investments (purchasing of dwellings, houses, construction, land, animals, etc.), compulsory payments (fees, taxes, insurance), returning loans and credits, savings deposited in banks and value imputed rents, are not included.

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.

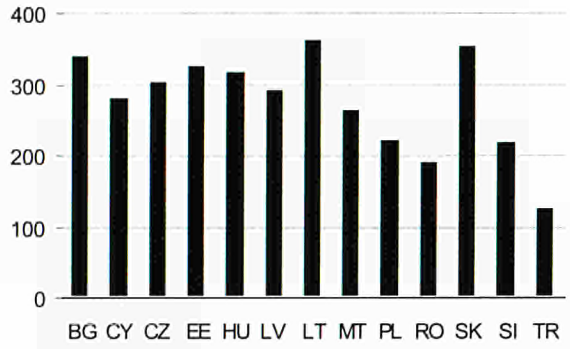
HEALTH

4.3. Doctors

	Number of physicians Per 100 000 inhabitants					Number of dentists Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	355	346	346	345	338	66	63	59	57	83
CY	255	264	272	280	:	89	91	93	95	:
CZ	293	296	296	297	301	60	60	61	61	61
EE	305	300	298	308	323 (1)	64	66	68	70	74 (1)
HU	303	308	314	316	:	41	42	45	46	:
LV	305	301	288	289	290	48	46	44	49	54
LT	398	398	395	394	360	46	58	61	62	66
MT	266	266	260	257	262	35	35	36	43	40
PL	235	236	233	226	220	46	46	45	34	30
RO	181	179	184	191	189	26	24	24	23	22
SK	300	316	339	339	353	40	43	50	49	47
SI	213	215	218	215	218	57	59	61	60	59
TR	114	118	120	122	124	23	20	21	:	:

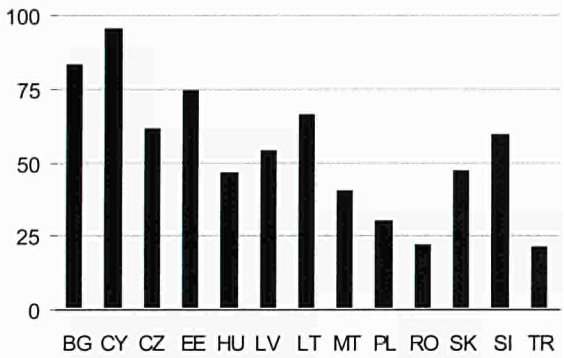
(1) Based on the 2000 population census.

Fig. 4.b. Number of physicians per 100 000 inhabitants, 2000 (1)



(1) CY and HU: 1999.

Fig. 4.c. Number of dentists per 100 000 inhabitants, 2000 (1)



(1) CY and HU: 1999; TR: 1998.

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.

Latvia:
The number of physicians at the end of the year includes all active physicians working in health services (public or private) as the main job.

Poland:
Data do not include persons for which the primary workplace is a medical practice.

Slovakia:
Data on physicians include dentists and refer to physicians' posts, i.e. refer to the rate of provision for health services in a given department in a certain area.

Turkey:
Source: Republic of Turkey 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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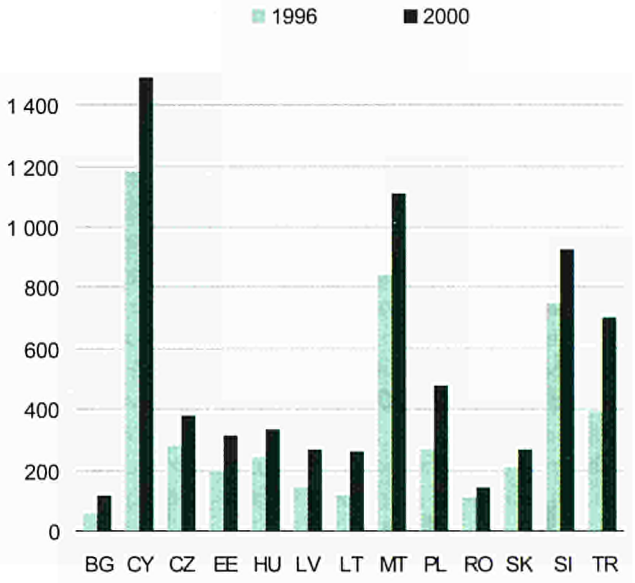
4.4. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries

	In EUR [1]				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	59	67	93	103	115
CY	1 181	1 263	1 330	1 387	1 495
CZ	281	298	322	343	379
EE	195	227	262	284	314
HU	242	271	282	305	337
LV	142	182	201	226	268
LT	122	172	207	231	263
MT	845	910	959	1 036	1 113
PL	270	304	315	401	480
RO	109	104	132	118	143
SK	210	242	253	243	268
SI	752	797	850	891	928
TR	397	468	477	593	701

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 4.d. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries, in EUR



Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Estimates are made on the basis of monthly sample surveys. All enterprises in public sector and those in private sector with more than 50 employees are observed exhaustively. Stratified simple random sampling is applied for the rest of enterprises. The military units are not covered. The final data on wages and employment levels are obtained from annual comprehensive surveys of enterprises.

Cyprus:
Average monthly earnings are computed from a sample survey of enterprises, which covers all branches of economic activity. Part-time workers are excluded. The sample is stratified by NACE 2-digit level (divisions) and by size (on the basis of total employment). Results are magnified by using appropriate weighting. The data refer to the month of October and are obtained by personal interview.

Czech Republic:
Since 1993 organisations of entrepreneurial sphere with 25 or more employees (in 1995 and 1996 in industry, trade, hotels and restaurants with 100 or more employees).
Since 1997 organisations with 20 or more employees (in financial intermediation regardless of the number of employees). The data cover also all organisations of non-entrepreneurial sphere. Armed forces, apprentices, women on maternity and childcare leaves, entrepreneurs are excluded. Persons with secondary jobs are included. The source is establishment survey.

Estonia:
The survey population consists of enterprises, institutions and organisations which are included in the register of economically active units called the statistical profile. This register is also used as a sampling frame.
Since 1997 all State and municipal institutions and organisations, and enterprises with more than 49 employees are observed totally. The rest of enterprises are sampled. The population of those enterprises is stratified with respect to main economic activity and in each stratum a simple random sample is selected.

Hungary:
Data are obtained from the institutional labour data collection system and related to the corporations with more than 10 employees and to all budgetary institutions. The corporations with 11–50 employees (since 1998: 11–49 employees) are observed on a representative basis, the corporations with more than 50 employees and the budgetary institutions are observed on a full-scope basis.

Latvia:
Average monthly wages and salaries of employed persons in the national economy are calculated by dividing the wages fund by the average number of employees. The gross or calculated wage fund comprises compensation for the results of work done, monthly wages and salaries (post salaries, wage rates) for time worked or the amount of work done, regular and additional holiday pay, sick pay (medicinal certificate A), various perquisites (for example, for extra work done, incentive payments, production bonuses, etc.) and the sum of social security payments made by employees and personal income tax. Gross wages are the total of net wages and social and personal income taxes, which are paid by employed persons.

Lithuania:
Source: Annual survey on earnings.
Earnings before taxes per hired worker. They include wages and salaries for work done or time worked, fringe benefits, extra payments, recurrent and lump-sum bonuses, compensation for time not worked (holiday, idle time, etc.).
Dividends, material aid, meal grants, other compensations (for dwelling rent, public utilities, monthly tickets for public transport, etc.), non-repayable loans for construction of residential houses and flats, temporary unemployment benefits and other payments paid from social security fund are excluded.

Poland:
Data for total monthly gross nominal wages and salaries cover all entities of national economy. Data for sections until 1999 relate to paid employment of entities with more than five employees, since 2000 — nine employees (excluding private agriculture as well as entities of national defence and internal affair ministries). Since 1999 data include contributions to compulsory social security (retirement, pension and illness) paid by the insured employee.

Romania:
Yearly data are obtained by the total survey of units with 20 employees and over and a sampling survey for smaller units. They do not include military staff and assimilated.
Quarterly data are computed as an average of the monthly data got for all units with minimum 200 employees from industrial activity, using a random sample unequal probabilities for units from all the other activities. They do not include military staff and assimilated.

Slovakia:
Data on all entities (excluding entrepreneurial incomes).

Turkey:
The source for per capita monthly gross nominal wages and salaries is the bi-annual 'Employment and earnings survey'. Therefore yearly figures are the averages of bi-annual figures. The survey covers only three sectors; mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, and manufacturing sector with 10 or more employees.

4.5. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: total

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	189.4	965.6	143.3	109.7	111.9	85.0	83.4	120.7	106.9	101.5
CY	106.1	106.6	105.0	104.8	106.9	103.1	102.9	102.7	103.0	102.6
CZ	118.4	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.5	108.8	101.8	98.8	106.1	102.5
EE	:	:	115.4	110.4	110.5	102.0	108.0	106.7	106.9	106.3
HU	120.4	122.3	118.3	116.1	113.5	95.0	104.9	103.6	102.5	101.5
LV	110.3	121.6	111.1	105.8	106.1	93.8	112.2	106.1	103.3	103.4
LT	128.6	125.9	119.5	106.2	98.3	103.3	113.4	112.8	104.9	94.9
MT	108.1	103.6	105.4	106.1	104.2	105.5	100.5	103.0	103.9	101.7
PL	127.0	122.1	115.7	112.5	112.9	105.5	105.9	103.3	104.7	102.6
RO	154.5	197.9	156.4	145.7	147.8	109.4	77.4	103.5	96.2	104.6
SK	113.3	113.1	109.6	107.2	106.5	107.1	106.6	102.7	96.9	95.1
SI	115.3	111.7	109.6	109.6	110.6	104.9	103.0	101.6	103.3	101.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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4.6. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices

	Nominal, Previous year = 100.0					Real, Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing										
BG	209.8	1 074.0	151.1	106.5	109.7	94.0	92.7	127.3	103.5	99.4
CY	105.3	104.7	104.0	104.2	105.9	102.3	101.1	101.8	102.4	101.7
CZ	113.5	109.2	108.4	104.0	107.2	104.3	100.6	97.9	101.9	103.2
EE	:	:	113.9	100.7	116.3	:	:	105.3	97.5	111.8
HU	117.4	120.4	115.5	113.5	110.7	93.4	102.6	101.5	99.7	99.2
LV	108.2	118.3	109.5	104.8	113.8	92.0	109.1	104.6	102.3	110.9
LT	132.1	135.0	116.8	107.3	106.6	105.6	118.9	110.5	105.4	102.0
MT	105.0	107.5	108.5	103.8	103.1	102.5	104.2	106.0	101.6	100.9
PL	126.4	120.3	117.4	110.6	111.9	107.3	105.0	104.8	103.1	99.2
RO	150.6	190.1	154.8	153.8	138.2	:	:	:	:	:
SK	112.7	111.9	107.8	107.7	107.6	106.5	104.6	101.0	97.4	96.1
SI	114.6	110.2	110.4	107.8	106.4	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mining and quarrying										
BG	208.5	998.5	135.4	107.2	122.0	93.0	86.2	114.1	104.4	109.8
CY	108.0	104.7	107.1	104.3	107.9	104.9	101.1	104.8	102.5	103.6
CZ	115.6	112.3	112.5	106.9	106.1	106.3	103.5	101.6	104.7	102.1
EE	:	:	110.9	109.2	113.9	108.0	101.0	102.5	105.7	109.5
HU	118.4	128.0	110.4	113.4	117.9	93.9	110.0	98.1	101.2	105.2
LV	138.2	115.7	107.2	112.5	97.0	117.5	106.7	102.4	109.9	94.5
LT	136.8	131.1	117.4	107.9	108.8	109.2	118.1	111.1	106.4	104.0
MT	105.3	115.0	102.9	105.6	105.3	103.5	111.9	100.0	103.0	102.9
PL	127.7	117.6	114.9	106.8	108.8	104.6	101.5	102.8	99.1	99.0
RO	148.1	202.6	163.1	137.6	158.6	:	:	:	:	:
SK	108.8	111.8	104.7	108.9	111.5	102.8	104.7	98.1	98.5	99.6
SI	111.1	111.8	107.0	109.9	113.2	:	103.1	99.2	103.6	103.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manufacturing										
BG	213.3	971.8	131.1	104.3	107.9	96.0	83.9	110.5	101.5	97.8
CY	106.0	105.6	103.8	103.8	104.9	102.9	102.0	101.6	102.0	100.7
CZ	117.9	112.4	110.6	106.6	107.3	108.4	103.6	99.9	104.4	103.3
EE	:	:	114.1	104.7	115.9	100.0	108.0	105.5	101.4	111.4
HU	121.6	122.1	116.6	115.8	115.5	97.0	105.1	102.5	102.2	103.0
LV	113.6	122.2	105.3	102.1	102.6	96.6	112.7	100.6	99.7	100.0
LT	135.0	123.3	112.6	105.7	99.2	107.9	111.4	106.9	104.4	95.6
MT	102.4	100.3	108.4	103.8	103.0	99.9	97.3	105.9	101.6	100.6
PL	127.1	121.7	115.4	110.6	110.7	105.8	105.9	102.4	104.1	99.8
RO	158.2	194.8	144.9	142.9	148.0	:	:	:	:	:
SK	114.4	111.7	109.4	107.8	109.0	108.1	104.5	102.5	97.5	97.3
SI	114.3	112.1	111.0	109.1	111.9	:	103.4	102.9	102.8	102.8
TR	179.4	191.6	184.1	183.1	155.8	99.5	103.1	99.7	111.0	100.5

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Electricity, gas and water supply					**Electricity, gas and water supply**				
BG	171.8	1 065.6	161.0	113.3	101.5	77.0	92.0	135.7	110.4	92.0
CY	105.5	108.3	104.3	105.7	109.8	102.4	104.5	102.0	103.9	105.4
CZ	118.4	112.8	112.0	109.8	107.3	108.8	104.0	101.2	107.5	103.3
EE	:	:	115.0	104.7	103.7	96.0	112.0	106.3	101.4	99.7
HU	123.1	121.1	119.2	116.1	114.3	96.8	105.1	104.3	102.9	102.2
LV	119.9	117.7	114.1	111.3	109.6	102.0	108.6	109.0	108.7	106.8
LT	123.7	114.5	108.8	103.8	100.0	99.6	104.6	103.6	102.9	96.1
MT	99.0	105.8	102.7	103.1	102.8	96.7	102.6	100.2	101.0	100.4
PL	123.5	119.1	114.3	110.8	111.5	103.8	102.4	102.1	103.8	100.8
RO	152.3	230.7	166.5	128.1	144.3	:	:	:	:	:
SK	110.1	112.0	115.1	107.7	111.3	104.1	105.3	107.9	97.4	99.4
SI	110.8	110.0	109.4	112.2	109.4	:	101.5	101.4	105.7	100.5
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Construction					**Construction**				
BG	178.0	776.0	152.6	117.6	100.5	80.0	67.0	128.6	114.8	91.1
CY	106.3	106.5	105.7	103.5	105.9	103.3	102.8	103.4	101.7	101.7
CZ	115.0	110.5	108.0	105.4	105.9	105.7	101.8	97.6	103.2	101.9
EE	:	:	113.1	94.8	12.9	101.0	104.0	104.5	91.8	108.6
HU	118.0	122.1	115.4	112.7	113.2	93.2	105.1	103.1	98.5	101.3
LV	98.7	131.4	116.9	104.5	96.8	83.9	121.2	111.7	102.1	94.3
LT	116.0	124.7	113.9	98.9	91.5	94.1	112.8	108.1	98.3	88.8
MT	97.9	108.3	107.8	91.7	105.5	95.6	105.0	105.2	89.8	103.1
PL	127.4	125.9	119.1	110.9	111.4	105.8	109.4	105.3	104.3	99.5
RO	149.8	184.6	151.4	140.7	137.4	:	:	:	:	:
SK	116.5	114.3	105.2	99.2	106.5	110.1	108.7	98.6	89.7	95.1
SI	115.8	110.3	111.3	110.0	108.2	:	101.8	103.2	103.7	99.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Wholesale and retail trade					**Wholesale and retail trade**				
BG	:	847.3	146.7	114.8	104.6	:	73.1	123.6	111.7	94.8
CY	107.4	106.3	104.2	104.7	107.2	104.3	102.6	101.9	102.1	103.0
CZ	118.0	123.4	113.4	108.1	109.8	108.5	113.7	102.4	105.9	105.7
EE	132.6	114.4	116.5	120.9	109.4	108.0	103.0	107.7	117.0	105.2
HU	125.2	118.2	116.7	112.4	116.2	93.8	105.0	103.8	99.1	103.8
LV	102.8	122.0	113.5	106.4	106.3	87.4	112.5	108.4	103.9	103.6
LT	130.2	134.2	120.1	109.1	97.7	104.3	118.9	113.3	107.0	94.5
MT	106.8	105.5	103.4	116.7	107.5	104.2	102.3	101.0	114.2	105.0
PL	:	123.3	118.2	112.6	113.3	104.1	107.6	104.1	107.3	98.1
RO	:	184.6	147.4	148.2	151.8	:	:	:	:	:
SK	:	117.4	113.6	107.5	109.8	118.7	106.6	106.5	97.2	98.0
SI	:	108.4	109.2	107.8	106.3	:	99.6	101.2	101.6	97.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Transport, storage and communication					Transport, storage and communication				
BG	188.1	1 005.4	136.1	111.9	108.8	84.0	86.8	114.7	109.1	98.6
CY	107.1	106.6	105.1	105.5	108.5	104.0	102.9	102.8	103.7	104.2
CZ	119.6	114.7	111.6	108.2	108.9	109.9	105.7	100.8	106.0	104.8
EE	120.9	118.0	115.8	110.7	108.9	98.0	106.0	107.0	107.2	104.7
HU	124.3	122.9	120.3	117.4	112.0	97.0	105.7	105.1	103.8	100.2
LV	111.8	117.2	104.4	100.6	103.3	95.1	108.1	99.7	98.2	100.7
LT	129.4	122.2	117.6	100.6	97.6	103.9	110.7	111.4	99.8	94.2
MT	112.0	108.0	101.0	117.7	109.1	109.3	104.7	98.7	115.3	106.6
PL	127.0	124.6	119.3	114.6	113.9	105.3	107.6	105.9	106.5	102.9
RO	158.6	202.1	158.1	151.3	150.1	:	:	:	:	:
SK	113.8	114.5	111.0	109.0	107.7	107.6	107.2	104.0	98.6	96.2
SI	113.8	109.9	109.5	109.0	111.5	:	101.4	101.5	102.7	102.4
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 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.

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.

4.7. Earnings of women as % of men's in industry and services

	In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG (1)	72.93	74.12	73.45	77.57	74.57 P
CY	69.98	70.16	68.74	69.34	: P
CZ (2)	77.17	75.74	72.02	74.22	73.28 P
EE	72.60	72.00	74.20	:	: P
HU	79.03	77.64	81.43	81.27	81.02
LV	78.40	79.90	80.10	77.80	76.93
LT	81.25	78.39	78.41	80.68	80.92
MT	:	:	:	76.37	:
PL	77.83	80.24	83.23	82.60	:
RO	77.80	74.32	77.52	81.93	79.54
SK (1)	75.20	75.00	77.50	76.90	73.69 P
SI (1)	83.76	83.83	86.34	90.30	: P
TR	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Data refer to full and part-time employees.
(2) NACE Rev. 1 A to 0.

PENSIONS

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 Hungary social pension does not exist) and pensions granted according to accident insurance provisions or according to a war disabled act.

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

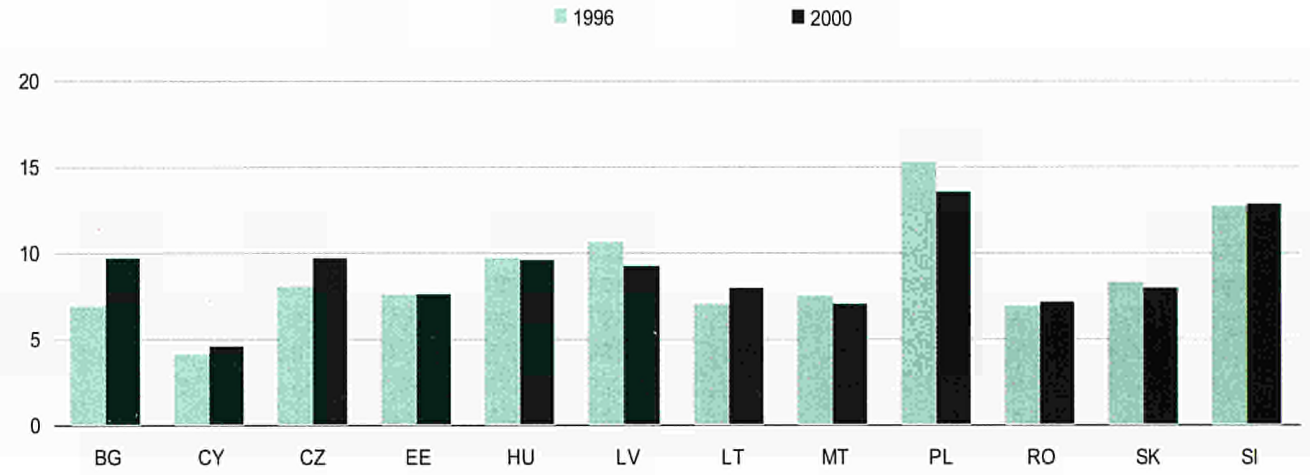
4.8. Average monthly pensions

	In EUR (1)					In % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	18	20	32	34	44	6.9	6.2	8.2	8.4	9.7
CY	246	266	284	301	321	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
CZ	131	140	150	157	173	8.0	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.6
EE	58	65	73	91	91	7.6	7.2	7.1	8.5	7.6
HU	93	101	109	117	127	9.7	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.5
LV	57	70	85	95	102	10.6	10.5	9.8	10.4	9.2
LT	40	54	65	72	84	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.4	7.9
MT	712	770	805	:	:	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.0
PL	146	161	175	180	205	15.2	15.1	14.1	14.1	13.5
RO	32	32	40	42	47	6.9	6.3	7.1	7.4	7.1
SK	88	100	105	102	118	8.2	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.9
SI	324	341	365	388	401	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Eurostat exchange rates.

4

Fig. 4.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. These pensions also include 13th-month payments.
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:
Average monthly sum of pensions and pension-like benefits.

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:
1996–98: average monthly pension during the corresponding period.
Since 1999: end of year data.

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 5

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 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.

All the data concerning candidate countries (except Malta and Turkey) are LFS micro data aggregated by Eurostat.
For Malta, the data refer to administrative records until 1999 and to national LFS for the year 2000.
For Turkey, data are average of April and October HLFS results from 1996 to 1999 and Annual HLFS results for 2000.

5

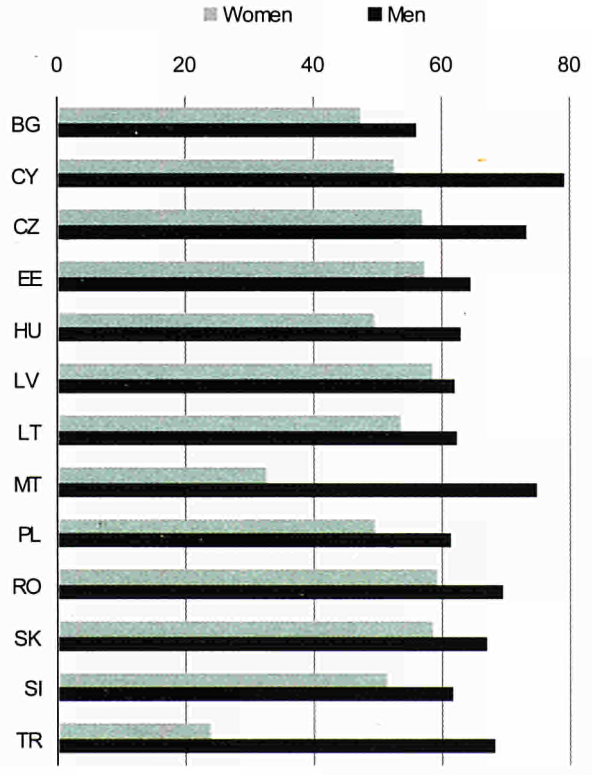
5.1. Employment rate

	In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	51.5
CY	:	:	:	64.2	65.5
CZ	:	68.6	67.5	65.6	64.9
EE	:	64.9	65.3	62.0	60.6
HU	52.0	52.0	53.2	55.4	55.9
LV	:	:	58.6	59.4	57.7
LT	:	:	62.9	65.0	60.1
MT	53.4	52.7	52.3	52.2	53.7
PL	:	58.8	59.2	57.5	55.1
RO	:	67.2	65.9	65.0	64.2
SK	:	:	:	58.0	56.3
SI	61.7	62.8	63.5	62.5	62.7
TR	50.0	48.7	48.7	48.9	46.0

5.2. Employment rate by gender

	Women In % of total					Men In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	47.2	:	:	:	:	56.1
CY	:	:	:	50.2	52.5	:	:	:	78.7	78.9
CZ	:	60.2	58.9	57.4	56.8	:	77.1	76.1	74.0	73.1
EE	:	60.6	60.7	58.0	57.1	:	69.7	70.3	66.3	64.3
HU	45.1	44.8	46.8	48.8	49.4	59.4	59.6	60.0	62.4	62.7
LV	:	:	54.2	54.1	53.5	:	:	63.5	65.2	62.3
LT	:	:	58.5	61.4	58.5	:	:	67.6	68.9	61.8
MT	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.8	32.6	77.9	76.4	75.0	74.2	74.7
PL	:	51.6	52.2	51.6	49.3	:	66.2	66.3	63.6	61.2
RO	:	61.1	60.1	59.7	59.0	:	73.4	71.9	70.4	69.5
SK	:	:	:	52.1	51.1	:	:	:	64.0	61.6
SI	57.5	58.4	59.5	58.1	58.5	66.0	67.1	67.5	66.8	66.7
TR	28.3	26.1	26.7	24.3	23.8	71.9	71.5	71.0	69.9	68.2

Fig. 5.a. Employment rate by gender, in % of total, 2000

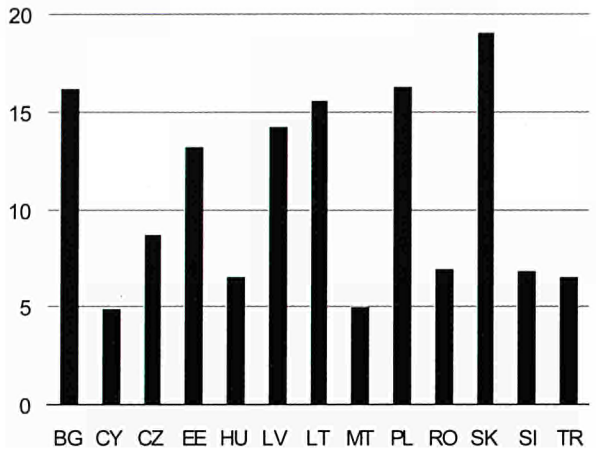


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FROM LFS

5.3. Unemployment rate

In % of labour force					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	16.2
CY	:	:	:	5.9	4.9
CZ	:	4.3	5.9	8.5	8.8
EE	:	10.6	9.6	11.7	13.2
HU	10.0	9.0	8.9	6.9	6.6
LV	:	:	14.5	13.7	14.2
LT	:	:	12.5	10.2	15.6
MT	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.0
PL	:	11.0	9.9	12.3	16.3
RO	:	5.5	5.6	6.2	7.0
SK	:	:	:	15.9	19.1
SI	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.3	6.9
TR	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.6	6.6

Fig. 5.b. Unemployment rate in % of labour force, 2000



5.4. Unemployment rate by gender

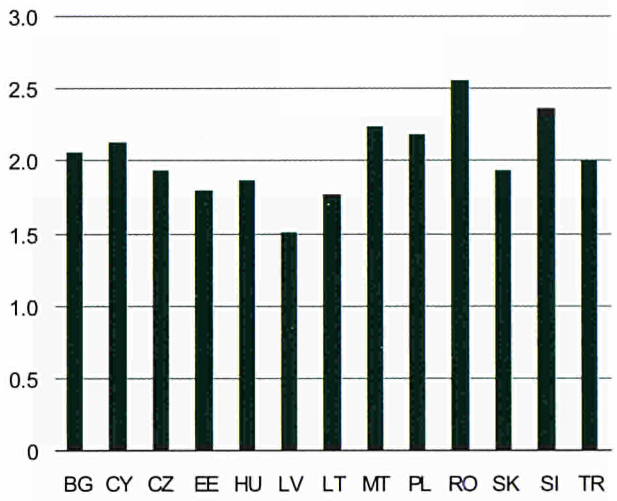
Women In % of labour force					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	15.8
CY	:	:	:	7.9	7.4
CZ	:	5.1	7.5	10.1	10.5
EE	:	9.7	8.6	10.2	11.6
HU	9.0	7.9	8.1	6.2	5.8
LV	:	:	13.6	13.3	13.4
LT	:	:	10.8	9.2	13.1
MT	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.1	5.4
PL	:	13.0	11.8	13.2	18.3
RO	:	5.9	5.5	5.5	6.4
SK	:	:	:	15.9	18.6
SI	6.6	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.1
TR	5.9	7.8	6.9	7.5	6.6

Men In % of labour force					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	16.6
CY	:	:	:	4.5	3.2
CZ	:	3.6	4.6	7.2	7.3
EE	:	11.5	10.5	13.0	14.7
HU	10.8	9.9	9.6	7.5	7.2
LV	:	:	15.4	14.1	15.0
LT	:	:	14.1	11.2	17.9
MT	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.0
PL	:	9.3	8.4	11.5	14.6
RO	:	5.2	5.8	6.9	7.5
SK	:	:	:	16.0	19.4
SI	7.1	6.4	7.3	7.2	6.8
TR	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.6

5.5. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25

	In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	33.3
CY	:	:	:	11.9	10.5
CZ	:	7.0	10.8	16.6	17.0
EE	:	19.0	14.8	22.1	23.7
HU	19.4	16.9	15.2	12.3	12.3
LV	:	:	27.1	23.4	21.4
LT	:	:	23.7	21.3	27.5
MT	5.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	11.2
PL	:	22.8	21.3	29.6	35.7
RO	:	17.4	16.8	17.3	17.8
SK	:	:	:	32.0	36.9
SI	16.6	16.3	17.6	18.5	16.4
TR	13.5	14.3	14.2	15.2	13.2

Fig. 5.c. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25 over total unemployment rate, 2000



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

	Women In % of labour force					Men In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	29.6	:	:	:	:	36.1
CY	:	:	:	12.0	14.2	:	:	:	11.7	6.7
CZ	:	7.2	12.7	16.9	16.4	:	6.8	9.3	16.3	17.4
EE	:	15.8	11.8	21.9	22.4	:	21.4	16.9	22.2	24.7
HU	17.3	14.1	12.6	10.6	10.4	21.0	18.8	17.1	13.5	13.7
LV	:	:	26.9	19.5	21.8	:	:	27.3	26.1	21.1
LT	:	:	18.8	19.3	27.4	:	:	26.8	22.7	27.6
MT	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.9	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.1	9.6	14.7
PL	:	26.1	23.5	31.6	37.2	:	20.1	19.5	27.9	34.3
RO	:	19.2	16.9	15.5	15.9	:	15.9	16.7	18.8	19.3
SK	:	:	:	30.8	33.3	:	:	:	33.1	40.0
SI	16.5	19.1	18.2	19.8	18.5	16.7	14.1	17.0	17.2	14.8
TR	11.2	15.0	13.0	14.2	12.3	14.8	13.9	14.9	15.8	13.6

5.7. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more

	In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	14.3
CY	:	:	:	5.1	4.3
CZ	:	3.8	5.1	7.2	7.5
EE	:	9.5	8.9	10.3	11.9
HU	8.6	7.7	7.8	6.0	5.6
LV	:	3.6	12.6	12.4	13.3
LT	:	9.4	10.8	8.6	14.1
MT	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.2
PL	5.3	5.0	8.5	10.1	13.6
RO	:	:	3.8	4.6	5.4
SK	:	:	:	12.8	15.7
SI	:	:	5.8	5.7	5.7
TR	4.4	3.9	4.5	5.2	4.5

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

	Women In % of labour force					Men In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	14.4	:	:	:	:	14.2
CY	:	:	:	7.2	6.4	:	:	:	3.7	2.9
CZ	:	4.8	6.7	9.0	9.6	:	3.0	3.8	5.7	5.9
EE	:	9.0	8.2	9.0	10.5	:	10.0	9.5	11.7	13.3
HU	7.8	6.9	7.3	5.5	5.1	9.2	8.4	8.1	6.4	6.1
LV	:	:	11.9	12.6	12.5	:	3.4	13.3	12.2	14.1
LT	:	:	9.8	8.0	11.7	:	7.8	11.7	9.3	16.6
MT	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	4.7	4.5	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.4
PL	:	11.3	10.3	10.9	15.6	5.6	5.0	6.9	9.5	11.8
RO	:	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.1	:	:	3.9	5.0	5.7
SK	:	:	:	12.9	15.8	:	:	:	12.7	15.7
SI	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	:	:	5.8	5.8	5.7
TR	3.4	4.4	9.9	7.0	4.1	4.4	4.2	2.7	5.4	4.7

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (NACE CLASSIFICATION)

Employment is defined by the European system of integrated economic 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 four 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

5

5.9. Employment by economic activity (NACE classification)

	Agriculture In % of total					Industry (excluding construction) In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	13.2	:	:	:	:	27.0
CY	:	:	:	4.7	5.4	:	:	:	14.6	14.1
CZ	:	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	:	32.0	31.5	31.1	30.6
EE	:	9.9	9.5	8.8	7.0	:	28.2	25.7	25.3	26.8
HU	8.2	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	27.1	27.3	28.6	27.6	26.8
LV	:	:	18.7	17.2	14.4	:	:	21.5	19.7	20.8
LT	:	:	20.7	21.4	18.4	:	:	21.6	20.0	21.5
MT	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	22.3	22.2	22.3	21.7	23.9
PL	:	:	:	:	18.7	:	:	:	:	23.6
RO	:	40.9	42.0	44.0	45.2	:	26.0	24.8	23.4	22.1
SK	:	:	:	7.2	6.9	:	:	:	29.4	29.3
SI	10.2	12.1	12.1	10.8	9.6	36.5	34.4	33.9	32.7	32.3
TR (1)	42.8	40.7	40.5	41.4	34.9	16.7	17.8	17.4	16.7	18.1

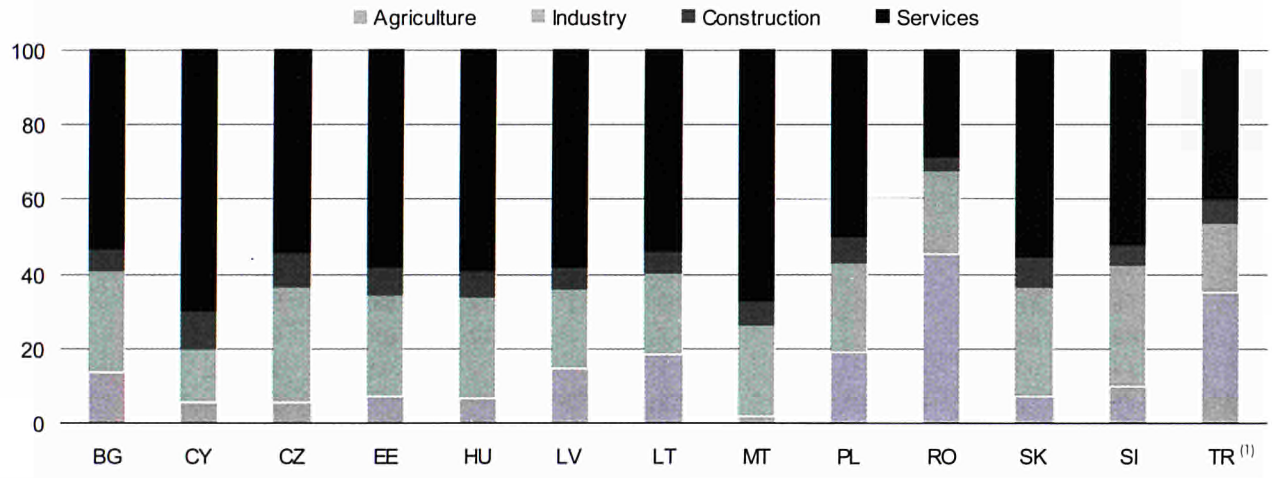
(1) Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

	Construction In % of total					Services In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	5.9	:	:	:	:	54.0
CY	:	:	:	10.0	10.0	:	:	:	70.7	70.5
CZ	:	9.6	10.0	9.4	9.4	:	52.6	52.9	54.1	54.8
EE	:	5.2	7.4	6.5	7.8	:	56.7	57.4	59.4	58.3
HU	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	58.5	59.0	57.9	58.7	59.8
LV	:	:	5.6	6.1	6.0	:	:	54.2	57.0	58.7
LT	:	:	6.7	6.5	5.9	:	:	50.9	52.1	54.2
MT	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.9	71.0	71.5	71.4	72.2	67.5
PL	:	:	:	:	7.4	:	:	:	:	50.3
RO	:	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	:	28.8	29.3	28.9	29.0
SK	:	:	:	9.0	8.0	:	:	:	54.3	55.8
SI	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.4	47.8	47.4	48.4	51.4	52.7
TR [1]	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.5	34.3	35.1	35.8	35.8	40.5

[1] Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

5

Fig. 5.d. Employment by economic activity (NACE classification), in % of total, 2000



[1] TR: Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

DISPATCHING OF MEN AND WOMEN BY BRANCH

5.10. Agriculture

	Women In % of people employed in agriculture					Men In % of people employed in agriculture				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	37.6	:	:	:	:	62.4
CY	:	:	:	35.0	35.4	:	:	:	65.0	64.6
CZ	:	32.8	32.7	32.3	32.0	:	67.2	67.3	67.7	68.0
EE	:	35.7	33.8	36.8	36.5	:	64.3	66.2	63.2	63.5
HU	23.3	24.2	23.8	23.7	23.3	76.7	75.8	76.2	76.3	76.7
LV	:	:	42.6	41.5	42.6	:	:	57.4	58.5	57.4
LT	:	:	40.9	39.1	39.8	:	:	59.1	60.9	60.2
MT	8.3	8.2	8.5	9.1	2.5	91.2	91.8	91.5	90.9	97.5
PL	:	:	:	:	44.4	:	:	:	:	55.6
RO	:	51.5	51.1	51.1	50.1	:	48.5	48.9	48.9	49.9
SK	:	:	:	29.9	28.7	:	:	:	70.1	71.3
SI	44.0	47.7	47.2	46.5	46.7	56.0	52.3	52.8	53.5	53.3
TR (1)	47.4	44.2	45.3	46.9	44.0	52.6	55.8	54.7	53.1	56.0

(1) Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

5.11. Industry (excluding construction)

	Women In % of people employed in industry					Men In % of people employed in industry				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	44.3	:	:	:	:	55.7
CY	:	:	:	34.6	33.5	:	:	:	65.4	66.5
CZ	:	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.7	:	62.3	62.4	62.9	63.3
EE	:	41.3	41.7	41.6	39.0	:	58.7	58.3	58.4	61.0
HU	39.3	38.1	38.9	38.8	39.7	60.7	61.9	61.1	61.2	60.3
LV	:	:	41.4	38.5	41.1	:	:	58.6	61.5	58.9
LT	:	:	45.5	48.4	47.2	:	:	54.5	51.6	52.8
MT	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.4	27.8	68.0	68.1	68.3	68.6	72.2
PL	:	:	:	:	33.0	:	:	:	:	67.0
RO	:	39.5	40.0	40.0	41.4	:	60.5	60.0	60.0	58.6
SK	:	:	:	37.5	37.8	:	:	:	62.5	62.2
SI	39.4	39.0	39.1	37.7	39.0	60.6	61.0	60.9	62.3	61.0
TR (1)	16.3	17.1	17.0	18.1	19.1	83.7	82.9	83.0	81.9	80.9

(1) Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

5.12. Construction

	Women In % of people employed in construction					Men In % of people employed in construction				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	14.0	:	:	:	:	86.0
CY	:	:	:	5.0	6.1	:	:	:	95.0	93.9
CZ	:	8.6	8.6	8.2	7.9	:	91.4	91.4	91.8	92.1
EE	:	12.5	11.2	9.8	5.2	:	87.5	88.8	90.2	94.8
HU	9.5	8.7	8.3	7.5	7.6	90.5	91.3	91.7	92.5	92.4
LV	:	:	10.7	12.1	7.4	:	:	89.3	87.9	92.6
LT	:	:	10.2	9.5	8.8	:	:	89.8	90.5	91.2
MT	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	4.0	97.8	97.9	98.1	97.9	96.0
PL	:	:	:	:	9.4	:	:	:	:	90.6
RO	:	14.2	12.2	12.1	13.3	:	85.8	87.8	87.9	86.7
SK	:	:	:	9.8	8.5	:	:	:	90.2	91.5
SI	12.5	11.3	10.9	8.7	9.9	87.5	88.7	89.1	91.3	90.1
TR [1]	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.3	97.8

[1] Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

5.13. Services

	Women In % of people employed in services					Men In % of people employed in services				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	53.7	:	:	:	:	46.3
CY	:	:	:	45.5	46.9	:	:	:	54.5	53.1
CZ	:	55.4	55.2	55.2	55.2	:	44.6	44.8	44.8	44.8
EE	:	58.3	58.3	57.8	60.6	:	41.7	41.7	42.2	39.4
HU	53.7	53.3	54.5	54.7	54.2	46.3	46.7	45.5	45.3	45.8
LV	:	:	57.0	55.9	56.1	:	:	43.0	44.1	43.9
LT	:	:	56.7	57.2	59.6	:	:	43.3	42.8	40.4
MT	27.3	27.8	28.5	29.4	34.4	72.7	72.2	71.5	70.6	65.6
PL	:	:	:	:	56.3	:	:	:	:	43.7
RO	:	51.5	51.3	51.8	51.6	:	48.5	48.7	48.2	48.4
SK	:	:	:	57.9	57.8	:	:	:	42.1	42.2
SI	56.7	55.8	55.3	54.9	54.3	43.3	44.2	44.7	45.1	45.7
TR [1]	15.2	16.1	16.6	17.3	17.4	84.8	83.9	83.4	82.7	82.6

[1] Based on ISIC-1968 from 1996 to 1999 and on ISIC-1990 Rev. 3 for 2000.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

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

5.14. Long-term unemployment

	As % of all unemployed				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	58.7
CY	:	:	:	:	25.8
CZ	:	32.3	31.5	36.7	50.0
EE	:	39.2	46.1	42.6	47.4
HU	54.8	48.7	50.8	47.9	47.8
LV	:	:	56.3	53.9	57.1
LT	:	:	62.8	38.8	52.4
MT	39.0	43.7	45.2	50.4	62.3
PL	:	46.1	47.6	41.6	44.7
RO	:	48.0	43.8	45.2	49.2
SK	:	:	:	47.6	54.7
SI	50.0	51.9	45.4	41.8	62.7
TR	46.1	43.7	42.4	31.0	23.8

Fig. 5.e. Long-term unemployment by gender, 2000

5.15. Long-term unemployment by gender

	As % of all unemployed women					As % of all unemployed men				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	58.7	:	:	:	:	58.8
CY	:	:	:	:	32.2	:	:	:	:	15.4
CZ	:	34.1	31.3	40.5	50.7	:	30.4	31.9	32.3	49.2
EE	:	35.1	48.3	41.3	46.4	:	42.5	44.5	43.6	48.2
HU	50.8	47.2	50.5	46.8	43.6	57.4	49.7	51.0	48.6	50.6
LV	:	:	57.8	55.2	57.0	:	:	55.2	52.9	57.2
LT	:	:	61.2	35.9	47.3	:	:	63.9	40.9	56.0
MT	20.9	28.8	25.2	25.5	39.9	42.7	46.4	48.3	54.2	69.8
PL	:	50.6	52.1	46.9	48.7	:	40.8	42.3	36.6	40.4
RO	:	51.3	46.5	50.0	48.0	:	44.6	41.5	41.8	50.2
SK	:	:	:	51.4	54.9	:	:	:	44.3	54.4
SI	48.2	48.5	46.3	38.0	60.3	51.4	55.1	44.6	45.2	64.9
TR	57.5	50.5	48.3	38.4	31.9	42.2	40.5	40.1	28.2	20.9

Chapter 6

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.

6.1. GDP at current prices

1 000 million EUR [1]					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	7.8	9.0	11.0	11.6	13.0
CY	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.5
CZ	45.5	46.8	50.4	51.2	55.0
EE	3.4	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.5
HU	35.6	40.4	41.9	45.1	50.3
LV	4.0	5.0	5.4	6.4	7.8
LT	6.2	8.5	9.6	10.0	12.2
MT	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9
PL	113.3	127.1	141.3	145.5	171.0
RO	27.8	31.2	37.2	33.0	40.0
SK	15.6	18.0	19.0	18.5	20.9
SI	14.9	16.1	17.5	18.8	19.5
TR	143.1	167.8	177.8	173.1	217.4

[1] At current exchange rates.

6.2. GDP per capita at current prices

	EUR per capita					EU-15 = 100				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	900	1 100	1 300	1 400	1 600	5	6	7	7	7
CY	10 800	11 500	12 300	13 000	14 200	59	59	61	61	63
CZ	4 400	4 500	4 900	5 000	5 400	24	23	24	24	24
EE	2 300	2 800	3 200	3 400	3 800	13	14	16	16	17
HU	3 500	4 000	4 100	4 500	5 000	19	21	20	21	22
LV	1 600	2 000	2 200	2 700	3 300	9	10	11	13	15
LT	1 700	2 300	2 600	2 700	3 300	9	12	13	13	15
MT	6 900	7 700	8 100	8 800	9 900	37	40	40	42	44
PL	2 900	3 300	3 700	3 800	4 400	16	17	18	18	20
RO	1 200	1 400	1 700	1 500	1 800	7	7	8	7	8
SK	2 900	3 300	3 500	3 400	3 900	16	17	17	16	17
SI	7 500	8 100	8 800	9 400	9 800	41	42	44	45	44
TR	2 300	2 700	2 800	2 700	3 200	12	14	14	13	14

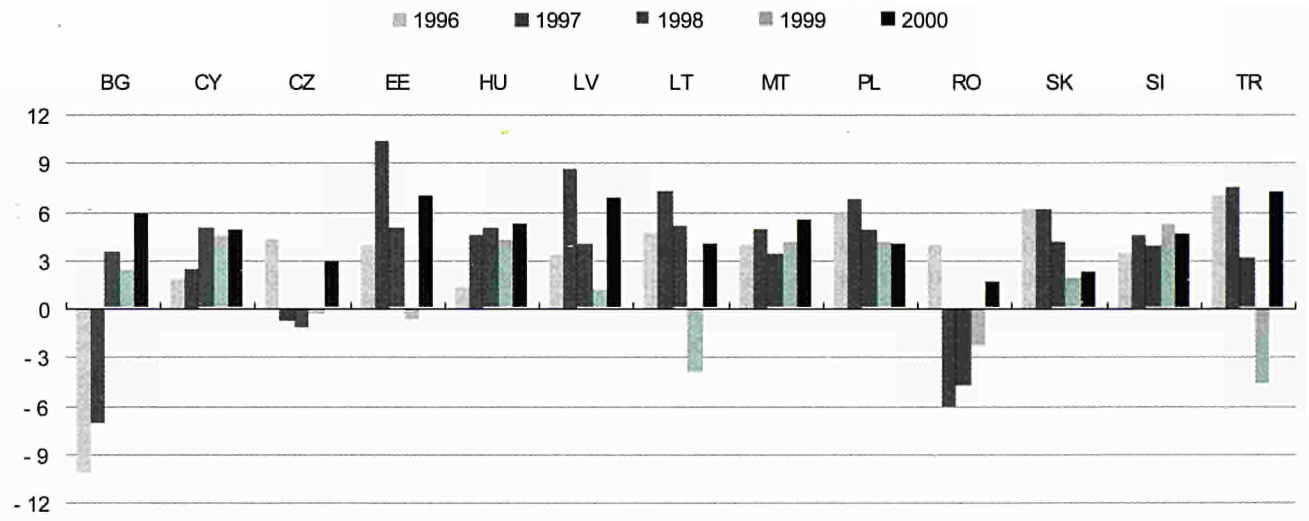
NB: Figures have been calculated using the population figures from national accounts, which may differ from those used in demographic statistics.

6.3. Annual GDP growth rates [1]

	In % over previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	- 10.1	- 7.0	3.5	2.4	5.8
CY	1.9	2.5	5.0	4.5	4.8
CZ	4.3	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 0.4	2.9
EE	4.0	10.4	5.0	- 0.7	6.9
HU	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2
LV	3.3	8.6	3.9	1.1	6.8
LT	4.7	7.3	5.1	- 3.9	3.9
MT	4.0	4.9	3.4	4.1	5.4
PL	6.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0
RO	3.9	- 6.1	- 4.8	- 2.3	1.6
SK	6.2	6.2	4.1	1.9	2.2
SI	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6
TR	7.0	7.5	3.1	- 4.7	7.2

[1] GDP at constant prices (national currency).

Fig. 6.a. Annual GDP growth rates, in % over previous year



USES OF GDP

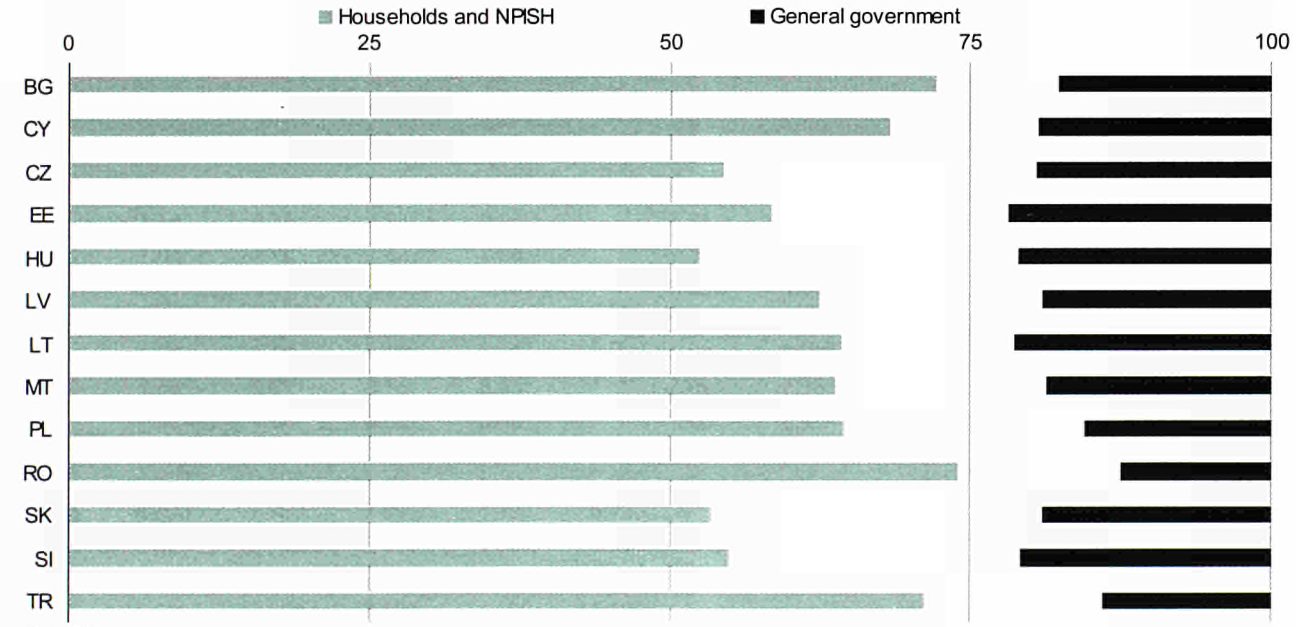
GDP can be measured from the production, the expenditure and the income side. The expenditure approach to GDP involves breaking down the final uses into various sub-aggregates. It reveals to what extent the goods and services produced by the economy of a country (or imported) are used for private consumption, public consumption, gross fixed capital formation or exports.

6.4. Main GDP aggregates: final consumption

	Households and NPISH In % of GDP					General government In % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	76.6	70.3	72.9	74.8	72.2	11.9	12.8	15.1	15.9	17.7
CY	65.0	66.0	68.2	:	:	18.0	18.8	19.3	17.7	:
CZ	52.2	53.6	52.9	53.9	54.4	19.9	19.8	19.5	19.7	19.6
EE	60.7	59.3	58.9	58.2	58.4	24.8	23.0	22.6	23.4	21.8
HU	51.9	50.3	50.8	52.4	52.4	22.0	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.1
LV	67.6	66.6	64.5	62.8	62.4	21.6	19.1	21.4	20.5	19.0
LT	66.4	65.0	63.1	65.5	64.3	18.9	19.0	24.4	22.2	21.3
MT	63.7	62.4	62.1	62.8	63.8	21.6	20.5	19.7	18.7	18.7
PL	63.3	63.7	63.6	64.4	:	16.4	16.0	15.4	15.5	:
RO	69.5	74.2	76.0	74.4	73.9	13.1	12.3	14.2	12.7	12.5
SK	52.6	52.0	53.3	54.0	53.4	21.8	21.2	21.5	19.5	19.0
SI	57.5	56.4	55.7	55.8	54.9	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.8
TR	67.3	68.0	69.2	72.2	71.2	11.6	12.3	12.7	15.2	14.0

NB: NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households.

Fig 6.b. Final consumption in % of GDP, 2000



CY: 1998.
PL: 1999.

6.5. Main GDP aggregates: gross capital formation

	Gross fixed capital formation In % of GDP					Stock variation In % of GDP[1]				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	13.6	10.8	11.6	15.9	16.2	- 5.2	0.6	3.2	3.1	0.4
CY	19.9	18.1	17.2	16.1	:	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.3	:
CZ	31.9	30.6	28.1	27.9	28.3	2.2	1.9	0.7	- 0.1	1.2
EE	26.7	28.0	29.6	24.9	23.4	1.1	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	1.3
HU	21.4	22.2	23.6	23.9	24.3	5.8	5.5	6.0	:	:
LV	18.1	18.7	27.3	25.1	24.5	0.7	4.0	0.3	1.9	2.6
LT	23.0	24.4	24.3	22.1	18.7	1.5	2.2	0.1	0.6	2.1
MT	28.7	25.3	24.5	23.3	26.4	:	:	:	:	:
PL	20.7	23.5	25.1	25.5	25.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2
RO	23.0	21.2	18.3	18.0	18.5	2.9	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.8	1.0
SK	34.2	35.9	38.0	30.8	30.0	2.9	0.7	- 1.9	1.1	0.1
SI	22.5	23.4	24.6	27.4	26.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
TR	25.1	26.4	24.6	21.9	22.2	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 0.4	1.5	1.9

[1] For Bulgaria, Estonia and Slovenia, the statistical discrepancy between GDP and its components is included in stock variations.

6.6. Main GDP aggregates: exports and imports of goods and services

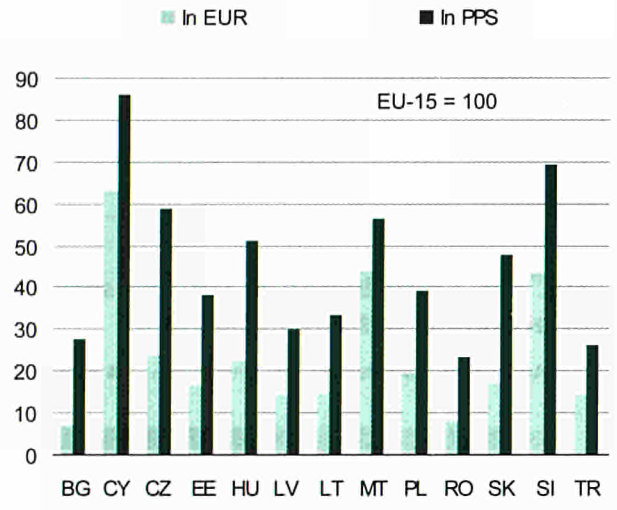
	Exports of goods and services In % of GDP					Imports of goods and services In % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	62.9	61.9	45.2	44.1	58.5	59.8	56.4	46.3	51.9	64.1
CY	46.9	47.1	43.5	44.6	46.1	53.1	52.0	51.1	47.8	50.3
CZ	52.5	56.5	59.7	60.9	70.5	58.9	62.5	61.0	62.3	74.1
EE	67.1	78.4	79.7	77.2	95.4	78.6	90.0	90.1	82.2	100.4
HU	38.9	45.5	50.6	53.0	61.6	39.9	45.5	52.7	55.5	65.6
LV	50.9	51.0	51.3	43.8	45.7	59.0	59.5	64.8	54.1	54.4
LT	53.4	54.5	47.2	39.7	45.2	63.2	65.1	59.1	50.1	51.6
MT	87.0	85.1	87.7	90.7	102.8	101.0	93.5	93.2	96.3	113.6
PL	24.3	25.5	28.2	26.1	31.2	25.8	29.8	33.4	32.5	38.1
RO	28.1	29.2	23.5	29.0	34.1	36.6	36.2	31.5	33.4	39.9
SK	55.2	58.0	61.2	61.5	73.5	66.8	67.8	72.2	66.9	76.0
SI	55.8	57.4	56.6	52.5	59.1	56.8	58.3	58.2	56.9	62.7
TR	21.5	24.6	24.3	23.2	23.8	27.8	30.4	27.9	26.9	31.2

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 euro 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).

Fig. 6.c. GDP per capita at current prices as % of EU average, 2000



6.7. GDP at current prices in PPS

	Total — 1 000 million PPS				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	44.7	42.7	45.0	47.2	51.4
CY	10.0	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.9
CZ	122.4	124.8	124.9	127.9	135.5
EE	9.2	10.4	11.1	11.3	12.4
HU	86.9	93.4	99.7	106.3	115.1
LV	11.9	13.3	14.0	14.5	16.0
LT	22.2	24.5	26.2	25.8	27.6
MT	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.9
PL	256.1	281.1	299.9	319.6	342.1
RO	119.9	115.7	112.1	112.2	117.3
SK	45.8	50.0	52.9	55.2	58.1
SI	23.6	25.3	26.8	28.8	31.0
TR	318.8	352.2	369.5	360.4	397.5

6.8. GDP per capita at current prices in PPS

	In PPS					EU-15 = 100				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	5 400	5 100	5 500	5 700	6 300	29.0	26.5	27.0	27.1	28.0
CY	15 400	16 000	17 000	18 100	19 400	83.4	82.7	84.0	85.2	86.2
CZ	11 900	12 100	12 100	12 400	13 200	64.3	62.5	60.0	58.7	58.8
EE	6 200	7 100	7 700	7 800	8 600	33.8	36.8	37.8	36.9	38.5
HU	8 500	9 200	9 800	10 600	11 500	46.2	47.5	48.6	49.8	51.1
LV	4 800	5 400	5 700	6 100	6 700	25.9	27.7	28.3	28.7	30.0
LT	6 000	6 600	7 100	7 000	7 500	32.5	34.1	35.0	32.9	33.3
MT	9 900	10 600	11 100	11 700	12 600	53.6	54.6	54.7	55.3	56.3
PL	6 600	7 300	7 800	8 300	8 900	35.9	37.5	38.3	39.0	39.4
RO	5 300	5 100	5 000	5 000	5 200	28.7	26.5	24.6	23.6	23.3
SK	8 500	9 300	9 800	10 200	10 800	46.2	47.9	48.5	48.3	47.9
SI	11 800	12 800	13 500	14 500	15 600	64.2	65.8	66.7	68.5	69.4
TR	5 100	5 600	5 800	5 600	5 900	27.6	29.1	28.8	26.4	26.3

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

6.9. Contribution to GVA by sector of economic activity

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Share of agriculture [1] in % of GVA				
BG	15.4	26.6	21.1	17.3	14.5
CY	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.2	:
CZ	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.9
EE	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.3
HU	6.6	5.9	5.5	4.8	4.1
LV	9.0	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.6
LT	12.2	11.7	10.3	8.4	7.5
MT	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
PL	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.3
RO	20.1	19.5	15.8	14.8	12.6
SK	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5
SI	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.2
TR	16.4	14.1	17.4	15.0	14.6
	Share of industry [2] in % of GVA				
BG	25.9	25.4	:	23.1	24.2
CY	14.7	14.2	13.8	13.4	:
CZ	36.3	34.1	32.5	31.8	32.8
EE	23.8	23.0	22.6	21.1	22.3
HU	26.3	28.1	28.2	27.7	29.2
LV	26.4	27.4	23.4	19.9	18.7
LT	25.8	25.2	23.9	22.9	26.2
MT	24.8	24.3	25.0	24.9	26.9
PL	30.1	29.3	27.6	27.1	27.8
RO	34.8	33.4	30.3	29.9	30.5
SK	32.2	29.1	28.1	29.3	28.9
SI	32.0	31.8	32.0	31.2	31.4
TR	25.0	25.0	22.1	22.6	23.3
	Share of construction in % of GVA				
BG	4.3	2.8	3.7	3.7	3.6
CY	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.7	:
CZ	7.7	8.0	6.9	7.4	7.1
EE	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.0	5.8
HU	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
LV	4.7	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.7
LT	7.1	7.7	8.6	7.9	6.1
MT	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3
PL	7.4	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.4
RO	6.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3
SK	7.8	7.5	7.1	5.8	5.2
SI	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.0
TR	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.3

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Share of services in % of GVA				
54.4	45.2	:	:	:
71.6	73.1	73.7	74.7	:
51.2	53.5	56.5	56.8	56.2
61.5	62.9	63.5	66.2	65.5
62.8	61.5	61.7	62.8	62.0
60.0	62.1	65.4	68.5	70.1
54.9	55.4	57.4	60.8	60.2
69.2	69.8	69.6	70.2	68.5
56.0	57.2	59.0	60.2	60.4
38.3	41.6	48.4	49.9	51.5
54.8	58.4	60.2	60.5	61.3
58.0	58.4	58.3	58.9	59.3
52.8	54.8	54.8	56.9	56.8

[1] Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
[2] Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply.

Fig. 6.d. Contribution to GVA by sector of economic activity in %, 2000

BG: 1997.
CY: 1999.

Chapter 7

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 integrated economic accounts (ESA-95).

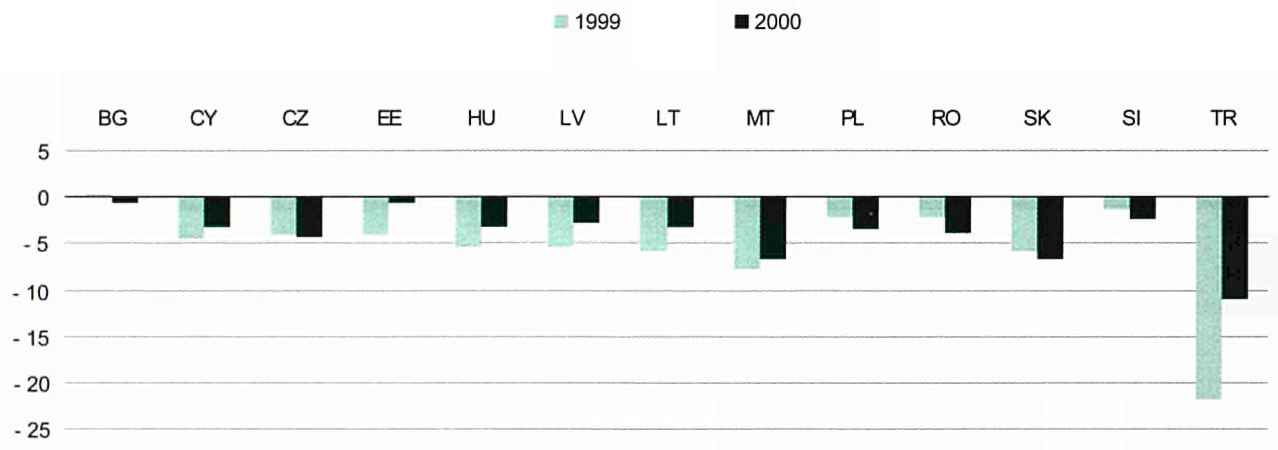
For most countries the series are available from 1997; 1996 data are an approximation of national accounts data, derived from international monetary fund statistics.

7.1. General government budget deficit/surplus

	% of GDP					Million EUR				
	1996 [1]	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	- 15.3	- 0.3	1.3	0.2	- 0.7	- 1 185.5	- 30.8	145.6	20.3	- 87.0
CY	- 3.3	- 5.2 [1]	- 4.9	- 4.5	- 3.1	- 234.9	- 392.2 [1]	- 400.0	- 387.3	- 294.5
CZ	- 1.7	- 2.7	- 3.8	- 4.0	- 4.2	- 756.0	- 1 238.5	- 1 872.3	- 1 965.5	- 2 230.4
EE	- 1.6	2.0	- 0.4	- 4.1	- 0.7	- 53.8	83.4	- 17.3	- 195.2	- 36.3
HU	- 4.1	- 6.8	- 7.8	- 5.4	- 3.1	- 1 462.8	- 2 753.1	- 3 280.1	- 2 452.5	- 1 526.7
LV	- 1.3	1.8 [1]	- 0.7	- 5.3	- 2.7	- 51.6	89.6 [1]	- 38.1	- 332.5	- 212.5
LT	- 2.8	- 1.1	- 3.1	- 5.7	- 3.3	- 172.8	- 95.3	- 295.5	- 565.2	- 403.7
MT	- 7.7	- 10.7	- 10.8	- 7.8	- 6.6	- 202.0	- 316.4	- 338.2	- 267.6	- 255.2
PL	- 2.3	- 4.3	- 2.4	- 2.1	- 3.5	- 2 587.7	- 5 423.0	- 3 414.1	- 3 037.6	- 5 933.9
RO	- 3.5	- 4.5	- 4.4	- 2.1	- 3.8	- 975.0	- 1 391.6	- 1 644.0	- 707.4	- 1 530.9
SK	- 2.0	- 5.7	- 4.9	- 5.7	- 6.7	- 318.8	- 1 030.8	- 926.7	- 1 048.1	- 1 390.1
SI	0.3	- 1.2 [1]	- 0.8 [1]	- 1.3	- 2.3	48.5	- 188.5 [1]	- 134.6 [1]	- 240.7	- 445.7
TR	-8.4	-13.4	-11.9	-21.8	-11.0	-11 994.4	-22 467.5	-21 168.7	-37 651.6	-23 884.2

[1] IMF derived data.

Fig. 7.a. General budget deficit/surplus in % of GDP



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.

7.2. Gross foreign debt of the whole economy

	% of GDP					Million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998 (1)	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998 (1)	1999	2000
BG	106.3	102.7	74.6	81.2	77.4	8 252	9 211	8 172	9 451	10 083
CY	120.9	147.2	60.2	73.4	74.9	8 495	11 030	4 892	6 350	7 121
CZ	22.7	24.0	27.0	28.5	26.9	10 331	11 224	13 599	14 563	14 792
EE	10.7	25.3	32.9	28.0	26.8	367	1 031	1 534	1 367	1 465
HU	61.1	52.9	47.9	50.3	44.6	21 746	21 354	20 090	22 688	22 448
LV	9.6	10.5	36.2	47.6	45.7	387	523	1 968	3 052	3 546
LT	13.8	15.1	19.6	28.1	25.5	860	1 273	1 876	2 814	3 120
MT	105.3	140.8	219.0	257.7	272.7	2 760	4 145	6 859	8 812	10 529
PL	28.9	28.2	23.7	26.7	23.3	32 711	35 884	33 477	38 848	39 838
RO	21.5	24.1	19.3	23.2	21.3	5 974	7 513	7 176	7 643	8 505
SK	22.3	31.1	39.8	41.7	33.4	3 473	5 603	7 553	7 707	6 978
SI	14.0	17.8	20.0	23.2	27.0	2 087	2 854	3 506	4 357	5 278
TR	36.9	38.3	38.0	48.0	47.7	52 797	64 308	67 514	83 002	103 752

Source: OECD.
(1) Series break.

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.

7.3. Balance of payments

		Million EUR				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bulgaria						
Current account		129	923	- 55	- 642	- 761
of which:	Trade balance	96	283	- 340	- 1 014	- 1 275
	Exports of goods	3 693	4 241	3 741	3 759	5 233
	Imports of goods	3 597	3 958	4 080	4 773	6 508
	Services, net	263	745	332	296	548
	Income, net	- 312	- 315	- 253	- 205	- 348
	Current transfers, net	82	209	205	281	314
	of which: General government	29	114	53	64	59
Capital account		52	0	0	- 2	27
Financial account		20	- 601	323	640	809
of which:	Direct investment, net	108	446	479	740	1 088
	Portfolio investment, net	- 102	117	- 215	- 187	- 194
	Other investment, net	- 578	281	470	581	358
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	592	- 1 446	- 411	- 495	- 444
Cyprus						
Current account		- 364	- 298	- 541	- 204	- 495
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 720	- 1 827	- 2 175	- 2 166	- 2 826
	Exports of goods	1 097	1 099	955	938	1 031
	Imports of goods	2 817	2 926	3 130	3 104	3 857
	Services, net	1 348	1 516	1 634	1 916	2 212
	Income, net	- 18	- 10	- 26	- 36	- 18
	Current transfers, net	26	23	26	82	136
	of which: General government	14	15	23	82	139
Capital account		0	0	0	0	0
Financial account		388	380	664	345	336
of which:	Direct investment, net	15	38	0	- 23	- 19
	Portfolio investment, net	- 38	126	176	2	- 188
	Other investment, net	363	175	414	966	535
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	47	41	74	- 599	9

		Million EUR				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Czech Republic						
Current account		- 3 381	- 2 835	- 1 187	- 1 470	- 2 464
of which:	Trade balance	- 4 630	- 4 008	- 2 269	- 1 785	- 3 394
	Exports of goods	17 088	20 108	23 412	24 637	31 492
	Imports of goods	21 718	24 117	25 680	26 421	34 886
	Services, net	1 515	1 557	1 593	1 033	1 434
	Income, net	- 569	- 699	- 873	- 1 198	- 826
	Current transfers, net	303	316	362	479	322
	of which: General government	102	46	63	56	16
Capital account		0	9	2	- 2	- 6
Financial account		3 949	2 515	873	1 340	2 766
of which:	Direct investment, net	1 005	1 126	3 190	5 848	4 853
	Portfolio investment, net	572	958	950	- 1 309	- 1 915
	Other investment, net	1 720	- 1 129	- 1 543	- 1 650	754
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	652	1 560	- 1 724	- 1 549	- 887
Estonia						
Current account		- 315	- 497	- 429	- 277	- 348
of which:	Trade balance	- 804	- 996	- 998	- 827	- 862
	Exports of goods	1 429	2 028	2 399	2 303	3 580
	Imports of goods	2 234	3 024	3 397	3 130	4 442
	Services, net	409	524	511	540	587
	Income, net	2	- 128	- 74	- 96	- 223
	Current transfers, net	79	103	132	106	150
	of which: General government	66	85	99	90	121
Capital account		- 1	0	2	1	18
Financial account		339	521	427	290	317
of which:	Direct investment, net	87	113	508	205	:
	Portfolio investment, net	117	233	- 1	10	119
	Other investment, net	215	351	- 71	215	- 14
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 80	- 176	- 8	- 139	:
Hungary						
Current account		- 1 319	- 840	- 2 059	- 1 969	- 1 627
of which:	Trade balance	- 2 088	- 1 726	- 2 110	- 2 059	- 2 303
	Exports of goods	11 215	17 386	18 505	20 533	27 590
	Imports of goods	13 302	19 112	20 615	22 592	29 892
	Services, net	1 951	2 025	1 592	1 317	1 942
	Income, net	- 1 139	- 1 264	- 1 675	- 1 556	- 1 708
	Current transfers, net	- 44	124	133	329	441
	of which: General government	- 12	- 4	- 41	- 8	- 14
Capital account		123	105	169	33	300
Financial account		432	733	1 863	2195	1 409
of which:	Direct investment, net	1 806	1 534	1 385	1 636	1 225
	Portfolio investment, net	- 344	- 908	1 733	1876	- 522
	Other investment, net	- 2 128	17	- 606	967	1 753
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	1 098	90	- 649	- 2 237	- 1 157

		Million EUR				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Latvia						
Current account		- 220	- 305	- 576	- 617	- 538
of which:	Trade balance	- 629	- 748	- 1 007	- 984	- 1 152
	Exports of goods	1 172	1 621	1 798	1 824	2 232
	Imports of goods	1 801	2 369	2 805	2 808	3 384
	Services, net	302	327	271	323	479
	Income, net	33	49	48	- 45	28
	Current transfers, net	74	68	111	89	106
	of which: General government	40	29	73	58	39
Capital account		:	12	13	12	32
Financial account		257	227	476	603	530
of which:	Direct investment, net	299	466	269	318	432
	Portfolio investment, net	- 111	- 505	- 6	273	- 351
	Other investment, net	216	324	247	157	465
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 147	- 58	- 35	- 144	- 18
Lithuania						
Current account		- 569	-865	- 1 158	- 1 120	- 731
of which:	Trade balance	- 706	- 1 012	- 1 354	- 1 318	- 1 195
	Exports of goods	2 688	3 697	3 534	2 952	4 385
	Imports of goods	3 394	4 709	4 888	4 270	5 580
	Services, net	95	119	215	287	412
	Income, net	- 72	- 175	- 228	- 242	- 210
	Current transfers, net	113	203	210	153	263
	of which: General government	57	89	92	55	68
Capital account		4	4	- 2	- 3	2
Financial account		522	687	905	1 163	591
of which:	Direct investment, net	120	289	822	448	406
	Portfolio investment, net	148	166	- 47	474	286
	Other investment, net	266	442	486	57	40
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 12	- 210	- 356	184	- 142
Malta						
Current account		- 319	- 175	- 194	- 116	- 560
of which:	Trade balance	- 601	- 579	- 528	- 537	- 670
	Exports of goods	1 395	1 467	1 629	1 891	2 693
	Imports of goods	1 996	2 047	2 156	2 428	3 362
	Services, net	248	348	340	351	255
	Income, net	9	8	- 58	30	- 161
	Current transfers, net	24	49	51	40	17
	of which: General government	- 1	4	2	- 8	1
Capital account		46	7	26	31	21
Financial account		229	86	88	153	421
of which:	Direct investment, net	213	56	225	728	660
	Portfolio investment, net	- 92	97	- 74	- 473	- 621
	Other investment, net	41	- 61	106	123	140
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	67	- 6	- 169	- 226	242

		Million EUR				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Poland						
Current account		- 2 571	- 5 065	- 6 156	- 11 716	- 10 843
of which:	Trade balance	- 5 739	- 8 661	- 11 450	- 14 142	- 13 350
	Exports of goods	21 703	27 099	28 960	28 205	38 942
	Imports of goods	27 442	35 760	40 410	42 346	52 292
	Services, net	2 681	2 797	3 761	1 296	1 510
	Income, net	- 847	- 996	- 1 051	- 948	- 1 585
	Current transfers, net	1 334	1 794	2 584	2 077	2 582
	of which: General government	65	106	391	204	329
Capital account		74	58	56	52	35
Financial account		2 244	3 853	6 562	9 667	10 388
of which:	Direct investment, net	3 500	4 288	5 396	6 792	10 115
	Portfolio investment, net	239	1 861	1 514	134	3 618
	Other investment, net	1 521	399	4 940	2 356	- 2 965
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 3 015	- 2 684	- 5 287	- 149	- 671
Romania						
Current account		- 2 025	- 1 884	- 2 647	- 1 216	- 1 474
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 945	- 1 746	- 2 341	- 1 025	- 1 827
	Exports of goods	6 367	7 434	7 405	7 978	11 244
	Imports of goods	8 313	9 180	9 747	9 003	13 070
	Services, net	- 303	- 365	- 583	- 393	- 276
	Income, net	- 243	- 284	- 394	- 386	- 305
	Current transfers, net	467	511	672	587	933
	of which: General government	37	56	46	53	76
Capital account		120	38	35	42	39
Financial account		1 624	879	2 394	429	1 123
of which:	Direct investment, net	207	1 079	1 820	962	1 124
	Portfolio investment, net	962	779	116	- 671	111
	Other investment, net	625	489	- 293	300	895
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 171	- 1 468	752	- 162	:
Slovakia						
Current account		- 1 655	- 1 725	- 1 893	- 1 088	- 774
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 805	- 1 836	- 2 097	- 1 035	- 997
	Exports of goods	6 953	8 503	9 555	9 572	12 908
	Imports of goods	8 758	10 339	11 652	10 607	13 905
	Services, net	29	66	17	47	476
	Income, net	- 37	- 110	- 140	- 283	- 381
	Current transfers, net	159	154	327	184	128
	of which: General government	7	8	0	- 1	- 6
Capital account		23	0	63	150	156
Financial account		1 503	1 486	2 140	926	961
of which:	Direct investment, net	241	72	384	660	749
	Portfolio investment, net	12	13	- 158	610	633
	Other investment, net	1 439	1 448	1 420	338	352
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 189	- 47	494	- 683	:

		Million EUR				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Slovenia						
Current account		25	10	- 131	- 734	- 663
of which:	Trade balance	- 650	- 685	- 704	- 1 168	- 1 235
	Exports of goods	6 578	7 414	8 109	8 091	9 554
	Imports of goods	7 228	8 098	8 813	9 259	10 789
	Services, net	499	556	439	342	473
	Income, net	104	35	25	- 23	- 27
	Current transfers, net	71	104	109	115	125
	of which: General government	- 63	- 58	- 75	- 79	- 66
Capital account		- 1	1	- 1	- 1	4
Financial account		- 19	- 79	77	709	613
of which:	Direct investment, net	148	300	223	135	118
	Portfolio investment, net	502	208	80	332	205
	Other investment, net	- 206	548	- 85	167	483
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 463	- 1 135	- 141	76	:
Turkey						
Current account		- 1 919	- 2 326	1 770	- 1 280	- 10 651
of which:	Trade balance	- 8 334	- 13 543	- 12 684	- 9 802	- 24 272
	Exports of goods	25 553	28 788	27 848	27 516	34 345
	Imports of goods	33 887	42 331	40 532	37 318	58 617
	Services, net	5 218	9 583	12 007	6 985	12 294
	Income, net	- 2 305	- 2 657	- 2 663	- 3 319	- 4 341
	Current transfers, net	3 502	4 291	5 108	4 856	5 667
	of which: General government	437	277	142	340	232
Capital account		:	:	:	:	:
Financial account		795	3 271	- 1 072	- 502	14 612
of which:	Direct investment, net	482	489	511	130	131
	Portfolio investment, net	449	1 441	- 5 986	3 217	1 201
	Other investment, net	3 444	4 265	4 596	1 524	13 696
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 3 579	- 2 924	- 193	- 5 373	0

7.4. Foreign direct investment flows with the rest of the world

	Direct investment abroad In million EUR					Direct investment in the reporting economy In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	22	1	0	- 16	2	86	445	479	756	1 086
CY	- 28	- 29	- 62	- 137	- 193	43	67	62	114	174
CZ	- 120	- 22	- 113	- 84	- 128	1 125	1 148	3 303	5 932	4 981
EE	- 32	- 122	- 5	- 79	:	119	235	513	284	:
HU	3	- 394	- 430	- 237	- 612	1 803	1 928	1 815	1 873	1 837
LV [1]	- 2	6	- 49	- 16	- 10	301	460	318	334	442
LT	0	- 24	- 4	- 8	- 4	120	313	826	456	410
MT	- 5	- 15	- 13	- 42	- 33	218	71	238	770	693
PL	- 42	- 40	- 282	- 29	- 18	3 542	4 328	5 678	6 821	10 133
RO	0	8	8	- 15	12	207	1 071	1 812	977	1 112
SK	- 38	- 82	- 120	354	368	279	154	504	306	381
SI	- 5	- 31	2	- 35	- 72	153	331	221	170	190
TR	- 87	- 221	- 327	- 605	- 1 022	569	710	838	735	1 153

[1] Data include respectively outward and inward financial derivatives.

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, generally 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.

7.5. Money supply

	M1 In million EUR					M2 In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	1 147	1 409	1 532	1 859	:	2 803	3 160	3 535	4 557
CY	1 109	1 213	1 255	1 801	1 905	7 057	7 939	8 590	9 989	10 807
CZ	13 879	11 705	12 315	13 290	15 479	32 718	32 019	36 393	38 360	42 215
EE	794	970	918	1 164	1 402	1 173	1 644	1 662	2 055	2 620
HU	5 980	6 802	7 097	8 385	8 988	16 036	17 692	18 207	20 886	22 473
LV	582	835	872	1 043	1 293	621	900	988	1 193	1 523
LT	721	1 157	1 194	1 313	1 524	1 082	1 646	1 784	2 233	2 808
MT	1 008	1 108	1 186	1 400	1 459	:	4 164	4 377	5 183	5 550
PL	:	18 587	19 925	23 899	24 378	:	45 459	53 987	63 361	76 492
RO	2 156	2 114	1 726	1 617	1 919	5 853	7 015	7 221	7 311	7 666
SK	4 353	4 322	3 407	3 630	4 261	10 435	11 799	10 940	12 422	13 837
SI	1 326	1 448	1 762	2 010	1 985	4 235	5 389	6 685	7 115	7 224
TR	6 641	6 977	7 006	7 844	10 807	39 793	47 054	55 264	73 725	89 779

7.6. Total credit to economy

In million EUR					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	3 864.6	3 608.2	3 894.5	4 026.1
CY	8 424.4	9 478.2	10 557.3	11 861.2	13 584.7
CZ	26 095.8	29 750.0	31 352.0	29 551.6	30 561.8
EE	743.7	1 245.0	1 451.7	1 623.3	2 102.2
HU	25 966.7	26 283.1	25 929.1	25 013.4	27 957.7
LV	:	897.0	1 125.9	1 479.1	1 999.0
LT	797.8	1 080.6	1 376.0	1 824.3	1 873.8
MT	2 841.4	3 471.5	3 778.8	4 465.0	5 043.7
PL	:	:	52 873.5	62 937.4	73 519.4
RO	6 287.7	5 674.5	6 794.3	5 986.3	4 927.4
SK	10 855.6	12 364.0	12 217.4	13 553.7	13 855.2
SI	4 182.3	4 647.8	5 909.1	6 952.4	7 702.1
TR	26 089.9	33 831.3	30 816.3	30 711.9	43 283.8

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.

7.7. Credit to government

In million EUR					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	2 096.2	1 707.6	1 807.8	1 894.1
CY	2 194.6	2 400.3	2 494.1	2 602.2	2 903.0
CZ	116.8	428.6	804.1	914.1	1 537.9
EE	11.0	12.8	13.4	32.1	55.2
HU	18 615.6	17 040.0	16 255.7	13 362.4	12 862.6
LV	263.8	328.2	270.1	358.6	430.3
LT	70.0	107.3	200.9	299.3	318.4
MT	530.5	742.4	806.2	862.6	995.6
PL	:	18 341.8	19 037.2	20 633.2	19 919.2
RO	1 108.3	1 622.1	2 183.2	2 839.9	1 820.5
SK	1 842.2	2 784.0	3 212.3	3 924.4	4 550.1
SI	316.8	457.9	649.4	723.5	837.1
TR	2 887.3	1 621.9	93.8	278.9	441.4

7.8. Credit to other sectors

In million EUR					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	1 768.4	1 900.6	2 086.8	2 132.0
CY	6 229.8	7 078.0	8 063.2	9 259.0	10 681.7
CZ	25 979.0	29 321.4	30 547.9	28 637.5	29 023.9
EE	732.7	1 232.3	1 438.3	1 591.2	2 047.0
HU	7 351.1	9 243.1	9 673.4	11 651.0	15 095.1
LV	:	568.7	855.8	1 120.6	1 568.7
LT	727.9	973.3	1 175.1	1 525.0	1 555.4
MT	2 310.9	2 729.1	2 972.6	3 602.4	4 048.1
PL	:	:	33 836.3	42 304.2	53 600.2
RO	5 179.4	4 052.4	4 611.1	3 146.4	3 106.9
SK	9 013.4	9 580.0	9 005.1	9 629.3	9 305.1
SI	3 865.4	4 190.0	5 259.6	6 228.9	6 865.0
TR	23 202.6	32 209.5	30 722.6	30 433.0	42 842.5

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.

7

7.9. Selected official central bank rates

	Type of rate	Annualised percentages				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	Base interest rate	342.1	6.8	5.2	4.5	4.7
CY	Discount rate	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
CZ	Discount rate	10.5	13.0	7.5	5.0	5.0
EE		:	:	:	:	:
HU	Base rate	21.8	19.3	14.0	12.3	9.8
LV	Discount rate	4.8	9.5	6.0	2.0	1.5
LT	Overnight lending rate	16.7	13.0	13.0	9.1	9.6
MT	Discount rate	21.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.8
PL	Rediscount rate	35.0	22.0	24.5	18.3	19.0
RO	Discount rate	5.0	35.0	40.0	35.0	35.0
SK	Discount rate	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
SI	2-day tolar bill rate	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	5.0
TR	Discount rate	50.0	67.0	67.0	60.0	60.0

7.10. Interbank daily rates/day-to-day money rates

Annualised percentages

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	286.4	136.8	2.4	2.6	2.9
CY	6.9	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.0
CZ	11.6	19.2	13.6	6.8	5.3
EE	3.5	6.5	11.7	4.9	4.8
HU	23.8	20.8	18.0	14.8	11.1
LV	13.1	3.7	4.4	4.7	3.0
LT	:	:	6.1	6.3	3.6
MT	:	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7
PL	21.2	22.7	21.1	14.1	18.1
RO	53.4	86.0	80.9	80.8	44.8
SK	11.6	24.6	14.5	11.5	8.0
SI	13.8	9.6	7.4	6.8	6.8
TR	76.2	70.3	74.6	73.5	56.7

7.11. Treasury bill rates (three months)

Annualised percentages

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	292.1	201.0	5.4	4.8	3.9
CY	6.1	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8
CZ	10.5	10.9	14.2	7.2	5.3
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	24.0	20.1	17.8	14.7	10.6
LV	16.3	:	:	:	3.9
LT	21.0	8.6	10.7	11.1	6.8
MT	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.9
PL	20.3	21.6	19.1	13.1	16.6
RO	:	99.3	64.0	74.2	51.9
SK	8.5	18.2	17.1	14.2	:
SI	:	:	10.3	8.6	10.9
TR	82.6	89.3	83.9	73.8	33.3

7.12. Retail bank deposit rates

Annualised percentages

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	147.4	79.8	3.0	3.3	3.2
CY	5.8	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5
CZ	9.4	11.1	11.4	5.8	4.4
EE	5.9	6.2	8.1	4.1	3.7
HU	20.6	17.6	15.4	12.6	9.2
LV	:	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4
LT	14.0	7.9	6.0	4.9	3.8
MT	:	:	5.4	5.5	5.3
PL	17.3	17.2	16.8	10.4	13.5
RO	38.1	55.7	37.3	45.8	32.9
SK	10.3	11.4	15.3	14.5	8.9
SI	14.4	12.7	10.4	7.1	9.8
TR	80.7	79.5	80.1	78.4	47.1

7.13. Retail bank lending rates

Annualised percentages

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	298.3	191.3	14.8	14.6	13.6
CY	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
CZ	13.9	13.9	13.5	9.0	8.0
EE	14.9	11.8	14.3	9.9	8.9
HU	28.2	23.0	20.1	17.2	13.1
LV	:	14.8	12.9	13.1	10.2
LT	12.5	13.8	11.5	12.6	11.8
MT	:	:	:	:	7.4
PL	24.6	25.4	23.6	17.4	20.3
RO	55.3	72.5	55.4	65.7	53.8
SK	14.4	15.1	14.5	10.7	9.8
SI	23.7	21.3	17.3	14.2	17.7
TR	99.2	99.4	79.5	86.1	51.2

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.

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.

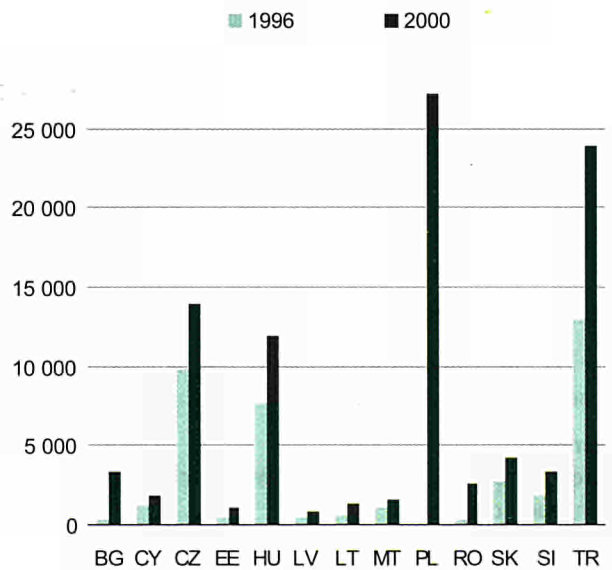
FOREIGN OFFICIAL RESERVES

Reserve assets are end-year stock data. They are defined as the sum of central bank holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and other (gross) claims on non-residents. Gold is valued at end-year market price.

7.14. Foreign official reserves

	Foreign official reserves (monetary gold included) In million EUR					Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded) In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	643	2 257	2 619	3 234	3 756	339	1 986	2 361	2 943	3 455
CY	1 362	1 385	1 299	1 959	2 009	1 233	1 263	1 184	1 829	1 873
CZ	10 442	9 136	10 765	12 888	14 173	9 858	8 862	10 693	12 762	14 043
EE	564	746	753	941	1 084	562	744	751	938	1 082
HU	7 773	7 634	8 107	10 883	12 065	7 743	7 608	8 081	10 855	12 036
LV	596	703	687	907	987	522	638	624	836	915
LT	671	964	1 254	1 242	1 464	616	915	1 208	1 190	1 409
MT	1 131	1 251	1 449	1 783	1 581	1 120	1 248	1 448	1 782	1 580
PL	:	19 405	24 239	27 219	29 551	:	19 167	23 413	26 288	28 587
RO	1 259	2 780	1 981	2 455	3 637	429	1 987	1 175	1 519	2 652
SK	3 108	3 261	2 820	3 722	4 715	2 728	2 922	2 497	3 358	4 338
SI	1 834	3 002	3 119	3 154	3 435	1 834	3 002	3 119	3 154	3 435
TR	14 129	17 706	17 880	24 280	25 107	13 025	16 721	16 943	23 225	24 017

Fig. 7.b. Foreign official reserves in million EUR (monetary gold excluded)



7.15. Monetary gold: value at market prices

	In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	303.9	271.0	257.8	290.4	300.8
CY	129.7	121.4	115.5	130.6	135.4
CZ	584.9	273.5	72.0	125.5	130.2
EE	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3
HU	29.7	26.5	25.2	28.4	29.4
LV	73.5	65.5	62.3	70.2	72.6
LT	54.9	49.0	46.5	52.5	54.3
MT	10.3	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.1
PL	139.2	237.5	826.2	931.0	964.5
RO	830.4	793.4	806.0	935.9	984.3
SK	380.1	339.0	322.5	363.3	376.3
SI	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TR	1 104.2	985.0	937.1	1 054.6	1 090.7

EXCHANGE RATES

7.16. Euro (ecu) exchange rates (1)

	End of year (EUR 1 =.. national currency)					Yearly average (EUR 1 =.. national currency)				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	0.611	1.976	1.956	1.956	1.954	0.225	1.902	1.969	1.956	1.948
CY	0.589	0.580	0.582	0.577	0.574	0.592	0.583	0.577	0.579	0.574
CZ	34.25	38.03	35.19	36.10	35.05	34.46	35.93	36.32	36.88	35.60
EE	15.57	15.81	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.28	15.72	15.75	15.65	15.65
HU	206.9	224.7	252.4	254.7	265.0	193.7	211.7	240.6	252.8	260.0
LV	0.700	0.658	0.660	0.588	0.576	0.700	0.659	0.660	0.624	0.559
LT	5.012	4.417	4.667	4.017	3.723	5.079	4.536	4.484	4.264	3.695
MT	0.451	0.433	0.442	0.415	0.408	0.458	0.437	0.435	0.426	0.404
PL	3.601	3.880	4.089	4.159	3.850	3.422	3.715	3.918	4.227	4.008
RO	5 182	8 859	12 814	18 345	24 142	3 922	8 112	9 985	16 345	19 922
SK	39.95	38.43	43.21	42.40	43.93	38.92	38.11	39.54	44.12	42.60
SI	177.3	186.8	188.8	198.9	213.5	171.8	181.0	186.0	194.5	206.6
TR	135 042	226 634	365 748	544 641	624 267	103 214	171 848	293 736	447 604	574 816

(1) Ecu 1996–98, euro 1999–2000.
Source: European Central Bank (euro), European Commission (ecu).

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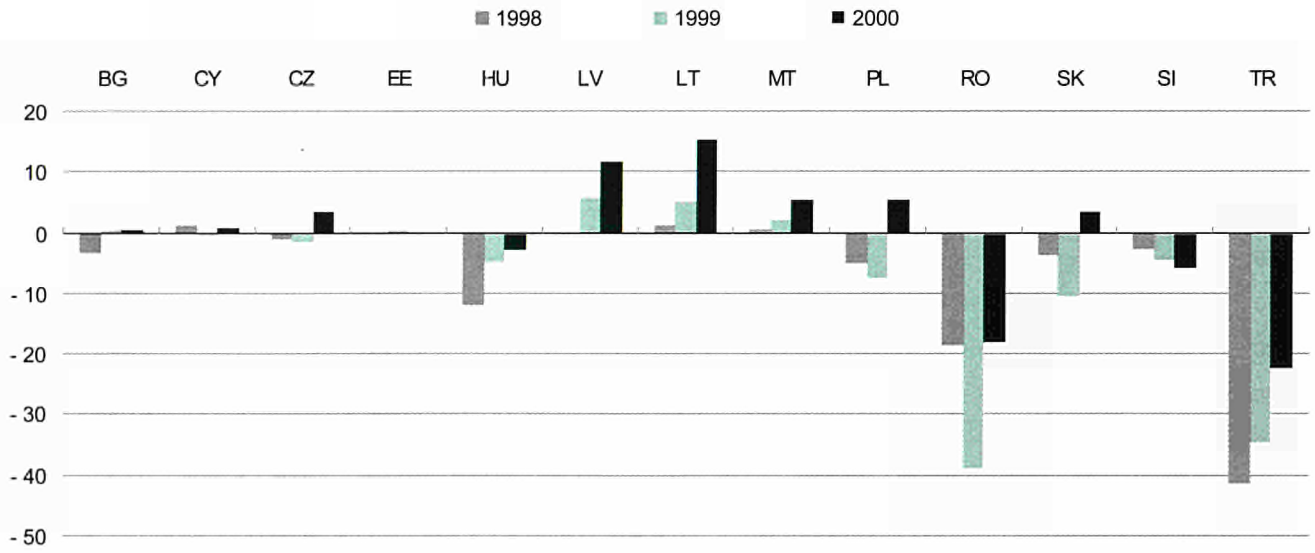
Fig. 7.c. Appreciation/depreciation of national currency against euro (yearly average), in % change over previous year



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 harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP).

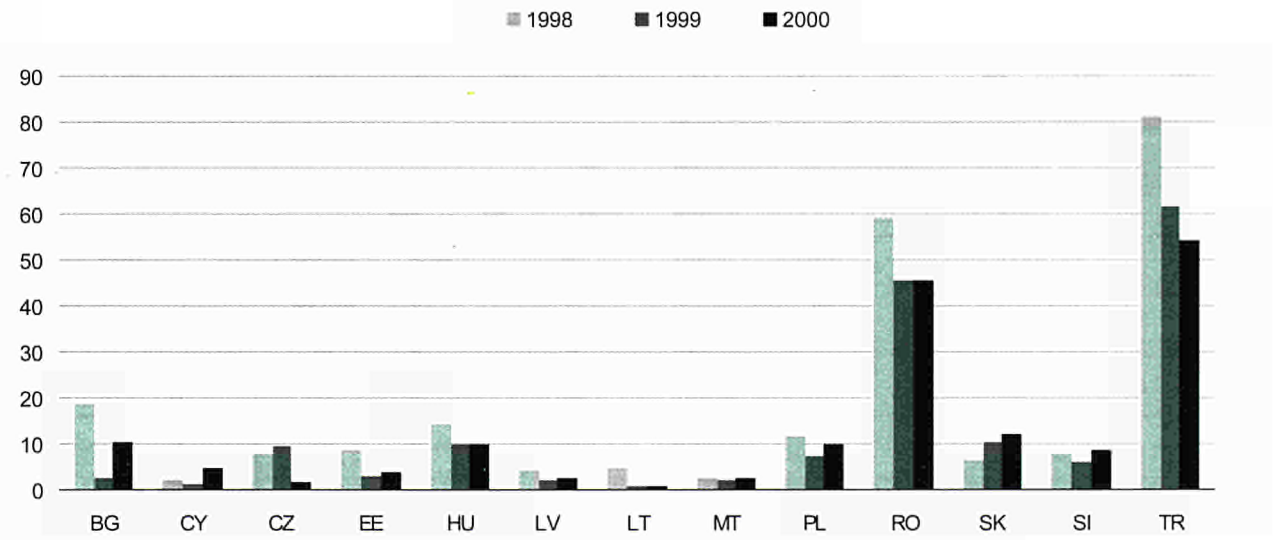
A similar exercise has been started with candidate countries. In view of future enlargement, it is equally important that their economic performance is assessed on the basis of comparable indices. The first stage to harmonisation is the interim HICP (or proxy HICP), based largely on existing national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

7.17. Interim HICP for all items (1)

	Annual average rate of change in %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	1 044.7	18.7	2.6	10.3
CY	:	3.3	2.3	1.1	4.9
CZ	:	9.1	8.0	9.7	1.8
EE	19.8	9.3	8.8	3.1	3.9
HU	23.5	18.5	14.2	10.0	10.0
LV	:	8.1	4.3	2.1	2.6
LT	24.7	8.8	5.0	0.7	0.9
MT	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
PL	:	15.0	11.8	7.2	10.1
RO	38.8	154.8	59.1	45.8	45.7
SK	5.8	6.1	6.7	10.6	12.1
SI	9.9	8.3	7.9	6.1	8.9
TR	81.2	87.3	81.4	61.9	54.3

(1) The data for Malta and Turkey are from national CPIs and therefore less comparable with the proxy HICPs of the other candidate countries.

Fig. 7.d. Interim HICP in % of previous year (1)



(1) MT and TR: Data are from national CPIs and therefore less comparable with the proxy HICPs of the other candidate countries.

7.18. Interim HICP [1] by purpose (annual average rate of change in %)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages				
BG	:	1 087.8	11.1	- 8.0	10.2
CY	:	6.0	3.6	0.1	5.3
CZ	:	7.9	4.5	4.2	- 5.5
EE	17.4	5.2	5.2	- 3.8	2.4
HU	16.7	17.4	13.8	1.5	8.9
LV	:	2.6	1.2	- 1.1	0.7
LT	27.7	6.1	- 0.2	- 4.0	- 2.4
MT [2]	4.0	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5
PL	:	12.5	7.1	1.5	9.9
RO	36.7	150.2	47.4	26.2	44.0
SK	4.0	5.8	5.8	2.8	5.1
SI	9.0	8.6	8.3	3.8	5.6
TR	71.0	91.6	82.7	48.7	47.0
	Clothing and footwear				
BG	:	1 073.7	15.4	- 2.9	- 4.0
CY	:	2.9	2.3	3.5	-0.6
CZ	:	10.4	8.8	6.2	0.1
EE	14.4	12.1	13.0	6.9	3.4
HU	25.4	18.6	14.1	10.5	6.1
LV	:	15.7	9.6	7.0	1.2
LT	20.0	7.7	3.9	2.3	- 0.8
MT	- 3.0	- 0.7	2.1	- 0.9	0.2
PL	:	14.5	12.1	7.8	5.5
RO	32.0	147.8	71.6	32.2	29.8
SK	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.6	3.0
SI	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.0
TR	82.6	74.9	79.6	52.2	42.1
	Furnishing and household equipment				
BG	:	970.7	10.4	- 1.4	- 0.5
CY	:	2.5	1.6	- 0.1	1.4
CZ	:	4.4	5.1	5.6	1.7
EE	11.3	8.5	4.8	0.7	- 0.2
HU	22.9	12.9	9.3	8.8	5.5
LV	:	11.2	4.1	2.7	1.3
LT	15.8	4.3	1.4	0.0	- 2.1
MT	2.8	1.3	0.2	2.9	- 1.4
PL	:	11.5	10.6	7.4	5.5
RO	37.8	139.9	53.2	43.2	31.8
SK	6.1	4.8	7.0	8.0	4.0
SI	4.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	5.8
TR	65.9	72.1	81.6	57.9	52.4

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco				
BG	:	928.4	12.5	21.7	2.1
CY	:	2.6	11.0	11.4	8.5
CZ	:	9.8	6.6	9.3	4.6
EE	41.0	4.5	11.6	6.5	3.3
HU	27.0	19.4	15.6	11.4	10.7
LV	:	6.6	5.5	6.9	6.9
LT	19.1	13.5	16.2	2.6	- 9.6
MT [2]	5.2	5.8	5.6	9.0	4.3
PL	:	17.3	16.3	10.4	8.1
RO	65.4	168.8	49.8	61.5	29.7
SK	3.3	4.1	11.8	4.4	9.5
SI	13.1	10.8	8.5	7.1	4.2
TR	102.3	124.6	58.6	69.6	108.8
	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels				
BG	:	1 075.7	35.4	27.8	13.7
CY	:	7.1	- 1.8	3.4	16.3
CZ	:	12.9	19.9	31.9	9.3
EE	24.0	12.5	12.3	8.2	2.6
HU	30.4	25.5	17.5	10.6	10.0
LV	:	15.2	8.4	2.4	4.4
LT	26.8	17.3	15.9	6.1	12.3
MT	- 0.1	4.7	1.6	0.1	3.6
PL	:	19.2	16.8	9.4	11.1
RO	38.5	172.7	72.1	95.1	63.6
SK	4.6	6.7	5.9	33.5	37.5
SI	18.4	13.2	8.2	9.9	18.3
TR	96.8	82.4	79.1	80.7	63.1
	Health				
BG	:	1 280.6	33.2	8.6	18.3
CY	:	4.5	2.1	1.7	5.0
CZ	:	14.0	12.1	12.6	3.3
EE	30.1	11.5	7.6	4.1	5.7
HU	39.1	20.6	14.0	33.8	27.6
LV	:	3.1	3.3	1.8	3.1
LT	9.6	2.3	- 1.9	- 5.5	- 4.6
MT	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.6
PL	:	14.0	13.5	15.7	10.5
RO	36.4	172.3	64.8	41.6	59.0
SK	17.7	12.8	6.6	10.6	10.0
SI	8.4	3.8	5.0	10.3	15.4
TR	91.6	88.4	100.1	78.1	59.0

[1] The data for Malta and Turkey are from national CPIs and therefore less comparable with the proxy HICPs of the other candidate countries.
[2] For food and non-alcoholic beverages, including restaurants and hotels.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Transport				
BG	:	977.1	21.4	6.9	21.0
CY	:	0.6	1.1	-0.2	5.9
CZ	:	12.3	7.0	3.9	3.5
EE	18.9	14.5	10.3	7.8	16.1
HU	23.5	16.9	10.9	14.8	15.4
LV	:	15.2	5.6	5.6	5.4
LT	18.6	12.3	4.3	8.1	9.3
MT [1]	2.2	8.5	3.6	3.1	6.0
PL	:	14.2	10.2	13.6	19.5
RO	50.9	155.5	53.5	64.6	41.7
SK	6.3	6.1	2.5	12.6	15.5
SI	7.9	6.8	10.4	7.8	14.0
TR	97.3	98.9	77.8	76.9	59.4

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Communication				
BG	:	835.0	21.0	6.2	3.6
CY	:	0.9	- 0.7	- 4.4	- 10.4
CZ	:	14.7	14.3	11.4	16.7
EE	21.3	17.3	12.8	20.5	6.1
HU	28.1	18.8	21.1	25.7	5.3
LV	:	36.3	16.9	13.4	7.4
LT	33.2	30.6	30.2	15.6	16.7
MT [1]	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	9.9	14.3	- 0.8	5.9
RO	51.5	237.5	202.6	89.5	52.8
SK	3.6	3.1	41.5	12.6	11.2
SI	4.8	11.7	6.8	7.3	5.9
TR	75.5	134.0	54.4	36.2	69.4

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Recreation and culture				
BG	:	721.2	43.9	11.5	9.3
CY	:	1.9	3.1	- 0.3	0.0
CZ	:	6.6	5.9	6.0	1.6
EE	11.5	12.4	8.6	- 0.7	1.2
HU	21.9	14.7	11.8	11.4	7.6
LV	:	7.2	1.4	1.8	0.9
LT	16.7	5.0	2.8	1.8	- 1.7
MT	3.0	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.7
PL	:	15.1	12.7	10.3	9.0
RO	41.1	143.4	62.1	58.7	50.0
SK	10.4	6.4	8.2	9.4	6.7
SI	11.8	7.9	8.7	5.7	6.1
TR	83.5	76.0	93.8	60.6	39.5

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Education				
BG	:	870.0	143.7	21.0	20.6
CY	:	4.8	5.9	6.1	3.6
CZ	:	18.5	15.8	18.2	11.0
EE	41.7	26.6	20.2	12.0	7.8
HU	23.3	13.3	16.7	15.6	11.0
LV	:	10.9	7.1	5.2	2.5
LT	30.4	12.3	9.9	6.7	1.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	15.6	14.8	13.6	11.2
RO	37.7	88.7	260.8	209.5	53.5
SK	11.5	4.2	- 2.3	9.2	7.8
SI	27.6	15.9	9.1	9.2	8.9
TR	88.4	80.8	107.3	86.1	52.2

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Restaurants and hotels				
BG	:	985.5	50.6	11.2	11.8
CY	:	3.3	3.7	3.7	8.0
CZ	:	6.3	6.7	10.5	2.7
EE	23.5	15.6	12.0	8.7	5.7
HU	23.5	17.7	15.5	11.0	10.9
LV	:	6.8	3.9	2.2	2.1
LT	11.7	11.8	5.6	2.4	- 0.1
MT [2]	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	18.3	15.3	8.3	8.3
RO	43.4	184.2	111.1	58.4	52.1
SK	5.9	6.4	6.6	8.3	7.6
SI	10.6	8.6	9.5	4.6	4.6
TR	87.5	83.6	93.8	69.6	52.1

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Miscellaneous goods and services				
BG	:	920.5	17.7	9.1	20.8
CY	:	2.8	1.5	1.2	4.0
CZ	:	8.6	8.7	10.3	3.3
EE	22.4	10.9	7.4	5.1	9.7
HU	26.5	16.5	15.0	11.7	8.4
LV	:	5.9	2.8	2.9	2.1
LT	23.3	3.1	3.5	3.8	0.2
MT [2]	5.8	0.5	-0.3	3.0	- 0.1
PL	:	19.2	15.6	9.3	9.1
RO	35.1	162.6	56.3	57.1	40.1
SK	5.8	5.6	6.5	9.3	7.7
SI	11.0	7.7	5.9	6.8	6.4
TR	76.7	81.0	83.5	67.0	55.9

[1] For transport, including communication.
[2] For restaurants and hotels, included in the category, 'Food and non-alcoholic beverages'.

Chapter 8

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 be 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.

8.1. Area — total, 2000

In 1 000 hectares	
BG	11 099.0
CY[1]	925.1
CZ	7 887.0
EE	4 522.7
HU	9 303.0
LV	6 458.9
LT	6 530.0
MT	31.6
PL	31 268.5
RO	23 839.1
SK	4 903.5
SI	2 027.3
TR	76 960.4

[1] Data refer to the whole of Cyprus. All the other figures refer to the government controlled area only.

8.2. Utilised agricultural area (UAA)

In 1 000 hectares	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	6 164.0	6 203.0	6 203.0	5 696.4	5 582.1
CY	136.4	133.0	134.0	137.2	135.2
CZ	4 279.0	4 280.0	4 272.3	4 282.5	4 282.4
EE	1 005.0	1 023.8	1 042.7	1 001.2	986.3
HU	6 184.4	6 194.6	6 192.7	6 186.0	5 853.9
LV	2 541.2	2 521.3	2 508.3	2 488.1	2 486.0
LT	3 504.0	3 502.1	3 496.7	3 495.7	3 488.7
MT	:	:	11.0	11.0	11.0
PL	18 275.2	18 266.2	18 228.9	18 222.3	18 220.4
RO	14 787.1	14 787.3	14 783.9	14 807.0	14 766.5
SK	2 445.6	2 444.5	2 444.7	2 443.6	2 443.6
SI	524.5	494.1	490.9	498.7	485.9
TR	39 051.0	38 834.0	38 977.0	38 817.0	38 883.0

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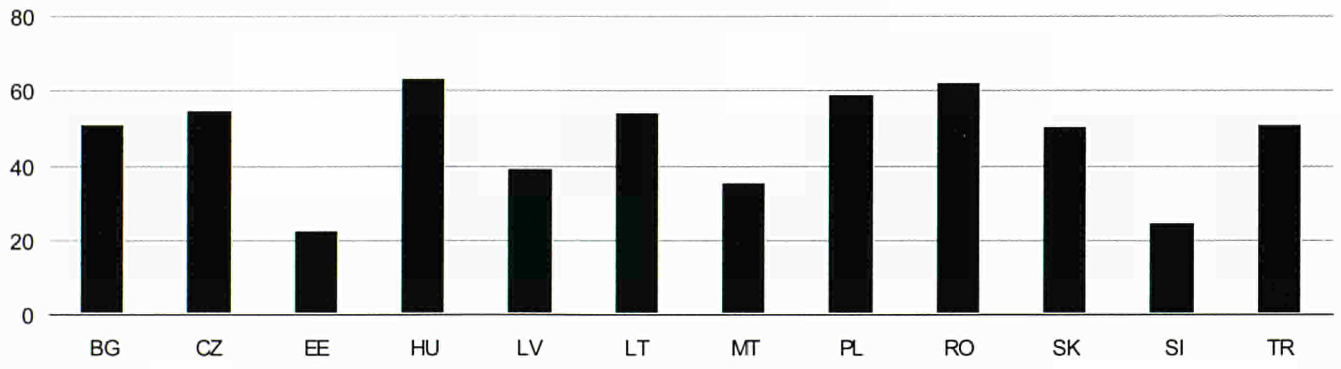
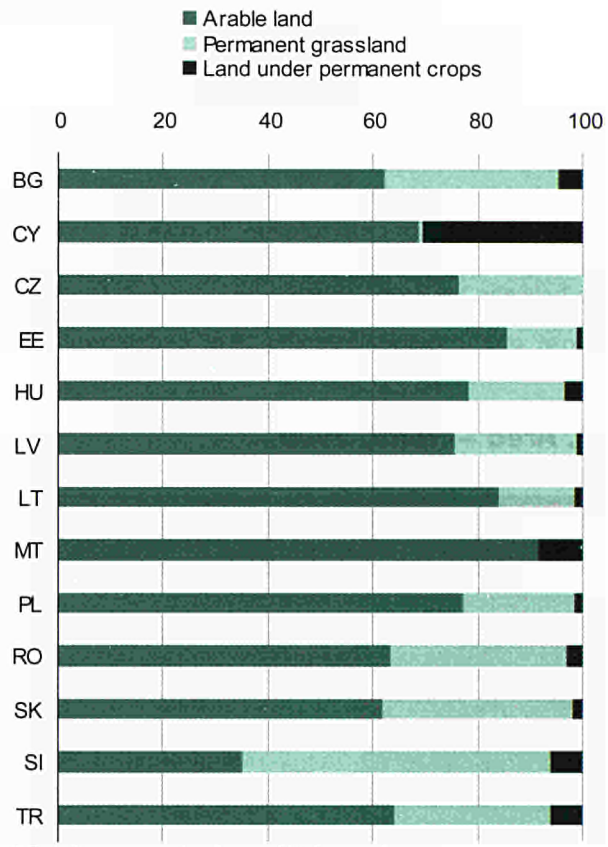
Fig. 8.a. Utilised agricultural area in % of total area, 2000



8.3. Utilised agricultural area by land use categories

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Arable land in 1 000 hectares					
BG	4 203.0	4 298.0	4 286.7	3 431.1	3 400.2
CY	93.0	90.1	92.0	95.1	93.4
CZ	3 098.0	3 091.0	3 089.6	3 107.2	3 099.7
EE	884.3	888.6	886.3	860.6	843.4
HU	4 712.7	4 710.8	4 709.5	4 708.0	4 499.8
LV	1 712.6	:	1 800.0	1 840.5	1 815.8
LT	2 940.0	2 946.0	2 945.3	2 936.4	2 932.6
MT	:	:	10.0	10.0	10.0
PL	14 087.0	14 059.0	14 114.1	14 134.2	14 062.8
RO	9 335.8	9 352.2	9 332.9	9 331.9	9 365.8
SK	1 479.1	1 475.6	1 472.1	1 469.2	1 460.6
SI	190.6	172.5	172.1	171.2	170.8
TR	26 674.0	26 457.0	26 600.0	26 440.0	26 506.0
Permanent grassland in 1 000 hectares					
BG	1 748.0	1 692.0	1 692.3	1 833.0	1 803.8
CY	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
CZ	902.0	912.4	921.7	950.2	959.8
EE	109.0	123.2	143.9	130.0	131.2
HU	1 148.3	1 148.1	1 147.8	1 147.0	1 051.2
LV	798.1	738.0	677.9	617.7	562.0
LT	503.8	496.0	492.3	500.2	497.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	3 867.7	3 889.6	3 842.0	3 817.0	3 872.1
RO	4 890.2	4 881.5	4 904.4	4 935.9	4 945.0
SK	839.0	841.7	845.6	848.2	856.4
SI	495.6	288.3	290.0	298.2	285.4
TR	12 377.0	12 377.0	12 377.0	12 377.0	12 377.0
Land under permanent crops in 1 000 hectares					
BG	200.0	199.0	222.9	284.1	252.3
CY	43.4	42.9	43.0	42.1	41.8
CZ	120.0	117.6	62.2	61.8	68.6
EE	11.6	11.9	12.4	10.5	11.6
HU	:	:	226.0	223.0	201.3
LV	30.5	:	30.4	29.9	29.2
LT	60.2	60.1	59.1	59.1	59.0
MT	:	:	1.7	0.9	0.9
PL	318.0	315.0	269.6	271.0	285.5
RO	559.5	552.0	544.9	537.8	454.5
SK	49.5	49.2	49.0	48.4	47.5
SI	33.1	31.5	31.3	30.9	29.7
TR	2 472.0	2 567.0	2 523.0	2 446.0	2 553.0

Fig. 8.b. Utilised agricultural area by land use categories[1] in %, 2000



[1] 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.

8.4. Land by legal status

In %

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bulgaria					
State enterprises	21.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	18.0
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	79.0	80.0	80.0	82.0	82.0
Cyprus [1]					
State enterprises	1.0	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	0.2	:	:	:	:
Others	98.8	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic					
State enterprises	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.9
Cooperatives	37.0	32.9	30.5	27.3	29.1
Others	60.9	65.3	67.8	71.2	70.0
Estonia					
State enterprises	1.0	0	0	0	0
Cooperatives	27.3	27.2	26.4	23.8	23.1
Others	71.7	72.8	73.6	76.2	76.9
Hungary					
State enterprises	17.6	15.6	16.0	18.0	14.5
Cooperatives	28.3	26.0	23.9	21.5	15.3
Others	54.1	58.4	60.1	60.5	70.2
Latvia					
State enterprises	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Cooperatives	4.8	1.6	:	:	:
Others	94.4	98.1	99.6	99.7	99.7
Lithuania					
State enterprises	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cooperatives	15.6	11.9	8.5	5.5	3.2
Others	83.7	87.5	91.0	94.0	96.3
Malta					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:
Poland					
State enterprises	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7
Cooperatives	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0
Others	90.6	91.7	92.0	92.3	92.3

[1] Data refer to the year 1994.

	In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Romania					
State enterprises	28.0	29.0	29.0	15.0	11.1
Cooperatives	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	8.7
Others	61.0	61.0	62.0	77.0	80.2
Slovakia					
State enterprises	14.4	5.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Cooperatives	59.0	57.7	54.0	52.1	49.7
Others	26.6	37.0	43.9	45.9	48.4
Slovenia					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	14.9	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.8
Others	85.1	92.8	93.5	93.9	94.2
Turkey					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:

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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.

Estonia:
Cooperatives are legal persons (enterprises).
Others refer to private farms and household plots.

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.

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 hectare 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

8.5. Gross agricultural production volume indices

Previous year = 100.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	88.7	112.4	100.2 P	99.4 P	90.9 P
CY	99.6	88.3	109.4	107.4	91.5
CZ	98.6	94.9	100.7	100.6	95.5
EE	93.7	98.5	95.0	91.8	98.3
HU	106.3	96.2	102.9	98.8	94.1
LV	94.3	102.0	90.1	90.5	103.9
LT	112.6	108.6	94.8	85.5	105.4
MT	106.9	111.5	101.2	98.7	101.0
PL	100.7	99.8	105.9	94.8	94.3
RO	101.3	103.4	92.5	105.2	85.8 P
SK	102.0	99.0	94.1	97.5	87.7
SI	101.0	100.0	102.2	98.7	102.4
TR	107.0	97.7	110.6	94.7	104.4

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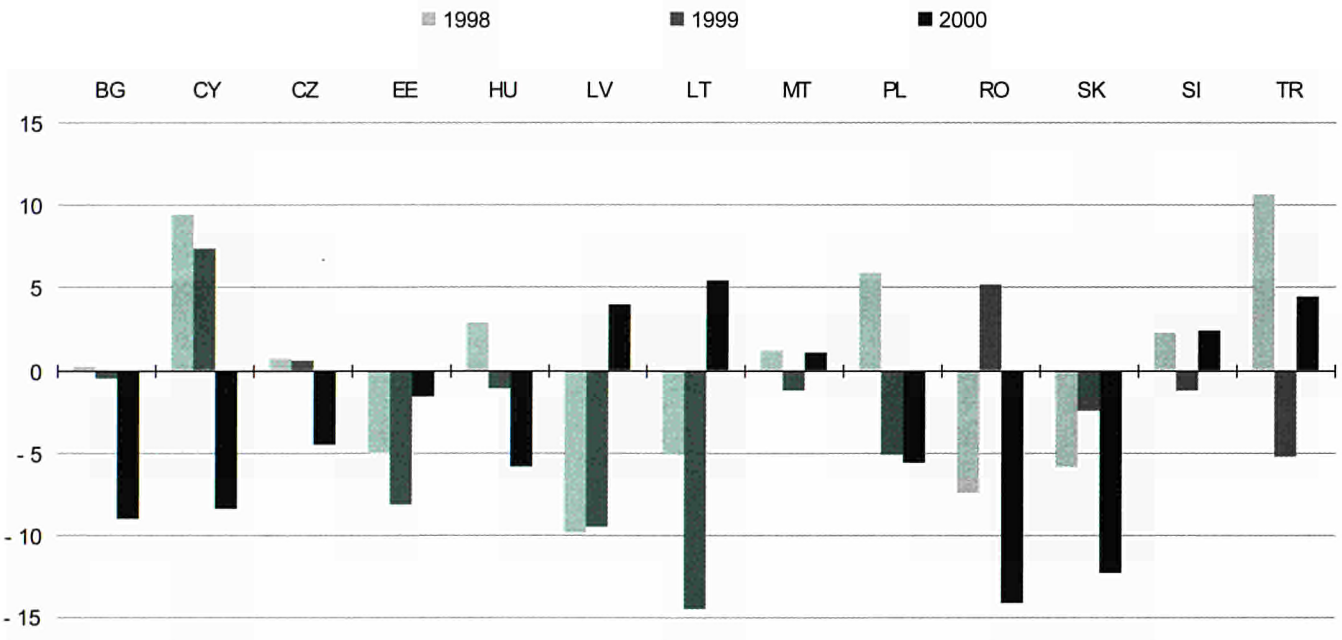
Fig. 8.c. Annual growth in volume of agricultural production, in %



Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Data are based on SNA methodology and include agriculture and forestry (NACE sections A and B).

Cyprus:
Gross agricultural production volume indices are calculated in constant prices of 1995.

Czech Republic:
Total agricultural output volume indices. Indices based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of 1989.

Estonia:
The gross agricultural output has been calculated in constant prices of 1995.

Hungary:
Indices were calculated using the fixed price basis applied for national accounts. Until 1996 the prices of 1991, and from 1997 the prices of 1995 serve as fixed price basis in the calculations.

Latvia:
Indices were calculated in constant prices of the previous year.

Lithuania:
Indices were calculated in constant prices of the previous year.

Malta
Indices were calculated in constant prices of 1993. They refer to crop output only.

Poland:
Indices based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of the year preceding the examined one.

Romania:
Indices based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of the year preceding the examined one.

Slovakia:
The gross agricultural output is calculated on the basis of the turnover at current prices. The agricultural output index is calculated in constant prices of 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.

Turkey
Indices were calculated in 1993 constant prices.

LIVESTOCK BREEDING INTENSITY

8.6. Livestock

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of cattle in 1 000 heads				
BG	593	622	682	681	515
CY	70	62	56	54	54
CZ	1 866	1 701	1 657	1 574	1 582
EE	343	326	308	267	253
HU	909	871	873	857	805
LV	509	477	434	378	367
LT	1 054	1 016	923	898	748
MT	19	19	18	18	18
PL	6 958	7 029	6 455	6 093	5 723
RO	3 435	3 235	3 143	3 051	2 870
SK	892	803	705	665	646
SI	486	446	453	471	494
TR	11 886	11 185	11 031	11 054	10 761

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of cows in 1 000 heads				
BG	358	389	424	434	313
CY	27	26	24	24	24
CZ	702	647	642	615	611
EE	172	168	159	139	132
HU	414	403	407	399	380
LV	277	266	245	208	207
LT	:	590	545	500	442
MT	9	9	9	9	9
PL	3 442	3 496	3 471	3 296	3 047
RO	1 764	1 698	1 656	1 633	1 649
SK	335	310	284	274	271
SI	187	183	181	186	194
TR	5 968	5 594	5 489	5 538	5 280

	Number of pigs in 1 000 heads				
BG	1 500	1 480	1 721	1 512	648
CY	400	415	435	425	414
CZ	4 080	4 013	4 001	3 688	3 594
EE	298	306	326	286	300
HU	5 289	4 931	5 479	5 335	4 834
LV	460	430	421	405	394
LT	1 128	1 200	1 159	936	856
MT [1]	:	67	61	59	72
PL	17 697	18 497	19 275	18 224	16 992
RO	8 235	7 097	7 194	5 848	4 797
SK	1 985	1 810	1 593	1 562	1 488
SI	552	578	592	558	604
TR	5	5	5	3	3

	Number of sows in 1 000 heads				
BG	157	183	201	171	73
CY	49	53	54	49	54
CZ	463	442	431	412	413
EE	39	45	44	32	39
HU	489	464	447	480	459
LV	40	46	44	37	39
LT	289	126	102	85	77
MT	9	8	8	7	8
PL	1 637	1 757	1 880	1 703	1 545
RO	584	506	515	405	323
SK	231	215	203	190	182
SI	55	63	60	58	66
TR	:	:	:	:	:

	Number of sheep in 1 000 heads				
BG	3 020	2 848	2 774	2 526	1 452
CY	252	265	240	233	227
CZ	121	94	86	84	90
EE	38	34	29	28	29
HU	872	858	909	934	1 129
LV	56	41	29	27	29
LT	28	24	16	14	12
MT	7	8	8	8	8
PL	506	468	422	372	337
RO	9 663	8 938	8 409	8 121	7 657
SK	419	417	326	340	348
SI	28	:	72	73	96
TR	33 072	30 238	29 435	30 256	28 492

	Number of goats in 1 000 heads				
BG	849	966	1 048	1 046	583
CY	240	275	290	346	345
CZ	38	35	34	32	28
EE	2	2	2	3	2
HU	:	:	:	:	87
LV	8	9	11	8	10
LT	17	19	24	25	23
MT	4	4	4	4	4
PL	179	:	186	181	177
RO	654	610	585	558	538
SK	26	27	51	51	51
SI	9	:	17	15	22
TR	8 951	8 376	8 057	7 774	7 201

[1] Data on pigs do not include sows.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

8.7. Slaughtering

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Slaughtering of cattle in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
BG	80	57	56	63	66
CY	5	5	5	5	5
CZ	161	148	132	127	108
EE	22	19	19	22	15
HU	59	56	46	46	46
LV	27	26	26	23	22
LT	83	90	81	77	75
MT	2	2	2	2	2
PL	410	423	424	380	344
RO	178	187	150	153	162
SK	61	66	59	52	46
SI	54	56	48	46	46
TR	302	380	359	349	355
	Slaughtering of pigs in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
BG	252	227	248	267	243
CY	46	46	48	49	52
CZ	491	476	468	458	457
EE	32	30	32	31	30
HU	410	355	349	402	375
LV	40	37	36	35	32
LT	89	87	96	91	85
MT	9	10	10	10	10
PL	2 032	1 862	1 995	2 010	1 919
RO	683	668	617	596	503
SK	251	255	232	227	213
SI	61	61	61	72	60
TR	1	0	0	0	0
	Slaughtering of poultry in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
BG	99	101	105	106	:
CY	30	32	31	33	32
CZ	134	143	166	186	196
EE	4	4	8	8	7
HU	363	402	452	401	433
LV	9	8	8	6	7
LT	25	23	24	23	25
MT	6	6	6	6	6
PL	392	470	516	567	579
RO	293	255	261	261	253
SK	64	73	84	89	84
SI	62	68	67	62	63
TR	422	472	487	610	663

8.8. Sales or procurement of milk

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Cows' milk production on the farm in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	1 162	1 196	1 326	:	:
CY	138	133	134	133	147
CZ	3 130	2 784	2 797	2 818	2 787
EE	675	717	730	625	629
HU	1 976	1 989	:	:	:
LV	921	986	948	797	823
LT	1 820	1 937	1 915	1 702	1 713
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	11 696	12 123	12 596	12 272	11 889
RO	5 513	5 421	5 248	5 076	5 002
SK	1 129	1 119	1 145	:	:
SI	576	570	599	634	649
TR	:	:	:	:	:

CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELDS

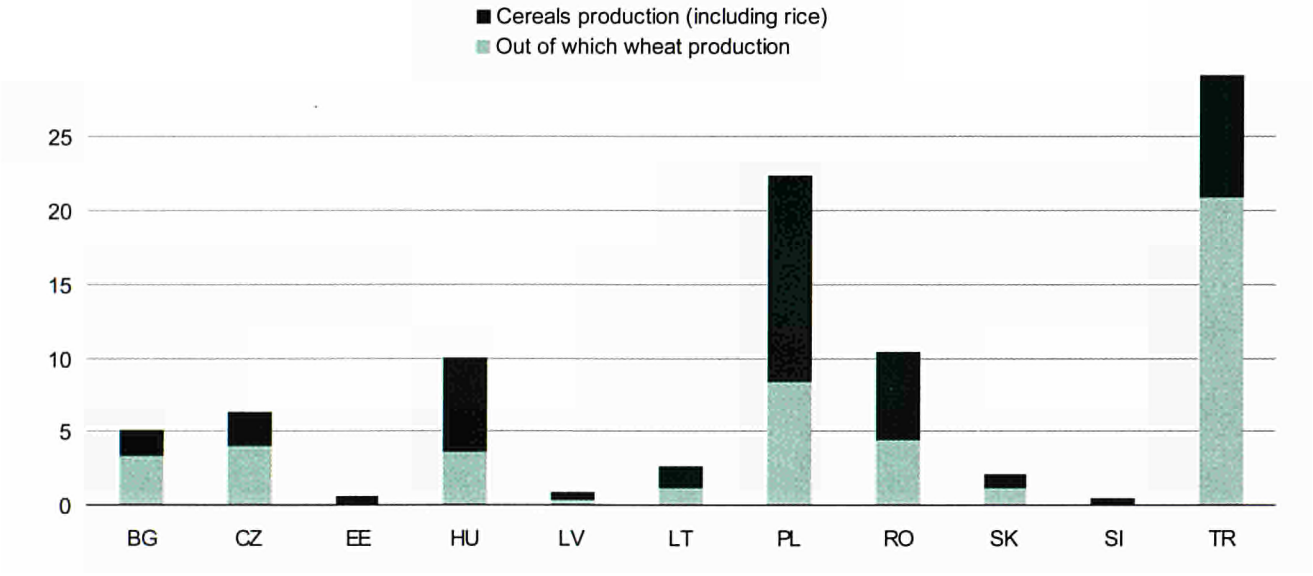
Data on cereal production refer to cereals for the production of dry grain excluding cereals harvested green for forage, silage or grazing which are classified as green fodder crops, including grain maize, corn-cob-mix and cereal seeds and excluding rice.

8.9. Cereals including rice

	Production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	3 435.0	6 209.1	5 286.7	5 867.0	5 187.5	1 844.1	2 108.5	2 193.2	1 938.0	2 003.6
CY	141.2	47.8	64.9	127.0	46.9	59.8	43.0	59.1	58.9	56.1
CZ	6 644.2	7 004.7	6 668.9	6 928.3	6 454.2	1 586.1	1 685.9	1 678.3	1 591.1	1 650.1
EE	629.2	650.5	576.2	401.6	696.6	288.8	326.6	354.1	321.0	329.3
HU	11 315.0	14 139.0	13 037.0	11 391.2	10 017.0	2 795.0	2 954.0	2 863.9	1 432.0	2 719.3
LV	960.8	1 035.2	958.9	783.4	923.6	446.2	482.8	466.0	415.6	420.0
LT	2 615.1	2 945.3	2 716.8	2 048.6	2 657.7	1 079.0	1 161.8	1 107.5	1 012.7	979.6
MT [1]	13.5	13.5	13.5	10.1	11.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9
PL	25 404.5	25 487.2	27 235.5	25 862.1	22 422.5	8 771.4	8 944.1	8 888.7	8 742.3	8 850.5
RO	14 197.4	22 110.0	15 451.6	17 037.3	10 477.5	5 841.3	6 328.5	5 920.7	5 370.8	5 656.6
SK	3 322.0	3 741.1	3 484.8	2 829.4	2 201.3	827.8	852.9	864.0	733.2	812.4
SI	484.9	542.5	468.0	468.0	493.5	98.5	94.9	94.5	91.1	102.4
TR	29 231.0	29 651.0	33 060.0	28 750.0	32 109.0	:	:	:	:	:

[1] All the cereals produced are used for forage.

Fig. 8.d. Harvested production of cereals, in million tonnes, 2000



8.10. Wheat

	Harvested production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1 802.1	3 574.8	3 171.1	3 155.3	3 406.3	957.7	1 211.7	1 375.4	1 113.4	1 121.8
CY	13.0	11.5	11.6	14.0	10.1	4.6	5.3	5.8	6.6	5.8
CZ	3 727.2	3 640.3	3 844.7	4 028.3	4 084.1	801.0	825.5	912.3	867.1	970.4
EE	101.3	111.2	118.0	88.4	146.8	45.9	50.9	66.8	66.1	68.9
HU	3 910.0	5 258.0	4 895.0	2 638.1	3 693.0	1 193.0	1 247.0	1 183.0	744.0	1 024.4
LV	357.5	394.6	385.3	351.9	427.4	149.2	152.3	150.9	146.0	158.1
LT	936.2	1 127.4	1 031.0	870.9	1 237.6	347.8	375.6	359.6	333.7	370.4
MT	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.7	9.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.4
PL	8 575.9	8 192.7	9 536.6	9 051.3	8 502.9	2 480.4	2 555.1	2 631.3	2 583.0	2 635.1
RO	3 143.8	7 156.7	5 181.8	4 661.4	4 434.4	1 781.7	2 407.9	2 019.8	1 675.3	1 940.2
SK	1 713.1	1 886.0	1 789.3	1 187.3	1 254.3	414.8	412.5	433.0	295.8	405.2
SI	137.1	138.9	117.3	117.2	162.4	35.2	33.4	35.0	31.6	38.2
TR	18 500.0	18 650.0	21 000.0	18 000.0	21 000.0	9 350.0	9 340.0	9 400.0	9 380.0	9 400.0

8

8.11. Rye

	Harvested production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	16.1	26.9	26.6	:	:	15.5	18.2	22.7	27.5	26.5
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	204.3	259.4	261.2	202.4	150.1	64.1	75.6	71.9	55.1	43.9
EE	62.1	71.9	54.6	38.8	60.8	31.6	34.3	38.8	24.2	28.9
HU	98.0	153.0	129.0	80.0	86.0	59.0	67.0	62.0	40.0	43.1
LV	112.9	133.5	104.8	88.7	110.7	56.4	62.5	57.7	47.2	54.8
LT	286.8	348.2	348.7	260.9	311.4	152.2	158.7	174.3	134.8	133.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	5 652.5	5 299.5	5 663.7	5 180.7	4 003.0	2 415.0	2 297.9	2 290.9	2 242.5	2 130.2
RO	20.3	29.3	26.1	21.1	21.8	16.0	16.1	13.9	11.5	14.1
SK	71.4	84.2	96.2	69.6	64.2	28.7	29.7	34.4	29.8	31.5
SI	5.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7
TR	245.0	235.0	232.0	233.0	260.0	148.0	147.0	133.0	140.0	147.0

8.12. Production of barley, oats and grain maize

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Harvested production of barley in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	456.7	809.8	718.3	626.5	636.4
CY	128.0	36.0	53.0	112.7	36.6
CZ	2 262.3	2 484.5	2 093.1	2 137.4	1 629.4
EE	317.1	311.7	272.8	186.4	347.5
HU	921.0	1 330.0	1 305.0	1 042.0	901.0
LV	371.5	359.8	321.7	232.6	261.1
LT	1 176.6	1 193.5	1 104.3	741.6	859.6
MT	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2
PL	3 436.6	3 866.1	3 611.7	3 401.1	2 783.4
RO	1 107.5	1 891.3	1 238.0	1 018.6	867.0
SK	718.1	868.5	875.0	723.7	396.7
SI	39.4	38.8	33.1	33.1	37.8
TR	8 000.0	8 200.0	9 000.0	7 700.0	8 000.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Area of production of barley in 1 000 hectares				
BG	260.5	291.3	260.8	243.6	226.8
CY	55.0	37.5	53.0	52.0	50.0
CZ	604.0	646.5	577.7	542.9	494.7
EE	148.0	165.7	166.8	153.9	165.1
HU	325.0	370.0	368.9	334.0	324.7
LV	178.4	194.5	173.4	147.3	134.9
LT	473.8	503.0	462.9	421.2	353.2
MT	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
PL	1 129.8	1 242.0	1 137.6	1 107.5	1 096.0
RO	515.4	626.5	517.2	415.5	411.9
SK	225.7	242.6	249.0	245.9	199.4
SI	12.5	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.6
TR	3 650.0	3 700.0	3 750.0	3 650.0	3 629.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Harvested production of oats in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	40.5	54.4	63.6	93.8	47.0
CY	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CZ	214.2	246.6	179.7	179.1	135.9
EE	114.8	114.7	99.3	70.7	117.1
HU	112.0	138.0	132.0	180.0	97.0
LV	101.4	116.5	103.6	66.1	79.6
LT	101.6	111.7	97.2	67.1	82.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 581.2	1 630.0	1 460.1	1 446.3	1 070.2
RO	290.5	333.4	362.1	389.6	243.8
SK	:	:	:	48.4	25.0
SI	4.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3
TR	275.0	280.0	310.0	290.0	314.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Area of production of oats in 1 000 hectares				
BG	35.4	41.1	47.8	56.8	40.6
CY	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
CZ	66.0	77.6	57.7	54.0	50.1
EE	49.0	54.4	61.0	61.0	53.3
HU	48.0	52.0	52.0	71.0	43.1
LV	53.6	59.1	59.7	47.2	45.5
LT	51.6	56.1	49.6	51.2	44.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	624.7	625.6	561.3	572.3	565.6
RO	233.9	219.1	228.1	248.2	232.3
SK	:	:	18.9	22.8	20.9
SI	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3
TR	161.5	158.0	158.2	154.0	154.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Harvested production of grain maize in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	1 042.0	1 659.2	1 274.0	1 991.5	1 097.7
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	168.7	285.2	200.6	260.5	304.0
EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HU	5 989.0	6 828.0	6 143.0	7 149.0	4 984.0
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	350.1	416.5	496.4	599.4	923.3
RO	9 607.9	12 679.7	8 623.4	10 934.8	4 897.6
SK	750.0	818.7	637.5	779.3	440.4
SI	296.9	355.3	308.0	308.0	282.4
TR	2 000.0	2 080.0	2 300.0	2 297.0	2 300.0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Area of production of grain maize in 1 000 hectares				
BG	477.8	463.7	474.9	487.5	576.3
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	30.0	41.2	32.9	39.4	47.3
EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
HU	1 053.0	1 059.0	1 023.0	1 114.8	1 192.7
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	69.3	77.1	85.2	104.2	152.3
RO	3 277.0	3 046.9	3 128.9	3 013.4	3 049.4
SK	130.4	137.7	115.8	129.9	145.0
SI	47.1	47.5	45.6	44.4	48.0
TR	550.0	545.0	550.0	518.0	555.0

8.13. Production of potatoes, sugar beets and oilseeds

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Harvested production of potatoes in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	319.0	463.3	479.0	261.4	206.0
CY	228.0	:	:	161.5	120.0
CZ	1 800.2	1 401.7	1 519.8	1 406.8	1 476.0
EE	500.2	437.5	316.7	403.7	471.7
HU	1 308.0	1 140.0	1 148.0	1 199.0	863.5
LV	1 081.9	946.2	694.1	795.5	747.1
LT	2 044.3	1 829.8	1 849.2	1 708.1	1 791.6
MT	25.8	34.4	30.7	21.7	29.6
PL	27 217.1	20 775.6	25 948.7	19 926.7	24 232.4
RO	3 591.4	3 206.1	3 319.2	3 957.1	3 439.8
SK	776.6	504.0	412.0	384.5	418.8
SI	181.1	188.1	195.7	194.2	187.1
TR	4 950.0	5 100.0	5 250.0	6 000.0	5 370.0
	Area of production of potatoes in 1 000 hectares				
BG	40.0	44.3	27.5	27.7	25.6
CY	9.1	:	:	6.8	6.3
CZ	87.0	72.6	71.9	71.5	69.2
EE	35.3	35.2	32.6	31.1	30.9
HU	62.0	64.0	53.0	56.0	46.7
LV	78.7	69.6	58.8	50.1	51.3
LT	125.3	121.2	136.3	121.1	109.3
MT	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.8
PL	1 341.9	1 306.4	1 295.0	1 267.8	1 250.6
RO	257.0	255.0	261.3	273.7	282.7
SK	40.8	32.5	28.8	26.8	27.1
SI	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.8	9.0
TR	210.0	211.0	203.0	220.0	205.0
	Harvested production of sugar beets in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	87.0	79.5	61.0	:	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	4 315.6	3 722.0	3 479.4	2 690.9	2 808.8
EE	2.4	0.5	0	0	0
HU	4 677.0	3 691.0	3 361.0	2 934.0	1 976.0
LV	257.8	387.5	597.0	451.5	407.7
LT	795.5	1 001.9	949.2	869.9	881.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	17 845.9	15 886.2	15 170.6	12 563.6	13 134.4
RO	2 848.2	2 725.5	2 361.4	1 414.9	666.9
SK	1 713.0	1 687.6	1 330.9	1 404.9	961.5
SI	308.0	288.8	380.2	467.1	349.1
TR	14 543.0	18 400.0	22 283.0	17 102.0	18 821.0
	Area of production of sugar beets in 1 000 hectares				
BG	8.4	5.2	1.7	0.5	1.9
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	104.0	92.3	81.4	59.0	61.3
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	118.0	98.0	80.0	66.0	57.5
LV	10.0	10.9	16.3	15.5	12.7
LT	31.2	35.2	30.0	30.6	27.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	452.6	419.4	400.3	371.7	333.1
RO	135.9	128.8	117.8	65.5	48.4
SK	42.1	47.7	34.8	34.5	31.7
SI	6.3	5.8	7.7	10.8	8.1
TR	422.5	473.0	504.0	423.0	480.0
	Harvested production of oilseeds in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	586.8	607.9	778.9	1 076.9	939.8
EE	10.0	9.7	17.9	29.9	38.7
HU	1 055.6	736.6	875.1	1 231.4	710.4
LV	1.7	0.9	2.3	12.3	10.5
LT	25.8	40.1	74.6	118.8	83.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	470.4	613.0	1 122.5	1 157.9	971.7
RO	1 218.7	1 001.6	1 317.5	1 602.6	868.5
SK	253.0	268.9	235.6	377.6	259.9
SI	3.6	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.8
TR	2 166.0	2 255.0	2 407.0	2 308.0	2 243.0
	Area of production of oilseeds in 1 000 hectares				
BG	511.0	464.8	552.1	691.5	601.5
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	265.0	270.0	349.7	465.9	403.3
EE	8.5	7.9	17.5	24.3	29.0
HU	612.3	573.1	551.5	781.6	465.6
LV	2.1	2.0	3.4	8.5	8.6
LT	17.4	28.2	44.8	92.6	64.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	306.8	337.7	490.8	574.9	451.6
RO	1 012.1	871.1	1 148.9	1 244.2	1 067.4
SK	134.2	139.0	139.7	225.9	173.9
SI	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
TR	1 462.0	1 432.0	1 520.0	1 506.0	1 329.0

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.

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

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Harvested production of vegetables (total) in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production of vegetables (total) in 1 000 hectares				
BG	937.7	974.0	1 400.9	:	:	153.0	165.6	209.4	:	:
CY	134.2	132.8	146.1	153.0	136.0	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9
CZ	613.2	541.4	552.9	572.5	482.0	37.0	34.0	34.5	34.7	32.0
EE	54.7	52.3	50.2	44.7	53.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.8
HU	1 597.1	1 548.3	1 796.0	1 971.9	1 499.8	95.0	118.0	108.7	111.7	90.0
LV	179.5	162.5	119.6	130.1	105.8	15.7	13.5	11.6	9.8	9.7
LT	432.6	415.0	436.9	325.1	329.4	29.4	26.8	28.1	24.9	21.9
MT	86.0	96.9	100.2	96.5	96.0	:	:	:	:	:
PL	5 103.9	4 936.2	5 918.5	5 249.5	5 520.3	236.6	237.0	255.1	:	247.7
RO	3 421.4	3 052.3	3 508.8	3 902.6	3 006.1	266.2	250.3	267.6	282.5	280.2
SK	559.6	594.7	593.0	685.4	468.8	38.4	39.9	42.2	46.9	43.8
SI	79.4	80.2	79.6	77.3	75.0	10.1	2.0	2.0	:	1.8
TR	20 216.0	18 785.0	21 152.0	22 083.0	22 343.0	785.0	775.0	783.0	790.0	793.0
	Harvested production of tomatoes in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production of tomatoes in 1 000 hectares				
BG	324.0	227.5	490.2	427.0	410.0	17.0	19.3	27.6	29.0	29.0
CY	36.0	34.0	38.0	40.0	34.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
CZ	28.5	23.1	30.0	34.1	30.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
EE	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
HU	263.4	220.0	329.7	301.5	203.0	10.0	13.7	12.6	10.6	6.0
LV	:	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0	0
LT	8.1	9.6	9.4	6.8	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9
MT	21.3	20.9	21.6	21.8	20.7	:	:	:	:	:
PL	230.5	219.0	356.0	333.1	311.5	23.8	23.2	23.7	21.6	21.0
RO	689.3	462.6	677.5	708.6	628.7	46.2	43.9	47.7	47.5	47.6
SK	71.3	83.7	72.0	70.4	73.0	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6
SI	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TR	7 800.0	6 600.0	8 290.0	8 956.0	8 890.0	188.1	187.6	197.8	213.2	208.0
	Harvested production of apples in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production of apples in 1 000 hectares				
BG	204.0	161.2	129.2	92.0	89.0	15.0	14.3	15.5	14.0	13.0
CY	10.0	9.5	11.0	11.5	12.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
CZ	251.4	291.0	283.1	264.1	339.4	:	:	:	:	:
EE	9.2	20.0	8.7	11.4	18.5	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.1	7.2
HU	552.0	500.0	482.0	444.5	695.0	5.0	4.8	:	:	:
LV	16.0	85.6	13.7	34.1	35.4	11.9	10.9	8.2	8.1	8.1
LT	81.2	254.1	109.7	109.2	101.6	32.1	36.7	36.1	35.7	34.0
MT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 951.5	2 098.3	1 687.2	1 604.2	1 450.4	:	:	157.8	165.2	165.1
RO	659.7	664.1	364.6	315.0	490.3	81.5	81.0	79.5	78.0	76.9
SK	79.1	80.2	83.5	20.9	30.0	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.1
SI	73.0	54.7	67.5	98.3	127.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1
TR	2 200.0	2 550.0	2 450.0	2 500.0	2 400.0	150.0	156.0	153.0	158.0	159.0

FISHING

8.15. Total catch of fish

In tonnes of live weight

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	8 854	11 237	10 757	10 556	:
CY	5 246	16 019	18 865	5 273	:
CZ	3 524	3 321	3 952	4 190	:
EE	108 559	123 613	118 787	111 793	113 140
HU	7 606	7 406	7 265	7 514	:
LV	142 644	105 682	102 331	125 389	84 338
LT	55 184	18 322	20 774	33 594	41 730
MT	9 027	875	980	1 033	517
PL	341 299	352 837	238 262	235 112	:
RO	18 259	8 446	9 061	7 843	7 425
SK	1 413	1 386	1 362	1 391	:
SI	2 343	2 345	2 210	2 009	1 859
TR	527 828	459 155	487 701	575 100	:

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.

8.16. Aquaculture production

In tonnes of live weight

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4 727	5 437	4 252	7 780	:
CY	787	969	1 178	1 422	1 878
CZ	18 200	17 560	17 231	18 775	:
EE	272	260	260	200	:
HU	8 080	9 334	10 222	11 947	:
LV	380	345	425	468	325
LT	1 537	1 516	1 516	1 650	1 996
MT	1 552	1 800	1 950	2 002	1 746
PL	27 700	28 680	29 791	33 711	:
RO	13 900	11 168	9 614	8 998	9 726
SK	954	1 254	648	872	:
SI	869	917	909	1 206	1 181
TR	33 201	45 450	56 700	63 000	:

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.

8.17. Fishing fleet (end of period)

	Total tonnage				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	33 981	33 851	34 046	22 131	:
CY	1 249	1 537	1 499	1 252	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
EE	57 495	60 019	60 751	48 950	42 394
HU	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	49 700	41 523	35 122
LT	110 476	97 182	60 390	49 970	45 905
MT	19 100	18 700	18 510	18 378	:
PL	141 000	142 500	140 300	137 300	117 500
RO	24 520	19 800	15 842	10 462	:
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	905	664	702	726	730
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Various national authorities.

8.18. Employment — total number of fishers (end of period)

	Number of fishers				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	7 102	7 666	6 967	7 215	:
CY	1 376	1 301	1 361	1 386	1 108
CZ	2 065	2 423	2 002	1 956	1 909
EE	5 000	7 200	5 200	3 400	3 100
HU	1 114	984	1 293	1 512	1 547
LV	3 100	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
LT	1 600	1 700	1 400	1 400	1 400
MT	375	393	389	377	392
PL	9 178	9 096	8 434	8 180	7 597
RO	8 256	7 494	6 784	24 250	25 661
SK	:	:	:	164	166
SI	175	178	187	208	231
TR	:	:	47 792	38 548	50 831

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 the 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 a fishing fleet.
Data on employment refer to the annual average of employees in fishing industry (NACE 05). In 1996–98, they include only enterprises with more than 20 employees and in 1999 only enterprises with more than four 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.

8.19. Forest resources

	Period for FOWL and NAI	Forest and other wooded land area (FOWL) In 1 000 hectares	Net annual increment (NAI) In 1 000 m³ overbark	Removals (average 1996–2000) /NAI In %	NAI/FOWL In m³/hectares
BG	1995	3 903	11 973	31	3.1
CY	1996	280	100	36	0.4
CZ	1995	2 630	20 856	66	7.9
EE	1996	2 162	7 677	81	3.6
HU	1996	1 811	10 884	44	6.0
LV	1996	2 995	14 410	77	4.8
LT	1996	2 050	10 263	50	5.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1992–96	8 942	44 976	51	5.0
RO	1995–97	6 680	:	:	:
SK	1996	2 031	13 858	40	6.8
SI	1996	1 166	6 395	33	5.5
TR	1996	20 713	45 002	40	2.2

Source: UN-ECE/FAO temperate and boreal forest resource assessment 2000 and joint ECE/Eurostat/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire.

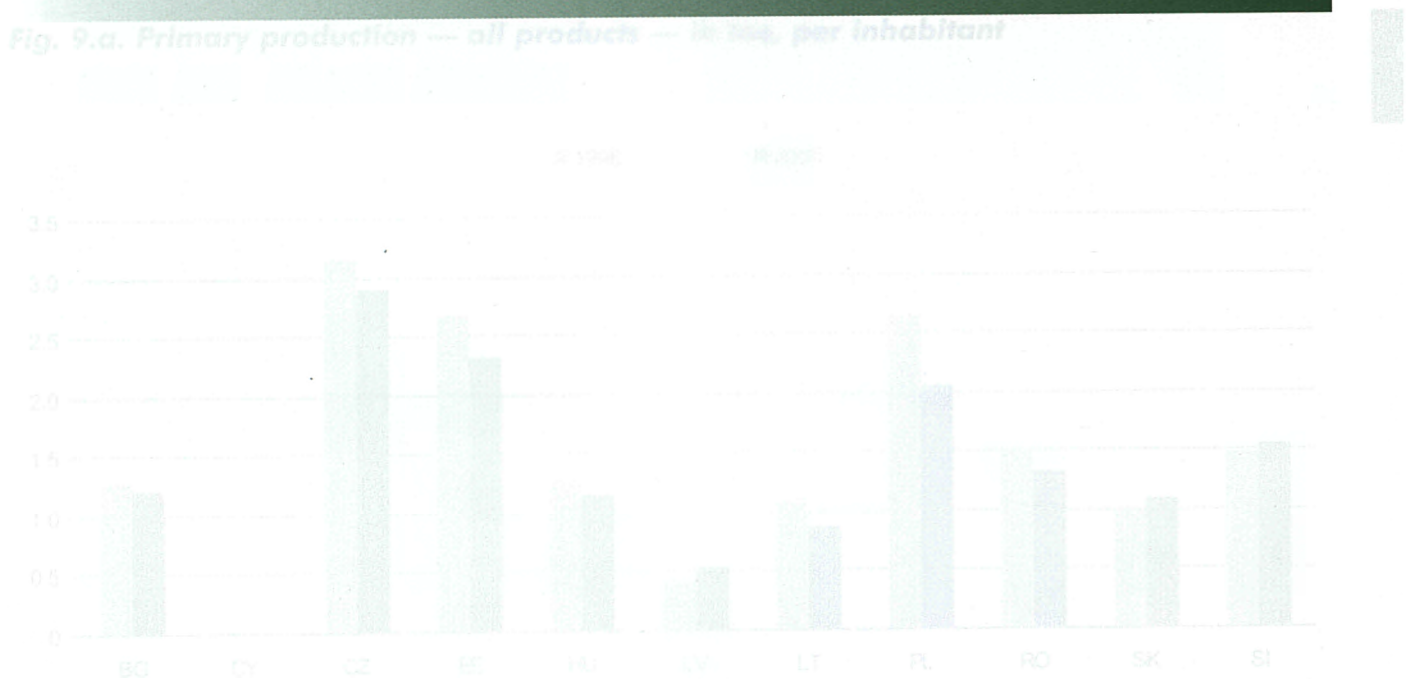
8.20. Removals

	Removals in 1 000 m³ underbark				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	3 205	3 041	3 041	4 352	4 766
CY	45	40	35	36	25
CZ	12 600	13 491	13 991	14 203	14 441
EE	3 901	5 505	6 061	6 704	8 910
HU	3 653	4 251	4 167	5 775	5 902
LV	8 080	8 922	10 028	14 008	14 488
LT	5 540	5 149	4 879	4 924	5 346
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	20 386	21 635	23 107	24 268	25 652
RO	12 250	13 072	11 649	12 704	13 148
SK	5 460	5 944	5 530	5 268	5 213
SI	1 991	2 208	2 132	2 068	2 253
TR	19 411	18 050	17 668	17 615	17 767

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

Chapter 9

ENERGY



ENERGY PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

9.1. Primary production — all products

In 1 000 toe

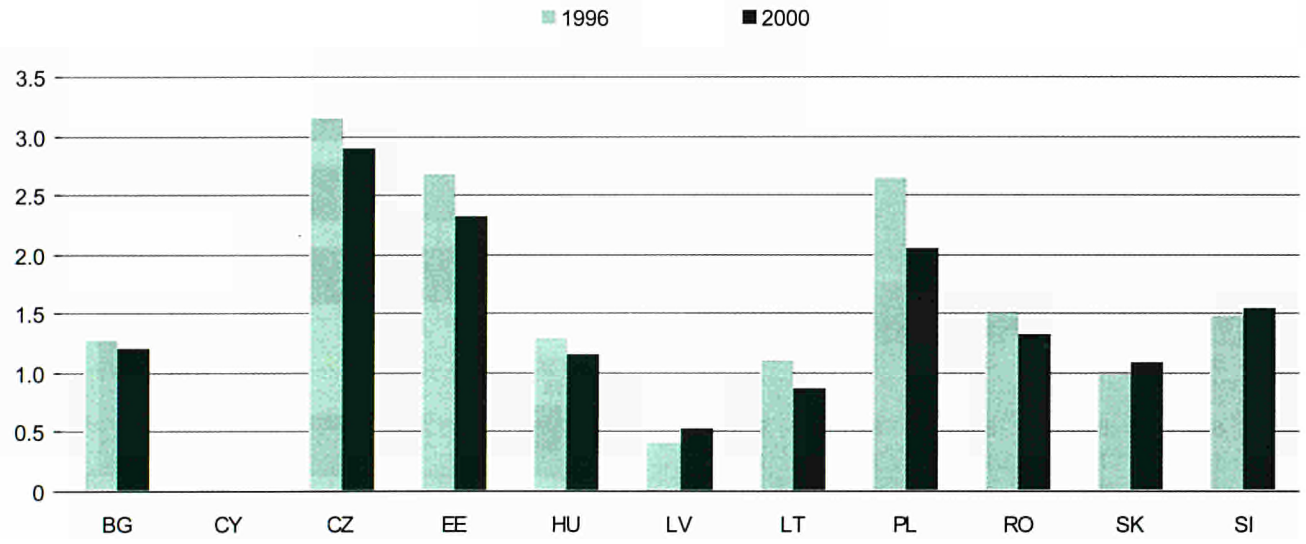
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	10 578	10 104	10 139	8 923	9 831
CY	6	4	4	4	:
CZ	32 500	32 810	30 790	27 500	29 635
EE	3 933	3 830	3 421	2 997	3 162
HU	13 091	12 913	12 105	11 551	11 459
LV	1 025	1 660	1 781	1 516	1 251
LT	4 103	3 908	4 439	3 481	3 178
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	101 861	99 428	87 025	83 442	78 911
RO	33 856	30 367	27 890	26 811	29 630
SK	5 357	5 235	5 378	5 873	5 877
SI	2 938	3 036	3 037	2 864	3 047
TR	:	:	:	:	:

9.2. Total primary energy supply — all products

In 1 000 toe

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	23 373	21 227	20 547	18 392	:
CY	782	1 069	1 109	1 207	:
CZ	42 300	42 500	41 030	38 020	:
EE	5 700	5 600	5 200	4 800	:
HU	25 736	25 232	25 289	25 022	:
LV	3 877	3 868	3 695	3 373	:
LT	9 142	8 794	9 235	7 858	:
MT	857	1 001	814	:	:
PL	108 258	103 558	97 773	90 622	:
RO	49 114	44 135	:	:	:
SK	18 629	18 564	18 062	18 779	:
SI	6 384	6 501	6 361	6 229	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 9.a. Primary production — all products — in toe, per inhabitant

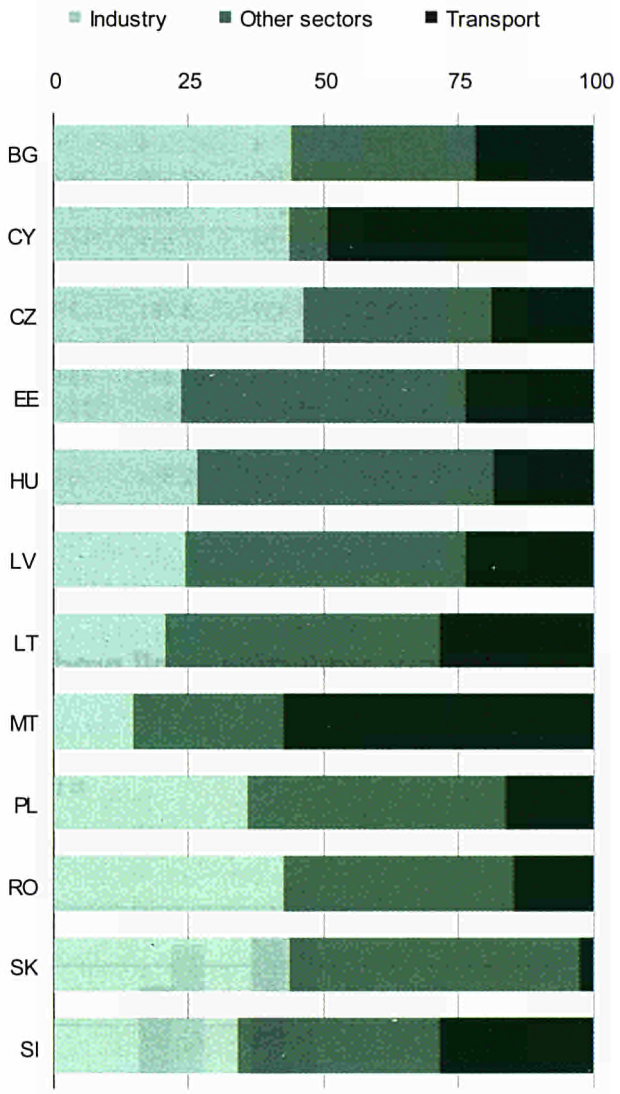


ENERGY CONSUMPTION

9.3. Final energy consumption (all products) by sector

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Industry sector in 1 000 toe				
BG	5 770	5 342	4 215	3 328	4 030
CY	471	466	482	499	323
CZ	13 540	11 930	11 350	10 350	12 247
EE	811	707	612	495	572
HU	4 292	3 872	4 039	3 693	4 726
LV	1 010	1 044	779	716	737
LT	1 011	999	996	837	778
MT	71	68	61	:	:
PL	23 804	22 784	19 954	18 125	20 760
RO	13 680	12 089	9 679	8 044	10 208
SK	6 633	5 951	5 277	5 409	:
SI	1 147	1 201	1 103	1 163	1 574
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	Transport sector in 1 000 toe				
BG	1 632	1 199	1 912	1 942	1 986
CY	516	537	556	563	:
CZ	3 830	3 820	3 930	:	4 997
EE	314	328	381	:	566
HU	2 332	2 561	2 986	3 170	3 247
LV	543	798	732	716	717
LT	1 239	1 236	1 315	1 178	1 070
MT	242	273	236	:	:
PL	9 252	9 427	9 509	10 566	9 358
RO	4 077	4 205	3 920	3 147	3 541
SK	316	336	345	324	:
SI	1 497	1 536	1 377	1 311	1 313
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	Other sectors in 1 000 toe				
BG	3 945	3 439	3 343	3 162	3 116
CY	85	87	82	80	:
CZ	8 960	8 670	8 670	8 320	9 303
EE	1 714	1 729	1 562	1 471	1 267
HU	10 213	9 572	8 770	9 099	9 669
LV	2 324	2 026	2 184	1 941	1 557
LT	2 176	2 279	2 134	2 064	1 896
MT	107	114	114	:	:
PL	32 850	31 713	29 712	30 314	27 825
RO	12 851	11 367	11 071	9 945	10 281
SK	5 450	5 640	6 296	6 593	:
SI	1 669	1 711	1 722	1 815	1 714
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 9.b. Final energy consumption by sector (consumption by each sector, in % of total energy consumption), 2000



CY and SK: 1999.
MT: 1998.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

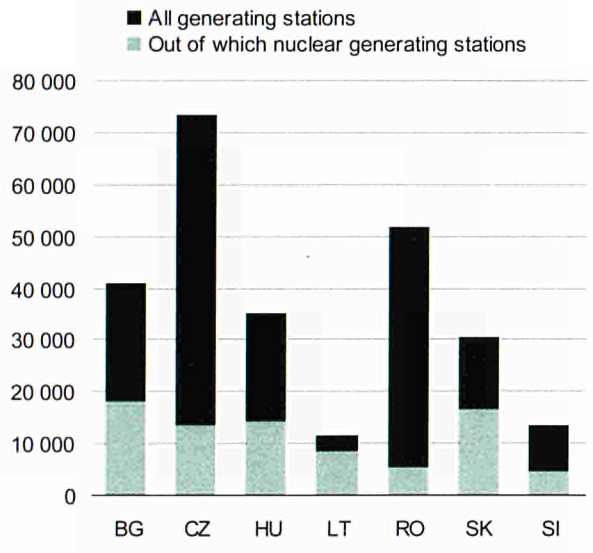
9.4. Installed electrical capacity

	MW				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	12 840	12 840	12 840	11 458	11 033
CY	700	700	700	738	1 005
CZ	14 973	15 105	15 513	15 221	15 324
EE	3 306	3 305	3 308	2 614	2 546
HU	7 536	7 534	7 847	7 842	8 282
LV	2 090	2 096	2 105	2 116	2 116
LT	6 336	6 336	6 537	6 538	6 557
MT	455	455	455	:	:
PL	31 959	32 344	32 587	30 732	30 559
RO	22 856	22 843	:	:	21 904
SK	7 438	7 863	7 777	7 752	8 205
SI	2 608	2 608	2 662	2 576	2 543
TR	:	:	:	:	:

9.5. Electricity generation output

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	All generating stations in GWh				
BG	42 716	42 803	41 711	38 248	40 924
CY	2 592	2 711	2 954	3 139	3 370
CZ	64 257	64 598	65 112	64 693	73 466
EE	9 103	9 218	8 520	8 267	8 513
HU	35 089	35 396	37 188	37 719	35 191
LV	3 124	4 502	5 798	4 110	4 136
LT	16 789	14 861	17 631	13 535	11 424
MT	1 658	1 686	1 721	1 840	:
PL	143 173	142 790	142 789	142 128	145 183
RO	61 350	57 148	53 496	50 710	51 934
SK	25 278	24 822	25 465	27 743	30 685
SI	12 778	13 167	13 728	13 262	13 624
TR	:	:	:	:	:
	Nuclear generating stations in GWh				
BG	18 082	17 751	16 899	15 814	18 178
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	12 850	12 494	13 178	13 357	13 590
EE	.	.	.	.	.
HU	14 180	13 968	13 949	14 096	14 180
LV	.	.	.	.	.
LT	13 942	12 024	13 554	9 862	8 419
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	.	.	.	.	.
RO	1 396	5 400	5 307	5 198	5 456
SK	11 261	10 797	11 394	13 117	16 494
SI	4 647	5 019	5 042	4 696	4 761
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 9.c. Share of nuclear stations, 2000 (electricity generation output in GWh)



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9.6. Derived heat output from district heating plants (public and autoproducer plants producing heat only)

	TJ				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	18 899	16 929	15 956	14 508	12 328
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	50 323	42 167	39 098	38 135	35 475
EE	20 341	21 891	19 163	19 160	15 983
HU	25 187	22 413	18 842	20 310	17 639
LV	32 555	30 832	30 693	22 409	19 933
LT	35 200	31 572	28 027	28 725	23 075
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	223 107	199 641	177 369	162 743	143 904
RO	81 588	76 788	89 572	70 760	62 454
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	3 706	3 316	2 314	2 357	2 953
TR	:	:	:	:	:

9 Methodological note

Due to outstanding data treatment at Eurostat some statistical results of the year 2000 might still be revised.

Chapter 10

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).

10.1. Industrial production volume indices: total

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	5.1	- 10.0	- 7.9	- 9.3	8.2
CY	- 3.4	- 0.2	2.6	2.0	4.5
CZ	2.0	4.5	1.6	- 3.1	5.1
EE	2.9	14.6	4.1	- 3.4	13.2
HU	3.4	11.1	12.5	10.4	18.6
LV	5.5	13.8	3.1	- 5.4	3.2
LT	5.0	3.3	8.2	- 11.2	5.3
MT	- 4.7	- 1.5	10.5	:	:
PL	8.3	11.5	4.8	4.4	7.1
RO	:	:	:	- 4.4	6.6
SK	:	:	:	- 3.0	9.3
SI	1.0	1.0	3.7	- 0.5	6.2
TR	7.6	11.5	1.3	- 3.8	6.1

10.2. Industrial production volume indices: mining and quarrying

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	15.5	- 8.9	0.6	- 12.1	2.7
CY	2.5	- 0.8	20.7	6.0	3.8
CZ	1.4	- 2.9	- 5.7	- 12.0	7.7
EE	5.7	- 0.4	- 4.3	- 13.5	8.2
HU	2.4	- 8.5	- 20.4	0.5	- 9.2
LV	2.4	7.8	6.2	20.3	8.9
LT	22.0	11.7	36.2	- 4.6	11.8
MT	11.1	- 4.1	6.4	:	:
PL	1.2	- 1.3	- 13.0	- 5.7	- 1.7
RO	:	:	:	- 6.4	4.7
SK	:	:	:	6.7	- 2.8
SI	0.4	1.8	- 0.4	- 4.0	- 2.7
TR	1.1	4.6	11.2	- 9.9	- 2.8

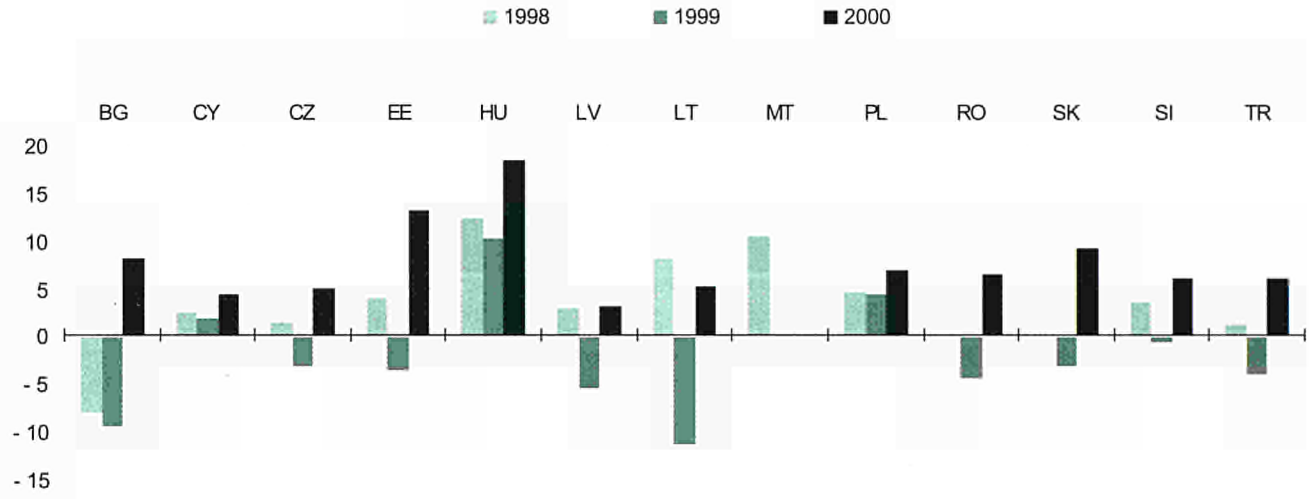
10.3. Industrial production volume indices: manufacturing

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4.8	- 12.0	- 11.0	- 9.1	7.2
CY	- 5.1	- 0.6	1.2	0.9	3.9
CZ	1.7	6.4	2.6	- 2.7	4.8
EE	2.2	18.5	5.6	- 2.5	15.4
HU	3.4	14.8	16.1	12.4	20.6
LV	7.3	17.1	3.7	- 5.7	4.7
LT	0.9	5.7	8.2	- 10.9	8.8
MT	1.1	- 7.9	9.4	:	:
PL	11.2	13.5	6.7	5.3	7.3
RO	:	:	:	- 3.9	7.5
SK	:	:	:	- 4.9	10.4
SI	0.9	0.2	3.9	0.0	7.0
TR	7.5	12.1	0.1	- 4.2	6.5

10.4. Industrial production volume indices: electricity, gas and water supply

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1.6	6.6	10.1	- 14.1	18.3
CY	5.6	2.0	7.3	6.8	6.6
CZ	3.7	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 3.5	6.1
EE	6.3	- 3.1	- 3.6	- 5.5	- 0.6
HU	4.6	1.2	0.0	- 1.6	3.6
LV	- 1.9	- 0.7	1.1	- 4.3	- 3.0
LT	9.7	- 9.3	3.2	- 19.2	- 14.8
MT	3.7	20.4	- 0.2	:	:
PL	- 0.7	2.6	0.9	3.0	11.0
RO	:	:	:	- 6.4	0.1
SK	:	:	:	4.7	7.5
SI	0.8	8.2	3.3	- 4.1	1.6
TR	10.6	8.1	7.6	4.9	7.4

Fig. 10.a. Industrial production volume indices: total, change in % over the previous year



Methodological note

Bulgaria:

Coverage: Annual comprehensive survey of industrial enterprises allocated to NACE sections C (Mining), D (Manufacturing) and E (Electricity, gas and water supply) provides data on annual industrial output. Industrial production quarterly survey covers all enterprises with more than 100 employees. Respective data for enterprises with 10 to 100 employees are collected by sample survey and the estimates are expanded for the entire universe. Estimates for enterprises with less than 10 employees are based on information about sales provided by the statistical register.

Method of weighting: Indices are calculated from industrial production values at constant 1995 average annual prices.

Cyprus:

Coverage: 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. It is compiled monthly, using (as from 1999) the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Rev. 1.

It is based on physical quantities of individual commodities produced. However, in the case of heterogeneous products where no quantity measurement is possible, value indices are compiled, deflated by corresponding price indices.

The index is a base-weighted arithmetic average of quantity relatives computed according to the Laspeyres formula. The index is calculated in three major stages. First an index of production by product or group of products or by industrial establishment is compiled. This index is quite simple reflecting relations between quantities produced during a given period and quantities at the base period of comparison (the resulting relation is multiplied by 100). Then these indices at the 4-digit level of economic activity (class) are successively combined into indices for groups (3-digit level), divisions (2-digit level) and subsections (2-character level) of industrial activity. Finally, the indices for subsections are combined into indices for the sections (1-character level) and the overall index for total industry (NACE Rev. 1 sections C, D and E). Appropriate weights are utilised at each stage of combination. The final index is the weighted average of individual indices.

Method of weighting:The weights utilised in combining indices of production by product or industrial establishment into 4-digit classes of industrial activity are proportional to the value of gross output at ex-factory prices in the base year.

The weights utilised in combining the 4-digit classes into the broader 3-digit groups, 2-digit divisions or 2-character subsections and subsequently into the 1-character sections and then into the index of total industrial activity are proportional to their value added in the base year, derived from the respective industrial production survey. The base year currently used is 1995.

Czech Republic:
Coverage: 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, sections C, D, E). The data are collected by means of a monthly survey and cover 88.6 % of industrial activity in the Czech Republic.

Method of weighting: For the calculation of industrial production index 2-level weighting system is utilised in the base year 1995. Weights for the first level are proportions of the production volume of surveyed commodities (representatives) in the total production volume of the group (NACE/4). Weights for the second level are proportions of the value added created by individual groups (NACE/4) in the total value added created in the industry.

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

Method of weighting: The index of industrial production is a Paasche chain index; series are weighted by gross output and weights are changed every year.

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 LVL 300 000 in the previous year. 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 LVL 200 000 in the calendar year preceding the reference period. All production of the reporting unit is included in the index.
The index is calculated according output data of enterprises, which are deflated to constant prices using the corresponding producer price index at the 4-digit level of NACE. Output includes the value of shipments in current prices (excluding value added and excise taxes), receipts from industrial work performed, changes in stocks of finished products and work in progress during the reference period (valued as cost of production) and value of fixed assets produced on own account. The weights for the series are the gross output in current prices in the base year 1995.

Lithuania:
Data on industrial production refers to sold production. The annual industrial production index is based on exhaustive survey of enterprises engaged in mining, and 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.

Malta:
Data for all enterprises engaged in manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply 1984=100 (according to ISIC Rev. 2). A new index is being constructed with 1995 as base year according to NACE classification. Data concerning 'Manufacture of leather and leather products' are included in 'Manufacture of textiles and textiles products'. Data concerning 'Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres' are included in 'Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel'. Data concerning 'Manufacture of rubber and plastic products' are included in 'Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel'. Data concerning 'Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.' are included in 'Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products'.

Poland:
Coverage: The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index. Until 1999, it covered enterprises with five or more employees, since 2000, nine 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.

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:
Coverage: 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). The data are optioned from monthly survey which covers about 4 600 units. Starting with 2001, the reference year used for IPI calculation is 1998. Coverage degree per total industry is 78.3 %. Since January 2001, in the calculation of industrial production

indices there are used 1 621 products (Indprod), for which there are registered quantitative data on production.

Method of weighting: Primary indices of industrial physical production are aggregated by a system of successive weightings, using average price of basic year (1998). The first aggregated indices are those at the level of CANE class, the following aggregation levels being determined as a weighted arithmetic mean among indices of CANE classes, groups, divisions, sections afferent for the new structure, weighted with the gross value added at cost factor (GVACF) corresponding to basic year (1998).

Slovakia:

Coverage: Since January 1999 the industrial production index (IPI further on) is calculated according to international standards by a new method and it substitutes 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. IPI is calculated from the results of statistical surveys in enterprises with industrial prevailing activity with the number of employees 20 and more and in selected enterprises with the number of employees less than 20. The calculation of IPI is based on the change of volume of selected products and on the two-stage weight system. The industrial production index given is not adjusted of number of working days.

Method of weighting: For weight specifying there are used data on value added from year enterprise survey for the year of 1997 and on producing of products in value expression from monihly industrial surveys for the year of 1998 according to the Prodcom classification, which was introduced in the year 1998. For this reason industrial production volume indices are not for the base 1995 to disposition.

Slovenia:

Coverage: The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index which covers enterprises with 10 or more employees, predominantly engaged in mining, manufacturing (till 1999 publishing was excluded), and electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply manufacturing (till 1999 only electricity was included). 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.

Method of weighting: Output data collected in quantity terms are weighted by the values of invoiced sales in 1995, which are corrected by the share of value added at the branch level (4-digit NACE Rev. 1 level) to which a particular product belongs. The weights are revised every five years. The computed indices for the 4-digit level are aggregated to compile composite indices for higher levels. This aggregation is done by weights which represent the shares of value added for all levels of activities from 4-digit level up. The weights are updated each year according to the changes of structure of activities.

Turkey:

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

10.5. Industrial productivity volume indices

Previous year = 100.0					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	102.8	103.7	104.2	102.9	103.3
CZ	:	:	103.7	104.7	110.6
EE	105.8	115.4	102.2	105.3	115.3
HU	109.4	113.6	111.9	109.8	117.1
LV	103.8	112.6	103.9	105.7	:
LT	111.1	113.4	114.4	96.3	102.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	110.1	112.0	105.5	109.2	114.3
RO	111.1	96.9	92.6	111.6	:
SK	:	:	:	107.3	111.6
SI	109.2	104.4	105.4	103.1	108.4
TR	103.8	106.6	100.0	105.2	108.8

Methodological note

Czech Republic:
Up to 2000 industrial productivity index was calculated as the ratio of the industrial production index and the index of the average registered number of employees for industry total. Since 2001 industrial productivity index is calculated from receipts of industrial activity. The data for preceding years were corrected retrospectively.

Cyprus:
The ratio of the value added at constant 1995 prices and the number of persons employed.

Hungary:
The ratio of industrial production volume index and the staff number index.

Lithuania:
The industrial productivity index covers mining, quarrying and manufacturing (C+D). The data relate to industrial production per one employee.

Poland:
Industrial productivity means industrial sales per one employee. Until 1999 data relate to entities with more than five employees, since 2000 with more than nine employees.

Romania:
The ratio of industrial production index and the index of average number of employees.

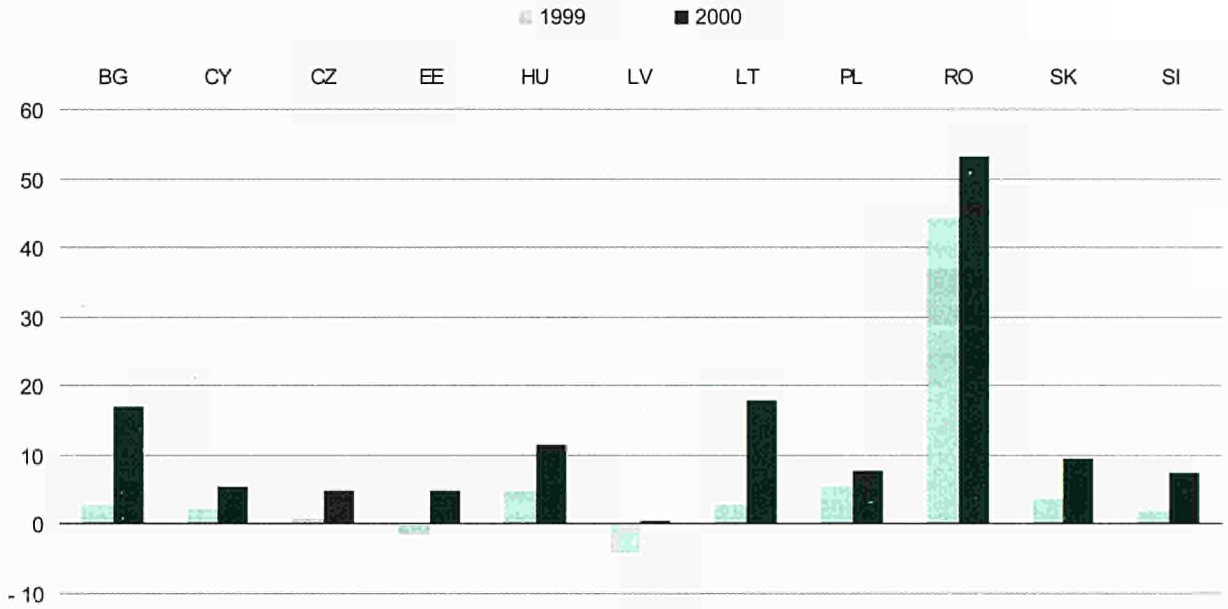
Slovakia:
The ratio of receipts from industrial activity volume index to the given index of average registered number of employees.

Slovenia:
The ratio between the industrial production index and the index of persons in paid employment in industrial activities.

10.6. Industrial producer price indices

Previous year = 100.0					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	233.4	1 071.1	116.6	103.1	117.2
CY	102.7	102.3	101.5	102.3	105.7
CZ	104.8	104.9	104.9	101.0	104.9
EE	114.8	108.8	104.2	98.8	104.9
HU	121.8	120.4	111.3	105.1	111.6
LV	113.7	104.1	101.9	96.0	100.6
LT	117.2	106.0	96.1	103.0	118.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	112.4	112.2	107.3	105.7	107.8
RO	:	:	:	144.5	153.4
SK	104.1	104.5	103.3	103.8	109.8
SI	106.8	106.1	106.0	102.1	107.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 10.b. Industrial producer price indices, % change over previous year



Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Industrial producer price indices (PPIs) cover NACE sections C (Mining), D (Manufacturing) and E (Electricity, water and gas supply). They measure the changes of producer prices on domestic market. PPIs are derived from Laspeyres type indices based on 1995 average prices and sales' structure at 3-digit level of NACE is used as weights. The prices do not include VAT and excise duties.

Cyprus:
The indices refer to manufacturing only and measure the variations in the average ex-factory prices of the main manufactured products sold in the domestic market and exported. They are compiled from data on the prices prevailing as on the first Thursday of each month (excluding discounts, commissions, excise duties and VAT), obtained from a representative sample of manufacturers. The weights of the various industries are proportional to their output in 1995.

Czech Republic:
Starting 1995 all indices are being calculated in the structure of sales in 1993 according to the Laspeyres formula. Indices do not include indirect taxes (i.e. VAT and excise tax).

Estonia:
Data for fixed base indices refer to base 1992 = 100.

Hungary:
The industrial producer price index covers NACE Rev. 1. C, D, E sections and includes the domestic and export prices. The index is a chain index with annually changing weights. The weights are derived from sales data two years prior to the reference period. Indirect taxes (VAT and consumer tax) are excluded from prices.

Latvia:
PPI measures monthly developments in producer prices for goods manufactured in Latvia's industry. The recorded prices are current producer prices excluding value added and excise taxes. The PPI is an annual chain-linked Laspeyres index. Since 1995, the weights refer to the value of the annual industrial output of two years before the reporting period. The reference base is the December of the previous year.

Lithuania:
The PPI is an indicator reflecting changes in prices of products manufactured in Lithuania and sold in the domestic market as well as exported over a definite period of time. The prices used for the domestic market are registered excluding value added and excise taxes. The prices for export goods are the FOB prices. The enterprises record selling prices for selected goods on the 15th of every month. Since 1996 the PPI covers the mining, quarrying and manufacturing industry, also electricity, gas and water supply (C+D+E). Establishments are classified according to the NACE Rev. 1. The PPI is an annual chain-linked Laspeyres index. The weights refer to the value of the annual industrial output of two years before the reporting period. December of the previous year is the reference period for prices.

Poland:
Price indices of sold production of industry are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of products and services obtained by purposively selected entities. The price survey, from 1996 covers 'basic prices' and is increased by subsidies related to particular products. Since 1996, aggregate price indices are calculated using the structure of sold production in 1995. PPI is a Laspeyres type chain index with 1995 as the base year, except only for monthly indices, where previous month = 100, which are computed applying the Paasche formula.

Romania:
Beginning with 2001, the indices are computed for the production devoted to internal market, having as weights the value of transacted industrial production of 1998, by destinations. The indices are of Laspeyres type, with 1996 as base year. The prices included in computations do not include VAT, but comprise specific taxes.

Slovakia:
Producer price indices are calculated according to the Laspeyres formula. The weights for the producer price indices calculation are delivered from receipts structure in industry in 1995. The price base is December 1995. The indices of particular products include consumer tax.

Slovenia:
Slovenian PPI measures changes of the level of producer prices of manufactured goods on the domestic market. The index published according to the standard classification of activities covers Sections C, D, E and forestry as a part of Section A. The weighting system is designed on the basis of the 1998 structure of sales value of manufactured goods on the domestic market. The weights are annually updated with price growth till December each year, which is used as the price base period of the index. Prices do not include VAT (value added tax), discounts and rebates.

10.7. Hourly gross earnings of manual workers in industry

In EUR

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG [1]	70.57	80.38	105.66	114.02	128.45
CY	5.44	5.94	6.20	6.36	:
CZ [2]	1.69	1.73	1.89	1.91	2.20
EE	1.12	1.28	1.42	1.53	:
HU	1.61	1.83	1.85	2.03	2.21
LV	:	1.26	1.35	1.46	1.68
LT	0.71	0.98	1.20	1.27	1.48
MT	4.34	4.39	4.46	4.70	:
PL	1.67	2.08	2.28	2.87	3.15
RO [1]	110.96	104.95	125.60	106.95	:
SK	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.37	1.51
SI	3.62	3.88	4.18	4.37	4.56
TR	1.43	1.67	1.92	:	:

[1] Monthly earnings.
[2] Excluding construction.

STEEL INDUSTRY

10.8. Employment in steel industry

	Number of persons employed				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	28 102	27 936	26 546	24 525	19 077
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	37 353	51 528	48 718	42 304	35 750
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	16 933	14 909	12 575	8 382	7 963
LV	2 339	2 620	2 654	2 861	3 053
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	83 681	77 713	71 362	63 792	45 465
RO [1]	148 878	145 449	129 459	107 464	95 287
SK	:	:	:	:	33 810
SI	4 224	4 015	3 923	3 588	3 479
TR	33 597	34 134	34 051	33 554	33 132

Source: Various national authorities.
[1] Average number of employees in metallurgy.

10.9. Production of steel

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Production of crude steel in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	6 509	6 750	6 498	5 616	6 216
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	2 060	1 819	1 940	1 920	1 970
LV	293	465	471	484	:
LT	1	1	1	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	10 433	11 591	9 916	8 759	:
RO	6 083	6 675	6 336	4 392	4 672
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	328	368	458	445	519
TR	13 382	13 644	13 351	13 670	13 575
	Production of steel products in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	91	68	69	66	48
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
EE	3	3	2	1	1 [p]
HU	2 535	2 593	2 674	2 551	2 714
LV	299	441	513	518	:
LT	13	10	9	21	28
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	6 944	7 356	6 660	6 257	:
RO	4 479	4 806	4 391	3 379	3 687
SK	:	:	:	:	7 671
SI	292	382	398	498	466
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Various national authorities.

CONSTRUCTION

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

10.10. Construction production volume indices

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	- 14.0	- 4.4	- 0.2	8.8	8.0
CY	1.2	- 3.3	0.7	0.2	- 2.2
CZ	5.3	- 3.9	- 7.0	- 6.5	5.3
EE	13.8	14.3	23.4	- 13.4	13.9
HU	2.7	8.1	13.1	8.3	7.5
LV	5.3	8.2	16.5	7.8	8.0
LT	- 7.2	17.9	22.6	- 7.2	- 19.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	7.8	19.4	11.6	3.2	- 2.0
RO	3.7	- 24.4	- 0.6	- 12.2	5.4
SK	4.4	9.2	- 3.5	- 25.8	- 0.4
SI	13.2	7.7	4.6	15.8	2.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Annual data are based on annual exhaustive survey of construction enterprises.

Cyprus:
Data for all construction enterprises registered in the country. The volume indices refer to the construction output and are 1995 based. Data are derived from an annual sample survey on construction enterprises.

Czech Republic:
Data for all construction enterprises registered in the country.

Estonia:
Data for all construction enterprises registered in the country. Data for fixed base indices refer to the base 1994 = 100.

Hungary:
Data on construction — installation activity in case of enterprises with more than 49 employees — are surveyed on a full-scope basis. The enterprises with 5–49 employees are observed with stratified sampling, on the basis of representatives; the activity of enterprises with less than five employees is estimated. The final annual data are based on the annual survey on construction statistics.

Latvia:
Construction output refers to the volume of construction work (including capital repairs) completed by construction enterprises and other organisations, preparations of the building site, land improvement, building management as well as current repairs of buildings and structures executed by construction enterprises according to the contract. The final data is based on the annual and quarterly survey or construction statistics.

Lithuania:
Data are collected from construction enterprises registered in the country and based on the annual survey.

Poland:
Until 1999 data for construction and assembly enterprises with more than five employees, since 2000 with more than nine employees.

Romania:
Yearly data are collected both for construction enterprises and for the own account construction activities.

Slovakia:
Construction output done by supplier construction companies registered in Slovakia including tradesmen and construction capacities of non-construction organisations. Indices are calculated from data in constant prices (average of year 1995 = 100).

Slovenia:
Value added is stated in constant 1995 prices.

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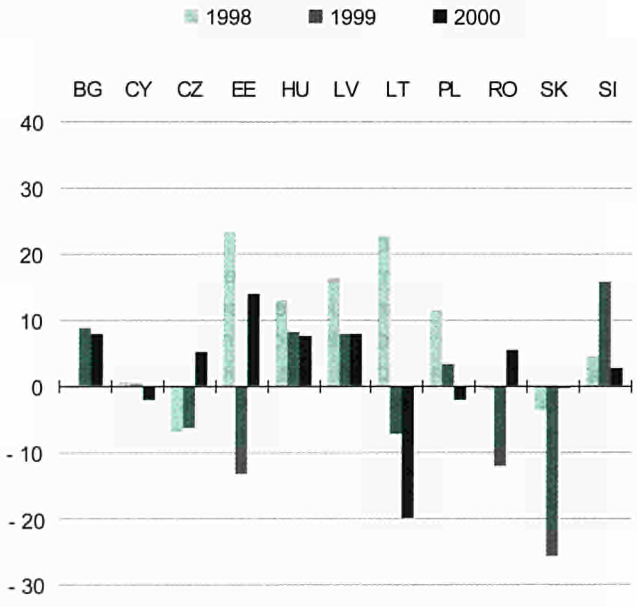
Fig. 10.c. Construction production volume indices, % change over previous year



10.11. Construction cost indices

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	103.6	103.6	102.1	102.8	103.2
CZ	111.3	111.3	109.3	104.8	104.1
EE	118.8	110.1	107.7	102.0	102.5
HU	124.8	119.9	110.7	110.3	111.2
LV	108.0	107.9	111.0	104.4	98.1
LT	116.8	109.8	105.5	102.2	100.9
MT	102.8	102.7	102.3	:	:
PL	119.2	114.2	112.9	108.6	107.9
RO	153.0	219.4	151.6	144.8	146.0
SK	115.0	109.7	108.9	111.0	109.0
SI	106.9	110.5	105.0	103.4	104.9
TR	176.8	190.0	174.0	156.0	142.9

Methodological note

Bulgaria:
The prices do not include VAT and excise duties.

Cyprus:
The indices were calculated on the basis of 1995. The Laspeyres formula is applied and the cost-structure approach is used. The major components of the indices are the monthly indices for construction materials and labour cost, as well as yearly indices for administrative and other production expenses.

Czech Republic:
Starting from 1995 all indices are being calculated in the structure of sales in 1993 according to the Laspeyres formula. Indices do not include indirect taxes (i.e. VAT and excise tax).

Estonia:
The construction price index is calculated according to the Laspeyres formula on the base 1997=100.

Hungary:
Price index of construction activities, calculated on cost-base; an estimation method has been used taking into consideration the change in the producer's prices of the materials used in the construction and in the earnings of employees in construction. The indices of the two types of costs are weighted by sub-branches with the ratios indicated in the corporation annual report of the preceding year. The price index for the construction as a whole is calculated from the indices of sub-branches by a Laspeyres-weighting. The weights are the values of the construction-installation activities of the previous year.

Malta:
Index is worked by aggregating price indices of materials and indices of gross average wages and salaries (1995 = 100, according to ISIC Rev. 2).

Latvia:
The indices refer to construction cost index. Up to 1996 the indices were calculated on the basis of 1990. The information was grouped by economic sector of the customer and by main groups of resources. In 1996 the price base was changed to 1995 = 100 and in 1997 to 1996 = 100. Beginning from 1997 the index is calculated using the method of uniform construction models. In 2000 the price base was changed to 1999 = 100.

Lithuania:
The indices refer to construction cost index.

Poland:
Price indices of construction and assembly production are calculated on the basis of a monthly survey on prices of works representatives carried out by economic entities. The price survey, from 1996 covers 'basic prices', that is price decreased by taxes on the product as well as rebates and deductions. Since 1996, the weight system for calculation of the aggregated price indices of construction and assembly production has been based on the 1995 sales structure. Price indices are the Laspeyres type chain index with 1995 as the base year.

Romania:
Indices are computed by aggregating price indices of materials, price indices of gross average wages and salaries and indices of constructions outfits, transport expenditures and indirect expenditures and are separately compiled for new construction, capital repairs and maintenance works and current repairs. The weights are got from the structure of the construction works in the previous year. The indices exclude VAT.

Slovakia:
The weights for the construction indices calculation are delivered from construction structure in 1995. The price base is the average of 1995.

Slovenia:
Price indices of construction works are given for typical residential building. The annual datum is the calculated average of data as of March 31 and September 30. Reporting units are selected enterprises. The indices exclude VAT.

DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

10.12. Number of dwellings completed

	Total number					Per 1 000 inhabitants				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	8 099	7 452	4 942	9 824	8 795	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.1
CY	7 157	7 148	6 599	6 327	5 083	11.0	10.9	10.0	9.5	7.6
CZ	14 037	15 904	21 245	22 299	25 207	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.5
EE	935	1 003	882	785	720	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
HU	28 257	28 130	20 323	19 287	21 583	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.2
LV	1 483	1 480	1 351	1 063	899	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
LT	5 624	5 562	4 176	4 364	4 463	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
MT	4 227	3 484	4 205	:	:	11.3	9.3	11.1	:	:
PL	62 130	73 706	80 594	82 000	87 789	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
RO	29 460	29 921	29 692	29 517	26 376	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
SK	6 257	7 172	8 234	10 800	12 931	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4
SI	6 228	6 085	6 518	5 142	:	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.6	:
TR	267 306	277 056	238 958	215 613	245 155	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.6

Source: National sources.

10.13. Average useful floor space of a completed dwelling

	In m^2				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	82.0	87.0	85.0	85.0	86.0
CY	160.0	161.0	157.0	163.3	165.4
CZ	96.2	103.0	104.3	107.0	106.4
EE	111.0	121.0	113.0	111.0	110.0
HU	96.9	95.4	96.9	99.5	98.4
LV	145.4	153.9	166.3	188.7	212.6
LT	112.2	109.2	119.8	120.7	113.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	92.1	93.3	93.4	87.3	89.7
RO	77.3	82.9	88.1	90.8	99.8
SK	109.1	105.5	121.3	133.0	135.0
SI	105.7	105.4	106.0	114.9	:
TR	118.1	120.6	124.5	125.5	127.9

Source: National sources.

Chapter 11

RETAIL TRADE AND TOURISM

RETAIL TRADE

11.1. Retail trade turnover indices

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	92.4	69.7	120.8	126.1	120.6 P
CY	101.7	98.9	106.2	99.8	105.7
CZ	112.1	99.6	93.2	103.0	104.3
EE	106.2	112.0	106.0	104.3	111.6 P
HU	95.1	98.4	112.3	107.7	102.0
LV	89.1	121.5	126.5	112.0	109.0
LT	106.1	112.5	109.7	95.0	111.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	107.5	120.0	110.8	116.0	101.5
RO	115.3	87.9	104.1	95.5	96.2
SK	107.0	104.8	108.6	109.8	102.3
SI	107.3	105.4	101.9	102.9	107.4
TR	825.7	1 958.9	3 599.6	:	:

Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Data refer to turnover of goods and services of enterprises whose main activity is included in NACE codes 50 and 52.

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 10 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:
Receipts from the sales of goods of own products and services for enterprises whose main activity is included in NACE 50 and 52.

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. Until 1999, data cover entities with more than five employees, since 2000, nine employees.

Romania:
Until 1997, the volume indices were computed for incomes coming from retail trade activity, i.e. NACE 50 (excluding repair and wholesale of motor vehicles) and NACE 52 (excluding group 527), and referring to enterprises with retail trade as main or secondary activity.

Beginning with 1997, the volume indices are calculated based on monthly survey, for the total turnover of enterprises whose main activity corresponds to NACE 52.

Slovakia:
Until 1999, activity is included in NACE 50, 52, 55 and 63.3 activities. Indices are in constant prices, with a base of December 1995 = 100 and are corrected on the basis of revision of price indices. Since 2000, activity is included in NACE 50, 52 and 55.

Slovenia:
Data are the result of the monthly survey of enterprises whose main activity is retail trade (NACE Rev. 1: 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.61) including sale of motor vehicles and fuel and repair and maintenance of motor vehicles (NACE Rev. 1: 50). Indices at current prices are deflated with appropriate retail price indices, from 2000, with consumer price indices.

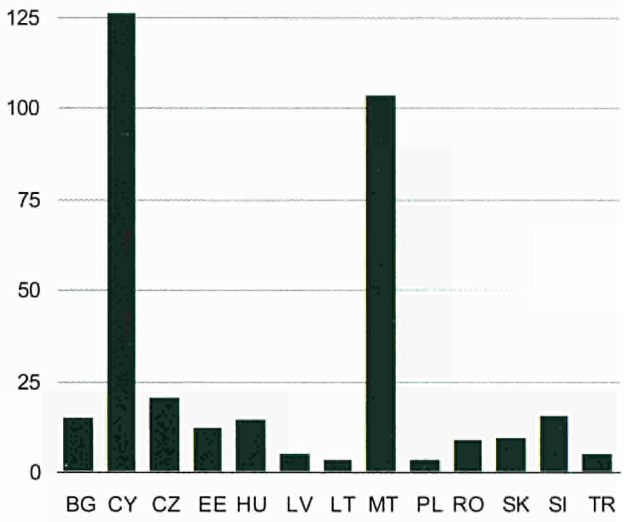
TOURISM

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 guesthouses, bed and breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

Fig. 11.a. Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments per 1 000 inhabitants, 2000



RO: 1999.

11.2. Number of hotels and similar establishments

	Establishments				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	523	477	513	518	648
CY	574	568	580	579	583
CZ	2 737	3 509	3 669	3 614	3 690
EE	174	200	237	329	350
HU	1 687	1 739	1 817	1 851	1 928
LV	151	152	148	150	166
LT	173	182	201	221	227
MT[1]	255	261	248	243	229
PL	1 247	1 397	1 576	1 535	1 449
RO	2 362	2 446	2 535	2 660	:
SK	476	397	543	570	582
SI	398	404	402	398	448
TR	1 840	1 910	1 929	1 895	1 814

[1] Excluding hostels.

11.3. Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments

	Bed places				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	107 111	99 953	112 002	100 663	121 222
CY	83 537	83 288	85 161	83 347	84 479
CZ	167 058	195 733	202 957	203 819	211 631
EE	10 826	11 320	13 668	16 034	16 292
HU	127 650	133 362	136 413	144 600	143 573
LV	12 388	14 609	13 613	12 453	11 890
LT	9 897	10 307	11 714	11 553	11 489
MT	38 052	39 334	38 784	40 771	40 312
PL	102 272	111 316	120 589	120 285	120 280
RO	204 374	204 124	204 499	202 867	:
SK	41 700	37 782	48 887	50 199	51 040
SI	32 666	30 814	30 677	29 541	30 576
TR	294 590	307 131	306 990	315 932	322 334

11.4. Average net rate of utilisation of bed places

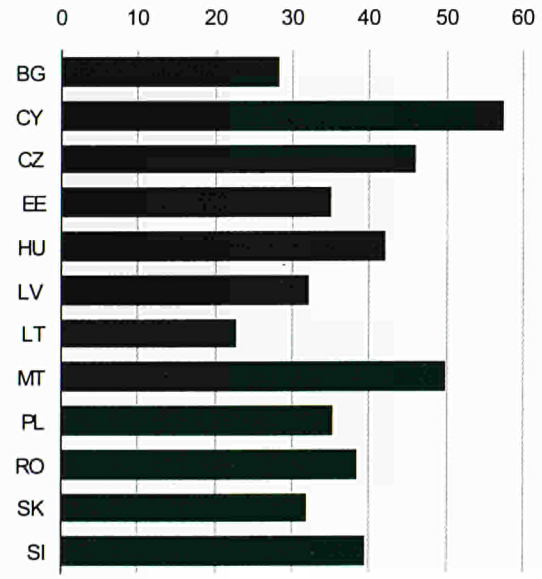
	In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	34.8	33.2	32.4	29.7	28.3
CY	54.7	53.9	57.3	:	:
CZ	35.6	34.7	32.9	33.6	46.0
EE	31.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	35.0
HU	47.2	47.7	42.7	41.0	42.0
LV	:	24.5	25.8	29.6	32.0
LT	23.3	26.3	27.2	24.6	22.8
MT	:	55.5	60.4	58.9	49.9
PL	35.8	40.2	39.3	38.6	35.1
RO	42.0	38.7	38.2	37.1	38.4
SK	38.7	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.7
SI	34.6	37.2	36.5	36.6	39.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:

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) x 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. 11.b. Average net rate of utilisation of bed places in %, 2000



CY: 1998.

11

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.

11.5. Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation

	Total nights spent In 1 000					Nights spent by non-residents In 1 000				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	9 806	8 502	8 635	7 500	8 554	5 922	5 477	5 197	4 382	5 170
CY	13 210	13 710	15 039	:	17 414 P	12 705	13 161	14 444	:	16 816 P
CZ	36 278	41 349	44 054	42 349	45 661	13 641	14 932	16 218	16 125	15 831
EE	985	1 168	1 339	1 484	1 712	693	835	926	1 045	1 253
HU	17 094	17 114	17 650	17 993	20 430	11 355	10 941	10 872	10 609	11 210
LV	1 344	1 506	1 441	1 434	1 484	697	763	733	724	697
LT	1 778	1 784	2 061	1 937	1 575	576	616	713	675	657
MT	:	:	:	:	:	10 665	10 939	11 326	11 658	10 266
PL	35 142	51 460	56 344	46 096	48 794	2 204	7 580	7 333	5 645	6 891
RO	21 837	19 612	19 183	17 670	17 647	2 289	2 506	2 206	1 980	2 149
SK	8 592	8 221	10 329	10 862	10 464	3 253	2 791	3 256	3 484	3 704
SI	5 651	6 181	6 095	5 870	6 509	2 437	2 945	2 934	2 627	3 277
TR	41 523	51 108	45 945	37 216	44 987	30 087	36 167	30 432	20 434	28 511

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11.6. Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation by residents

	In 1 000					In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	3 884	3 025	3 438	3 117	3 384	39.6	35.6	39.8	41.6	39.6
CY	505	549	595	:	598 P	3.8	4.0	4.0	:	3.4 P
CZ	22 637	26 417	27 836	26 224	29 830	62.4	63.9	63.2	61.9	65.3
EE	292	333	413	439	459	29.6	28.5	30.8	29.6	26.8
HU	5 739	6 173	6 778	7 384	9 220	33.6	36.1	38.4	41.0	45.1
LV	647	744	708	710	787	48.1	49.4	49.1	49.5	53.0
LT	1 202	1 168	1 348	1 262	919	67.6	65.4	65.4	65.1	58.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	32 939	43 880	49 011	40 451	41 903	93.7	85.3	87.0	87.8	85.9
RO	19 548	17 106	16 977	15 690	15 497	89.5	87.2	88.5	88.8	87.8
SK	5 339	5 430	7 073	7 379	6 760	62.1	66.0	68.5	67.9	64.6
SI	3 214	3 236	3 161	3 243	3 232	56.9	52.4	51.9	55.2	49.7
TR	11 436	14 941	15 513	16 782	16 476	27.5	29.2	33.8	45.1	36.6

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

	Total In %					Of which EU-15 residents In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	60.4	64.4	60.2	58.4	60.4	53.0	54.4	59.2	74.7	70.9
CY	96.2	96.0	96.0	:	96.6 P	:	:	:	:	82.8 P
CZ	37.6	36.1	36.8	38.1	34.7	69.7	67.1	64.0	66.1	69.0
EE	70.4	71.5	69.2	70.4	73.2	76.2	78.6	78.9	81.6	82.3
HU	66.4	63.9	61.6	59.0	54.9	55.4	63.4	62.0	67.1	70.3
LV	51.9	50.6	50.9	50.5	47.0	32.8	33.2	39.2	42.7	44.3
LT	32.4	34.6	34.6	34.9	41.7	:	:	42.7	43.8	45.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	82.6	84.5	83.2	72.8	82.7
PL	6.3	14.7	13.0	12.2	14.1	:	:	:	:	62.0
RO	10.5	12.8	11.5	11.2	12.2	47.6	49.9	52.8	54.7	56.0
SK	37.9	34.0	31.5	32.1	35.4	:	38.3	36.2	33.8	34.6
SI	43.1	47.6	48.1	44.8	50.3	71.2	73.9	72.4	70.1	71.7
TR	72.5	70.8	66.2	54.9	63.4	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 11.c. Share of EU-15 residents in nights spent by non-residents, in %, 2000

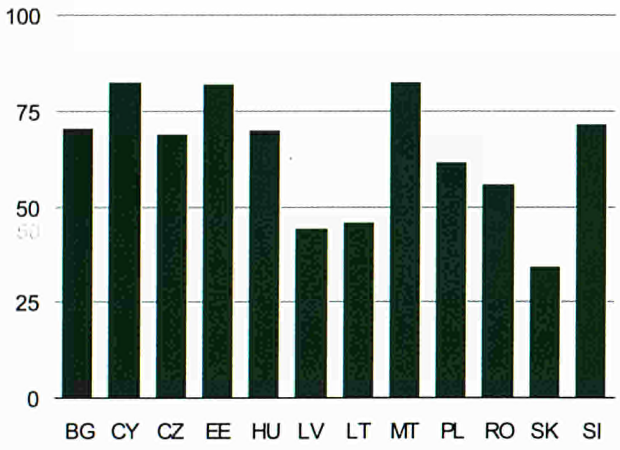


Fig. 11.d. Nights spent by residents and non-residents, in % of total nights spent, 2000

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR FLOW

11.8. Arrivals at the borders: visitors and tourists

Visitors in 1 000					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	6 811	7 543	5 240	5 056	4 922
CY	2 089	2 194	2 357	2 578	2 912
CZ	109 405	107 884	102 844	100 832	104 247
EE	2 435	2 618	2 909	3 181	3 310
HU	39 833	37 315	33 624	28 803	31 141
LV	1 750	1 842	1 788	1 738	1 882
LT	3 499	3 702	4 287	4 454	4 092
MT	1 066	1 125	1 198	1 229	1 240
PL [1]	87 439	87 817	88 592	89 118	84 515
RO	5 205	5 149	4 831	5 224	5 264
SK	33 113	31 742	32 735	30 757	28 769
SI	3 594	3 828	3 297	3 000	3 179
TR	8 537	9 713	9 431	7 487	10 428

Tourists in 1 000					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	2 795	2 980	2 667	2 491	2 785
CY	1 950	2 088	2 223	2 434	2 686
CZ	4 558	4 976	5 482	5 610	4 666 P
EE	665	730	825	950	1 200
HU	20 674	17 248	2 871	2 789	:
LV	556	626	567	489	452
LT	832	1 012	1 416	1 422	1 083
MT	1 054	1 111	1 182	1 214	1 216
PL [2]	4 088	3 923	3 562	3 178 P	3 122
RO [3]	762	833	810	795	867
SK	951	814	896	975	1 053
SI	832	974	977	884	1 090
TR	7 888	9 063	8 638	6 893	9 586

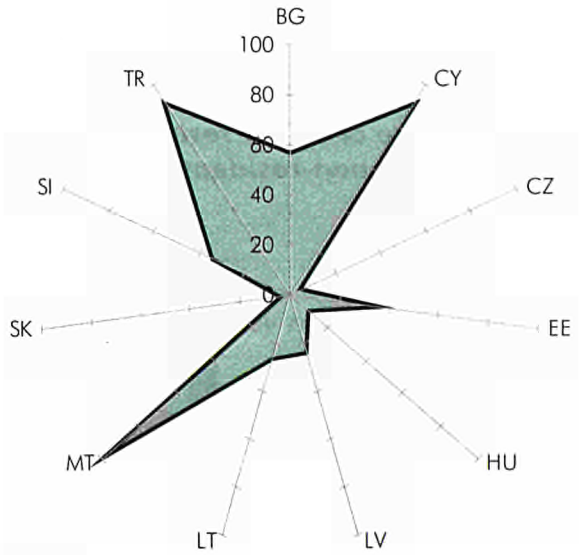
[1] Data refer to border crossings.
[2] 1996–99: tourists in private and collective accommodations. 2000: tourists in collective accomodations and agrotourism lodgings.
[3] Data refer to collective accommodation establishments only.

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. 11.e. Tourists as a % of visitors, 2000



HU: 1999.

11.9. Balance of payments (travel item)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Credit in million EUR				
BG	303	325	392	:	:
CY	1 330	1 467	1 527	1 797	2 102
CZ	3 210	3 220	3 304	2 891	3 048
EE	382	420	477	518	549
HU	2 547	3 074	3 145	3 198	3 728
LV	169	170	163	114	142
LT	252	318	409	516	423
MT	508	577	577	653	658
PL	2 365	1 942	3 667	3 027	:
RO	417	464	232	225	320
SK	530	481	436	432	468
SI	969	1 048	972	891	1 031
TR	4 364	6 150	6 008	5 023	7 681
	Debit in million EUR				
BG	155	195	198	:	:
CY	289	341	363	405	448
CZ	2 327	2 101	1 660	1 404	1 335
EE	80	107	119	202	221
HU	756	819	997	1 118	1 191
LV	294	287	273	258	270
LT	212	245	260	319	274
MT	175	171	170	193	216
PL	437	498	660	819	:
RO	525	601	409	359	379
SK	380	387	423	319	320
SI	428	480	499	504	557
TR	977	1 507	1 468	1 420	1 721
	Balance in million EUR				
BG	148	130	193	:	:
CY	1 040	1 126	1 164	1 391	1 654
CZ	884	1 119	1 644	1 487	1 713
EE	303	313	359	316	327
HU	1 791	2 255	2 147	2 080	2 537
LV	- 125	- 118	- 110	- 145	- 128
LT	40	73	149	196	150
MT	333	406	408	460	442
PL	1 928	1 444	3 006	2 208	:
RO	- 108	- 137	- 177	- 134	-59
SK	150	94	13	114	148
SI	542	568	552	453	365
TR	3 387	4 643	4 540	3 603	5 960

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 have been based on the use of a specific register of accommodation establishments.
Change in methodology: Until 1996, the table listed only data from submitted and processed questionnaires. Since 1997, estimated totals have been 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 then 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 12

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

INFRASTRUCTURE

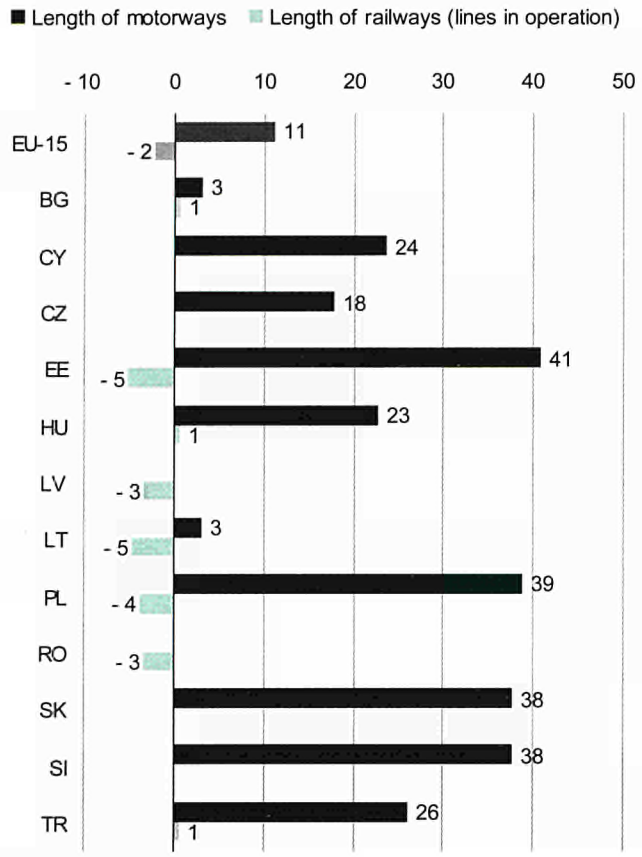
12.1. Length of motorways

	Length of motorways In kilometres				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	314	314	319	324	324
CY	194	199	204	216	240
CZ	423	485	499	499	499
EE	66	68	74	87	93
HU	365	381	448	448	448
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	404	410	417	417	417
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	258	264	268	317	358
RO	113	113	113	113	113
SK	215	219	292	295	296
SI	310	330	369	399	427
TR	1 405	1 528	1 726	1 749	1 773

12.2. Length of railways

	Length of railways (lines in operation) In kilometres				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4 293	4 291	4 290	4 290	4 320
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	9 430	9 430	9 430	9 444	9 444
EE	1 020	1 018	968	968	968
HU	7 619	7 593	7 642	7 651	7 679
LV	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 331
LT	1 997	1 997	1 997	1 905	1 905
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	23 420	23 328	23 210	22 891	22 560
RO	11 385	11 380	11 010	10 981	11 015
SK	3 673	3 673	3 665	3 665	3 665
SI	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201
TR	8 607	8 607	8 607	8 682	8 671

Fig. 12.a. Increase/decrease of transport infrastructure in the past five years (length in 2000 in % change over 1996)



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

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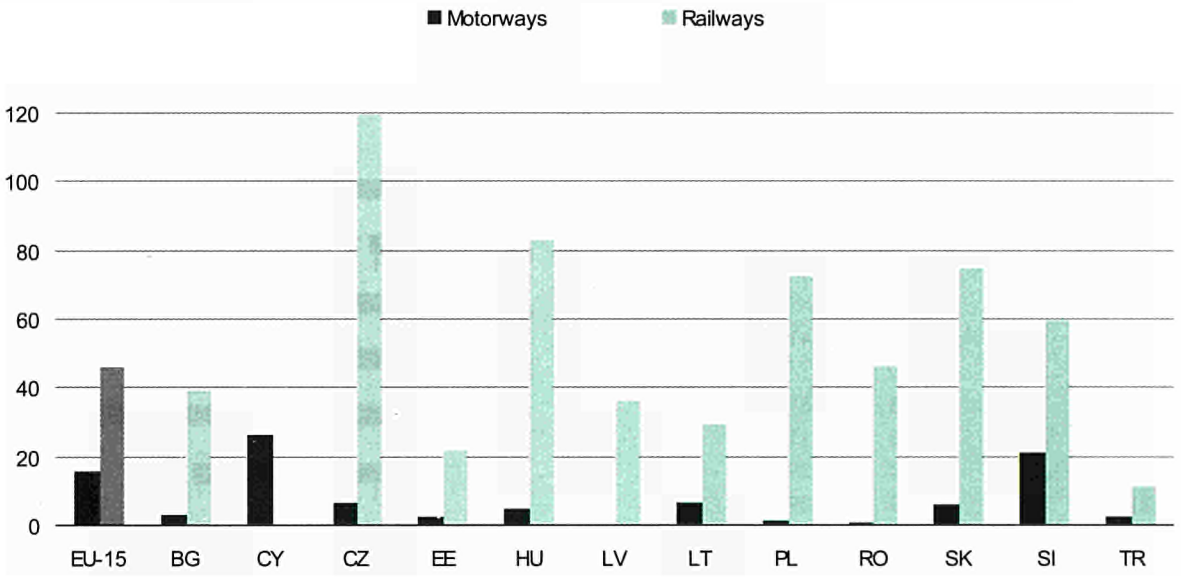
Fig. 12.b. Motorway and railway density (length in km per 1 000 km^2), 2000



12.3. Length of inland waterways and pipelines

	Length of inland waterways In kilometres					Length of pipelines In kilometres				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	470	470	470	470	470	578	578	578	578	578
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	677	677	664	664	664	736	736	736	736	736
EE	320	320	320	320	320	0	0	0	0	0
HU	1 373	1 373	1 373	1 373	1 373	847	848	848	848	848
LV	0	0	0	0	0	766	766	766	766	766
LT	369	369	369	369	380	399	399	399	500	500
MT	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0
PL	3 812	3 812	3 812	3 813	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	4 629	4 629	4 423	4 423
SK	172	172	172	172	172	0	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0	2 112	2 112	2 112	2 112	2 112

12.4. Number of major ports

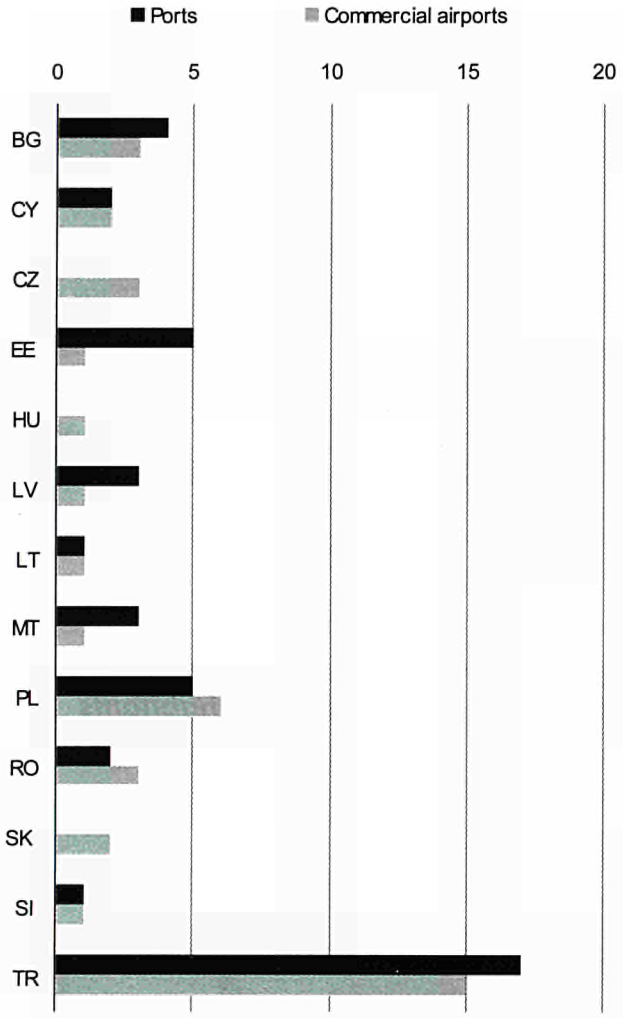
	Ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year) [1]				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4	4	4	4	4
CY	2	2	2	2	2
CZ	0	0	0	0	0
EE	2	2	3	3	5
HU	0	0	0	0	0
LV	3	3	3	3	3
LT	1	1	1	1	1
MT	3	3	3	3	3
PL	5	5	5	5	5
RO	2	2	2	2	2
SK	0	0	0	0	0
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	15	17	15	14	17

[1] Or with > 200 000 passenger movements per year.

12.5. Number of major airports

	Commercial airports (with >100 000 passenger movements per year)				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
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	5	6	6	6	6
RO	3	3	3	3	3
SK	2	2	2	2	2
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	11	13	13	14	15

Fig. 12.c. Number of major ports [1] and airports [2], 2000



[1] Ports > 1 million tonnes per year or with > 200 000 passenger movements per year.
[2] Airports > 100 000 passenger movements per year.

12

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

12.6. Passenger cars: number and first registrations

	Passenger cars In 1 000					First registrations during the year In 1 000				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1 707.0	1 730.5	1 809.4	1 908.4	1 992.7	69.5	28.2	70.8	103.5	98.2
CY	226.8	235.0	249.2	257.0	267.6	20.4	20.3	24.9	20.1	19.1
CZ	3 192.5	3 391.5	3 493.0	3 439.7	3 438.9	:	:	:	:	:
EE	406.6	427.7	451.0	458.7	463.9	35.6	35.3	32.6	24.2	22.1
HU	2 264.2	2 297.1	2 218.0	2 255.5	2 364.7	103.5	85.4	112.7	139.5	149.1
LV	379.9	431.8	482.7	525.6	556.8	52.1	71.6	57.4	45.9	35.7
LT	785.1	882.1	980.9	1 089.3	1 172.4	122.1	173.1	147.1	142.1	115.8
MT	166.2	183.8	174.8	182.3	189.1	11.5	10.1	10.9	13.3	13.1
PL	8 054.4	8 533.4	8 890.8	9 282.8	9 991.3	627.3	722.2	557.8	599.3	519.4
RO	2 391.9	2 605.5	2 822.3	2 980.0	3 128.8	194.4	231.6	216.8	157.8	148.8
SK	1 058.4	1 135.9	1 196.1	1 236.4	1 274.2	107.6	85.6	76.0	58.2	54.4
SI	740.9	778.3	813.4	848.3	868.3	61.7	64.2	70.9	81.8	64.8
TR	3 274.2	3 570.1	3 838.3	4 072.3	4 422.2	219.2	299.1	271.8	238.1	349.5

Fig. 12.d. Motorisation rate: number of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants

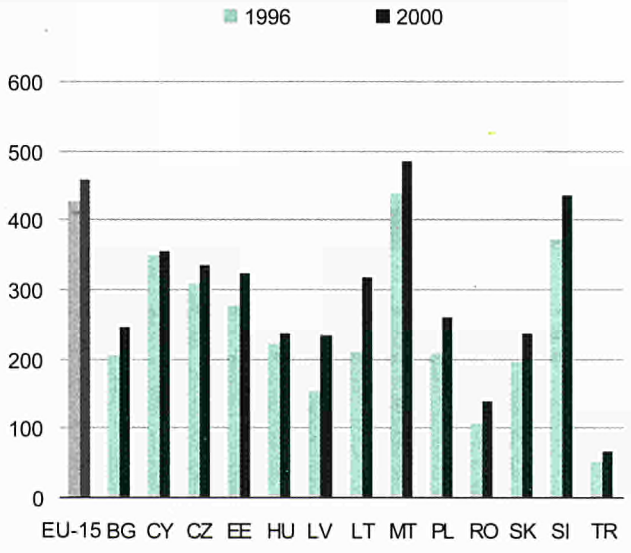
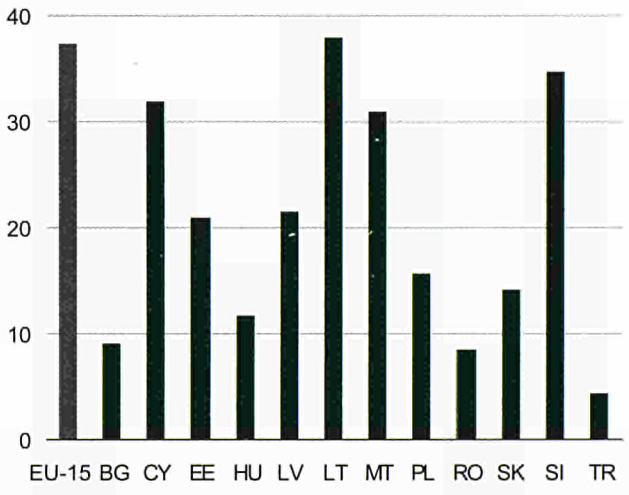


Fig. 12.e. Number of first registrations of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants (yearly average 1996–2000)



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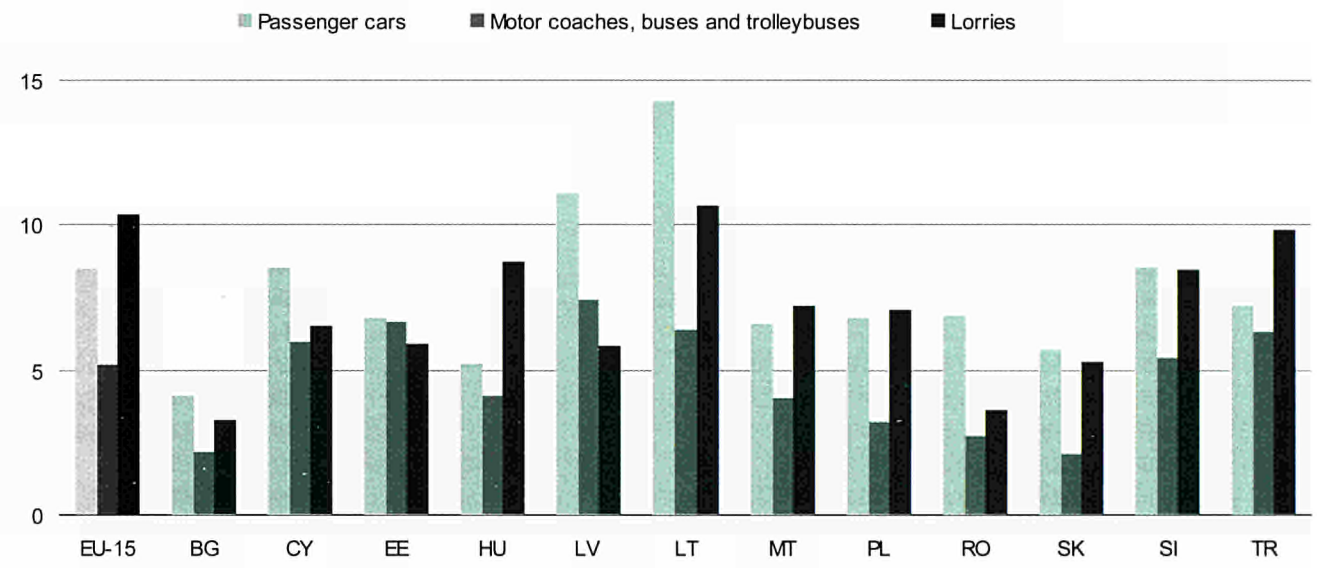
12.7. Number of vehicles and first registrations

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses					First registrations during the year				
BG	41 642	41 202	42 264	42 721	43 005	1 087	384	866	1 173	1 074
CY	2 801	2 800	2 754	2 835	2 949	233	120	142	145	202
CZ	20 489	20 755	19 960	18 981	18 925	:	:	:	:	:
EE	6 846	6 602	6 448	6 336	6 196	474	380	441	445	423
HU	19 378	18 887	18 792	17 988	18 100	715	811	636	853	767
LV	17 603	18 877	11 829	11 870	11 807	1 257	2 021	655	783	594
LT	16 026	15 435	15 679	16 090	15 543	1 284	1 679	1 066	621	369
MT	967	1 077	1 107	1 119	1 126	39	67	44	36	31
PL	85 325	81 541	80 591	78 717	82 356	2 526	2 425	2 259	2 512	3 312
RO	43 225	44 063	45 546	47 305	48 142	1 208	810	1 483	1 759	837
SK	11 582	11 485	11 515	11 335	11 149	256	188	319	139	272
SI	2 408	2 372	2 327	2 319	2 257	79	126	147	152	122
TR	277 672	298 953	319 856	333 869	354 339	15 962	23 271	22 599	15 678	22 551
	Lorries in 1 000					First registrations during the year in 1 000				
BG	248.1	251.0	262.0	271.5	279.5	9.3	4.1	9.4	10.0	9.4
CY	103.1	104.7	108.1	110.1	113.6	8.0	6.2	7.3	6.6	6.8
CZ	225.5	246.6	260.3	268.3	275.6	:	:	:	:	:
EE	71.3	76.6	80.6	81.0	82.1	4.1	5.5	5.0	3.8	4.5
HU	303.1	315.2	312.3	322.1	328.2	25.7	22.4	27.6	30.4	31.1
LV	64.5	67.5	75.0	80.1	86.9	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.3	4.8
LT	81.3	84.7	89.9	86.8	88.3	7.5	12.0	12.1	7.2	7.1
MT	38.4	46.3	43.2	44.0	44.2	4.3	4.3	2.6	2.3	2.0
PL	1 370.9	1 421.5	1 484.6	1 597.9	1 783.0	75.2	79.4	103.9	140.1	140.1
RO	339.2	356.3	380.3	410.2	413.5	21.7	:	24.0	29.8	3.3
SK	142.5	148.5	154.8	157.7	149.9	6.9	8.0	9.0	7.1	7.9
SI	41.8	44.2	45.8	47.9	50.0	3.7	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.3
TR	776.1	883.4	997.2	1 071.9	1 188.7	60.3	110.6	116.2	76.8	117.5
	Road tractors					First registrations during the year				
BG	21 982	21 806	21 320	21 399	21 735	2 727	599	861	554	733
CY	955	956	1 203	1 011	1 085	54	91	121	113	153
CZ	17 482	18 751	20 035	21 151	22 669	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	29 118	27 029	24 589	23 559	24 426	1 336	1 927	2 456	2 391	2 344
LV	8 431	9 308	9 988	10 108	10 228	449	898	1 133	405	589
LT	7 992	8 939	9 588	9 752	10 267	776	2 270	1 250	518	834
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	61 343	66 857	79 212	86 290	97 348	4·617	7 384	10 414	7 966	8 699
RO	26 217	27 195	29 820	32 001	35 108	:	:	2 625	2 181	3 107
SK	:	600	1 721	2 306	3 281	:	446	1 004	528	911
SI	3 608	3 765	3 911	4 074	4 297	241	225	282	339	264
TR	30 193	33 285	36 601	37 471	40 658	2 819	3 715	3 485	1 139	3 264

Fig. 12.f. Renewal rate of vehicles: number of first registrations in % of total stock (yearly average 1996–2000)



12.8. Number of commercial aircraft (1) and ships (2)

	Commercial aircraft					Ships				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	45	44	42	32	34	101	109	110	100	95
CY	12	12	12	12	12	2 733	2 798	2 673	2 686	2 669
CZ	36	46	45	47	44	.	.	.	.	.
EE	:	20	17	18	16	141	139	:	188	202
HU	:	35	34	34	38	3	2	2	1	.
LV	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:
LT	24	24	25	21	19	93	91	87	75	68
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	32	33	37	43	50	162	162	148	149	128
RO	67	44	37	42	31	289	283	231	203	192
SK	13	14	19	16	8	200	184	199	170	183
SI	7	7	6	6	7	16	17	16	16	16
TR	0	0	0	0	0	5 602	5 688	:	:	:

(1) Commercial aircraft, empty weight > 9 tonnes.
(2) Total (sea) fleet controlled with a DWT > 1 000 tonnes.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT

12.9. Total and national freight

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Railways — total freight in million tonne-km				
BG	7 549	7 444	6 152	5 297	5 538
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	22 339	21 010	18 709	16 713	17 496
EE	4 198	5 102	6 079	7 295	8 102
HU	7 631	8 147	8 148	7 728	8 095
LV	12 412	13 970	12 995	12 210	13 310
LT	8 103	8 622	8 265	7 849	8 919
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	67 413	67 679	60 937	55 076	54 015
RO	24 254	22 111	16 619	14 679	16 354
SK	12 017	12 373	11 753	9 859	11 234
SI	2 550	2 852	2 859	2 784	2 857
TR	8 914	9 614	8 376	8 237	9 762

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Railways — national freight in million tonne-km				
BG	6 791	6 720	5 306	4 484	4 504
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	10 493	9 796	8 195	7 117	7 399
EE	792	800	737	820	720
HU	2 534	2 377	2 340	2 313	1 984
LV	461	479	453	381	352
LT	850	1 036	1 370	1 091	1 144
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	51 530	51 410	44 589	42 390	39 566
RO	18 276	16 550	12 420	10 214	10 680
SK	3 283	3 276	3 096	2 420	2 316
SI	248	212	210	222	297
TR	8 685	9 331	7 973	7 951	9 427

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Road — total freight in million tonne-km				
BG	27 305 *	26 505 *	22 514 *	19 164 *	6 404 (1)
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	30 052	40 640 (1)	33 911 (1)	36 964	39 036
EE	1 897	2 773	3 791	3 975	2 690
HU	14 325 *	14 856 *	18 674	18 599	19 124
LV	2 208	3 352	4 108	4 161	4 789
LT	4 191	5 146	5 611	7 740	7 769
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	55 461	62 590	68 450	69 792	72 174
RO	19 807	21 750	15 785 (1)	13 456	14 288
SK	15 850	15 350	17 879	18 516	21 369
SI	1 548	1 599	1 714	1 649	1 845
TR	135 781	139 789	152 210	150 974	161 552

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Road — national freight in million tonne-km				
BG	15 510	14 201	15 304	12 540 *	3 061 (1)
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	14 100	17 046 (1)	17 932	16 930	15 986
EE	442	510	538	734	714
HU	9 425 *	9 442 *	11 744	12 014	12 145
LV	:	1 189	1 498	1 590	1 485
LT	2 097	1 692	1 742	1 614	1 535
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	42 204	43 728	46 845	47 199	47 652
RO	17 058	18 399	10 526 (1)	9 728	9 880
SK	905	853	598	601	5 056
SI	232	255	227	206	214
TR	135 781	139 789	152 210	150 974	161 552

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Inland waterways — total freight in million tonne-km				
BG	505	600	563	187	313
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	1 115	783	914	913	773 (1)
EE	0	0	0	2	1
HU	1 397 *	1 441 *	1 560	958	891
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	7	9	14	3	2
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	838	921	1 055	916	1 097
RO	3 774	4 326	4 203	2 802	2 634
SK	1 598	1 519	1 305	1 663	1 383
SI	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Inland waterways — national freight in million tonne-km				
BG	3	3	1	1	2
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	165	28	15	28	37
EE	0	0	0	2	1
HU	26 *	19 *	33	30	39
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	7	9	14	3	2
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	226	290	386	259	287
RO	1 706	2 375	2 234	2 008	2 075
SK	1	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Break in series.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Oil pipelines — freight total in million tonne-km					Oil pipelines — freight national in million tonne-km				
BG	362	263	244	330	379	362	263	244	330	379
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	2 271	2 106	2 078	1 795	1 612	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	1 679	1 810	1 936	1 798	1 764	172	161	144	144	125
LV	6 060	6 362	6 569	6 055	6 467	0	0	0	0	0
LT	2 308	2 656	2 964	2 627	3 257	0	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	15 326	14 971	18 448	19 417	20 354	:	:	:	:	:
RO	2 662	2 296	2 258	1 636	1 392	804	707	700	901	848
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TR	3 988	21 030	39 711	43 478	41 320	3 297	3 272	2 875	3 195	3 114
	Air — freight total in 1 000 tonnes					Air — freight national in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	9	10	10	8	22 [1]	0	0	0	0	0
CY	33	30	36	33	47	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	27	29	34	33	38	1	2	1	2	1
EE [2]	4	6	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
HU	23	27	31	38	43	0	0	0	0	0
LV [2]	2	5	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
LT	15	11	9	10	12	0	0	0	0	0
MT	10	12	11	11	13	0	0	0	0	0
PL	51	58	54	47	54	5	6	5	2	2
RO	:	14	15	15	16	:	1	1	1	1
SK	3	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
SI	5	6	7	7	8	0	0	0	0	0
TR	652	792	725	686	796	182	212	209	218	226
	Sea — freight total in 1 000 tonnes					Sea — freight national in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	7 308	6 832	4 980	4 949	:	0	0	0	0	0
CY	7 804	6 926	6 499	6 156	6 901	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	17 694	23 253	27 237	34 357	39 802	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	10 063	7 699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	14 836	16 131	15 016	15 655	22 724	0	0	0	0	0
MT	3 085	3 421	3 739	4 391	4 447	:	:	:	:	:
PL	48 993	50 985	50 995	49 679	47 871	1 115	355	432	452	536
RO	34 873	31 673	28 233	23 369 [2]	25 469 [2]	820	414	29	0	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	6 502	7 248	8 446	8 412	9 038	0	0	0	0	0
TR	104 058	138 015	142 925	134 699	141 202	29 913	34 374	38 833	38 171	36 388

[1] Break in series.
[2] Transit included.

12.10. International freight loaded and unloaded

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Railways — international freight loaded in million tonne-km					Railways — international freight unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	467	395	468	322	445	136	168	198	185	284
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	7 579	6 873	6 114	5 796	5 690	2 877	2 763	2 725	2 333	2 587
EE	242	287	294	:	157	483	366	531	:	270
HU	1 548	1 982	1 920	1 600	1 768	2 530	2 583	2 547	2 501	2 951
LV	282	498	493	369	384	854	185	1 122	938	1 028
LT	1 158	1 259	1 248	762	689	987	981	933	779	764
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	7 604	7 367	6 697	4 684	5 366	5 111	5 537	6 500	5 364	6 283
RO	3 243	2 879	1 912	1 981	2 422	2 511	2 479	1 959	1 814	2 780
SK	:	9 097	8 657	7 439	8 918	:	:	:	:	:
SI	167	199	214	211	217	553	579	562	559	621
TR	118	112	135	119	142	105	161	252	151	180
	Road — international freight loaded in million tonne-km					Road — international freight unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	:	1 833	:	:	:	:	923
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	7 697	11 733 (1)	7 240 (1)	10 161	11 595	6 355	9 387 (1)	6 078 (1)	8 451	8 887
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	2 974 *	3 198 *	3 793	3 594	3 825	1 926 *	2 216 *	2 640	2 618	2 865
LV	:	1 091	1 306	1 242	1 530	:	640	561	709	887
LT	771	1 132	1 231	2 314	2 166	626	1 054	1 274	1 812	1 938
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	6 556	8 800	11 708	12 326	12 519	6 701	10 062	9 897	10 267	12 003
RO	1 768	1 895	2 545 (1)	1 929	2 624	878	1 309	2 367 (1)	1 676	1 624
SK	:	1 710	1 974	2 098	3 920	:	:	:	:	3 109
SI	741	758	827	788	880	567	583	658	652	740
TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Inland waterways — international freight loaded in million tonne-km					Inland waterways — international freight unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	213	283	297	73	:	289	314	265	113	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	547	382	406	419	353	387	334	395	365	289
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	608 *	714 *	816	633	513	651 *	574 *	619	255	292
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	501	495	431	536	554	57	76	111	93	170
RO	580	667	602	307	298	491	218	29	310	99
SK	1 597	1 519	1 305	1 663	1 383	:	:	:	:	:
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Break in series.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Oil pipelines — freight international loaded in million tonne-km					Oil pipelines — freight international unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	2 271	2 106	2 078	1 795	1 612
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	10	0	0	0	1 452	1 540	1 640	1 525	1 526
LV	0	0	0	0	0	178*	195*	211*	236*	233*
LT	0	0	0	0	0	824	1 127	1 416	1 120	964
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	176	124	61	0	0	1 682	1 465	1 497	732	544
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0	691	17 758	36 836	40 283	38 206
	Air — freight international loaded in 1 000 tonnes					Air — freight international unloaded in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	3	4	4	3	:	6	6	6	5	:
CY	20	16	21	17	16	13	14	15	16	31
CZ	10	12	15	15	18	15	16	17	17	18
EE	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
HU	10	12	15	18	21	13	15	17	20	23
LV	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	1
LT	2	2	1	2	2	13	9	8	8	10
MT	4	5	4	4	5	6	7	7	7	8
PL	17	19	18	16	22	29	33	31	29	30
RO	:	4	4	5	5	:	9	10	9	10
SK	:	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0
SI	3	3	3	3	4	2	3	4	4	4
TR	265	339	281	251	291	205	241	235	217	279
	Sea — freight international loaded in 1 000 tonnes					Sea — freight international unloaded in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	1 073	1 198	949	685	:	6 235	5 634	4 031	4 264	:
CY	2 422	2 248	1 419	1 451	1 631	5 382	4 678	5 080	4 706	5 270
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	4 168	5 622	5 856	7 631	9 359	2 245	2 860	3 137	3 001	3 323
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	2 702	1 927	0	0	:	421	227	0	0	0
LT	11 573	12 440	12 227	12 864	18 577	3 263	3 691	2 789	2 791	4 147
MT	36	43	30	52	66	3 049	3 378	3 709	4 338	4 380
PL	28 373	30 470	32 314	33 361	31 525	19 505	20 160	18 249	15 866	15 810
RO	13 192	12 295	10 860	11 493	12 252	20 861	18 964	17 344	10 597	11 773
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	1 443	1 740	2 504	2 461	2 378	5 059	5 508	5 942	5 951	6 660
TR	18 981	37 761	24 770	25 075	25 477	55 164	65 880	79 322	71 453	79 337

12.11. Freight transport — transit and cross-trade

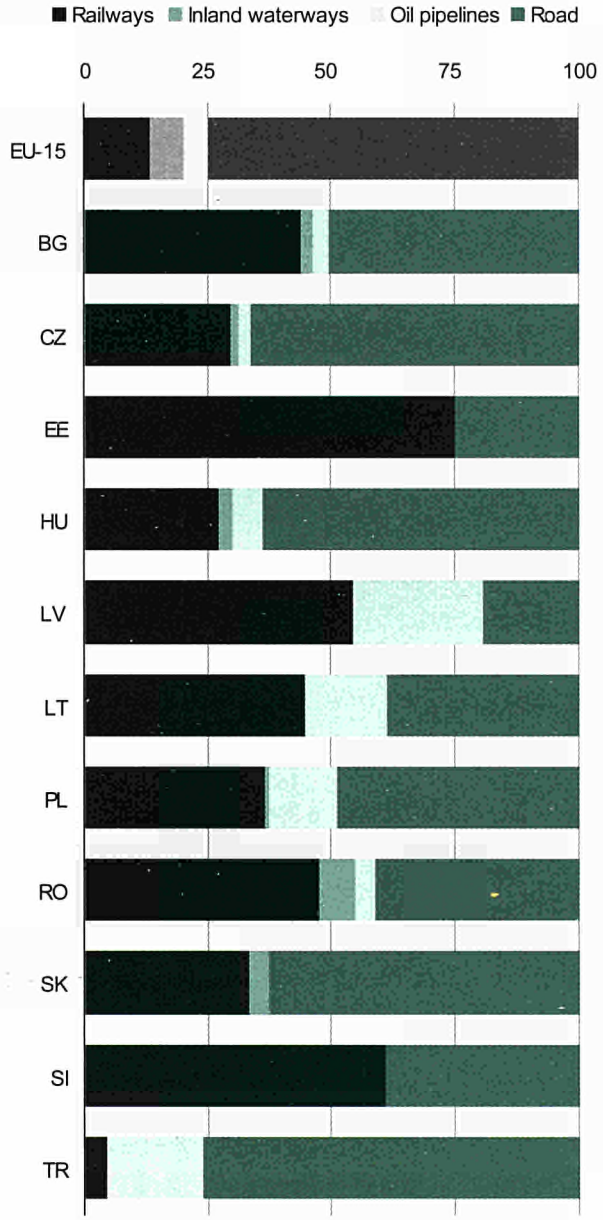
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Railways — transit in million tonne-km				
BG	155	161	180	306	305
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	1 390	1 578	1 675	1 467	1 820
EE	2 681	3 649	4 516	5 500	6 955
HU	1 019	1 205	1 341	1 314	1 392
LV	10 815	11 908	10 927	10 522	11 546
LT	5 109	5 347	4 714	5 218	6 322
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	3 168	3 365	3 151	2 638	2 800
RO	224	203	328	670	472
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	1 582	1 862	1 873	1 792	1 722
TR	6	10	16	16	13

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Road — cross-trade in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	:	385
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	1 900	2 474	2 662	1 412	2 568
EE	:	302	542	497	450
HU	:	:	497	374	289
LV	:	432	743	620	887
LT	664	1 249	1 345	1 984	2 114
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	346	123	160
SK	:	:	:	:	9 284
SI	8	3	2	3	11
TR	:	:	:	:	:

	Inland waterways — transit in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	112	134	93	41	48
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	0	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	54	60	125	28	85
RO	997	1 066	1 338	177	162
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0

	Oil pipelines — transit in million tonne-km				
BG	0	0	0	0	0
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	55	99	152	130	113
LV	5 882	6 167	6 358	5 819	6 234
LT	1 484	1 529	1 548	1 507	2 493
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	11 368	10 712	13 594	14 455	14 663
RO	0	0	0	3	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0
TR	0	0	0	0	0

Fig. 12.g. Distribution of transport of goods by mode in % (based on total goods transported by these modes (1)), 2000



(1) Transport by sea and by air is not included.

Fig. 12.h. Total goods transported by air (national and international, in 1 000 tonnes), 2000

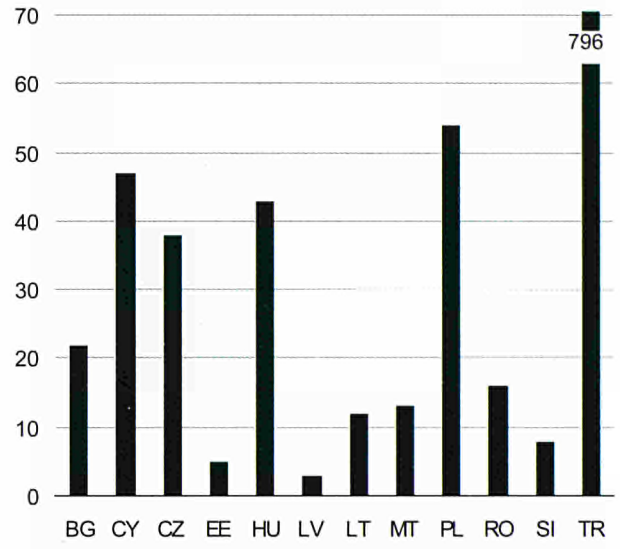
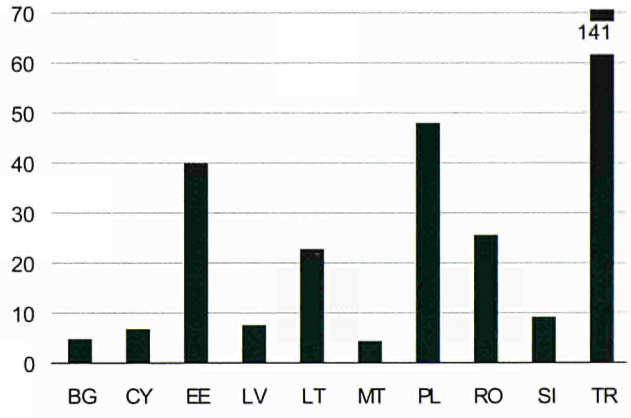


Fig. 12.i. Total goods transported by sea (national and international, in million tonnes), 2000



BG: 1999.
LV: 1998.

12.12. Air — passenger transport

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Air — total in 1 000 passengers				
BG [1]	1 216	1 209	1 269	1 172	1 261
CY [1]	4 337	4 577	5 005	5 465	6 029
CZ	4 076	4 679	4 865	5 099	5 827
EE [1]	187	274	324	569	578
HU	3 314	3 619	3 941	4 325	4 697
LV [1]	231	270	262	239	271
LT	436	482	528	543	581
MT	2 316	2 470	2 875	2 985	3 005
PL	3 610	4 192	4 901	5 246	5 733
RO	:	1 924	2 026	2 077	2 358
SK	152	181	233	168	159
SI	679	728	807	916	1 012
TR	30 780	34 396	34 199	30 012	34 973

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Air — national in 1 000 passengers				
BG	81	69	81	86	75
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	165	171	149	154	131
EE	3	10	9	22	19
HU	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	2	2	2	1	1
MT	44	48	50	48	54
PL	739	822	865	920	1 037
RO	:	341	330	282	293
SK	24	23	25	14	14
SI	1	1	0	0	0
TR	10 862	12 414	13 239	12 932	13 339

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Air — international embarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	2 169	2 289	2 503	2 731	3 017
CZ	1 907	2 116	2 244	2 472	2 874
EE	:	:	:	276	283
HU	1 672	1 826	1 993	2 197	2 375
LV	:	:	:	:	136
LT	222	241	265	272	293
MT	993	1 067	1 128	1 182	:
PL	1 439	1 686	2 014	2 176	2 351
RO	:	766	813	869	997
SK	64	79	104	77	73
SI	339	365	403	458	505
TR	9 982	11 087	10 631	8 595	10 978

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Air — international disembarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	2 168	2 289	2 501	2 734	3 012
CZ	1 906	2 113	2 180	2 438	2 789
EE	:	:	:	271	276
HU	1 642	1 793	1 948	2 128	2 322
LV	:	:	:	:	135
LT	212	238	262	269	287
MT	1 130	1 051	1 114	1 156	1 193
PL	1 432	1 684	2 022	2 151	2 345
RO	:	817	883	926	1 068
SK	64	79	104	77	72
SI	339	362	404	458	507
TR	9 936	10 895	10 329	8 485	10 655

[1] Transit included.

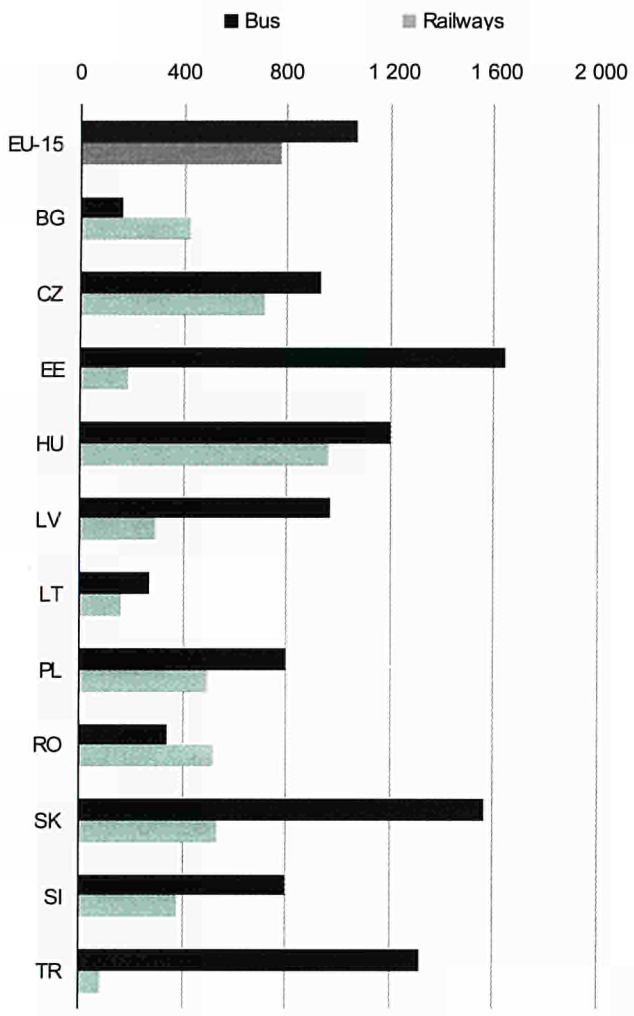
12.13. Sea — passenger transport

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Sea — total in 1 000 passengers					Sea — national in 1 000 passengers				
BG	20	21	7	0	0	20	21	7	0	0
CY	685	716	737	824	1 035	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	3 019	3 316	4 006	4 685	4 796	983	1 108	1 168	1 271	1 241
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	63	70	76	78	106	0	0	0	0	0
MT	2 968	2 932	2 950	3 124	:	2 749	2 743	2 716	2 957	3 069
PL	1 353	2 170	2 309	3 117	4 465	0	0	0	0	0
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	32	44	41	38	38	2	7	3	0	1
TR	1 688	2 018	1 820	1 062	1 280	477	596	688	95	85
	Sea — international embarked in 1 000 passengers					Sea — international disembarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY	344	358	368	412	518	341	359	369	412	517
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	29	33	37	38	52	34	37	40	40	54
MT	115	98	135	111	:	104	73	83	73	47
PL	640	1 050	1 134	1 545	2 205	713	1 120	1 175	1 572	2 260
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	15	18	19	19	18	15	19	19	19	19
TR	595	694	569	484	594	616	728	563	483	601

12.14. Bus and rail — passenger transport

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Bus — total in million passenger-km				
BG	5 269	4 379	3 851	2 140	1 340
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	9 735	8 804	8 681	8 649	9 552
EE	2 091	2 238	2 265	2 223	2 371
HU	9 764	10 168	10 622	11 265	12 115
LV	1 606	1 720	1 903	2 368	2 348
LT	1 748	1 509	1 369	1 224	1 003
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	33 984	33 128	34 035	33 250	31 735
RO	12 842	13 531	8 962	8 324	7 700
SK	11 097	9 969	8 840	7 833	8 435
SI	2 348	2 195	2 098	1 940	1 581
TR	91 658	95 360	94 914	91 263	87 391
	Rail — total in million passenger-km				
BG	5 065	5 886	4 740	3 819	3 472
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	8 111	7 721	7 018	6 928	7 299
EE	309	262	236	238	263
HU	8 582	8 669	8 884	9 514	9 693
LV	1 149	1 154	1 059	984	715
LT	953	842	800	745	611
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	19 807	19 928	20 553	21 518	19 706
RO	18 356	15 795	13 422	12 304	11 632
SK	3 769	3 057	3 092	2 968	2 870
SI	566	561	571	567	749
TR	5 229	5 840	6 161	6 146	5 833

Fig. 12.j. Passenger transport by rail and by bus (total, in passenger-km per inhabitant), 2000



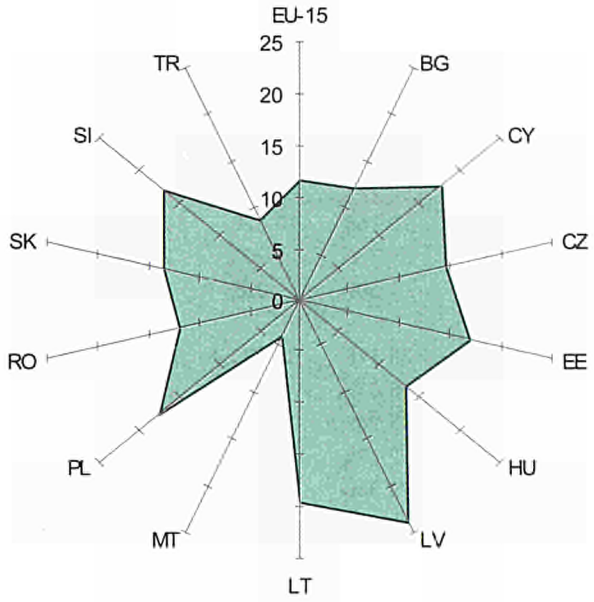
12

ROAD ACCIDENTS

12.15. Persons killed in road accidents

	Number of persons killed				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1 014	915	1 003	1 047	1 012
CY	128	115	111	113	111
CZ	1 562	1 597	1 360	1 455	1 486
EE	213	280	284	232 P	204 *
HU	1 370	1 391	1 371	1 306	1 200
LV	550	525	627	604 P	588 P
LT	667	725	829	748	641
MT	19	18	17	4	15
PL	6 359	7 310	7 080	6 730	6 294
RO	2 845	2 863	2 778	2 505	2 499
SK	640	828	860	671	647
SI	389	357	309	334	313
TR	5 428	5 125	6 083	5 713	5 510

Fig. 12.k. Number of persons killed in road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants (yearly average 1996–2000)



Methodological note

The indicators presented in this chapter 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.
EU-15 data refer to 1999.
The individual notes per chapter and country are as follows:

12

Infrastructure

Bulgaria:
Number of ports: Data refer to two sea ports and two inland waterway ports.

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 with international standard, there are no investments in infrastructure and no registration of this infrastructure.
Length of oil pipelines: Including length of oil and oil products pipelines.

Transport equipment

Bulgaria:
Number of commercial aircraft: Data for 2000 include also private air operators.

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: From 1996 to 1999, including dumpers and special purpose vehicles.

Malta:
Number of lorries and number of first registrations of lorries during the year: Including 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 1996.

Freight transport

Cabotage: National transport within the territory of a country other than the reporting country.

Cross-trade: Transport performed between two countries other than the reporting country.

Air transport: Main data sources are airport authorities or air transport companies.

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.

Bulgaria:
Inland waterways: Public sector enterprises.
Air: Public sector enterprises, data for 2000 include air private operators.
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).
Inland waterways: Including cabotage and cross-trade.

Hungary:
Road:1996–97 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, 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), hire or reward and own account. International total not divided into loaded and unloaded.
Inland waterways: Including sea transport (Slovakia is a continental country owning three sea vessels with homeports outside the territory of the Slovak Republic).

Slovenia:
Road: Only transport for hire or reward is taken into account.
Cross-trade: Cabotage and cross-trade are included.

Passenger transport

Bulgaria:
Air: Public sector enterprises. Data for 2000 include private air operators.
Bus: 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. Urban transport excluded.

Estonia:
Bus: Including urban transport.

Hungary:
Bus: Total including interurban and international transport.

Lithuania:
Bus: Only public transport, excluding urban road traffic.

Malta:
Air: National passenger transport includes passenger crossings to Gozo via helicopter. International disembarked passenger transport exclude Maltese passengers.

Poland:
Bus: Excluding small companies (with nine and less employees).

Romania:
Bus: Interurban and international transport of passengers.

Slovakia:
Air, Bus: Data consist of transport enterprises enrolled in business register with 20 or 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.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The International Telecommunication Union defines a main line as 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.

12.16. Number of main telephone lines (fixed telephone only)

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	2 647.5	2 681.1	2 758.0	2 833.4	2 881.8	32	32	33	34	35
CY	366.4	386.0	404.7	424.1	440.1	50	59	54	54	57
CZ	2 815.9	3 277.2	3 741.5	3 852.8	3 871.5	27	32	36	38	38
EE	438.8	468.6	498.6	515.5	522.2	30	32	34	36	36
HU	2 651.2	3 095.3	3 385.1	3 609.1	3 801.5	26	30	33	36	38
LV	750.0	740.1	742.3	731.5	734.7	30	31	33	34	34
LT	992.6	1 048.2	1 109.8	1 144.6	1 180.1	27	28	30	31	32
MT	180.6	187.0	191.5	197.8	206.8	48	50	51	51	54
PL	6 532.4	7 619.2	8 807.8	10 175.2	10 946.7	17	20	23	26	28
RO	3 161.2	3 426.9	3 627.2	3 779.8	3 899.2	14	15	16	17	17
SK	1 246.5	1 391.9	1 539.3	1 655.4	1 698.0	23	26	29	31	32
SI	665.3	710.0	723.2	742.6	767.3	33	36	37	38	39
TR	14 286.5	15 744.0	16 959.5	18 054.0	18 395.2	22	25	25	26	27

12.17. Number of cellular mobile telephone system subscribers

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	39.6	36.8	130.8	328.4	738.0	0	0	2	4	9
CY	70.8	92.0	116.4	151.6	218.3	10	14	16	19	27
CZ	200.3	521.5	965.5	1994.6	4 346.0	2	5	9	19	41
EE	69.5	144.2	247.0	387.0	557.4	5	10	17	27	39
HU	473.0	706.2	1 034.0	1 620.3	3 076.3	5	7	10	16	31
LV	28.5	76.2	167.5	278.9	401.3	1	3	7	11	16
LT	51.0	150.8	267.6	343.6	508.9	1	4	7	9	14
MT	12.5	17.7	18.9	24.3	:	3	5	5	6	30
PL	216.9	812.2	1 944.5	3 956.5	6 748.2	1	2	5	10	17
RO	:	202.0	552.1	1 125.9	2 018.7	:	1	2	5	9
SK	28.7	192.4	496.9	662.5	1 109.9	1	4	9	12	21
SI	41.3	92.2	195.5	648.4	1 137.8	2	5	10	31	55
TR	360.1	1 609.8	3 506.6	7 684.5	15 063.5	1	1	5	11	22

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

	In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1.5	1.4	4.7	11.6	25.6
CY	19.3	23.8	28.8	35.8	49.6
CZ	7.1	15.9	25.8	51.8	112.3
EE	15.8	30.8	49.5	75.1	106.7
HU	17.8	22.8	30.5	44.9	80.9
LV	3.8	10.3	22.6	38.1	54.6
LT	5.1	14.4	24.1	30.0	43.1
MT	6.9	9.5	9.9	12.3	:
PL	3.3	10.7	22.1	38.9	61.6
RO	:	5.9	15.2	29.8	51.8
SK	2.3	13.8	32.3	40.0	65.4
SI	6.2	13.0	27.0	87.3	148.3
TR	2.5	10.2	20.7	42.6	81.9

12.19. Number of Internet subscriptions

	In 1000				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	0.8	3.2	5.5
CY	1.3	4.6	9.5	16.8	28.0
CZ	40.8	56.9	86.5	199.4	418.4
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	137.0	220.4
LV	:	2.2	80.0	105.0	120.0
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	100.0	5.0	63.0	83.0	92.0
SI	:	18.0	43.0	72.0	140.0
TR	0.3	0.9	229.9	436.6	1 629.2

Chapter 13

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 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 the Czech Republic and Slovakia for which statistical values of both import and export are fob-type.

TRADE AT CURRENT PRICES

13.1. Imports at current prices and % of imports from EU

	Imports In million EUR[1]					Imports from EU-15 In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	3 962	4 348	4 422	5 175	7 045	35.1	37.7	45.2	48.4	44.0
CY	2 475	2 544	2 736	2 816	3 431	57.3	56.3	61.9	57.3	55.9
CZ	21 902	23 927	25 361	26 340	34 766	62.4	61.8	63.5	64.2	62.1
EE	2 287	3 114	3 505	3 224	4 616	68.3	68.5	67.8	65.2	62.6
HU	14 473	18 757	22 929	26 279	34 732	62.3	62.8	64.1	64.4	58.5
LV	1 827	2 399	2 849	2 764	3 457	49.3	53.2	55.3	54.5	52.4
LT	3 061	4 440	4 794	4 349	5 681	42.8	45.8	48.4	47.2	43.7
MT	2 200	2 249	2 379	2 668	3 692	68.6	71.4	69.3	65.4	60.0
PL	29 287	37 384	41 972	43 078	52 988	63.9	63.8	65.9	65.0	61.2
RO	9 097	10 077	10 559	9 905	14 135	52.3	52.2	57.7	60.7	56.6
SK	8 877	10 364	11 661	10 622	13 776	37.3	43.8	50.1	51.7	48.9
SI	7 420	8 259	9 019	9 461	10 953	67.5	67.4	69.4	68.9	67.8
TR	34 482	43 176	40 507	38 393	59 544	53.0	51.2	52.4	52.6	48.8

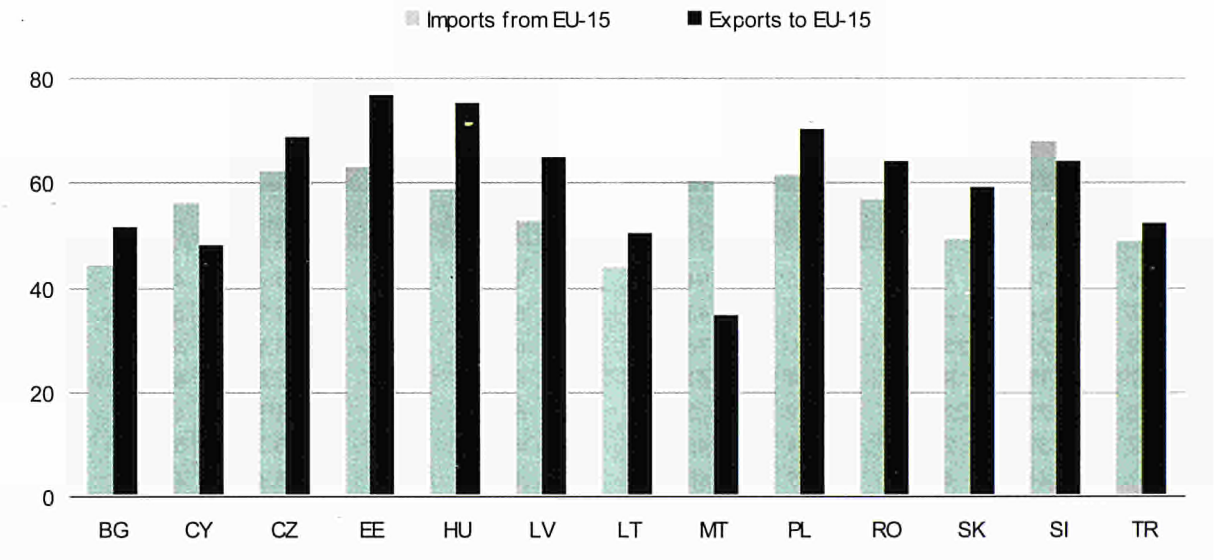
[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

13.2. Exports at current prices and % of exports to EU

	Exports In million EUR[1]					Exports to EU-15 In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	3 819	4 355	3 741	3 759	5 224	39.1	43.2	50.4	52.1	51.3
CY	385	378	383	371	420	55.7	47.7	50.7	50.7	47.7
CZ	17 462	19 740	23 108	24 622	31 394	58.6	59.8	64.1	69.2	68.7
EE	1 393	1 883	2 237	2 239	3 444	56.8	62.4	66.7	72.5	76.5
HU	12 529	16 876	20 520	23 468	30 415	69.7	71.2	72.9	76.2	75.2
LV	1 136	1 474	1 619	1 616	2 022	44.7	48.9	56.6	62.5	64.6
LT	2 093	2 830	2 896	2 585	3 855	38.4	37.3	41.7	53.0	50.3
MT	1 362	1 438	1 637	1 858	2 653	56.9	54.3	52.8	48.7	34.4
PL	19 232	22 737	25 180	25 716	34 269	66.2	64.0	68.3	70.5	70.0
RO	6 364	7 841	7 405	7 963	11 224	56.5	56.6	64.5	65.5	63.8
SK	7 048	8 524	9 562	9 598	12 829	41.3	47.1	55.7	59.4	59.1
SI	6 544	7 380	8 073	8 019	9 454	64.6	63.6	65.5	66.1	63.9
TR	18 476	23 506	23 940	25 047	30 180	49.7	46.6	50.0	54.0	52.2

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 13.a. Share of European Union in total imports and exports in % of total, 2000

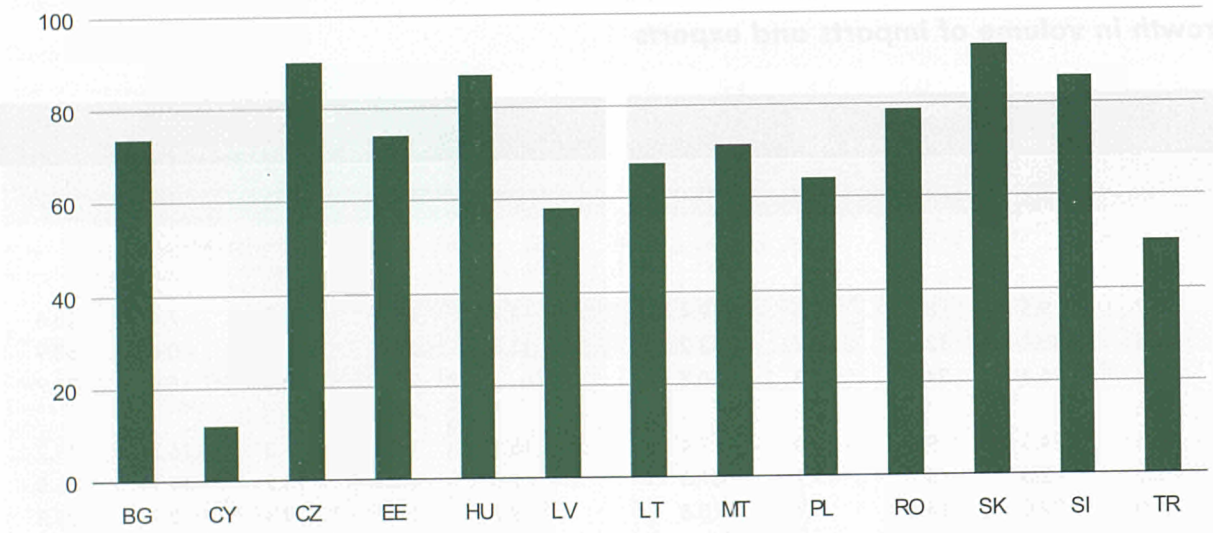


13.3. Balance of trade and exports as % of imports

	Balance of trade In million EUR [1]					Exports as % of imports				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	- 143	7	- 681	- 1 416	- 1 821	96.4	100.2	84.6	72.6	74.2
CY	- 2 090	- 2 166	- 2 354	- 2 445	- 3 011	15.6	14.8	14.0	13.2	12.2
CZ	- 4 440	- 4 187	- 2 253	- 1 718	- 3 372	79.7	82.5	91.1	93.5	90.3
EE	- 894	- 1 231	- 1 269	- 985	- 1 171	60.9	60.5	63.8	69.4	74.6
HU	- 1 944	- 1 881	- 2 409	- 2 811	- 4 317	86.6	90.0	89.5	89.3	87.6
LV	- 690	- 925	- 1 230	- 1 148	- 1 435	62.2	61.4	56.8	58.5	58.5
LT	- 968	- 1 610	- 1 898	- 1 765	- 1 826	68.4	63.7	60.4	59.4	67.9
MT	- 838	- 811	- 743	- 810	- 1 039	61.9	63.9	68.8	69.6	71.8
PL	- 10 055	- 14 647	- 16 792	- 17 362	- 18 719	65.7	60.8	60.0	59.7	64.7
RO	- 2 733	- 2 236	- 3 154	- 1 942	- 2 910	70.0	77.8	70.1	80.4	79.4
SK	- 1 829	- 1 840	- 2 099	- 1 025	- 947	79.4	82.2	82.0	90.4	93.1
SI	- 876	- 879	- 946	- 1 442	- 1 498	88.2	89.4	89.5	84.8	86.3
TR	- 16 006	- 19 670	- 16 567	- 13 346	- 29 365	53.6	54.4	59.1	65.2	50.7

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 13.b. Exports as % of imports, 2000



13.4. Imports and exports as % of GDP

	Imports As % of GDP					Exports As % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	51.0	48.5	40.4	44.4	54.1	49.2	48.6	34.1	32.3	40.1
CY	35.2	33.9	33.7	32.5	36.1	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.4
CZ	48.2	51.2	50.4	51.5	63.2	38.4	42.2	45.9	48.1	57.0
EE	66.6	76.4	75.1	66.1	84.5	40.6	46.2	47.9	45.9	63.1
HU	40.7	46.5	54.7	58.3	69.1	35.2	41.8	48.9	52.1	60.5
LV	45.2	48.3	52.4	43.1	44.5	28.1	29.7	29.8	25.2	26.0
LT	49.3	52.5	50.0	43.5	46.4	33.7	33.5	30.2	25.8	31.5
MT	83.9	76.4	76.0	78.0	95.6	51.9	48.8	52.3	54.3	68.7
PL	25.8	29.4	29.7	29.6	31.0	17.0	17.9	17.8	17.7	20.0
RO	32.8	32.3	28.4	30.0	35.4	22.9	25.1	19.9	24.1	28.1
SK	57.0	57.6	61.4	57.5	66.0	45.3	47.3	50.4	51.9	61.4
SI	49.9	51.4	51.5	50.4	56.1	44.0	45.9	46.1	42.7	48.4
TR	24.1	25.7	22.8	22.2	27.4	12.9	14.0	13.5	14.5	13.9

VOLUME OF TRADE

13.5. Growth in volume of imports and exports

	Imports Growth in % of previous year					Exports Growth in % of previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	10.7	9.5	8.2	3.5	19.4	2.7	15.3	10.2	7.4	18.6
EE	27.3	40.1	12.9	- 8.7	43.2	11.8	39.0	19.1	- 0.6	53.9
HU	:	26.4	24.9	14.3	20.8	:	29.9	22.5	15.9	21.7
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	24.5	9.0	- 13.0	7.4	15.1	12.8	1.3	- 16.3	19.2
MT	- 2.9	- 2.3	5.2	9.7	31.3	- 7.5	0.8	13.2	11.1	35.5
PL	28.0	22.0	14.6	4.4	10.8	9.7	13.7	9.4	2.0	25.3
RO	:	7.3	18.6	- 0.3	29.9	0.6	12.0	5.9	10.1	24.0
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	0.4	10.0	10.8	8.9	3.7	- 0.9	11.7	8.5	3.7	11.3
TR	22.2	11.3	- 5.4	- 11.4	34.0	7.3	13.1	2.7	- 1.4	4.5

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.

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

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Bulgaria [1]										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.3	8.2	7.0	5.5	4.8	17.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	9.1
Crude materials, inedible	5.7	7.1	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.5	7	5.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	33.7	30.4	22.3	21.6	26.8	6.5	7.6	6.5	8.9	14.7
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Chemicals and related products	11.1	10.6	12.5	10.1	9.4	18.3	17.0	13.1	10.6	11.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.4	18.4	19.5	18.2	18.7	26.3	29.5	27.6	23.5	25.9
Machinery and transport equipment	16.0	16.3	20.7	29.0	24.9	12.4	11.1	11.9	11.2	9.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.8	6.4	7.9	8.4	7.5	11.1	12.6	16.7	21.5	21.3
Cyprus										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	23.6	26.1	19.5	18.7	18.2	40.8	34.4	36.8	37.3	34.5
Crude materials, inedible	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.5	8.3	6.6	8.7	12.8	2.6	1.9	2.6	3.0	6.3
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2
Chemicals and related products	7.8	8.3	9.3	9.4	8.6	12.2	13.9	14.6	16.7	17.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.0	15.7	17.5	15.2	13.9	10.6	13.8	11.6	11.0	12.2
Machinery and transport equipment	24.3	21.8	29.0	27.5	28.0	5.0	6.4	5.4	5.9	6.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16.2	17.1	15.3	17.9	16.4	24.7	25.0	24.8	22.0	19.9
Czech Republic										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.2	4.9	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.7	8.6	6.1	6.5	9.6	4.5	3.8	3.0	2.8	3.1
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	11.8	12.2	11.7	12.0	11.2	9.0	8.8	7.4	7.2	7.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.3	19.3	21.2	20.6	20.7	28.8	26.8	25.6	25.5	25.4
Machinery and transport equipment	38.1	38.0	40.2	40.4	40.1	32.7	37.7	42.6	43.2	44.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.5	11.6	11.0	11.7	10.3	14.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	12.5
Estonia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	14.7	15.6	15.9	12.5	9.6	15.3	16.1	15.2	10.7	7.8
Crude materials, inedible	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.9	10.2	11.7	13.3	15.3	12.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.4	8.1	5.7	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.3	3.7	4.5	4.5
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.8	9.7	9.7	11.1	9.2	9.6	8.6	7.9	6.9	5.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.9	18.5	18.8	19.1	18.2	20.6	18.0	19.1	20.3	18.0
Machinery and transport equipment	29.6	34.1	34.8	34.3	41.3	19.7	24.5	24.5	24.3	36.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.7	9.8	10.4	11.1	9.5	18.1	14.7	16.2	17.8	15.3

[1] Data from 1998 to 2000 are from a national source.

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Hungary										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.7	18.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.8
Crude materials, inedible	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	4.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	13.5	9.2	6.3	5.8	4.7	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.6
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2
Chemicals and related products	13.8	11.3	10.2	9.5	8.9	10.0	7.7	6.4	5.7	6.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	22.2	19.7	19.1	17.7	16.5	17.2	12.7	11.9	11.1	10.5
Machinery and transport equipment	30.2	41.4	46.3	49.9	51.0	25.0	44.9	51.8	57.1	59.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.6	9.8	10.6	10.9	9.8	17.7	13.4	13.1	12.9	11.5
Latvia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	11.9	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.6	15.3	13.8	9.7	5.9	5.5
Crude materials, inedible	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	20.1	26.0	29.0	32.5	33.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	21.6	13.5	9.9	10.7	12.3	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.9	2.5
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.3	12.5	12.5	13.4	12.5	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.6	18.8	19.2	17.6	18.8	24.4	23.4	25.3	25.8	26.2
Machinery and transport equipment	22.6	27.5	30.7	29.9	28.2	14.0	11.3	9.0	6.6	7.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.5	11.3	11.9	13.0	12.5	15.9	17.0	18.1	19.6	18.4
Lithuania										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	12.1	10.1	9.6	10.1	9.0	16.0	15.4	13.1	11.5	11.2
Crude materials, inedible	5.0	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	8.5	6.6	6.5	8.2	7.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	18.0	17.0	14.3	14.7	21.7	14.9	17.2	18.6	14.4	20.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.2	12.2	11.9	12.8	12.3	12.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	9.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.0	17.3	18.1	18.9	17.1	14.4	14.6	14.5	15.5	13.5
Machinery and transport equipment	25.8	29.9	30.7	26.0	24.3	19.0	20.1	18.8	16.6	17.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6.9	7.6	8.6	9.7	7.6	14.3	15.0	17.2	22.4	20.0
Malta										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	10.5	11.6	10.8	10.3	8.2	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.1
Crude materials, inedible	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	5.4	5.3	3.8	5.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:
Chemicals and related products	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13.9	14.3	13.8	12.3	9.7	5.9	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.6
Machinery and transport equipment	48.4	46.9	50.5	52.5	57.1	62.2	60.7	66.9	66.7	75.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.9	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.0	26.6	27.2	22.7	22.8	16.3
Poland										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	9.2	7.7	6.9	6.2	5.6	10.6	12.2	10.4	8.6	7.8
Crude materials, inedible	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.2	7.1	6.3	7.1	10.8	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.1
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	13.8	14.1	13.6	14.2	14.1	7.7	7.9	6.7	6.0	6.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.1	20.0	20.6	20.2	20.0	25.8	26.7	25.2	24.8	24.8
Machinery and transport equipment	33.2	36.8	38.0	37.8	37.1	23.4	21.7	28.4	29.6	34.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.6	22.0	21.9	20.7	20.5	18.3

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Romania										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.8	5.6	7.7	7.1	6.6	7.6	5.2	3.7	3.7	2.6
Crude materials, inedible	5.3	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.7	6.0	8.5	9.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	20.9	18.9	12.1	10.1	12.1	7.4	6.1	4.7	4.9	7.2
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.0	9.7	10.2	11.1	10.0	9.8	7.8	5.3	4.9	5.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	21.3	23.1	26.0	29.0	26.7	22.7	25.6	25.3	20.4	19.3
Machinery and transport equipment	25.6	26.5	27.3	26.4	29.2	13.6	14.0	14.6	16.8	18.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.7	9.3	10.2	11.5	10.5	33.8	34.5	38.7	39.2	36.5
Slovakia [1]										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.0
Crude materials, inedible	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.6	15.7	10.9	12.9	17.5	4.7	4.6	3.5	4.8	7.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	11.1	11.6	10.6	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.8	8.9	7.9	7.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13.5	16.5	18.0	18.3	17.7	26.4	34.0	30.0	27.5	26.7
Machinery and transport equipment	29.4	36.0	40.3	37.7	35.6	22.6	28.4	37.4	39.4	39.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.6	8.9	9.9	9.5	8.8	12.0	13.7	12.7	12.9	12.4
Slovenia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.4	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.7	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6
Crude materials, inedible	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.0	8.4	5.6	6.4	9.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	11.9	12.1	11.9	11.7	12.4	10.6	11.2	10.4	10.9	11.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.7	20.5	21.8	21.6	21.9	27.4	27.1	25.8	26.2	27.3
Machinery and transport equipment	33.7	33.1	36.4	37.0	34.2	33.4	33.6	36.7	35.5	36.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.0	21.8	21.0	20.4	21.0	19.3
Turkey										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.8	18.6	18.4	16.4	14.3	12.4
Crude materials, inedible	8.3	8.1	7.6	6.2	6.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	13.7	10.3	7.9	13.2	13.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.1
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4
Chemicals and related products	13.3	13.3	14.3	15.5	13.6	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.6	16.8	17.4	16.1	15.5	28.4	29.7	28.9	28.5	29.6
Machinery and transport equipment	35.4	38.3	39.5	37.8	37.6	12.6	12.8	15.1	18.9	20.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.1	30.3	29.7	30.5	28.7	28.5

[1] 2000 data are from a national source.

13

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.

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

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Bulgaria										
1st	Russia	33.4	Russia	28.0	Russia	20.1	Russia	20.7	Russia	24.4
2nd	Germany	11.3	Germany	11.8	Germany	13.7	Germany	15.0	Germany	13.9
3rd	Italy	6.3	Italy	7.2	Italy	7.7	Italy	8.5	Italy	8.5
4th	Greece	3.9	Greece	4.2	Greece	5.9	Greece	5.7	Greece	4.9
5th	France	3.2	USA	3.7	France	4.5	France	5.2	France	4.9
Others		41.9		45.1		48.0		45.0		43.6
Cyprus										
1st	UK	12.9	UK	12.9	UK	12.0	UK	13.6	Italy	10.3
2nd	Italy	11.2	Italy	10.3	Italy	11.2	Italy	10.4	Greece	10.3
3rd	Greece	8.4	Greece	8.9	Greece	9.5	Greece	9.8	UK	9.7
4th	Germany	8.3	Germany	6.9	Germany	9.5	Germany	7.4	Germany	7.6
5th	Japan	6.1	USA	6.1	Japan	6.6	Japan	6.4	USA	6.1
Others		53.2		54.9		51.2		52.4		56.1
Czech Rep.										
1st	Germany	32.0	Germany	32.3	Germany	34.6	Germany	34.0	Germany	32.6
2nd	Slovakia	9.9	Slovakia	8.8	Slovakia	7.3	Slovakia	6.2	Russia	6.5
3rd	Russia	7.3	Russia	6.8	Austria	5.9	Austria	5.6	Slovakia	6.1
4th	Austria	6.3	Austria	6.1	Russia	5.6	France	5.3	Italy	5.2
5th	Italy	6.0	Italy	5.5	Italy	5.3	Italy	5.3	Austria	5.1
Others		38.4		40.5		41.3		43.6		44.4
Estonia										
1st	Finland	31.4	Finland	27.7	Finland	25.8	Finland	25.9	Finland	27.4
2nd	Russia	11.2	Germany	11.9	Germany	11.9	Sweden	10.7	Sweden	9.8
3rd	Germany	10.6	Sweden	10.6	Sweden	10.7	Germany	10.4	Germany	9.5
4th	Sweden	8.7	Russia	8.8	Russia	7.8	Russia	8.0	Russia	8.5
5th	Italy	3.4	Japan	3.6	Japan	5.4	Japan	5.4	Japan	6.1
Others		34.6		37.4		38.4		39.6		38.7
Hungary										
1st	Germany	23.6	Germany	26.9	Germany	28.2	Germany	29.2	Germany	25.5
2nd	Russia	12.5	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6	Austria	8.9	Russia	8.1
3rd	Austria	9.5	Russia	9.2	Italy	7.6	Italy	7.7	Italy	7.5
4th	Italy	8.1	Italy	7.4	Russia	6.5	Russia	5.9	Austria	7.4
5th	France	4.2	France	4.4	France	4.9	France	4.7	Japan	5.3
Others		42.2		41.5		43.3		43.6		46.2

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Latvia										
1st	Russia	20.2	Germany	16.0	Germany	16.8	Germany	15.2	Germany	15.6
2nd	Germany	13.8	Russia	15.6	Russia	11.8	Russia	10.5	Russia	11.6
3rd	Finland	9.2	Finland	9.7	Finland	9.5	Finland	9.1	Finland	8.6
4th	Sweden	7.9	Sweden	7.7	Sweden	7.2	Lithuania	7.3	Lithuania	7.6
5th	Lithuania	6.3	Lithuania	6.4	Estonia	6.6	Sweden	7.2	Sweden	6.7
Others		42.5		44.6		48.1		50.7		49.8
Lithuania										
1st	Russia	27.7	Russia	25.2	Russia	20.3	Russia	20.1	Russia	27.2
2nd	Germany	16.7	Germany	18.2	Germany	18.6	Germany	16.5	Germany	15.0
3rd	Poland	4.2	Poland	4.7	Poland	5.2	Poland	5.4	Poland	4.9
4th	Denmark	4.0	Denmark	4.0	Italy	4.3	UK	4.4	UK	4.6
5th	Italy	3.8	Italy	3.8	Denmark	3.9	Italy	4.2	France	4.2
Others		43.6		44.1		47.7		49.4		44.1
Malta										
1st	Italy	19.5	Italy	20.2	Italy	19.3	France	19.1	France	18.9
2nd	France	15.9	France	16.6	France	17.8	Italy	16.7	Italy	16.7
3rd	UK	14.3	UK	14.7	UK	12.4	UK	10.9	Singapore	14.8
4th	Germany	9.4	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.5	Germany	10.0	USA	10.6
5th	USA	6.9	USA	7.9	USA	8.9	Singapore	9.5	Germany	8.2
Others		34.0		30.6		31.2		33.8		30.8
Poland										
1st	Germany	24.7	Germany	24.1	Germany	26.4	Germany	25.3	Germany	23.9
2nd	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.4	Italy	9.4	Russia	9.5
3rd	Russia	6.8	Russia	6.3	France	6.4	France	6.7	Italy	8.3
4th	UK	5.9	France	5.9	Russia	5.0	Russia	5.8	France	6.4
5th	France	5.5	UK	5.5	UK	4.9	UK	4.6	USA	4.5
Others		47.2		48.3		47.8		48.2		47.4
Romania										
1st	Germany	17.0	Germany	16.4	Italy	17.2	Italy	19.3	Italy	18.4
2nd	Italy	15.3	Italy	15.8	Germany	16.9	Germany	17.1	Germany	14.7
3rd	Russia	12.5	Russia	12.0	Russia	9.0	Russia	6.8	Russia	8.6
4th	France	4.9	France	5.7	France	6.5	France	6.7	France	6.1
5th	USA	3.7	South Korea	5.1	Hungary	4.6	UK	4.2	UK	4.1
Others		46.7		44.9		45.8		45.9		48.1
Slovakia										
1st	Czech Rep.	24.5	Czech Rep.	21.3	Germany	25.7	Germany	26.1	Germany	25.1
2nd	Russia	17.7	Germany	19.7	Czech Rep.	18.4	Czech Rep.	16.7	Russia	17.0
3rd	Germany	14.5	Russia	13.9	Russia	10.4	Russia	12.0	Czech Rep.	14.9
4th	Italy	5.9	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.5	Italy	7.1	Italy	6.2
5th	Austria	4.7	Austria	5.0	Austria	4.7	Austria	4.8	Austria	4.0
Others		32.6		34.3		34.3		33.2		32.9

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	21.7	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.5	Germany	19.0
2nd	Italy	16.9	Italy	16.6	Italy	16.8	Italy	16.7	Italy	17.4
3rd	France	9.8	France	10.5	France	12.4	France	10.9	France	10.3
4th	Austria	8.9	Austria	8.4	Austria	7.9	Austria	8.0	Austria	8.2
5th	Croatia	6.3	Croatia	5.0	Croatia	4.3	Hungary	4.4	Hungary	4.4
Others		36.4		38.8		37.9		39.4		40.7
Turkey										
1st	Germany	17.9	Germany	16.5	Germany	15.9	Germany	14.5	Germany	13.2
2nd	Italy	9.8	USA	8.9	Italy	9.2	Italy	7.8	Italy	8.0
3rd	USA	8.1	France	6.1	USA	8.8	France	7.7	USA	7.2
4th	France	6.4	Italy	5.7	France	6.6	USA	7.6	Russia	7.2
5th	UK	5.8	UK	5.7	UK	5.8	Russia	5.8	France	6.5
Others		52.1		57.1		53.6		56.7		58.9

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

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Bulgaria										
1st	Italy	10.1	Italy	11.7	Italy	12.7	Italy	14.1	Italy	14.2
2nd	Russia	9.8	Germany	9.5	Germany	10.5	Germany	9.9	Turkey	10.3
3rd	Germany	9.0	Turkey	9.0	Greece	8.8	Greece	8.6	Germany	9.0
4th	Turkey	7.9	Greece	8.2	Turkey	7.9	Turkey	7.3	Yugoslavia	7.8
5th	Greece	7.1	Russia	7.9	Russia	5.5	Russia	4.8	Greece	7.8
Others		56.1		53.6		54.7		55.3		50.9
Cyprus										
1st	UK	24.9	UK	19.6	UK	19.9	UK	19.1	UK	19.8
2nd	Germany	9.3	Greece	10.2	Greece	10.0	Greece	11.7	Greece	13.4
3rd	Greece	7.3	Lebanon	7.6	Germany	9.1	Germany	8.6	Germany	6.9
4th	Lebanon	6.0	Germany	7.1	Egypt	4.3	USA	3.5	USA	3.3
5th	Russia	4.3	Israel	4.1	Lebanon	3.1	Netherlands	3.2	Netherlands	3.0
Others		48.2		51.4		53.5		53.8		53.7
Czech Rep.										
1st	Germany	35.6	Germany	35.9	Germany	38.8	Germany	42.4	Germany	40.4
2nd	Slovakia	14.4	Slovakia	12.9	Slovakia	10.6	Slovakia	8.2	Slovakia	7.7
3rd	Austria	6.5	Austria	6.5	Austria	6.3	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.0
4th	Poland	5.6	Poland	5.8	Poland	5.7	Poland	5.5	Poland	5.4
5th	Italy	3.3	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.7	France	3.9	UK	4.3
Others		34.6		35.2		34.9		33.6		36.2
Estonia										
1st	Finland	20.8	Finland	20.3	Finland	23.6	Finland	23.3	Finland	32.3
2nd	Russia	14.2	Sweden	18.2	Sweden	20.8	Sweden	22.7	Sweden	20.5
3rd	Sweden	13.2	Russia	9.8	Latvia	9.4	Germany	8.5	Germany	8.5
4th	Latvia	8.2	Latvia	9.0	Germany	6.7	Latvia	8.3	Latvia	7.0
5th	Germany	7.3	Germany	7.2	Russia	5.9	UK	5.6	UK	4.4
Others		36.4		35.4		33.6		31.6		27.2
Hungary										
1st	Germany	29.0	Germany	37.2	Germany	36.6	Germany	38.4	Germany	37.3
2nd	Austria	10.6	Austria	11.5	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6	Austria	8.7
3rd	Italy	8.0	Italy	6.2	Italy	5.8	Italy	5.9	Italy	5.9
4th	Russia	5.9	Russia	5.1	Netherlands	4.7	USA	5.2	Netherlands	5.4
5th	France	3.7	France	3.8	USA	4.5	Netherlands	5.2	USA	5.3
Others		42.7		36.3		37.8		35.8		37.5
Latvia										
1st	Russia	22.8	Russia	20.9	Germany	15.6	Germany	16.9	UK	17.4
2nd	Germany	13.8	UK	14.3	UK	13.5	UK	16.4	Germany	17.2
3rd	UK	11.1	Germany	13.8	Russia	12.0	Sweden	10.7	Sweden	10.8
4th	Lithuania	7.4	Sweden	8.3	Sweden	10.3	Lithuania	7.5	Lithuania	7.6
5th	Sweden	6.6	Lithuania	7.5	Lithuania	7.4	Russia	6.6	Denmark	5.8
Others		38.3		35.1		41.1		41.9		41.2
Lithuania										
1st	Russia	21.4	Russia	22.3	Russia	14.4	Germany	16.9	Germany	15.0
2nd	Germany	14.7	Germany	12.9	Germany	14.4	Latvia	12.5	Latvia	14.9
3rd	Latvia	10.2	Belarus	8.9	Latvia	10.8	Denmark	6.7	UK	8.4
4th	Belarus	7.6	Ukraine	8.7	Belarus	7.8	Russia	5.8	Russia	6.2
5th	Ukraine	7.1	Latvia	8.6	Ukraine	7.8	UK	5.5	Poland	5.6
Others		39.1		38.7		44.8		52.6		49.9

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Malta										
1st	France	15.0	France	19.4	France	20.7	USA	21.4	USA	27.4
2nd	Germany	14.5	USA	14.5	USA	18.2	Singapore	15.9	Singapore	15.5
3rd	USA	13.5	Germany	13.5	Singapore	14.6	France	15.2	Germany	9.6
4th	Italy	12.5	Singapore	10.4	Germany	12.6	Germany	12.6	France	8.0
5th	Singapore	12.2	UK	8.1	UK	7.7	UK	9.3	UK	7.3
Others		32.4		34.1		26.3		25.7		32.3
Poland										
1st	Germany	34.4	Germany	32.9	Germany	36.3	Germany	36.1	Germany	34.8
2nd	Russia	6.8	Russia	8.4	Italy	5.9	Italy	6.5	Italy	6.3
3rd	Italy	5.3	Italy	5.9	Russia	5.7	Netherlands	5.3	France	5.2
4th	Netherlands	4.8	Ukraine	4.7	Netherlands	4.8	France	4.9	Netherlands	5.0
5th	France	4.4	Netherlands	4.7	France	4.7	UK	4.0	UK	4.5
Others		44.3		43.5		42.7		43.2		44.1
Romania										
1st	Germany	18.4	Italy	19.5	Italy	22.0	Italy	23.2	Italy	22.3
2nd	Italy	17.1	Germany	16.8	Germany	19.5	Germany	17.7	Germany	15.6
3rd	France	5.7	France	5.5	France	5.9	France	6.2	France	7.0
4th	Turkey	4.8	Turkey	4.2	USA	3.8	Turkey	5.4	Turkey	6.0
5th	Netherlands	4.2	USA	3.8	Netherlands	3.8	UK	4.8	UK	5.0
Others		49.8		50.2		45.0		42.7		44.1
Slovakia										
1st	Czech Rep.	31.0	Czech Rep.	25.5	Germany	28.8	Germany	27.7	Germany	26.9
2nd	Germany	21.2	Germany	23.7	Czech Rep.	20.3	Czech Rep.	17.9	Czech Rep.	17.2
3rd	Austria	6.0	Austria	7.2	Austria	7.5	Italy	8.8	Italy	9.2
4th	Italy	4.9	Poland	6.0	Italy	7.1	Austria	8.0	Austria	8.4
5th	Poland	4.8	Italy	5.2	Poland	5.9	Poland	5.4	Poland	5.8
Others		32.0		32.4		30.4		32.1		32.4
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	30.6	Germany	29.4	Germany	28.4	Germany	30.7	Germany	27.1
2nd	Italy	13.3	Italy	14.9	Italy	13.9	Italy	13.7	Italy	13.6
3rd	Croatia	10.3	Croatia	10.0	Croatia	9.0	Croatia	7.9	Croatia	7.9
4th	France	7.2	Austria	6.8	France	8.3	Austria	7.3	Austria	7.5
5th	Austria	6.6	France	5.5	Austria	6.9	France	5.7	France	7.1
Others		32.0		33.4		33.5		34.7		36.8
Turkey										
1st	Germany	22.3	Germany	20.0	Germany	20.2	Germany	20.6	Germany	18.8
2nd	USA	7.1	Russia	7.8	USA	8.3	USA	9.2	USA	11.2
3rd	Russia	6.5	USA	7.7	UK	5.8	UK	6.9	UK	7.4
4th	Italy	6.2	UK	5.8	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.3	Italy	6.4
5th	UK	5.4	Italy	5.3	Russia	5.0	France	5.9	France	6.0
Others		52.4		53.4		54.3		51.1		50.2

TRADE PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

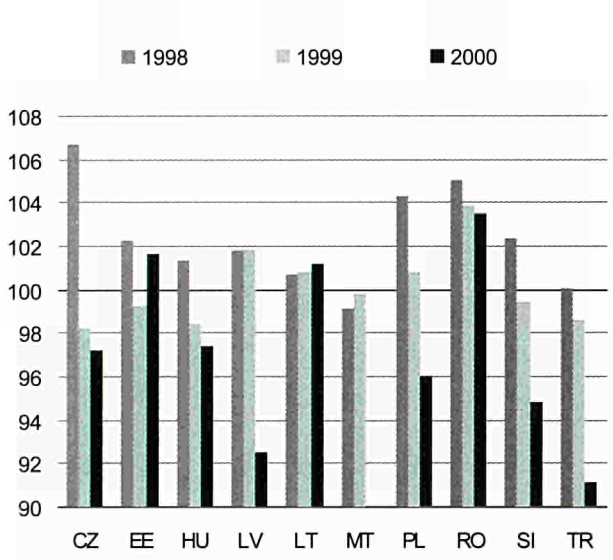
13.9. External trade price indices

	Imports Previous year = 100.0					Exports Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	101.4	104.6	98.1	101.3	107.1	100.7	105.4	104.7	99.5	104.1
EE	:	:	99.8	100.4	106.1	111.4	107.5	102.1	99.6	107.8
HU	120.8	113.4	111.4	105.5	112.9	118.0	114.8	112.9	103.8	109.9
LV	:	:	98.0	94.7	106.7	106.2	101.6	99.8	96.4	98.7
LT	103.8	99.4	94.2	95.9	105.2	107.8	102.0	94.9	96.7	106.4
MT	105.6	100.0	103.7	101.0	:	102.8	98.2	102.8	100.8	:
PL	111.1	113.6	102.4	107.2	105.4	108.1	112.9	106.8	108.1	101.2
RO	104.4	91.9	88.5	89.4	95.2	101.6	93.1	93.0	92.8	98.5
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	98.9	90.4	97.4	91.6	96.8	100.8	90.2	99.7	91.1	91.8
TR	93.9	91.3	95.9	94.5	105.0	95.6	95.3	96.0	93.2	95.7

13.10. Terms of trade

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	99.3	100.8	106.7	98.2	97.2
EE	:	:	102.3	99.2	101.6
HU	97.7	101.2	101.3	98.4	97.3
LV	:	:	101.8	101.8	92.5
LT	103.9	102.6	100.7	100.8	101.1
MT	97.3	98.2	99.1	99.8	:
PL	97.3	99.4	104.3	100.8	96.0
RO	97.3	101.3	105.1	103.8	103.5
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	101.9	99.8	102.4	99.5	94.8
TR	101.8	104.4	100.1	98.6	91.1

Fig. 13.c. Terms of trade in % of previous year



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Chapter 14

ENVIRONMENT

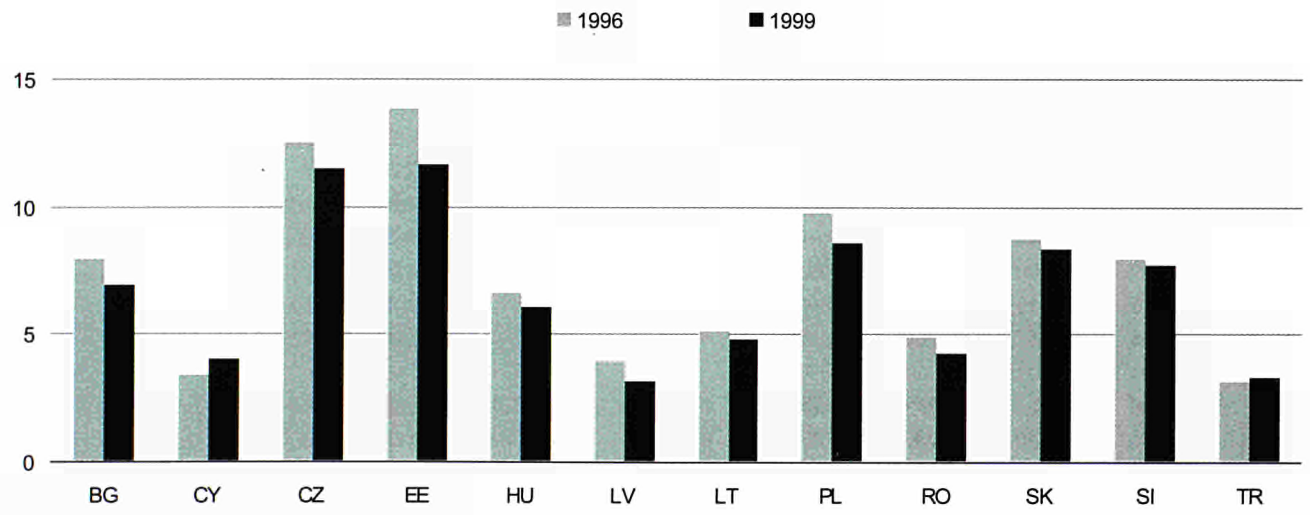
AIR POLLUTION

14.1. Emissions of carbon dioxide

	Total emissions In million tonnes					Emissions per capita In tonnes				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	66	64	64	57	49	7.9	7.8	7.8	6.9	6.0
CY [1]	2	2	2	3	3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.2
CZ	129	133	125	118	128	12.5	12.9	12.1	11.5	12.4
EE	20	20	18	17	:	13.8	13.9	12.6	11.6	:
HU	67	65	62	61	:	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	:
LV	10	9	8	8	7	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0
LT	19	19	19	18	16	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	373	362	338	330	:	9.7	9.4	8.7	8.5	:
RO	111	105	93	95	90 [P]	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0 [P]
SK	47	46	45	45	:	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.3	:
SI	16	16	16	15	:	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	:
TR	191	205	204	212	227	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5

Source: National sources.
[1] Data refer to emissions from power stations only.

Fig. 14.a. Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide in tonnes



CY: Data refer to emissions from power stations only.

14.2. Emissions of sulphur oxides

	Total emissions In 1 000 tonnes					Emissions per capita In kilograms				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1 420	1 365	1 251	942	982	170	165	152	115	120
CY	45	47	49	50	:	70	72	74	75	:
CZ	946	701	443	269	265	92	68	43	26	26
EE	125	119	110	102	:	85	82	76	71	:
HU	673	659	592	590	:	66	65	59	59	:
LV	59	44	40	33	18	24	18	17	14	8
LT	93	77	94	70	43	25	21	25	19	12
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	2 368	2 181	1 897	1 719	:	61	56	49	44	:
RO	751	898	994	1 015	950 P	33	40	44	45	42 P
SK	227	202	179	171	:	42	38	33	32	:
SI	112	118	123	104	:	56	59	62	52	:
TR	1 137	1 197	1 325	1 312	1 321	18	19	21	20	20

Source: National sources.

14.3. Emissions of nitrogen oxides

	Total emissions In 1 000 tonnes					Emissions per capita In kilograms				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	259	225	224	202	186	31	27	27	25	23
CY	21	21	22	22	:	32	32	33	33	:
CZ	432	423	413	390	397	42	41	40	38	38
EE	44	45	46	40	:	30	31	32	28	:
HU	189	200	203	221	:	19	20	20	22	:
LV	35	45	43	41	38	14	19	18	17	16
LT	65	57	60	54	48	18	15	16	15	13
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 154	1 115	991	951	:	30	29	26	25	:
RO	326	330	387	396	400 P	14	15	17	18	18 P
SK	130	125	130	118	:	24	23	24	22	:
SI	70	71	64	58	:	35	36	32	29	:
TR	873	879	863	952	951	14	14	14	15	15

Source: National sources.

WATER

14.4. Fresh ground water abstraction

	Total abstraction In million m³					Abstraction per capita In m³				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	918	838	835	:	:	110	101	101	:	:
CY	:	:	242	242	:	:	:	366	364	:
CZ	617	587	547	557	:	60	57	53	54	:
EE	257	322	316	299	:	175	221	218	212 P	:
HU	877	851	831	:	:	86	84	82	:	:
LV	181	167	155	133	:	73	68	63	55 P	:
LT	289	234	202	183	:	78	63	55	49	:
MT	22	20	18	19	19	58	54	48	48	47
PL (1)	1 942	1 871	1 701	1 936	:	50	48	44	50	:
RO	1 300	1 260	1 208	1 134	:	57	56	54	50	:
SK	541	498	493	465	:	101	93	91	86	:
SI	162	159	:	:	:	82	80	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	6 000	:	:	:	:	92

(1) Including mining waters used for production.

14.5. Fresh surface water abstraction

	Total abstraction In million m³					Abstraction per capita In m³				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	2 531	2 251	2 645	:	:	303	271	320	:	:
CY	:	:	184	184	:	:	:	279	277	:
CZ	1 953	1 906	1 730	1 419	:	189	185	168	138	:
EE	1 373	1 306	1 282	1 228	:	935	896	884	872 P	:
HU	5 134	4 917	4 822	:	:	504	484	477	:	:
LV	222	196	189	174	:	89	79	77	72 P	:
LT	5 407	4 552	4 923	4 461	:	1 458	1 228	1 330	1 206	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	10 066	9 928	9 613	9 339	:	261	257	249	242	:
RO	9 150	8 000	7 843	7 436	:	405	355	348	331	:
SK	830	812	733	684	:	154	151	136	127	:
SI	169	169	:	:	:	85	85	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	33 300	:	:	:	:	510

14.6. Public sewage treatment plants

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total number				
BG	51	51	51	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	836	870	912	959	:
EE [1]	958	972	980	915	:
HU	435	460	479	:	:
LV	1 568	1 592	1 474	1 441	:
LT	:	720	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 471	1 767	1 923	2 209	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	:	198	199	:	:
SI	88	95	101	108	:
TR [2]	55	:	:	:	:
	Design capacity in 1 000 m^3 per day				
BG	1 829	1 853	1 886	:	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	3 734	3 758	3 716	3 753	:
EE [1]	:	:	:	:	:
HU	2 401	2 426	2 711	:	:
LV	1 218	1 223	1 328	1 354	:
LT	:	1 370	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	7 544	8 829	9 065	9 383	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	:	1 981	1 980	:	:
SI	331	333	338	341	:
TR [2]	:	:	:	:	:

[1] In Estonia industrial waste water and public sewage are treated together on treatment plants which are owned by municipalities or industries.
[2] Data refer to 1 327 municipalities out of 2 322 (73.11 % of the population).

14.7. Residential population connected to public waste water treatment

	In % of residential population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	35	36	37	:	:
CY	:	:	:	36	29
CZ	60	62	64	65	:
EE	72	72	69	69	:
HU	22	23	26	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	13	13	13	13	13
PL	43	47	49	52	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	49	49	49	:	:
SI	:	:	30	30	:
TR [1]	12	:	:	:	:

[1] Data refer to 1 327 municipalities out of 2 322 (73.11 % of the population).

WASTE

14.8. Generation of hazardous waste by national classification [1]

	Total generation In 1 000 tonnes					Generation per capita In kilograms				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	1 741	1 097	548	:	:	208	132	66	:	:
CY	53	52	:	:	:	82	79	:	:	:
CZ [2]	6 669	6 436	3 417	2 393	2 603	647	625	332	233	253
EE	7 679	7 361	6 272	5 860	5 966	5 227	5 049	4 326	4 160 P	4 357 *
HU	2 585	3 630	3 915	3 646	3 393	254	357	387	362	338
LV	50	80	106	41	:	20	32	43	17 P	:
LT	101	132	132	106	160	27	36	36	29	43
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL [3]	5 164	4 007	1 105	1 134	1 601	134	104	29	29	41
RO	3 203	2 757	2 299	2 174	:	142	122	102	97	:
SK	1 242	1 500	1 400	1 420	:	231	279	260	263	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
TR	25	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:

[1] The data are presented by national classifications; therefore they are not suitable for comparison between different countries.
[2] The break between 1997 and 1998 is caused by the change of legislation on waste and a change of methodology.
[3] The break between 1997 and 1998 is caused by a change of classification.

14.9. Generation of municipal waste [1]

	Total generation In 1 000 tonnes					Generation per capita In kilograms				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4 031	3 628	3 197	3 213	3 318	482	436	387	391	406
CY	369 [2]	:	:	:	:	569 [2]	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	3 280	3 017	3 365	3 434	:	318	293	327	334
EE	565	593	557	569	544	385	407	384	404 P	397 *
HU	4 700	4 800	4 976	4 943	:	461	473	492	491	:
LV	650	621	597	584	585	261	252	244	242 P	247 P
LT [3]	1 445	1 510	1 578	1 236	1 086	390	407	426	334	294
MT	:	:	145	179	188	:	:	384	462	482
PL	11 621	12 183	11 827	12 317	12 226	301	315	306	319	316
RO	7 375	7 347	6 246	7 066	7 961	326	326	278	314	355
SK	1 700	:	1 700	:	1 706	316	:	315	:	316
SI	1 024 [2]	:	:	:	:	514 [2]	:	:	:	:
TR	22 503	24 176	:	:	:	366	387	:	:	:

[1] If no data on 'municipal waste generation' was provided, data on 'municipal waste collected' (by or on behalf of the municipalities).
[2] Data from 1995.
[3] 'Generated municipal waste', roughly estimated from the figures for collected waste.

ENVIRONMENT EXPENDITURE

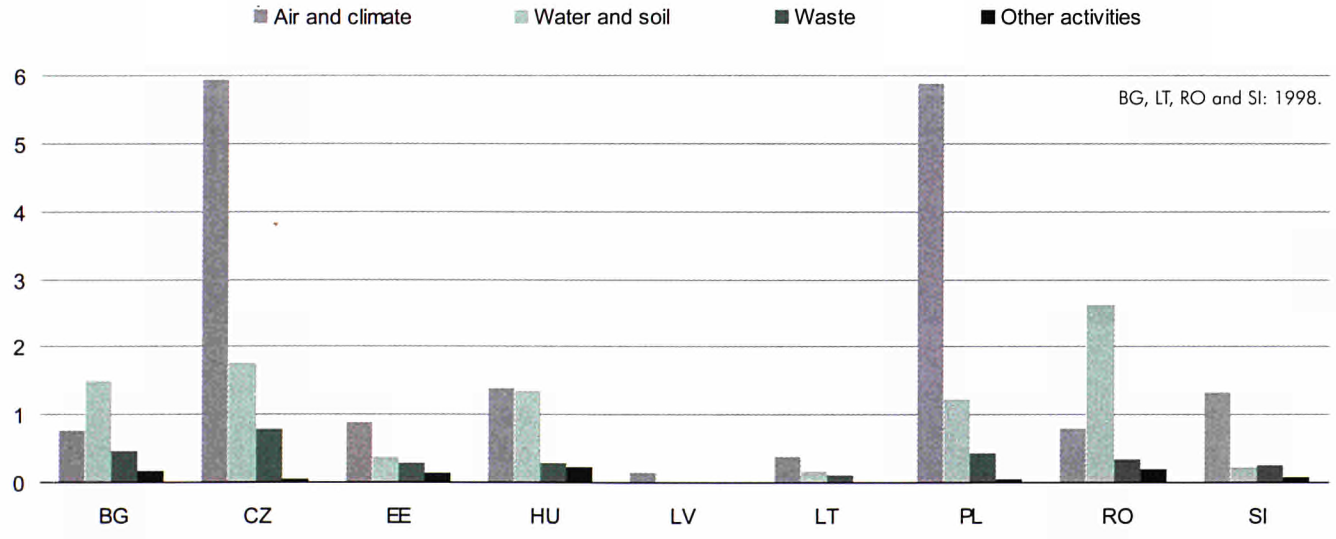
14.10. Distribution of industry investment by environmental domain

	Reference period	Industry investment [1] In million EUR					Industry investment In per 1 000 of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
BG	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	32.2	0.78	1.51	0.48	0.18	2.94
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1996	484.6	98.7	59.5	10.7	653.5	10.66	2.17	1.31	0.24	14.37
	1997	470.0	142.6	70.1	7.0	689.7	10.05	3.05	1.50	0.15	14.75
	1998	435.4	79.4	42.5	5.8	563.1	8.64	1.58	0.84	0.12	11.18
	1999	303.5	90.8	41.1	2.7	438.0	5.93	1.77	0.80	0.05	8.56
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	1996	3.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.5	1.00	0.24	0.03	0.03	1.30
	1997	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.32	0.37	0.03	0.00	0.73
	1998	1.2	4.5	1.8	0.6	8.1	0.26	0.97	0.38	0.14	1.74
	1999	4.4	1.9	1.4	0.7	8.4	0.90	0.38	0.29	0.15	1.72
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	11.7	22.9	16.6	8.9	60.2	0.29	0.57	0.41	0.22	1.49
	1998	33.2	25.8	14.0	7.7	80.7	0.79	0.62	0.33	0.18	1.92
	1999	63.1	60.7	13.8	10.2	147.8	1.40	1.35	0.31	0.23	3.28
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	1996	0.1	:	:	:	1.7	0.04	:	:	:	0.42
	1997	0.2	:	:	:	0.6	0.03	:	:	:	0.12
	1998	4.1	:	:	:	4.5	0.75	:	:	:	0.84
	1999	1.0	:	:	:	1.3	0.15	:	:	:	0.20
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	3.5	3.0	0.5	9.2	16.2	0.41	0.60	0.06	1.09	1.92
	1998	3.6	1.8	1.0	0.1	6.5	0.38	0.19	0.10	0.01	0.68
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Estimated data.

	Reference period	Industry investment In million EUR					Industry investment In per 1 000 of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
PL	1996	944.2	101.8	47.1	3.5	1096.5	8.33	0.90	0.42	0.03	9.68
	1997	911.8	135.1	70.2	13.1	1130.1	7.17	1.06	0.55	0.10	8.89
	1998	1081.2	173.0	136.2	16.5	1406.9	7.65	1.22	0.96	0.12	9.96
	1999	856.8	179.2	65.9	8.2	1110.0	5.89	1.23	0.45	0.06	7.63
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	1996	20.7	52.9	6.5	1.6	81.7	0.75	1.91	0.23	0.06	2.94
	1997	21.2	71.7	8.3	5.7	106.8	0.68	2.30	0.27	0.18	3.43
	1998	29.5	97.8	12.7	8.0	148.1	0.79	2.63	0.34	0.22	3.98
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	1996	24.4	7.6	3.5	2.6	38.0	1.64	0.51	0.24	0.18	2.56
	1997	30.7	8.2	6.7	2.5	48.1	1.91	0.46	0.42	0.16	2.99
	1998	23.4	4.0	4.6	1.3	33.4	1.34	0.23	0.26	0.07	1.91
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 14.b. Distribution of industry investment by environmental domain in per 1 000 of GDP, 1999



14.11. Distribution of public investment by environmental domain

	Reference period	Public investment In million EUR					Public investment In per 1 000 of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
BG	1996	0.2	3.2	0.2	1.1	4.7	0.02	0.42	0.03	0.14	0.60
	1997	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.9	5.0	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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	1996	126.1	200.7	26.6	15.3	368.7	2.77	4.41	0.59	0.34	8.11
	1997	125.5	192.1	35.4	22.8	375.9	2.68	4.11	0.76	0.49	8.04
	1998	106.5	149.5	30.5	26.3	312.8	2.11	2.97	0.61	0.52	6.21
	1999	108.1	150.8	18.4	21.8	299.1	2.11	2.95	0.36	0.43	5.85
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	1996	5.9	26.1	0.6	1.9	34.4	1.72	7.59	0.18	0.54	10.04
	1997	2.7	30.1	1.1	3.4	37.3	0.65	7.37	0.28	0.85	9.15
	1998	4.8	22.1	1.9	2.2	31.0	1.02	4.74	0.40	0.48	6.64
	1999	5.1	13.8	2.4	6.2	27.4	1.04	2.83	0.50	1.26	5.62
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	0.8	75.9	7.0	7.9	91.7	0.02	1.88	0.17	0.20	2.27
	1998	5.8	194.4	14.4	4.3	218.8	0.14	4.64	0.34	0.10	5.22
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	1996	:	3.4	:	:	3.7	:	0.85	:	:	0.92
	1997	:	1.8	:	:	2.7	:	0.37	:	:	0.55
	1998	:	1.5	:	:	3.0	:	0.28	:	:	0.56
	1999	:	6.1	:	:	6.4	:	0.95	:	:	1.00
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	1996	0.1	12.3	0.7	0.7	13.8	0.01	1.98	0.12	0.11	2.22
	1997	0.3	14.1	1.3	0.6	16.2	0.03	1.67	0.15	0.07	1.92
	1998	0.4	13.0	1.0	1.8	16.2	0.04	1.35	0.11	0.19	1.69
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	Reference period	Public investment In million EUR					Public investment In per 1 000 of GDP				
		Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total	Air and climate	Water and soil	Waste	Other activities	Total
PL	1996	79.2	522.0	50.8	1.9	653.8	0.70	4.61	0.45	0.02	5.77
	1997	52.2	623.9	54.2	13.4	743.7	0.41	4.91	0.43	0.11	5.85
	1998	60.8	628.2	59.0	11.0	759.0	0.43	4.45	0.42	0.08	5.37
	1999	54.2	633.1	70.4	5.3	763.0	0.37	4.35	0.48	0.04	5.24
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	1996	:	:	:	:	51.7	:	:	:	:	1.86
	1997	:	:	:	:	75.9	:	:	:	:	2.43
	1998	:	:	:	:	107.0	:	:	:	:	2.88
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	1996	19.4	42.5	9.6	0.0	71.6	1.25	2.73	0.62	:	4.59
	1997	16.1	33.1	3.5	18.4	71.0	0.89	1.84	0.19	1.02	3.94
	1998	15.8	23.3	20.4	22.7	82.3	0.83	1.23	1.08	1.20	4.33
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Chapter 15

REGIONAL STATISTICS

In this chapter of the yearbook, some key indicators on candidate countries are presented also at regional level. The regions have been defined according to principles similar to those used in the establishment of the community nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS).

The regional breakdown at level 2 is applied for Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. Since Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia appear at level 2 as countries, the regions of these countries have been shown at level 3 in a separate sub-chapter. Due to the size of Cyprus and Malta, no regional breakdown is possible for these countries. For Turkey, no regional breakdown is available yet.

Since national figures are revised earlier than regional figures, as a result, the regional figures may not always add up to the national figures given below.

Key indicators on level 2
The regional GDP and the regional labour markets presented here are Eurostat estimations calculated according to harmonised methodology and therefore the results can differ from those published by the national statistical offices.

Key indicators on level 3
Some data for Estonia and Slovenia are missing because of the new regional breakdown (adopted as from 3 April 2001 for Estonia and as from 1 January 2001 for Slovenia).

The regional GDP and the regional labour markets presented here are Eurostat estimations calculated according to harmonised methodology and therefore the results can differ from those published by the national statistical offices.

LEVEL 2

15.1. Area of the regions, 1999

		In km²
BG	**Bulgaria**	**110 910**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	10 601
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	17 921
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	19 972
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	20 276
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	27 496
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	14 642
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**78 860**
CZ01	Praha	496
CZ02	Střední Cechy	11 014
CZ03	Jihozápad	17 616
CZ04	Severozápad	8 650
CZ05	Severovýchod	12 440
CZ06	Jihovýchod	13 987
CZ07	Střední Morava	9 103
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	5 554
HU	**Hungary**	**93 029**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	6 918
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	11 263
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	11 182
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	14 169
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	13 428
HU06	Észak-Alföld	17 755
HU07	Dél-Alföld	18 314

		In km²
PL	**Poland**	**312 685**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	19 948
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	17 970
PL03	Lubelskie	25 114
PL04	Lubuskie	13 984
PL05	Lodzkie	18 219
PL06	Malopolskie	15 144
PL07	Mazowieckie	35 598
PL08	Opolskie	9 412
PL09	Podkarpackie	17 926
PL0A	Podlaskie	20 180
PL0B	Pomorskie	18 293
PL0C	Slaskie	12 294
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	11 672
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	24 203
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	29 826
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	22 902
RO	**Romania**	**238 391**
RO01	Nord-Est	36 850
RO02	Sud-Est	35 762
RO03	Sud	34 453
RO04	Sud-Vest	29 212
RO05	Vest	32 033
RO06	Nord-Vest	34 160
RO07	Centru	34 100
RO08	Bucuresti	1 821
SK	**Slovakia**	**49 035**
SK01	Bratislavský	2 053
SK02	Západné Slovensko	14 993
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	16 243
SK04	Východné Slovensko	15 746

15.2. Annual average population

		In 1 000				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	**Bulgaria**	**8 363**	**8 312**	**8 257**	**8 211**	**8 170**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	613	606	598	590	582
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	1 269	1 258	1 244	1 232	1 220
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	1 375	1 367	1 357	1 348	1 339
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	2 156	2 148	2 143	2 142	2 143
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	2 107	2 096	2 083	2 072	2 065
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	844	838	832	827	822
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**10 315**	**10 304**	**10 295**	**10 284**	**10 272**
CZ01	Praha	1 207	1 203	1 197	1 190	1 184
CZ02	Střední Cechy	1 106	1 105	1 107	1 110	1 113
CZ03	Jihozápad	1 182	1 180	1 179	1 178	1 178
CZ04	Severozápad	1 130	1 130	1 131	1 132	1 132
CZ05	Severovýchod	1 493	1 492	1 491	1 490	1 489
CZ06	Jihovýchod	1 663	1 662	1 661	1 659	1 658
CZ07	Střední Morava	1 246	1 244	1 242	1 241	1 240
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	1 288	1 287	1 285	1 283	1 280
HU	**Hungary**	**10 193**	**10 155**	**10 114**	**10 068**	**10 024**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	2 886	2 874	2 862	2 851	2 838
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	1 115	1 114	1 112	1 110	1 107
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	997	993	990	985	983
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	993	988	983	977	972
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	1 294	1 287	1 280	1 273	1 266
HU06	Észak-Alföld	1 541	1 537	1 532	1 526	1 519
HU07	Dél-Alföld	1 367	1 361	1 354	1 345	1 338
PL	**Poland**	**38 618**	**38 650**	**38 666**	**38 660**	**38 649**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	2 988	2 987	2 984	2 980	2 975
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2 094	2 097	2 099	2 100	2 101
PL03	Lubelskie	2 244	2 244	2 241	2 237	2 233
PL04	Lubuskie	1 016	1 019	1 021	1 023	1 024
PL05	Lodzkie	2 683	2 677	2 668	2 658	2 648
PL06	Malopolskie	3 194	3 200	3 211	3 219	3 227
PL07	Mazowieckie	5 060	5 061	5 066	5 065	5 069
PL08	Opolskie	1 092	1 092	1 091	1 089	1 087
PL09	Podkarpackie	2 108	2 115	2 120	2 124	2 128
PL0A	Podlaskie	1 222	1 224	1 224	1 223	1 222
PL0B	Pomorskie	2 169	2 177	2 182	2 189	2 195
PL0C	Slaskie	4 906	4 900	4 890	4 875	4 858
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	1 330	1 329	1 327	1 324	1 324
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	1 455	1 459	1 462	1 464	1 466
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	3 335	3 342	3 348	3 353	3 358
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	1 722	1 727	1 731	1 732	1 733

		In 1 000				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
RO	**Romania**	**22 619**	**22 546**	**22 507**	**22 472**	**22 443**
RO01	Nord-Est	3 788	3 786	3 825	3 833	3 826
RO02	Sud-Est	2 949	2 943	2 949	2 946	2 936
RO03	Sud	3 511	3 497	3 500	3 488	3 469
RO04	Sud-Vest	2 429	2 420	2 424	2 416	2 401
RO05	Vest	2 077	2 074	2 038	2 031	2 041
RO06	Nord-Vest	2 873	2 862	2 856	2 847	2 847
RO07	Centru	2 666	2 661	2 647	2 641	2 643
RO08	Bucuresti	2 315	2 305	2 264	2 255	2 279
SK	**Slovakia**	**5 374**	**5 383**	**5 391**	**5 396**	**5 401**
SK01	Bratislavský	619	619	618	617	617
SK02	Západné Slovensko	1 876	1 877	1 877	1 876	1 876
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	1 351	1 353	1 354	1 355	1 356
SK04	Východné Slovensko	1 529	1 535	1 541	1 547	1 552

15.3. Crude birth rate

		Per 1 000 of population				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	**Bulgaria**	**8.6**	**7.7**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**9.0**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	8.1	7.4	7.3	8.5	8.2
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	8.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	8.1
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	9.3	8.4	8.5	9.5	9.8
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	8.2	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.9
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	8.7	7.6	7.8	8.9	9.1
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	9.8	8.9	8.9	10.2	10.3
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**8.8**	**8.8**	**8.8**	**8.7**	**8.8**
CZ01	Praha	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.0
CZ02	Strední Cechy	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.9
CZ03	Jihozápad	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9
CZ04	Severozápad	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.6
CZ05	Severovýchod	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
CZ06	Jihovýchod	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6
CZ07	Strední Morava	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8

		Per 1 000 of population				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
HU	**Hungary**	**10.3**	**9.9**	**9.6**	**9.4**	**9.7**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.1
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	10.2	9.6	9.2	8.9	9.2
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.6
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.6
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	11.2	11.0	10.6	10.3	10.6
HU06	Észak-Alföld	12.3	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.2
HU07	Dél-Alföld	10.2	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.5
PL	**Poland**	**11.1**	**10.7**	**10.2**	**9.9**	**9.8**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.8	8.8
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.2
PL03	Lubelskie	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3
PL04	Lubuskie	11.4	11.1	10.7	10.1	9.8
PL05	Lodzkie	10.1	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.9
PL06	Malopolskie	12.0	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.9
PL07	Mazowieckie	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.5
PL08	Opolskie	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.6
PL09	Podkarpackie	12.7	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.1
PL0A	Podlaskie	11.8	11.3	10.6	10.1	9.9
PL0B	Pomorskie	11.8	11.7	11.1	10.8	10.7
PL0C	Slaskie	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.7
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	11.3	10.8	10.4	9.7	9.5
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	12.5	11.9	11.3	10.9	10.6
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	11.7	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.5
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	11.3	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7
RO	**Romania**	**10.2**	**10.5**	**10.5**	**10.4**	**10.4**
RO01	Nord-Est	12.6	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.1
RO02	Sud-Est	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4
RO03	Sud	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0
RO04	Sud-Vest	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.2
RO05	Vest	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.2
RO06	Nord-Vest	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.7
RO07	Centru	9.8	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4
RO08	Bucuresti	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9
SK	**Slovakia**	**11.2**	**11.0**	**10.7**	**10.4**	**10.2**
SK01	Bratislavský	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.9
SK02	Západné Slovensko	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.2	8.9
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.4
SK04	Východné Slovensko	13.5	13.5	13.1	12.7	12.5

15.4. Gross domestic product per capita, in EUR

		In EUR per capita				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	**Bulgaria**	**1 200**	**900**	**1 100**	**1 300**	**1 400**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	1 000	800	800	1 200	1 200
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	1 000	800	900	1 100	1 200
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	1 000	800	1 000	1 200	1 200
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	1 600	1 300	1 300	1 700	1 900
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	1 100	800	1 000	1 200	1 200
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	1 000	800	1 300	1 400	1 500
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**3 900**	**4 400**	**4 500**	**4 900**	**5 000**
CZ01	Praha	7 100	7 900	8 600	10 000	10 500
CZ02	Stredni Cechy	3 000	3 400	3 600	4 000	4 100
CZ03	Jihozápad	3 700	4 200	4 300	4 600	4 600
CZ04	Severozápad	3 600	4 100	4 000	4 200	4 200
CZ05	Severovýchod	3 400	3 800	4 000	4 200	4 200
CZ06	Jihovýchod	3 400	4 000	4 000	4 300	4 300
CZ07	Strední Morava	3 300	3 700	3 900	4 000	4 000
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	3 600	4 300	4 300	4 400	4 300
HU	**Hungary**	**3 300**	**3 500**	**4 000**	**4 100**	**4 500**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	4 800	5 100	5 900	6 100	6 800
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	3 000	3 200	3 800	4 100	4 200
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	3 400	3 700	4 200	4 600	5 100
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	2 700	2 800	3 100	3 200	3 500
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	2 400	2 400	2 700	2 800	3 000
HU06	Észak-Alföld	2 400	2 500	2 700	2 800	2 900
HU07	Dél-Alföld	2 800	2 800	3 100	3 200	3 300
PL	**Poland**	**2 500**	**2 900**	**3 300**	**3 700**	**3 800**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	2 600	3 100	3 400	3 600	3 800
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2 500	2 800	3 000	3 400	3 300
PL03	Lubelskie	1 900	2 200	2 400	2 700	2 600
PL04	Lubuskie	2 500	2 700	3 000	3 300	3 400
PL05	Lodzkie	2 300	2 500	2 900	3 200	3 400
PL06	Malopolskie	2 200	2 600	3 000	3 300	3 400
PL07	Mazowieckie	3 100	3 900	4 500	5 300	5 600
PL08	Opolskie	2 500	2 700	3 000	3 200	3 200
PL09	Podkarpackie	2 000	2 300	2 500	2 800	2 800
PL0A	Podlaskie	1 900	2 300	2 600	2 800	2 700
PL0B	Pomorskie	2 500	2 900	3 200	3 600	3 800
PL0C	Slaskie	3 100	3 500	3 900	4 100	4 200
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	2 000	2 300	2 500	2 800	2 900
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	2 000	2 300	2 600	2 800	2 900
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	2 500	2 900	3 400	3 900	4 000
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	2 600	3 000	3 300	3 600	3 800

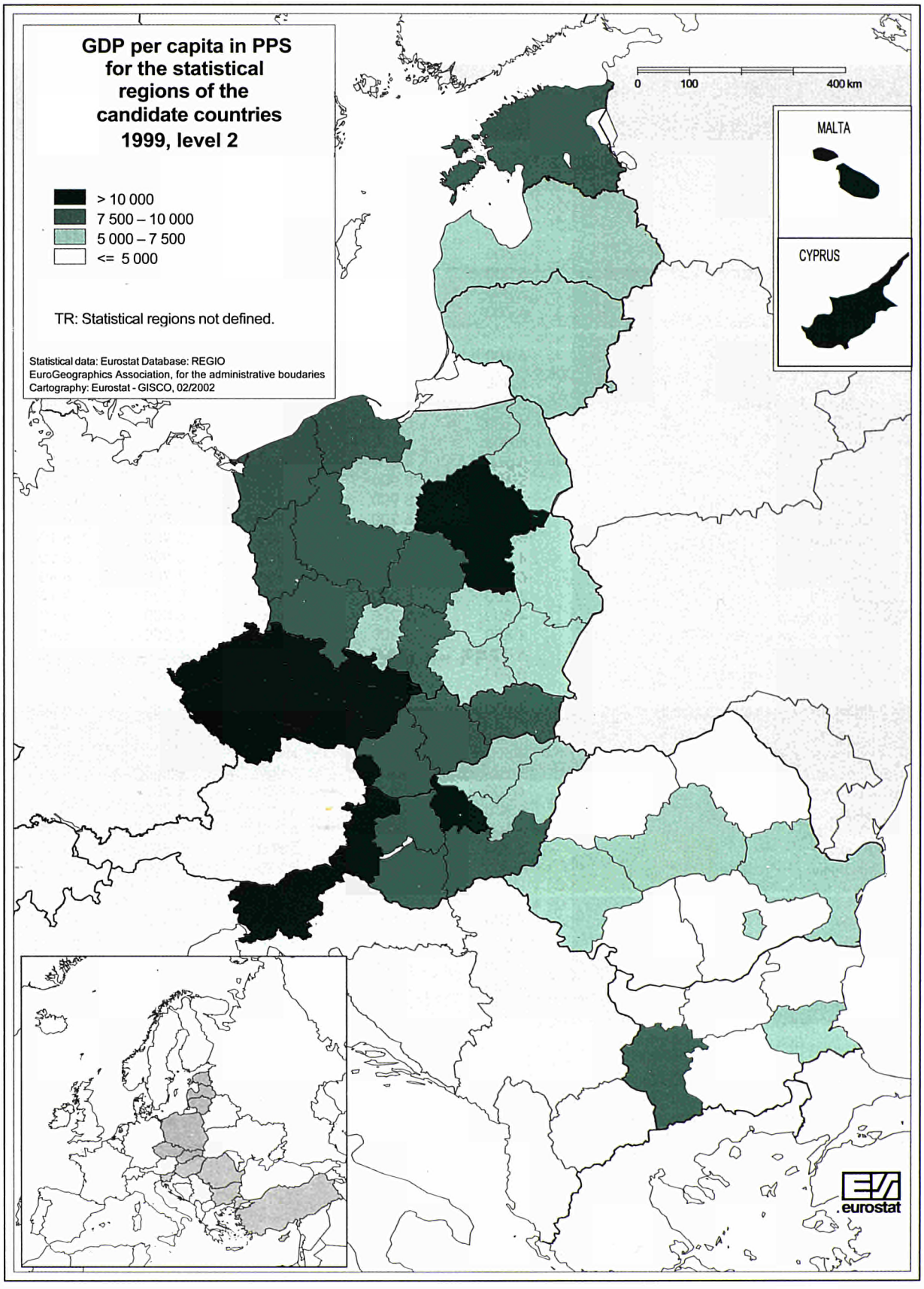
		In EUR per capita				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
RO	**Romania**	**1 200**	**1 200**	**1 400**	**1 700**	**1 500**
RO01	Nord-Est	1 000	1 000	1 100	1 300	1 100
RO02	Sud-Est	1 200	1 200	1 400	1 700	1 500
RO03	Sud	1 100	1 100	1 200	1 500	1 300
RO04	Sud-Vest	1 100	1 100	1 300	1 600	1 400
RO05	Vest	1 300	1 300	1 600	1 900	1 700
RO06	Nord-Vest	1 100	1 100	1 300	1 500	1 400
RO07	Centru	1 300	1 400	1 600	1 900	1 700
RO08	Bucuresti	1 600	1 700	1 900	2 400	2 100
SK	**Slovakia**	**2 600**	**2 900**	**3 300**	**3 500**	**3 400**
SK01	Bratislavský	5 200	5 800	7 000	7 200	6 800
SK02	Západné Slovensko	2 500	2 700	3 100	3 200	3 200
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	2 300	2 500	2 900	3 000	3 000
SK04	Východné Slovensko	2 100	2 300	2 600	2 800	2 800

15.5. Gross domestic product per capita, in PPS

		In PPS per capita				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
BG	**Bulgaria**	**5 700**	**5 400**	**5 100**	**5 500**	**5 700**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	4 800	4 500	3 800	4 900	4 900
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	4 900	4 600	4 200	4 700	4 900
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	5 000	4 700	4 700	5 000	5 000
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	7 800	7 200	6 200	6 800	7 800
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	5 200	4 900	4 900	4 800	4 800
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	4 900	4 500	6 000	6 000	6 000
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**11 000**	**11 900**	**12 100**	**12 100**	**12 400**
CZ01	Praha	20 200	21 200	22 900	24 900	26 400
CZ02	Strední Cechy	8 500	9 200	9 500	9 800	10 300
CZ03	Jihozápad	10 400	11 400	11 500	11 300	11 500
CZ04	Severozápad	10 300	11 100	10 700	10 400	10 400
CZ05	Severovýchod	9 600	10 200	10 600	10 400	10 600
CZ06	Jihovýchod	9 800	10 700	10 700	10 700	10 800
CZ07	Strední Morava	9 300	10 000	10 300	10 000	10 000
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	10 400	11 600	11 400	10 800	10 700

		In PPS per capita				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
HU	**Hungary**	**8 100**	**8 500**	**9 200**	**9 800**	**10 600**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	11 700	12 500	13 700	14 500	16 000
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	7 300	7 800	8 800	9 600	9 900
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	8 400	9 000	9 700	10 900	12 100
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	6 600	6 800	7 100	7 600	8 200
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	5 900	5 900	6 200	6 700	7 000
HU06	Észak-Alföld	5 800	6 000	6 400	6 600	6 800
HU07	Dél-Alföld	6 700	6 900	7 200	7 500	7 900
PL	**Poland**	**6 100**	**6 600**	**7 300**	**7 800**	**8 300**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	6 300	6 900	7 500	7 700	8 500
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	6 000	6 300	6 600	7 100	7 300
PL03	Lubelskie	4 700	5 000	5 400	5 600	5 800
PL04	Lubuskie	6 000	6 100	6 700	7 100	7 500
PL05	Lodzkie	5 500	5 800	6 500	6 900	7 500
PL06	Malopolskie	5 400	5 900	6 500	7 100	7 400
PL07	Mazowieckie	7 500	8 900	9 900	11 300	12 300
PL08	Opolskie	6 000	6 200	6 700	6 800	6 900
PL09	Podkarpackie	4 700	5 100	5 600	5 900	6 100
PL0A	Podlaskie	4 600	5 100	5 800	5 900	6 000
PL0B	Pomorskie	6 100	6 500	7 100	7 700	8 400
PL0C	Slaskie	7 400	8 000	8 500	8 700	9 100
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	4 800	5 200	5 600	6 000	6 500
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	4 800	5 300	5 700	6 000	6 400
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	6 000	6 600	7 600	8 200	8 700
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	6 200	6 800	7 300	7 600	8 300
RO	**Romania**	**4 900**	**5 300**	**5 100**	**5 000**	**5 000**
RO01	Nord-Est	3 900	4 300	4 000	3 800	3 800
RO02	Sud-Est	4 800	5 300	5 200	5 000	5 000
RO03	Sud	4 700	4 900	4 600	4 500	4 500
RO04	Sud-Vest	4 700	4 800	4 800	4 700	4 700
RO05	Vest	5 300	5 600	5 800	5 700	5 700
RO06	Nord-Vest	4 600	4 900	4 700	4 600	4 600
RO07	Centru	5 300	6 000	5 800	5 600	5 600
RO08	Bucuresti	6 700	7 500	7 200	7 100	7 100
SK	**Slovakia**	**7 800**	**8 500**	**9 300**	**9 800**	**10 200**
SK01	Bratislavský	15 500	17 000	19 300	20 100	20 300
SK02	Západné Slovensko	7 300	8 000	8 500	9 000	9 500
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	6 700	7 300	8 000	8 500	8 800
SK04	Východné Slovensko	6 200	6 800	7 300	7 900	8 300

Map 15.a. GDP per capita in PPS



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15.6. Employment rate

		In % of total		
		1998	1999	2000
BG	**Bulgaria**	:	:	**51.5**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	:	:	41.8
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	:	:	51.7
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	:	:	48.9
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	:	:	58.2
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	:	:	52.6
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	:	:	46.0
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**67.5**	**65.6**	**64.9**
CZ01	Praha	75.0	75.0	73.6
CZ02	Střední Cechy	69.9	68.1	67.2
CZ03	Jihozápad	69.6	68.5	68.7
CZ04	Severozápad	65.3	62.5	61.1
CZ05	Severovýchod	69.0	67.5	67.3
CZ06	Jihovýchod	68.1	66.1	66.3
CZ07	Střední Morava	66.5	65.0	62.9
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	63.9	60.2	58.5
HU	**Hungary**	**53.2**	**55.4**	**55.9**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	57.4	60.1	60.8
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	55.4	58.7	59.0
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	61.7	63.1	63.5
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	51.5	53.0	53.3
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	46.5	48.4	49.6
HU06	Észak-Alföld	45.9	48.8	48.7
HU07	Dél-Alföld	54.0	55.1	56.1
PL	**Poland**	**59.2**	**57.5**	**55.1**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	57.5	56.9	51.1
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	59.2	56.9	53.0
PL03	Lubelskie	67.7	61.9	63.5
PL04	Lubuskie	60.0	52.4	50.2
PL05	Lodzkie	62.3	61.5	57.5
PL06	Malopolskie	64.8	63.2	60.8
PL07	Mazowieckie	65.7	63.5	63.6
PL08	Opolskie	61.0	55.5	57.3
PL09	Podkarpackie	64.3	60.0	59.6
PL0A	Podlaskie	63.1	61.2	60.8
PL0B	Pomorskie	57.4	57.9	53.3
PL0C	Slaskie	56.3	55.3	49.4
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	63.8	61.7	56.0
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	55.7	52.4	50.8
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	60.8	60.5	57.5
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	57.0	54.8	52.3

		In % of total		
		1998	1999	2000
RO	**Romania**	**65.9**	**65.0**	**64.2**
RO01	Nord-Est	78.2	78.9	78.3
RO02	Sud-Est	69.7	66.9	68.7
RO03	Sud	77.0	77.2	76.8
RO04	Sud-Vest	83.1	83.4	82.2
RO05	Vest	69.5	69.5	67.0
RO06	Nord-Vest	73.6	71.2	69.3
RO07	Centru	66.7	66.4	65.3
RO08	Bucuresti	62.8	63.3	60.8
SK	**Slovakia** [1]	**60.8**	**58.0**	**56.3**
SK01	Bratislavský	71.9	71.4	70.7
SK02	Západné Slovensko	61.5	58.0	56.4
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	60.9	56.9	54.8
SK04	Východné Slovensko	55.0	54.0	51.8

[1] Data for 1998 are from the national LFS.

15.7. Unemployment rate

		In % of labour force		
		1998	1999	2000
BG	**Bulgaria**	**:**	**:**	**16.2**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	:	:	31.0
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	:	:	22.0
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	:	:	25.0
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	:	:	8.7
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	:	:	19.4
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	:	:	21.7
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**5.9**	**8.5**	**8.8**
CZ01	Praha	1.8	3.2	3.4
CZ02	Strední Cechy	4.8	6.7	6.8
CZ03	Jihozápad	4.7	6.4	6.1
CZ04	Severozápad	9.1	12.6	13.7
CZ05	Severovýchod	5.1	7.3	6.7
CZ06	Jihovýchod	6.2	8.8	8.8
CZ07	Strední Morava	6.9	9.7	10.1
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	8.9	13.7	15.2

		In % of labour force		
		1998	1999	2000
HU	**Hungary**	**8.9**	**6.9**	**6.6**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	6.5	4.9	5.4
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	7.7	6.1	5.1
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	6.9	4.6	4.4
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	10.6	8.5	8.0
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	13.7	11.6	9.9
HU06	Észak-Alföld	12.7	10.1	9.8
HU07	Dél-Alföld	8.2	5.9	5.1
PL	**Poland**	**9.9**	**12.3**	**16.3**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	11.2	13.8	19.3
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	13.0	15.2	19.7
PL03	Lubelskie	10.3	12.6	14.4
PL04	Lubuskie	11.5	15.3	20.5
PL05	Lodzkie	10.3	12.7	15.3
PL06	Malopolskie	7.4	9.7	12.6
PL07	Mazowieckie	7.7	9.1	12.5
PL08	Opolskie	9.0	12.1	14.8
PL09	Podkarpackie	13.3	16.1	20.1
PL0A	Podlaskie	11.5	11.4	15.6
PL0B	Pomorskie	10.3	13.0	19.0
PL0C	Slaskie	6.8	9.7	16.6
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	13.1	15.6	19.6
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	17.5	21.3	24.4
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	7.7	9.8	12.0
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	12.6	14.9	21.7
RO	**Romania**	**5.6**	**6.2**	**7.0**
RO01	Nord-Est	6.4	6.8	6.9
RO02	Sud-Est	6.6	7.0	8.9
RO03	Sud	5.7	6.3	6.6
RO04	Sud-Vest	5.3	4.0	5.0
RO05	Vest	5.9	6.4	7.6
RO06	Nord-Vest	4.7	6.8	7.0
RO07	Centru	6.6	7.2	7.4
RO08	Bucuresti	3.1	4.8	6.6
SK	**Slovakia** [1]	**13.9**	**15.9**	**19.1**
SK01	Bratislavský	4.1	5.9	6.6
SK02	Západné Slovensko	12.1	15.2	17.8
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	15.1	17.7	20.6
SK04	Východné Slovensko	20.6	22.1	25.1

[1] Data for 1998 are from the national LFS.

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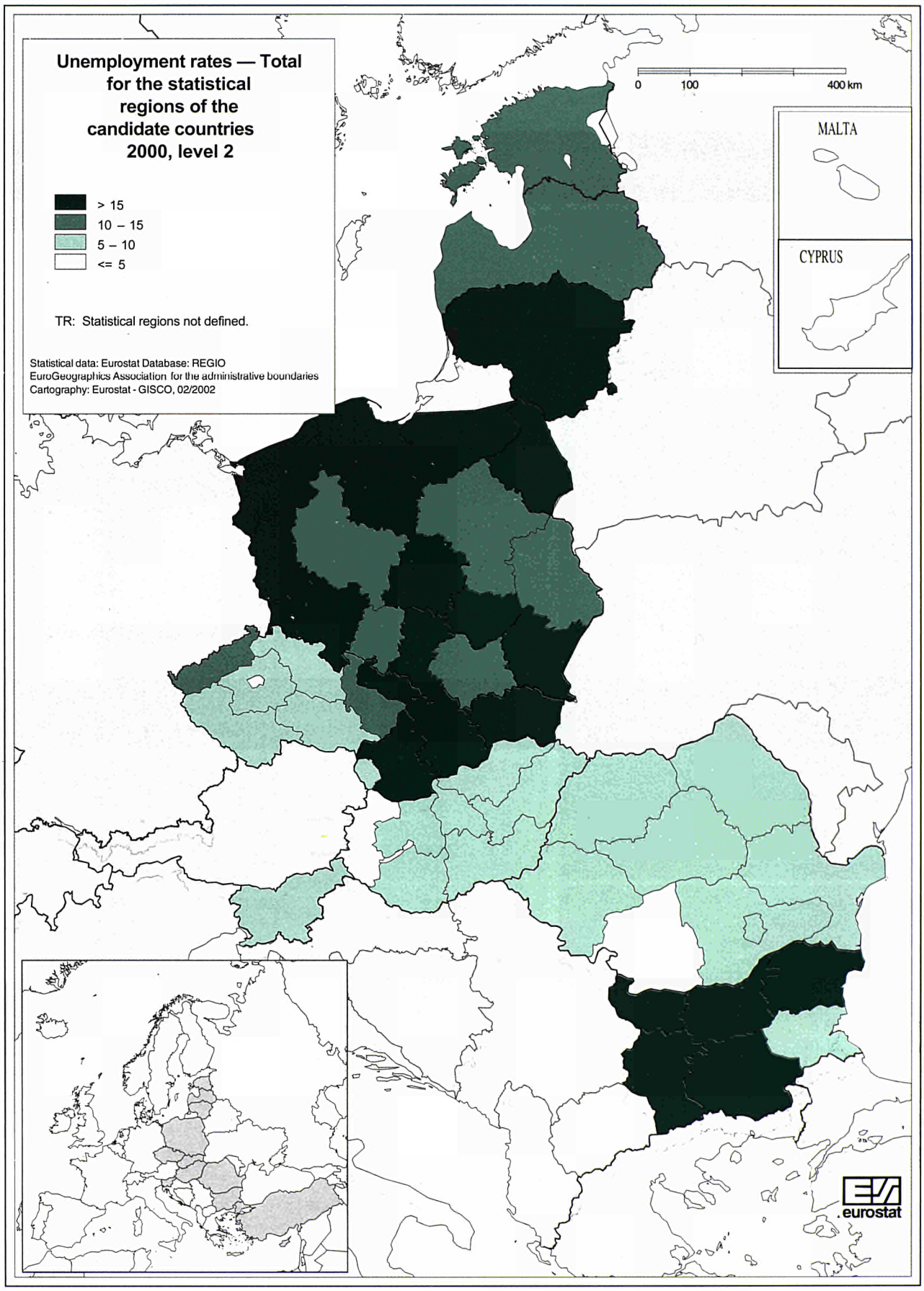
Map 15.b. Unemployment rates



15.8. Unemployment rate for people less than 25 years

		In % of labour force		
		1998	1999	2000
BG	**Bulgaria** [1]	**36.0**	**36.7**	**33.3**
BG01	Severozapaden (North-west)	:	81.1	73.1
BG02	Severen Tsentralen (North-central)	:	37.0	45.4
BG03	Severoiztochen (North-east)	:	42.8	45.1
BG04	Yugozapaden (South-west)	:	18.5	19.2
BG05	Yuzhen Tsentralen (South-central)	:	41.1	42.4
BG06	Yugoiztochen (South-east)	:	38.0	42.6
CZ	**Czech Republic**	**10.8**	**16.6**	**17.0**
CZ01	Praha	3.9	8.4	8.4
CZ02	Strední Cechy	7.8	12.0	11.8
CZ03	Jihozápad	8.4	11.7	11.3
CZ04	Severozápad	16.3	23.0	25.4
CZ05	Severovýchod	9.5	13.5	12.7
CZ06	Jihovýchod	11.3	17.6	17.1
CZ07	Strední Morava	12.3	18.3	19.4
CZ08	Moravskoslezko	15.5	26.4	28.6
HU	**Hungary**	**15.2**	**12.3**	**12.3**
HU01	Közép-Magyarország	12.0	8.4	11.6
HU02	Közép-Dunántúl	11.2	9.3	7.9
HU03	Nyugat-Dunántúl	10.1	6.6	8.5
HU04	Dél-Dunántúl	18.8	17.3	12.4
HU05	Észak-Magyarország	22.1	20.7	20.1
HU06	Észak-Alföld	22.3	16.8	16.9
HU07	Dél-Alföld	13.7	11.8	8.1
PL	**Poland**	**21.3**	**29.6**	**35.7**
PL01	Dolnoslaskie	20.2	31.1	38.6
PL02	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	22.4	37.3	45.3
PL03	Lubelskie	26.2	35.5	41.0
PL04	Lubuskie	21.2	27.5	42.5
PL05	Lodzkie	23.2	28.5	32.9
PL06	Malopolskie	18.6	29.1	31.3
PL07	Mazowieckie	16.4	20.7	25.8
PL08	Opolskie	19.4	25.0	33.2
PL09	Podkarpackie	35.6	47.9	58.5
PL0A	Podlaskie	25.2	25.9	37.6
PL0B	Pomorskie	20.6	31.2	38.2
PL0C	Slaskie	14.8	23.8	35.0
PL0D	Swietokrzyskie	35.6	41.6	43.2
PL0E	Warminsko-Mazurskie	33.4	48.8	39.7
PL0F	Wielkopolskie	17.2	24.9	25.9
PL0G	Zachodniopomorskie	23.4	28.5	45.0

[1] Data for 1998 and 1999 are from the national LFS.

		In % of labour force		
		1998	1999	2000
RO	**Romania**	**16.8**	**17.3**	**17.8**
RO01	Nord-Est	:	16.5	15.3
RO02	Sud-Est	:	17.1	20.0
RO03	Sud	:	20.0	21.4
RO04	Sud-Vest	:	11.4	14.1
RO05	Vest	:	13.7	21.0
RO06	Nord-Vest	:	18.6	15.3
RO07	Centru	:	18.9	16.5
RO08	Bucuresti	:	21.2	22.5
SK	**Slovakia** [1]	**30.0**	**32.0**	**36.9**
SK01	Bratislavský	10.3	17.4	17.8
SK02	Západné Slovensko	25.2	32.5	34.9
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	31.4	34.5	35.5
SK04	Východné Slovensko	45.7	43.4	47.1

[1] Data for 1998 are from the national LFS.

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LEVEL 3

15.9. Area of the regions, 1999

		In km²
EE	Estonia	43 432
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	4 333
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	11 135
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	9 067
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	3 364
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	15 533
LV	Latvia	64 589
LV001	Riga	3 466
LV002	Vidzeme	19 777
LV003	Kurzeme	13 607
LV004	Zemgale	13 189
LV005	Latgale	14 550
LT	Lithuania	65 300
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	5 425
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	8 170
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	5 746
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	4 463
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	7 881
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	8 751
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	3 874
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	4 139
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	7 201
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	9 650
SI	Slovenia	20 273
SI001	Pomurska	1 337
SI002	Podravska	2 170
SI003	Koroska	1 041
SI004	Savinjska	2 384
SI005	Zasavska	264
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	885
SI009	Gorenjska	2 137
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	1 456
SI00B	Goriska	2 325
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	1 044
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	2 675
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	2 555

15.10. Annual average population

		In 1 000				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EE	Estonia	1 469	1 458	1 450	1 442	1 369
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	547	540	537	534	526
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	184	184	184	184	166
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	159	160	159	159	144
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	201	199	196	195	180
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	378	375	373	372	354
LV	Latvia	2 491	2 469	2 449	2 410	2 373
LV001	Riga	1 025	1 015	1 006	998	:
LV002	Vidzeme	368	366	365	363	:
LV003	Kurzeme	340	336	333	331	:
LV004	Zemgale	358	356	353	352	:
LV005	Latgale	400	396	392	388	:
LT	Lithuania	3 710	3 706	3 702	3 700	3 696
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	203	202	202	202	:
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	756	755	754	754	:
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	416	416	416	416	:
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	199	199	198	198	:
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	324	323	322	321	:
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	402	402	402	401	:
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	130	130	130	130	:
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	183	183	183	183	:
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	203	202	201	200	:
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	897	895	894	894	:

		In 1 000				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
SI	**Slovenia**	**1 991**	**1 987**	**1 983**	**1 983**	**1 989**
SI001	Pomurska	126	126	125	125	125
SI002	Podravska	321	320	320	319	320
SI003	Koroska	74	74	74	74	74
SI004	Savinjska	257	257	256	257	257
SI005	Zasavska	47	47	47	47	46
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	71	70	70	70	70
SI009	Gorenjska	196	196	196	196	197
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	51	50	50	50	51
SI00B	Goriska	120	120	120	120	120
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	103	103	103	103	104
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	137	137	137	138	138
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	487	486	486	486	490

15.11. Crude birth rate

		Per 1 000 of population				
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EE	**Estonia**	**9.0**	**8.7**	**8.5**	**8.7**	**9.6**
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.3	9.3
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	9.2	9.2	8.5	8.6	9.3
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	:	:	:	:	10.1
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	:	:	:	:	9.0
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	:	:	:	:	10.1
LV	**Latvia**	**7.9**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**8.0**	**8.5**
LV001	Riga	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.7	:
LV002	Vidzeme	9.5	8.7	8.1	8.7	:
LV003	Kurzeme	9.1	8.6	8.6	9.2	:
LV004	Zemgale	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.6	:
LV005	Latgale	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	:
LT	**Lithuania**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**9.2**
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.0	:
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.7	:
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	10.8	10.4	10.3	10.0	:
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.3	:
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.9	:
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	11.4	10.7	10.3	10.1	:
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	12.3	11.1	10.9	11.1	:
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	12.2	11.8	12.0	11.5	:
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.9	:
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	:
SI	**Slovenia**	**9.4**	**9.1**	**9.0**	**8.8**	**9.1**
SI001	Pomurska	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.1	8.6
SI002	Podravska	9.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.3
SI003	Koroska	9.8	9.4	10.1	8.9	9.9
SI004	Savinjska	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2
SI005	Zasavska	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.8
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	9.3	9.7	8.4	9.0	9.0
SI009	Gorenjska	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.9	10.1
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	9.4	8.3	8.4	9.0	8.7
SI00B	Goriska	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.4	9.0
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	10.0	10.2	10.0	9.4	9.8
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.7

15.12. Gross domestic product per capita, in EUR

		In EUR per capita				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
EE	**Estonia**	**1 800**	**2 300**	**2 800**	**3 200**	**3 400**
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	2 800	3 500	4 400	5 100	5 400
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	1 400	1 700	2 000	2 300	2 400
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	1 300	1 600	1 800	2 100	2 300
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	1 200	1 600	1 800	1 900	1 900
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	1 300	1 600	1 800	2 100	2 200
LV	**Latvia**	**1 400**	**1 600**	**2 000**	**2 200**	**2 700**
LV001	Riga	1 800	2 100	2 700	3 300	4 200
LV002	Vidzeme	900	1 100	1 200	1 300	1 300
LV003	Kurzeme	1 500	1 800	2 300	2 200	2 200
LV004	Zemgale	1 100	1 300	1 300	1 300	1 500
LV005	Latgale	900	1 000	1 200	1 200	1 000
LT	**Lithuania**	**1 200**	**1 700**	**2 300**	**2 600**	**2 700**
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	1 100	1 400	1 900	2 100	2 200
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	1 200	1 600	2 300	2 500	2 600
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	1 400	1 900	2 400	2 800	3 000
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	1 000	1 300	1 800	2 000	1 800
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	1 300	1 700	2 300	2 400	2 300
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	1 100	1 500	2 000	2 000	2 100
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	900	1 200	1 500	1 600	1 600
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	1 100	1 500	2 000	2 300	2 300
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	1 200	1 600	2 100	2 300	2 400
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	1 500	2 000	2 800	3 400	3 700
SI	**Slovenia**	**7 200**	**7 500**	**8 100**	**8 800**	**9 400**
SI001	Pomurska	5 600	5 800	6 300	6 900	7 200
SI002	Podravska	5 900	6 100	6 700	7 300	7 800
SI003	Koroska	6 200	6 400	7 000	7 600	8 200
SI004	Savinjska	6 800	7 100	7 600	8 100	8 600
SI005	Zasavska	6 100	6 300	6 700	7 100	7 600
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	6 500	6 800	7 000	7 600	7 900
SI009	Gorenjska	6 700	6 900	7 500	8 200	8 700
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	6 100	6 300	6 900	7 700	8 100
SI00B	Goriska	7 100	7 400	8 000	9 000	9 600
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	7 400	7 600	8 300	9 300	9 900
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	6 700	6 900	7 500	8 200	8 600
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	9 600	9 900	10 700	11 700	12 700

15.13. Gross domestic product per capita, in PPS

		In PPS per capita				
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
EE	**Estonia**	**5 700**	**6 200**	**7 100**	**7 700**	**7 800**
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	8 700	9 400	11 100	12 200	12 400
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	4 200	4 600	5 200	5 500	5 600
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	4 000	4 300	4 700	5 000	5 400
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	3 900	4 200	4 600	4 500	4 500
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	3 900	4 200	4 600	4 900	5 100
LV	**Latvia**	**4 400**	**4 800**	**5 400**	**5 700**	**6 100**
LV001	Riga	5 800	6 200	7 300	8 500	9 900
LV002	Vidzeme	2 900	3 100	3 300	3 300	3 000
LV003	Kurzeme	4 900	5 200	6 200	5 800	5 200
LV004	Zemgale	3 500	3 700	3 500	3 400	3 500
LV005	Latgale	2 800	3 000	3 300	3 000	2 400
LT	**Lithuania**	**5 500**	**6 000**	**6 600**	**7 100**	**7 000**
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	4 700	5 100	5 500	5 700	5 600
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	5 300	5 700	6 600	6 900	6 700
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	6 100	6 600	7 000	7 600	7 700
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	4 400	4 700	5 300	5 600	4 700
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	5 600	6 100	6 700	6 700	5 900
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	5 000	5 400	5 800	5 500	5 300
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	4 100	4 500	4 300	4 400	4 200
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	5 000	5 400	5 800	6 200	6 000
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	5 200	5 600	6 000	6 400	6 200
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	6 500	7 100	8 000	9 200	9 500
SI	**Slovenia**	**11 100**	**11 800**	**12 800**	**13 500**	**14 500**
SI001	Pomurska	8 600	9 200	9 900	10 500	11 100
SI002	Podravska	9 100	9 700	10 500	11 100	12 000
SI003	Koroska	9 500	10 200	11 100	11 700	12 600
SI004	Savinjska	10 500	11 200	12 000	12 400	13 200
SI005	Zasavska	9 300	10 000	10 500	10 900	11 700
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	10 000	10 700	11 000	11 600	12 100
SI009	Gorenjska	10 300	10 900	11 800	12 600	13 400
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	9 300	10 000	10 900	11 700	12 400
SI00B	Goriska	10 900	11 700	12 600	13 800	14 800
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	11 300	12 100	13 100	14 200	15 200
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	10 300	10 900	11 800	12 600	13 200
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	14 700	15 600	16 900	17 800	19 400

15.14. Unemployment rate

		In % of labour force		
		1998	1999	2000
EE	Estonia	9.6	11.7	13.2
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	7.7	9.1	10.8
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	8.1	10.7	11.2
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	:	:	:
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	:	:	:
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	:	:	:
LV	Latvia	14.5	13.7	14.2
LV001	Riga	8.5	13.9	13.3
LV002	Vidzeme	13.3	11.1	11.8
LV003	Kurzeme	16.1	10.4	14.5
LV004	Zemgale	15.6	12.4	12.8
LV005	Latgale	31.1	20.4	20.3
LT	Lithuania	12.5	10.2	15.6
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	15.9	11.5	18.8
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	8.7	7.5	12.2
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	10.0	8.6	13.5
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	14.6	12.4	19.6
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	16.1	13.6	19.3
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	17.4	15.0	21.8
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	17.8	13.0	19.8
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	12.9	11.3	17.1
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	13.5	10.3	15.9
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	11.3	8.6	12.8
SI	Slovenia	7.4	7.3	6.9
SI001	Pomurska	9.8	9.8	:
SI002	Podravska	11.6	11.5	:
SI003	Koroska	6.0	6.1	:
SI004	Savinjska	8.7	8.2	:
SI005	Zasavska	10.5	10.1	:
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	8.0	7.7	:
SI009	Gorenjska	6.3	5.9	:
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	6.7	7.4	:
SI00B	Goriska	4.5	4.0	:
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	5.0	5.3	:
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	:	:	:
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	:	:	:

15.15. Unemployment rate for persons less than 25 years

		In % of labour force		
		1998	1999	2000
EE	Estonia	14.8	22.1	23.7
EE001	Põhja-Eesti	8.2	14.6	17.4
EE004	Lääne-Eesti	15.1	23.1	25.0
EE006	Kesk-Eesti	:	:	:
EE007	Kirde-Eesti	:	:	:
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti	:	:	:
LV	Latvia	27.1	23.4	21.4
LV001	Riga	14.4	21.7	19.3
LV002	Vidzeme	26.9	20.7	19.6
LV003	Kurzeme	35.4	21.5	22.0
LV004	Zemgale	29.3	21.0	20.0
LV005	Latgale	57.6	37.2	29.8
LT	Lithuania	23.7	21.3	27.5
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)	27.9	21.6	32.9
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)	16.5	16.5	22.1
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)	20.8	20.0	26.6
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)	25.6	30.9	47.0
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)	27.9	27.3	31.5
LT006	Šiauliu (Apskritis)	30.8	28.7	34.5
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)	28.3	16.5	28.3
LT008	Telšiu (Apskritis)	24.8	28.4	38.2
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)	28.3	20.1	25.5
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)	21.6	17.4	21.4
SI	Slovenia	17.6	18.5	16.4
SI001	Pomurska	24.6	25.3	:
SI002	Podravska	26.0	26.9	:
SI003	Koroska	12.6	15.0	:
SI004	Savinjska	22.0	21.4	:
SI005	Zasavska	26.7	28.4	:
SI006	Spodnjeposavska	20.8	20.4	:
SI009	Gorenjska	13.2	12.6	:
SI00A	Notranjsko-Kraska	16.6	20.8	:
SI00B	Goriska	11.7	11.1	:
SI00C	Obalno-Kraska	12.6	15.0	:
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovensko	:	:	:
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska	:	:	:

Chapter 16

SOUTH-EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Data on south-east European countries appears in a special chapter separately from candidate coutries. 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, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. 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.

DEMOGRAPHY

16.1. Total population

	In 1 000				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Total population on 1 January				
AL	3 324.3	3 354.3	3 373.4	3 401.2	:
HR	4 565.4	4 581.9	4 526.6	4 567.5	4 381.4
MK	1 991.4	2 002.3	2 012.7	2 021.6	2 031.1
YU	10 594.2	10 613.7	10 628.9	10 637.4	10 645.2
	Number of women on 1 January				
AL	1 695.4	1 704.7	1 711.4	1 724.3	:
HR	2 371.3	2 380.0	2 351.2	2 372.5	2 275.8
MK	994.5	1 000.1	1 005.4	1 010.1	1 014.9
YU	5 340.7	5 262.7	5 269.6	5 273.7	5 277.5
	Number of men on 1 January				
AL	1 628.9	1 649.7	1 662.0	1 676.9	:
HR	2 194.0	2 202.0	2 175.4	2 195.1	2 105.6
MK	996.9	1 002.3	1 007.3	1 011.5	1 016.2
YU	5 253.4	5 351.0	5 359.3	5 363.7	5 367.7

	In 1 000				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total population as a yearly average				
AL	3 303.7	3 339.3	3 363.9	3 387.3	:
HR	4 493.6	4 572.5	4 501.1	4 533.4	4 381.4
MK	1 983.1	1 996.9	2 007.5	2 017.1	2 026.4
YU	10 577.2	10 600.1	10 616.9	10 629.4	10 633.5

16.2. Birth and death rates

	Per 1 000 of population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Crude birth rate				
AL	20.8	:	17.9	17.1	:
HR	12.0	12.1	10.5	9.9	9.8
MK	15.8	14.8	14.6	13.5	14.5
YU	13	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.8
	Crude death rate				
AL	5.4	:	5.4	4.9	:
HR	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.4	:
MK	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.5
YU	10.6	10.6	11.3	10.9	11.1

16.3. Proportion of population by age groups

	In % of total population				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Albania				
0–14 years	33.0	33.0	32.6	32.4	:
15–24 years	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.5	:
25–44 years	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.5	:
45–64 years	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.8	:
65 years and more	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	:
80 years and more	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	:
	Croatia				
0–14 years	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.8	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	12.4	12.4
80 years and more	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
	FYROM				
0–14 years	24.1	23.5	23.1	22.5	22.5
15–24 years	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
25–44 years	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.8	29.7
45–64 years	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.4	21.4
65 years and more	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.9	9.8
80 years and more	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
	FRY				
0–14 years	21.1	20.8	20.5	20.1	19.8
15–24 years	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0
25–44 years	28.3	28	27.9	27.8	27.8
45–64 years	22.9	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.6
65 years and more	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.6	13.8
80 years and more	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8

16.4. Infant mortality rate

	Per 1 000 of live births				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	:	22.2	15.0	12.2	12.1
HR	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.4
MK	16.4	15.7	16.3	14.9	11.8
YU	15.0	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.3

16.5. Population increase

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Per 1 000 of population					
Crude rate of natural increase					
AL	15.5	:	12.5	12.2	:
HR	0.7	0.8	- 1.2	- 1.5	:
MK	7.7	6.5	6.2	5.2	5.9
YU	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)					
AL	:	:	:	- 4.0	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	0.6	- 1.0	- 1.0	0.5	- 1.2
YU	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0
Crude rate of increase					
AL	:	:	5.7	8.2	:
HR	:	:	- 12.1	:	:
MK	8.4	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7
YU	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.4

16.6. Fertility

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total fertility rate in children per women					
AL	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1
HR	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4
MK	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
YU	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
Mean age of women at birth of first child in years					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.6
MK	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0	24.2
YU	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.0	25.1
Mean age of women at childbearing in years					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	27.6	27.9	27.9	27.8	27.9
MK	25.9	29.6	26.1	26.1	26.3
YU	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.1

16.7. Life expectancy

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Life expectancy in years					
At birth: girls					
AL	75.4	:	:	76.4	:
HR	:	77.0	:	:	:
MK	74.5	74.5	74.8	74.8	:
YU	74.6	74.7	74.8	74.9	74.9
At birth: boys					
AL	68.5	:	:	71.7	:
HR	:	70.2	:	:	:
MK	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.5	:
YU	69.9	69.8	69.8	69.9	69.8
At the age of 65: women					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.0	:
YU	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.2
At the age of 65: men					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	:
YU	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3

16.8. Marriages and divorces

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Per 1 000 of population					
Crude marriage rate					
AL	8.4	:	8.3	8.0	7.6
HR	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0
MK	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
YU	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5
Crude divorce rate					
AL	0.6	:	0.6	0.6	0.5
HR	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
MK	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
YU	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8

Methodological note

Albania:
All the figures on population do not yet take into account the population census of 2001.
The population projections are based on the 1989 census.

Croatia:
According to the first results of the 2001 census (31 March 2001), Croatia has about 4 381 000 inhabitants. For the year 2000, data on the total population from the first results of the 2001 census are used instead of the mid-2000 population estimates. The reason for using these data lies in the fact that it is not possible to estimate population in lower territorial units of the Republic of Croatia (counties) due to the lack of appropriate data. The conclusion was that the data on population from the 2001 census (situation as of 31 March 2001) are more acceptable for the preparation of relative indicators than estimates based on the situation on 30 June 2000, calculated on the basis of incomplete variables. These data have been used for calculating demographic rates for 2000.

EDUCATION

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

16.9. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education

In 1999/2000	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 (1)	767	11	37	34	13	.	5
HR	807	10	25	28	25	.	12
MK (1)	421	8	30	31	22	0	9
YU (1)	1 608	12	26	28	23	.	12

(1) Excluding ISCED 6.

Fig. 16.b. Distribution of students in tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by gender in % of total number of students, 1999/2000

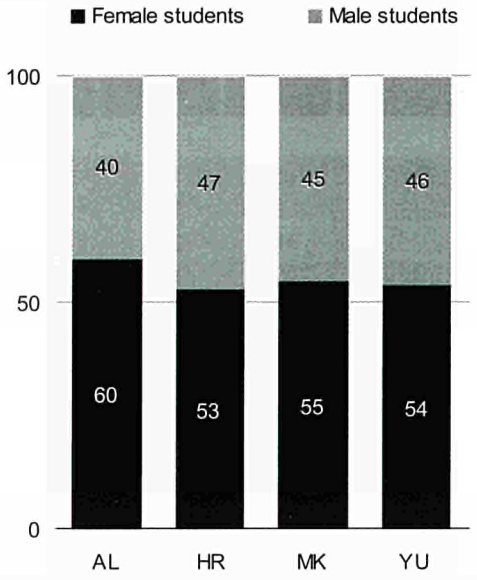


Fig. 16.a. Distribution of pupils in upper secondary education (ISCED 3) enrolled in vocational stream, by gender in % of total number of students, 1999/2000

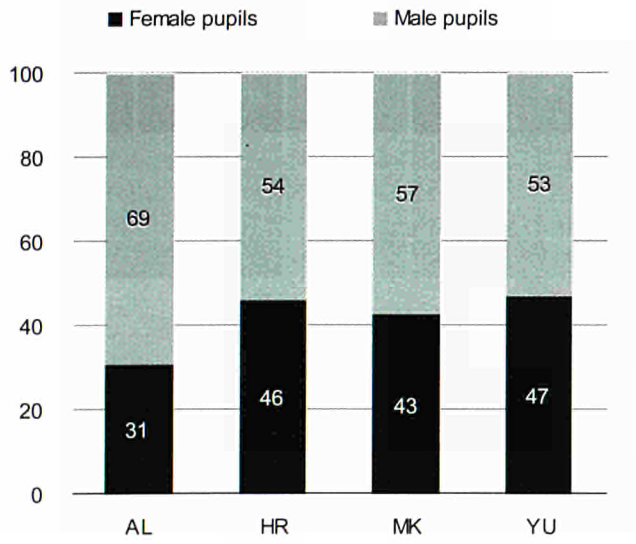
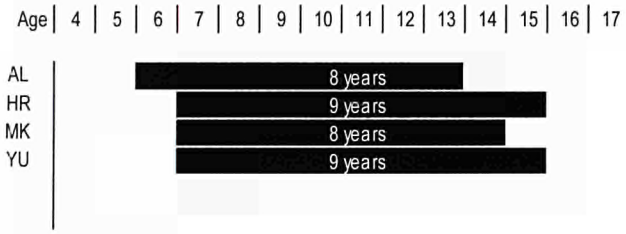


Fig. 16.c. Duration of compulsory schooling (total number in years and ages at which education is compulsory (1)), 1999/2000



(1) Last year is included.
AL: 1996/97.

STUDENTS BY PROGRAMME AND FIELD

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

In 2000	Total number of graduates from tertiary education	Of which percentage graduating in:								
		Education	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Of which: Business and administration (ISC 34)	Of which: Law (ISC 38)	Science	Of which: Computing (ISC 48)	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Others [1]
Female graduates										
AL [2]	3 170	48	12	23	10	10	1	0	2	15
HR [3]	7 153	13	11	34	23	8	8	1	9	25
MK	2 329	17	20	22	14	6	9	1	12	20
YU	10 471	20	13	22	1	6	8	:	15	22
Male graduates										
AL [2]	1 565	24	11	37	13	20	2	1	12	13
HR [3]	6 133	1	5	19	12	6	7	3	33	36
MK	1 546	7	9	17	11	5	6	1	38	21
YU	7 353	6	5	18	1	6	4	:	40	27

[1] Includes agriculture, health and welfare, services and unknown or not specified.
[2] Excluding ISCED 6.
[3] Excuding ISCED 5A second degree.

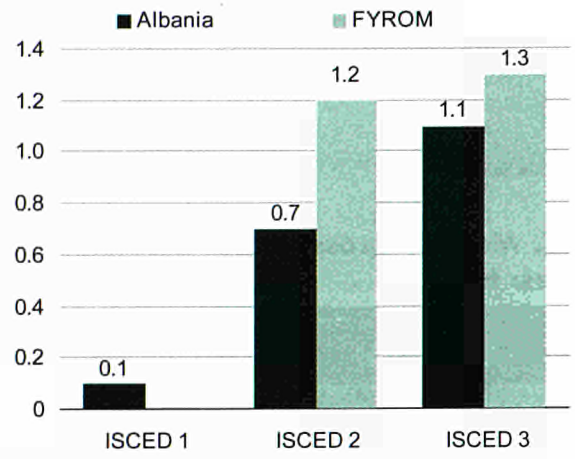
16.11. Proportion of women among tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) graduates in some fields of study, in %

In 2000	Total graduates from tertiary education	Education	Humanities and arts	Social sciences, business and law	Of which: Business and administration (ISC 34)	Of which: Law (ISC 38)	Science	Of which: Computing (ISC 48)	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Others [1]
AL [2]	67	80	69	55	60	50	59	39	21	70
HR [3]	54	94	72	68	69	61	57	28	24	45
MK	60	79	77	66	65	64	68	63	33	59
YU	59	83	79	64	59	59	74	:	35	54

[1] Includes agriculture, health and welfare, services and unknown or not specified.
[2] Excluding ISCED 6.
[3] Excuding ISCED 5A second degree.

LANGUAGES

Fig. 16.d. Average number of foreign languages learnt by pupils in primary and general secondary education (ISCED 1, 2, 3), 1999/2000



AL: Public only.
FYROM: Including students on vocational programmes at upper secondary level.

16.12. Pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) by foreign languages learnt, 1998/99

	In %				
	English	German	French	Russian	Spanish
AL [1]	52.3	0.4	21.8	1.3	-
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK [2]	76.5	6.3	36.0	5.0	-
YU	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Data refer to students in public institutions only.
[2] In ISCED 3, students from the vocational stream are included in general.

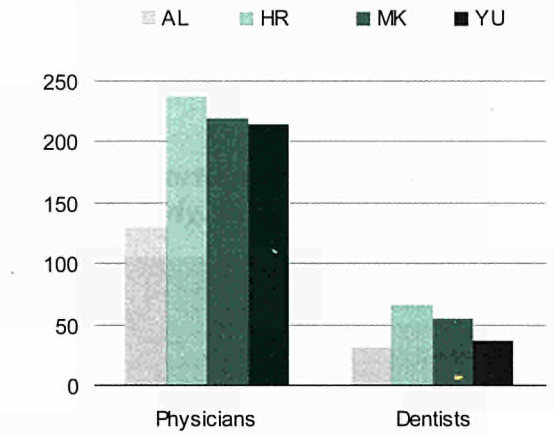
SOCIAL INDICATORS

HEALTH

16.13. Doctors

	Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of physicians				
AL	141	130	:	:	:
HR	225	226	229	229	238
MK	225	225	225	221	220
YU	205	212	214	213	216
	Number of dentists				
AL	31	:	:	:	:
HR	62	62	66	64	68
MK	54	55	57	56	56
YU	39	40	39	38	38

Fig. 16.e. Number of doctors per 100 000 inhabitants, 2000



AL: 1997 data for physicians and 1996 for dentists.

MONTHLY WAGES AND SALARIES

16.14. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries

	In EUR [1]				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	65	57	68	87	:
HR	470	530	579	601	637
MK	:	:	:	279	295
YU	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

16.15. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: total

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Nominal				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	112.3	113.1	112.6	110.2	107
MK	102.8	:	:	103.6	106
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	Real				
AL	119.6	110.6	120.4	110.4	:
HR	107.7	108.7	105.8	106.5	101.6
MK	100.5	100.2	:	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

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

16.16. Average monthly pensions

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	In EUR [1]				
AL	29	24	25	32	:
HR	135	161	174	153	162
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	In % of GDP				
AL	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.8	:
HR	9.4	11.1	11.2	13.1	12.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Methodological note

Albania:
Data refer to average monthly pensions 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:
A 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 and 2000 comprised the pensions of workers, independent operators and farmers.
The bonus of HRK 100 and that of 6 % for beneficiaries who retired by 30 June 1998 are not included in the 1999 and 2000 pensions (*Narodne novine*, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No 102/98).

LABOUR FORCE

EMPLOYMENT

16.17. Employment rate

	In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	60.3	59.5	57.5	55.7	55.1
HR	50.6	49.6	46.8	44.3	42.4
MK	37.4	34.4	35.9	35.9	35.8
YU	59.0	57.0	57.9	62.0	62.2
Men					
AL	72.6	73.7	71.5	69.1	66.0
HR	58.7	56.9	54.2	51.3	49.6
MK	47.5	44.6	45.4	44.6	44.7
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Women					
AL	47.9	45.3	43.4	42.3	44.1
HR	43.5	42.7	40.4	38.2	36.1
MK	27.4	24.4	26.3	27.2	27.1
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.18. Employment by economic activity [1]

	In % of total				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture					
AL	70.3	69.6	70.8	72.1	71.8
HR	19.9	17.8	16.5	16.7	11.7
MK	8.3	7.9	7.5	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Industry (excluding construction)					
AL	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.7	5.5
HR	22.9	23.9	23.5	23.9	22.7
MK	26.7	27.1	28.0	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Construction					
AL	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
HR	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.6	5.9
MK	6.0	6.0	6.2	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Services					
AL	20.1	21.0	20.4	19.1	21.5
HR	50.9	52.7	53.3	52.9	59.7
MK	59.1	59.0	58.2	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

[1] NACE classification.

UNEMPLOYMENT

16.19. Unemployment rate

	In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	12.4	14.9	17.8	18.4	16.8
HR	10.0	9.9	11.6	14.5	17.0
MK	31.9	36.0	34.5	32.4	32.2
YU	13.2	13.8	13.7	13.7	12.7
Men					
AL	11.5	13.9	15.8	16.4	15.0
HR	9.5	9.5	10.7	13.5	15.9
MK	29.1	33.0	32.5	31.9	30.5
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Women					
AL	13.7	16.6	20.9	21.4	19.3
HR	10.5	10.4	12.6	15.7	18.2
MK	36.2	40.8	37.6	33.3	34.9
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.20. Long-term unemployment

	In % of unemployed				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	76.0	84.0	89.1	90.2	89.6
HR	41.4	44.2	46.0	50.2	53.6
MK	80.7	83.1	82.9	83.8	83.3
YU	78.8	74.1	80.1	79.6	81.6
Men					
AL	74.8	83.9	89.0	89.1	88.6
HR	39.6	42.4	42.8	53.0	56.0
MK	80.9	82.0	81.6	83.0	83.2
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Women					
AL	77.8	83.6	89.2	91.3	90.7
HR	43.2	46.2	49.4	47.5	51.1
MK	80.4	84.5	84.8	85.2	83.6
YU	:	:	:	:	:

UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP

16.21. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25

	In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	26.7	28.5	31.0	39.2	43.1
MK	69.5	74.2	70.8	62.9	59.8
YU	50.3	50.2	51.5	53.1	49.6
	Men				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	26.5	29.9	29.5	36.0	42.1
MK	67.7	72.0	69.3	63.6	58.1
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	Women				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	27.0	26.9	32.5	42.7	44.3
MK	72.1	77.5	73.5	61.8	62.4
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.22. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more

	In % of labour force				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	7.4	7.1	8.5	10.5	13.9
MK	24.0	28.1	27.0	26.8	27.4
YU	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.5	9.1
	Men				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	7.1	6.5	7.6	9.9	12.1
MK	21.5	25.2	25.0	26.1	25.7
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	Women				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	7.8	7.8	9.4	11.2	14.4
MK	28.1	32.8	30.2	27.9	29.9
YU	:	:	:	:	:

Methodological note

Source: National statistical institutes.

Albania:
Labour force statistics are not derived from a LFS but from administrative records. Total labour force covers total employment and total registered unemployment.

Working age population: Population aged 15–54 for females and 15–59 for males.

Long-term unemployment: Includes all registered unemployed for 12 months or more.

Croatia:
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.

In 1996, LFS monitored the population aged 15–85. Starting from 1997, data cover the population aged 15 years and over.

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:
LFS data refer to the reference week in April each year. It monitors only persons aged 15–80 and excludes members of the armed forces.

FRY:
Data for 1999 and 2000 exclude Kosovo and Metohia. Working age population: Population aged 15–59 for females and 15–64 for males.

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)

16.23. GDP at current prices

	GDP at current prices				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total in 1 000 million EUR [1]				
AL	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.1
HR	15.7	17.9	19.3	18.8	:
MK	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.9
YU	12.2	17.4	14.6	16.7	:
	Per capita in EUR [2]				
AL	641	606	811	1 018	:
HR	3 486	3 914	4 287	4 148	:
MK	1 752	1 643	1 591	1 709	1 909
YU	1 158	1 642	1 375	1 575	:

[1] At current exchange rates.
[2] Estimates.

16.24. Annual GDP growth rates [1]

	In % over previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	9.1	- 7.0	8.0	7.3	7.8
HR	5.9	6.8	2.5	- 0.9	:
MK	1.2	1.4	3.4	4.3	4.6
YU	:	:	:	:	:

[1] GDP at constant prices (national currency).

USES OF GDP

16.25. Main GDP aggregates: final consumption

	In % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Households and NPISH				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	62.1	63.8	60.1	58.5	:
MK	72.1	72.8	72.4	69.7	:
YU	:	65.5	68.6	65.5	:
	General government				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	25.4	24.3	25.4	26.4	:
MK	18.1	19.7	20.3	20.6	:
YU	:	25.0	27.4	27.4	:

NB: NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households.

16.26. Main GDP aggregates: gross capital formation

	In % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Gross fixed capital formation				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	20.5	24.2	23.3	23.2	:
MK	17.4	17.3	17.4	16.6	16.3 *
YU	:	11.8	11.4	12.3	:
	Stock variation				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1.5	3.3	0.7	0.3	:
MK	2.7	3.6	4.8	3.1	:
YU	:	6.2	1.8	2.6	:
	Exports of goods and services				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	40.2	41.1	39.6	40.6	:
MK	28.2	37.3	41.2	42.2	:
YU	:	17.8	22.8	10.9	:
	Imports of goods and services				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	49.7	56.8	49.2	48.9	:
MK	38.5	50.8	56.1	52.2	:
YU	:	- 26.3	- 32.0	- 19.7	:

CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY SECTOR

16.27. Share of sectors of economic activity in GVA

	In % of gross value added				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture [1]					
AL	52.8	56.0	54.4	52.9	51.0
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	13.2	12.7	13.2	12.9	11.8 *
YU	:	19.3	18.2	20.5	:
Industry [2]					
AL	12.5	12.4	11.9	11.8	11.6
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	23.5	28.4	27.2	26.5	27.2 *
YU	:	33.1	33.0	31.9	:
Construction					
AL	11.4	11.2	12.6	13.4	14.8
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.9 *
YU	:	5.3	5.2	4.5	:
Services					
AL	23.3	20.4	21.0	21.9	22.6
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	57.2	52.7	52.9	54.5	55.1 *
YU	:	42.3	43.6	43.1	:

[1] Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.
[2] Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply.

FINANCE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

16.28. General government budget deficit/surplus

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	% of GDP				
AL	- 11.1	- 8.6	- 5.9	:	:
HR	- 0.6	- 1.0	0.0	- 1.5	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	million EUR				
AL	- 266.1	- 248.5	- 231.6	:	:
HR	- 87.8	- 186.8	- 1.8	- 285.7	- 1 224.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

Source: IMF (Albania 1996–98, Croatia 1995–99), national authorities (Albania 1999–2000, Croatia 2000, FYROM).

16.29. Gross foreign debt of the whole economy

	1996	1997	1998 [1]	1999	2000 [2]
	% of GDP				
AL	17.0	13.8	23.8	25.5	:
HR	15.8	35.9	40.0	43.4	:
MK	15.4	26.0	33.9	41.4	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	million EUR				
AL	409	401	729	937	924
HR	2 466	6 431	7 722	8 700	9 638
MK	535	849	1 060	1 334	1 253
YU	:	:	:	:	:

Source: OECD.
[1] Break in series.
[2] Estimated data.

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16.30. Balance of payments

Million EUR

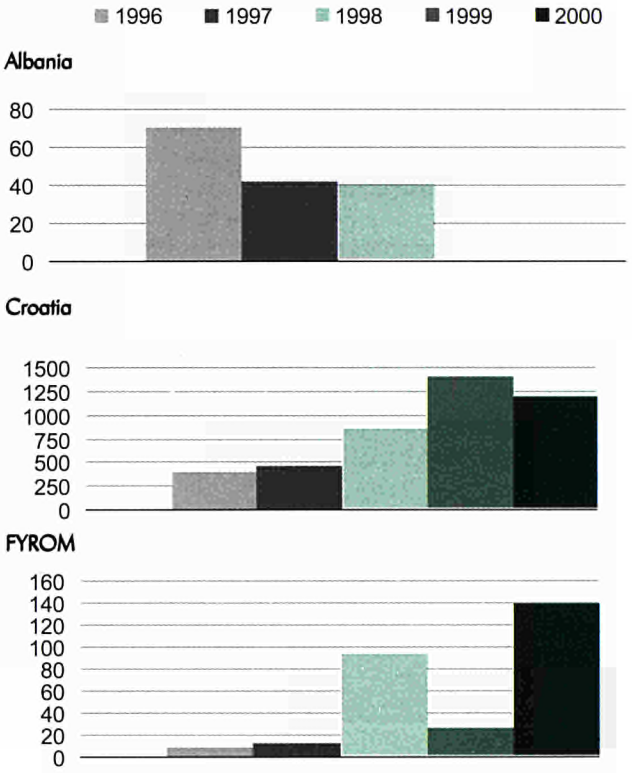
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albania						
Current account		- 49	- 224	- 40	- 125	- 164
of which:	Trade balance	- 534	- 472	- 538	- 621	- 882
	Exports of goods	292	200	270	510	765
	Imports of goods	838	701	843	1 032	1 622
	Services, net	- 12	- 29	- 35	99	24
	Income, net	56	44	69	71	116
	Current transfers, net	441	233	464	305	577
	of which: General government	:	:	:	:	:
Capital account		4	2	28	29	84
Financial account		6	96	- 36	48	218
of which:	Direct investment, net	71	42	40	39	155
	Portfolio investment, net	0	0	0	0	- 27
	Other investment, net	- 28	93	- 20	- 4	- 7
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 37	- 39	- 56	- 116	- 143
Croatia						
Current account		- 782	- 2 035	- 1 364	- 1 297	- 466
of which:	Trade balance	- 2 856	- 4 656	- 3 706	- 3 113	- 3 490
	Exports of goods	3 582	3 724	4 106	4 140	4 957
	Imports of goods	6 438	8 379	7 812	7 252	8 447
	Services, net	1 256	1 858	1 861	1 548	2 470
	Income, net	- 56	- 10	- 150	- 327	- 404
	Current transfers, net	875	772	631	594	958
	of which: General government	123	29	- 8	- 123	24
Capital account		13	19	17	23	23
Financial account		1 926	2 320	1 263	1 915	974
of which:	Direct investment, net	383	309	750	1 364	1 145
	Portfolio investment, net	486	509	15	527	756
	Other investment, net	1 475	1 890	645	419	- 297
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 418	- 388	- 148	- 395	- 629
FYROM						
Current account		- 227	- 244	- 275	- 106	- 117
of which:	Trade balance [1]	- 249	- 341	- 373	- 369	- 604
	Exports of goods	904	1 091	1 153	1 117	1 426
	Imports of goods	1 153	1 431	1 526	1 486	2 030
	Services, net	- 122	- 130	- 154	- 67	- 59
	Income, net	- 40	- 48	- 40	- 40	- 49
	Current transfers, net	185	275	292	369	596
	of which: General government	41	7	25	63	105
Capital account		0	0	- 2	0	0
Financial account		212	269	315	- 61	43
of which:	Direct investment, net	9	14	105	30	191
	Portfolio investment, net	0	2	7	0	0
	Other investment, net	197	284	240	33	107
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	6	- 31	- 38	- 124	- 255
FRY						
Current account		- 133	- 198	- 56	- 65	- 22
of which:	Trade balance	- 310	- 321	- 166	- 138	- 119
	Exports of goods	328	427	284	143	128
	Imports of goods	638	748	454	281	246
	Services, net	64	71	47	19	22
	Income, net	4	4	1	- 3	0
	Current transfers, net	110	48	63	57	74
	of which: General government	0	0	0	0	0
Capital account		26	65	7	0	15
Financial account		106	133	49	65	7
of which:	Direct investment, net	0	115	11	10	2
	Portfolio investment, net	0	0	0	0	0
	Other investment, net	114	15	27	46	21
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 7	3	11	9	- 15

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

16.31. Foreign direct investment flows with the rest of the world

	In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Direct investment abroad				
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	- 19	- 166	- 87	- 33	- 33
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	0	0	0	0	0
	Direct investment in the reporting economy				
AL	71	42	40	:	:
HR	402	475	837	1 397	1 178
MK	9	12	93	25	138
YU	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 16.f. Foreign direct investment in the reporting economy, in million EUR



MONEY, CREDIT AND INTEREST RATES

16.32. Money supply

	In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	M1				
AL	700	557	510	759	935
HR	1 645	1 985	1 869	1 804	2 376
MK	227	224	247	327	363
YU[1]	789	1304	842	1242	459
	M2				
AL	1 197	1 206	1 460	2 158	2 472
HR	5 276	7 286	7 855	7 316	9559
MK	394	412	472	621	740
YU[2]	1 477	2 458	1 823	2 098	1 117

[1] Without Montenegro and public sector.
[2] Without Montenegro, public sector and foreign currency savings.

16.33. Credit

	In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total credit to economy				
AL	976.1	1 094.9	1 325.1	1 743.5	1 964.0
HR	6 982.3	8 078.0	9 179.0	8 580.0	9 489.0
MK	990.7	895.4	605.8	677.6	551.3
YU[1]	3 275.2	4 445.5	3 576.8	4 202.8	3 163.7
	Credit to government (net of deposits)				
AL	865.4	998.7	1 217.2	1 596.9	1 769.0
HR	2 108.3	1 053.4	978.8	1 309.8	1 474.3
MK	83.3	61.1	27.0	- 48.9	- 142.0
YU[1]	386.4	386.6	380.2	618.4	348.7
	Credit to other sectors				
AL	110.8	96.2	107.9	146.5	195.0
HR	4 832.9	6 940.8	8 083.0	7 127.0	7 833.0
MK	904.8	832.1	575.8	723.4	691.4
YU[1]	2 888.8	4 058.9	3 196.6	3 584.4	2 815.0

[1] Dinar and foreign currency credits without Montenegro.

16.34. Interest rates

	Annualised percentages				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Selected official central bank rates					
AL	24.0	32.0	23.4	18.0	10.8
HR	6.5	5.9	5.9	7.9	5.9
MK	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.9
YU	68.2	33.7	33.7	26.3	26.3
Interbank daily rates/day-to-day money rates					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	19.3	10.2	14.5	13.7	8.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	379.6	106.0	121.1	56.7	117.4
Treasury bill rates (three months)					
AL	17.8	32.6	27.5	17.5	10.8
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	:	53.8	43.3	31.1	27.3
Retail bank deposit rates					
AL	16.8	27.3	22.6	12.9	8.3
HR	5.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.7
MK	12.8	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.2
YU	34.3	19.0	16.2	13.1	34.6
Retail bank lending rates					
AL	24.0	:	:	21.6	22.1
HR	22.5	15.5	15.8	14.9	12.1
MK	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.4	18.9
YU	96.7	71.7	60.3	45.4	77.9

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.

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.

16.35. Foreign official reserves

	Million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Foreign official reserves (monetary gold included)					
AL	259.8	314.4	328.2	400.6	412.0
HR	1 846.8	2 299.4	2 413.3	3 011.1	3 787.6
MK	214.6	256.9	287.5	456.3	495.1
YU	296.6	362.5	278.7	295.5	563.8
Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded)					
AL	224.2	279.8	298.7	367.4	378.5
HR	1 846.8	2 299.4	2 413.3	3 011.1	3 787.6
MK	191.2	232.7	262.4	428.0	461.5
YU	186.2	248.1	167.2	157.9	429.4
Monetary gold: value at market prices					
AL	35.6	34.6	29.5	33.3	33.5
HR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MK	23.5	24.2	25.1	28.4	33.7
YU	110.4	114.4	111.5	137.6	134.3

16.36. Euro (ecu) exchange rates [1]

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
End of year (EUR 1 =.. national currency)					
AL	129.1	164.7	164.0	135.7	132.7
HR	6.942	6.957	7.292	7.685	7.593
MK	51.89	61.20	60.48	60.62	61.72
YU	6.454	6.454	11.735	11.735	58.675
Yearly average (EUR 1 =.. national currency)					
AL	132.7	168.9	168.9	146.7	132.7
HR	6.895	6.918	7.130	7.578	7.647
MK	50.76	56.70	61.05	60.64	60.87
YU	6.454	6.454	10.433	11.735	15.069

[1] Ecu 1996–98, euro 1999–2000. For Albania, Croatia and FYROM, the data are calculated from official exchange rates in US dollars.
For FRY, the source is the exchange rates list, established on the interbanking meeting of the currency market.

16.37. Consumer price index (Coicop classification)[1]

	In % change over previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	12.6	33.2	20.6	0.4	0.0
HR	4.3	4.1	6.4	3.5	5.3
MK	:	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.7	5.8
YU	91.5	21.6	29.9	44.9	85.6

[1] For Croatia and Macedonia, the cost of living index is used.

16

AGRICULTURE

16.38. Area — total, 2000

	In 1 000 hectares
AL	2 875.0
HR	5 654.0
MK	2 571.0
YU [1]	5 627.0

[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

16.40. Gross agricultural production volume indices

	Previous year = 100				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	102.9	87.2	103.5	105.0	:
HR	101.6	104.1	110.1	98.8	88.7
MK	98.4	106.5	104.2	101.1	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.39. Land area by land use categories

	In 1 000 hectares				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Utilised agricultural area (UAA)				
AL	1 003.0	990.0	998.0	980.5	1 144.4
HR	3 006.0	3 016.0	3 181.1	3 151.0	3 156.0
MK	1 291.0	1 285.0	1 293.0	1 283.0	1 236.0
YU [1]	6 023.0	6 034.0	6 035.0	5 457.0	5 398.0
	Arable land				
AL	434.0	422.0	431.0	412.0	578.4
HR	1 304.0	1 317.0	1 458.2	1 461.0	1 457.0
MK	608.0	601.0	587.0	633.0	598.0
YU [2]	3 543.0	3 558.0	3 550.0	3 258.0	3 217.0
	Permanent grassland				
AL	446.0	445.0	445.0	446.0	445.0
HR	1 138.0	1 134.0	1 564.1	1 561.0	1 570.0
MK	632.0	636.0	636.0	649.0	636.0
YU [1]	2 127.0	2 125.0	2 134.0	1 867.0	1 851.0
	Land under permanent crops				
AL	123.0	123.0	122.0	122.5	121.0
HR	125.0	125.0	129.0	129.0	129.0
MK	50.0	48.0	48.0	45.0	44.0
YU [1]	353.0	351.0	351.0	332.0	330.0

[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.
[2] Arable land without fallows and uncultivated arable fields. Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

Methodological note

Albania:
Production volume indices: constant prices refer to 1994.

Croatia:
Data on agricultural land include arable land and gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, pastures, fishponds, 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.

16.41. Land by legal status

	In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albania					
State enterprises	44.0	42.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	56.0	58.0	59.0	59.0	59.0
Croatia					
State enterprises	33.9	33.1	33.8	33.8	33.8
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	66.1	66.9	66.2	66.2	66.2
FYROM					
State enterprises	47.2	47.8	47.6	46.1	47.2
Cooperatives	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	52.4	51.9	52.2	53.7	52.8
FRY [1]					
State enterprises	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Cooperatives	13.2	13.1	12.8	13.0	12.6
Others	84.8	84.9	85.1	84.8	85.1

[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

16.42. Livestock breeding intensity

	In 1 000 heads					In 1 000 heads				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of cattle					Number of cows				
AL	806	771	705	720	728	483	432	423	432	448
HR	461	451	443	438	427	298	288	277	272	266
MK	295	289	267	270	265	161	160	167	172	172
YU [1]	1 926	1 899	1 894	1 831	1 452	1 190	1 176	1 186	1 170	972
	Number of pigs					Number of sows				
AL	98	97	83	99	103	12	10	9	9	10
HR	1 197	1 176	1 166	1 362	1 233	176	180	181	198	179
MK	192	184	197	226	204	29	33	31	33	29
YU [1]	4 446	4 216	4 150	4 372	4 087	886	876	867	912	889
	Number of sheep					Number of goats				
AL	1 982	1 858	1 872	1 941	1 939	1 250	1 148	1 051	1 120	1 106
HR	427	452	427	488	529	105	100	84	78	79
MK	1 814	1 631	1 315	1 289	1 251	:	:	:	:	79
YU [1]	2 656	2 566	2 402	2 195	1 917	310	293	312	326	241

[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

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PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

16.43. Slaughtering

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	In 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
	Cattle				
AL	36	35	32	33	35
HR	24	28	28	25	27
MK	23	25	20	23	:
YU [1]	38	26	23	18	20
	Pigs				
AL	6	6	6	6	6
HR	109	112	121	122	114
MK	21	18	19	21	15
YU [1]	108	84	78	81	66
	Poultry				
AL	3	3	3	3	3
HR	55	51	55	58	58
MK	4	3	2	3	3
YU [1]	17	14	14	10	13

[1] Net weight. Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

16.44. Sales or procurement of milk

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	In 1 000 tonnes				
	Cows' production on the farm				
AL	983	795	810	:	:
HR	595	623	635	621	606
MK	134	:	174	202	220
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.45. Crop production and yields

	Harvested production in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production in 1 000 hectares				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Cereals including rice									
AL	504.0	602.0	602.8	497.5	565.8	205.0	212.2	211.3	178.0	178.0
HR	2 762.0	3 178.0	3 217.0	2 889.0	2 776.0	612.0	634.0	689.0	627.0	697.0
MK	545.0	610.0	660.0	638.0	566.0	223.0	224.0	221.0	220.0	221.0
YU [1]	7 288.0	9 450.0	8 662.0	8 604.0	5 229.0	2 262.0	2 382.0	2 362.0	2 076.0	2 040.0
	Wheat									
AL	271.0	388.4	395.1	272.0	341.1	125.0	136.0	141.0	109.0	112.0
HR	741.0	834.0	1 020.0	558.0	1 032.0	201.0	208.0	242.0	170.0	236.0
MK	268.0	294.0	336.0	319.0	299.0	118.0	115.0	114.0	116.0	122.0
YU [1]	1 507.0	2 920.0	2 967.0	2 035.0	1 927.0	583.0	802.0	796.0	619.0	653.0
	Rye									
AL	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.3
HR	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
MK	11.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0
YU [1]	13.0	15.0	17.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	9.0	6.0	6.0
	Barley									
AL	3.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.2
HR	88.0	108.0	144.0	125.0	151.0	31.0	34.0	43.0	45.0	46.0
MK	98.0	120.0	142.0	126.0	110.0	49.0	51.0	53.0	51.0	50.0
YU [1]	270.0	342.0	369.0	300.0	253.0	143.0	133.0	135.0	117.0	111.0

[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

	Harvested production in 1 000 tonnes					Area of production in 1 000 hectares				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Oats										
AL	13.0	12.1	12.5	13.2	15.7	10.0	10.3	9.6	10.0	10.7
HR	40.0	47.0	56.0	57.0	51.0	16.0	18.0	22.0	24.0	20.0
MK	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
YU [1]	131.0	134.0	135.0	122.0	96.0	86.0	73.0	71.0	67.0	63.0
Grain maize										
AL	214.0	194.8	189.1	206.0	205.7	66.0	61.0	57.0	55.0	53.0
HR	1 886.0	2 183.0	1 983.0	2 135.0	1 526.0	361.0	371.0	378.0	384.0	389.0
MK	142.0	158.0	141.0	161.0	125.0	42.0	40.0	40.0	39.0	37.0
YU [1]	5 367.0	6 939.0	5 174.0	6 136.0	2 944.0	1 439.0	1 366.0	1 351.0	1 267.0	1 207.0
Potatoes										
AL	132.0	126.7	145.0	161.9	161.0	12.0	12.0	11.4	11.4	11.4
HR	666.0	620.0	663.0	729.0	554.0	66.0	63.0	65.2	66.0	65.0
MK	157.0	158.0	180.0	165.0	160.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	14.0
YU [1]	904.0	1 066.0	991.0	865.0	690.0	117.0	115.0	116.0	106.0	104.0
Sugar beets										
AL	74.0	50.9	55.7	39.9	42.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4
HR	906.0	931.0	1 233.0	1 114.0	482.0	21.0	17.0	30.2	28.0	21.0
MK	78.0	72.0	58.0	67.0	56.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
YU [1]	2 418.0	2 043.0	1 971.0	2 428.0	1 070.0	70.0	56.0	53.0	59.0	45.0
Oilseeds										
AL	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.9	3.5	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
HR	76.0	87.0	162.0	221.0	149.0	43.0	38.0	72.0	105.0	86.0
MK	14.0	10.0	9.0	14.0	10.0	17.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	8.0
YU [1]	401.0	269.0	282.0	275.0	219.0	220.0	166.0	161.0	185.0	147.0
Vegetables — total										
AL	785.0	572.3	604.6	610.4	620.0	36.0	30.0	30.8	31.2	32.8
HR	299.0	316.0	455.0	494.0	388.0	70.0	70.0	85.0	81.0	80.0
MK	638.0	581.0	665.0	670.0	671.0	61.0	58.0	58.0	57.0	:
YU [1]	1 062.0	1 186.0	1 117.0	958.0	866.0	149.0	146.0	146.0	133.0	137.0
Tomatoes										
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	49.0	48.0	62.0	71.0	70.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0
MK	146.0	117.0	126.0	128.0	135.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
YU [1]	232.0	154.0	232.0	176.0	183.0	25.0	24.0	25.0	22.0	22.0
Apples (including cider apples)										
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	75.0	58.0	72.0	67.0	81.0	:	:	:	:	:
MK	69.0	77.0	62.0	73.0	84.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
YU [1]	264.0	235.0	192.0	198.0	207.0	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.

16

FISHING

16.46. Fishing

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	In tonnes of live weight				
	Total catch of fish				
AL	2 126	1 014	2 684	2 746	:
HR	18 531	17 350	22 696	19 413	:
MK	78	130	131	135	:
YU	4 032	3 875	2 913	1 256	:
	Aquaculture production				
AL	323	97	124	310	:
HR	2 889	3 510	5 958	6 228	:
MK	911	879	1 257	1 669	:
YU	2 896	3 493	7 353	8 687	:

16.47. Fishing fleet and employment (end of period)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total tonnage of fishing fleet				
AL	:	1 109	2 684	2 992	3 290
HR	29 034	23 547	25 029	32 159	30 491
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU [1]	16	16	20 [2]	22 [2]	14
	Employment — total number of fishers				
AL	1 402	1 294	1 350	1 400	:
HR	11 909	11 211	10 328	13 423	14 743
MK	8 446	8 149	8 069	8 205	7 913
YU [1]	130	130	139 [2]	149 [2]	161

Source: Various national authorities.
[1] Not including Kosovo and Metohia.
[2] Data estimated by FSO.

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 subsistance club).

FORESTRY

16.48. Forest resources

	Period for FOWL and NAI	Forest and other wooded land area (FOWL)	Net annual increment (NAI)	Removals (average 1996–2000) /NAI	NAI/FOWL
		In 1 000 hectares	In 1 000 m³ overbark	In %	In m³/hectare
AL	1995	1 030	1 004	30	1.0
HR	1986–96	2 105	7 543	42	3.6
MK	1995	988	1 010	81	1.0
YU	1995	3 480	6 858	40	2.0

Source: UN-ECE/FAO temperate and boreal forest resource assessment 2000, joint ECE/Eurostat/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire.

16.49. Removals

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Removals in 1 000 m³ underbark				
AL	409	409	28	228	443
HR	2 542	3 050	3 398	3 486	3 486
MK	774	774	699	817	1 047
YU	3 099	2 713	2 738	2 533	2 626

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

INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

16.50. Industrial production volume indices by sector

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	- 17.1	- 36.4	56.6	- 27.7	27.0
HR	3.1	6.8	3.7	- 1.4	1.7
MK	3.0	1.6	4.5	- 2.6	3.5
YU	7.6	9.5	3.6	- 23.1	11.2
Mining and quarrying					
AL	- 12.3	- 37.9	3.2	- 26.3	- 13.4
HR	- 3.0	- 0.4	- 2.4	1.9	1.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	- 0.8	6.9	- 0.5	- 28.9	6.4
Manufacturing					
AL	- 19.3	:	:	- 19.3	28.0
HR	1.3	3.8	3.2	- 2.9	2.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	11.1	13.1	4.4	- 29.9	14.0
Electricity, gas and water supply					
AL	31.1	- 11.5	- 1.3	4.0	- 12.2
HR	25.4	24.2	8.7	7.0	- 4.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	2.5	5.8	0.8	- 15.1	0.0

16.51. Steel industry

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of persons employed in steel industry					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	8 587	927	942	810	844
MK	4 308	4 123	3 381	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Production of crude steel in 1 000 tonnes					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	46	71	105	77	71
MK	22	29	49	:	:
YU	679	979	949	230	682
Production of steel products in 1 000 tonnes					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	124	153	200	159	131
MK	233	317	532	:	:
YU	993	1 540	1 847	372	940

16.52. Industrial productivity and price indices

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Industrial productivity volume indices					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	111.3	111.9	108.7	103.9	104.3
MK	129.6	101.6	104.5	97.4	:
YU	110.1	113.2	105.9	80.1	116.6
Industrial producer price indices					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	101.4	102.3	98.8	102.6	109.7
MK	99.7	104.2	104.0	99.9	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.53. Construction production and cost indices

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Construction production volume indices					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	9.0	16.7	0.7	- 7.7	- 9.1
MK	- 8.2	- 11.7	- 2.2	30.9	13.9
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Construction cost indices					
AL	2.6	10.3	22.0	8.7	10.3
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.54. Dwelling construction

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total number of dwellings completed					
AL	2 178	719	1 172	981	1 599
HR	12 624	12 516	12 557	12 175	:
MK	5 342	4 300	3 253	4 479	5 316
YU	15 160	14 768	13 096	13 123	12 732
Number of dwellings completed per 1 000 inhabitants					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	:
MK	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.6
YU	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Average useful floor space of a dwelling completed in m^2					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	83.0	82.4	82.8	85.7	:
MK	72.2	73.7	78.0	79.5	81.3
YU	77.2	77.6	76.2	78.6	77.3

TOURISM AND RETAIL TRADE

TOURISM

16.55. Tourism infrastructure

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of hotels and similar establishments				
AL	80	85	116	120	142
HR	674	658	666	691	733
MK	116	116	123	128	145
YU	514	523	548	512	552
	Number of bed places in hotels				
AL	3 719	3 423	3 400	3 575	5 919
HR	200 968	199 127	199 571	193 716	199 474
MK	15 063	15 476	15 955	16 418	15 950
YU	79 180	79 902	80 579	76 897	78 608

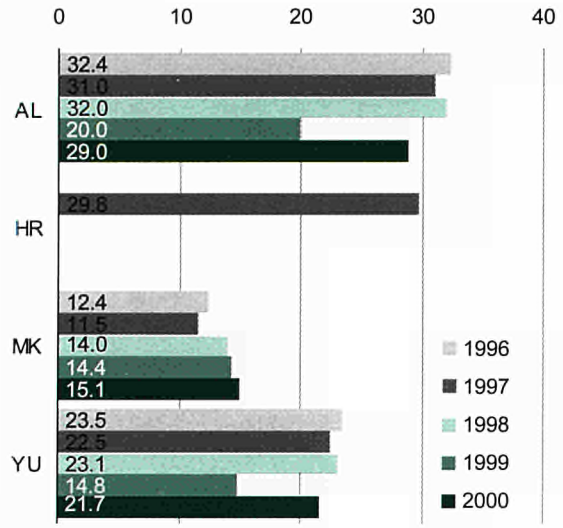
16.56. Number of nights spent in collective tourist accomodation

	In 1 000				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total nights spent				
AL	394	108	154	215	326
HR	19 054	25 115	25 832	22 470	30 858
MK	1 166	1 133	1 420	1 424	1 419
YU	12 249	12 082	12 505	7 502	10 873
	Nights spent by residents				
AL	250	42	81	119	228
HR	4 414	4 822	4 495	4 568	4 224
MK	910	880	1 086	967	952
YU	11 150	11 038	11 515	7 004	10 008
	Nights spent by non-residents				
AL	144	66	73	96	98
HR	14 640	20 294	21 338	17 902	26 634
MK	256	254	334	457	468
YU	1 099	1 044	990	498	865

16.57. International visitor flow

	Arrivals at the borders in 1 000				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Visitors				
AL	288	119	184	371	317
HR	18 085	22 624	24 379	28 211	35 961
MK	2 156	2 078	1 848	2 223	2 865
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	Tourists				
AL	:	:	:	354	:
HR	2 914	4 178	4 499	3 805	5 832
MK	136	121	157	181	224
YU	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 16.g. Average rate of utilisation of bed places



AL, HR and YU: Net rate.
MK: Gross rate.

16.58. Share of total nights spent in collective tourist accomodation by origin

	Share in %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	By residents in % of total				
AL	63.5	38.9	52.6	55.5	69.9
HR	23.2	19.2	17.4	20.3	13.7
MK	78.0	77.6	76.5	67.9	67.0
YU	91.0	91.4	92.1	93.4	92.0
	By non-residents in % of total				
AL	36.5	61.1	47.4	44.5	30.1
HR	76.8	80.8	82.6	79.7	86.3
MK	22.0	22.4	23.5	32.1	33.0
YU	9.0	8.6	7.9	6.6	8.0
	By EU-15 residents in % of non-residents				
AL	35.4	48.5	63.0	:	:
HR	54.7	54.9	57.2	53.0	55.2
MK	21.6	24.7	22.9	36.3	27.3
YU	17.2	18.8	22.8	17.1	16.1

16.59. Balance of payments: travel item

	In million EUR				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Credit				
AL	82	23	47	198	411
HR	1 594	2 284	2 451	2 355	3 000
MK	17	12	13	37	41
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	Debit				
AL	12	4	4	11	291
HR	407	469	536	699	612
MK	21	24	27	30	37
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	Balance				
AL	69	19	42	187	121
HR	1 186	1 815	1 916	1 657	2 388
MK	- 4	- 11	- 13	7	4
YU	:	:	:	:	:

Methodological note

FRY:
Since 1999, data for Kosovo and Metohia are not available.

16.60. Retail trade turnover indices

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	:	:	:	:	147.9
HR	103.4	114.9	99.6	95.2	108
MK	92.5	108.8	103.2	115.5	160.3
YU	107.4	111.3	104.5	86.5	110.8

Methodological note

Croatia:
The monthly observation of retail trade refers to all business entities (legal persons) which are engaged in retail 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.

FRY:
Since 1999, data for Kosovo and Metohia are not available.
Indices at constant prices.
Data cover social and private sector and exclude pharmacies.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

16.61. Transport infrastructure: network

	In kilometres				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Length of motorways				
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	318	330	330	382	411
MK	144	144	144	144	144
YU	374	374	374	374	374
	Length of railways (lines in operation)				
AL	447	394	394	394	400
HR	2 726	2 726	2 726	2 726	2 726
MK	699	699	699	699	699
YU	3 960	3 960	3 960	3 960	3 960
	Length of inland waterways				
AL	74	74	74	74	74
HR	933	933	933	933	933
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	1 360	1 360	1 360	1 360	1 360
	Length of pipelines				
AL	189	189	189	189	189
HR	601	601	601	601	601
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	372	372	372	372	372

16.62. Transport infrastructure: number of ports and commercial airports

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year) [1]				
AL	1	1	1	1	1
HR	3	3	3	4	5
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	1	1	1	1	1
	Airports (with >100 000 passenger movements per year)				
AL	1	1	1	1	1
HR	3	3	3	3	3
MK	2	2	2	2	2
YU	4	4	4	3	3

[1] Or with > 200 000 passenger movements per year.

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

16.63. Transport equipment: road

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of passenger cars in 1 000					First registrations during the year in 1 000				
AL	67.3	76.8	90.8	92.3	114.5	:	:	:	:	:
HR	835.7	932.3	1 000.1	1 063.5	1 124.8	73.6	109.1	85.9	89.7	92.4
MK	284.0	289.2	288.7	289.9	299.6	13.3	8.9	8.7	9.8	13.8
YU	:	1 603.3	1 770.1	1 712.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Number of motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses					First registrations during the year				
AL	7 612	8 747	9 227	12 306	16 806	:	:	:	:	:
HR	4 596	4 771	4 814	4 743	4 660	475	455	247	192	150
MK	2 442	2 430	2 478	2 479	2 498	45	22	93	54	64
YU	:	12 022	12 659	40 392	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Number of lorries in 1 000					First registrations during the year in 1 000				
AL	27.8	30.1	34.4	35.3	43.3	:	:	:	:	:
HR	90.3	104.5	110.4	113.3	116.8	14.2	15.7	7.7	5.8	6.5
MK	19.4	19.8	20.1	20.0	20.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0
YU	:	131.9	145.8	114.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Number of road tractors					First registrations during the year				
AL	2 638	3 151	2 731	1 860	2 274	:	:	:	:	:
HR	4 665	5 208	5 408	5 447	5 748	566	715	452	369	579
MK	3 557	3 471	3 365	3 459	3 865	115	50	82	184	400
YU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

16.64. Transport equipment: air and sea

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number of commercial aircraft [1]				
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	15	15	18	18	20
MK	15	12	10	10	8
YU	43	43	40	37	:
	Number of ships [2]				
AL	:	:	:	1	1
HR	131	148	131	141	128
MK	:	:	:	:	:
YU	22	22	21	15	15

[1] Commercial aircraft, empty weight > 9 tonnes.
[2] Total (sea) fleet controlled with a DWT > 1 000 tonnes.

FREIGHT TRANSPORT

16.65. Railways — freight

	In million tonne-km				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total				
AL	42	23	25	27	28
HR	1 717	1 876	2 001	1 849	1 928
MK	271	279	408	380	527
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	National				
AL	42	23	25	27	28
HR	575	625	685	613	538
MK	25	22	13	15	22
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	International loaded				
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	359	276	326	320	422
MK	27	52	58	65	90
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	International unloaded				
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	435	526	410	361	386
MK	197	182	272	272	353
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.66. Oil pipelines — freight

	In million tonne-km				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Total				
AL	7	6	6	7	6
HR	1 076	1 303	1 736	1 000	428
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	National				
AL	7	6	6	7	6
HR	209	144	166	246	147
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	International loaded				
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	444	581	785	377	0
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	:	:	:	:
	International unloaded				
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	0	0	0	0	0
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	:	:	:	:

16.67. Road — freight

	In million tonne-km				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	:	803	:	:	:
HR	2 041	2 039	2 590	2 425	5 829 (1)
MK	796	896	894	839	776
YU	:	:	:	:	:
National					
AL	:	693	:	:	:
HR	1 322	1 294	1 813	1 607	3 267 (1)
MK	382	419	435	354	290
YU	:	:	:	:	:
International loaded					
AL	:	9	:	:	:
HR	350	355	349	385	1 019 (1)
MK	165	165	167	182	151
YU	:	:	:	:	:
International unloaded					
AL	:	101	:	:	:
HR	327	332	355	350	1 048 (1)
MK	160	232	220	224	148
YU	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Break in series.

16.68. Air — freight

	In 1 000 tonnes				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	1	1	1	1	1
HR	9	9	9	9	9
MK	4	5	5	11	4
YU	4	5	4	1	3
National					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	4	3	3	3	3
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	0	0	0	0	1
International loaded					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	2	2	2	2	2
MK	1	3	3	1	1
YU	1	2	2	0	:
International unloaded					
AL	1	1	1	1	1
HR	3	4	4	4	4
MK	3	2	2	10	2
YU	2	3	2	0	:

16.69. Sea — freight

	In 1 000 tonnes				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	217	391	418	432	476
HR	13 975	15 461	15 711	16 283	16 886
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	3 008	3 266	3 596	2 544	2 520
National					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	3 011	3 042	3 094	3 136	2 729
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	0	0	0	0	0
International loaded					
AL	35	25	27	11	19
HR	3 003	3 381	3 586	4 833	6 239
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	10	6	7	16
International unloaded					
AL	182	366	391	421	599
HR	7 961	9 038	9 031	8 314	7 918
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	10	6	21	24

16.70. Transit and cross-trade

	In million tonne-km				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Railways — transit					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	348	449	580	555	582
MK	22	23	65	28	62
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Road — cross-trade					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	42	58	73	83	479
MK	51	44	66	64	66
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Inland waterways — transit					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	:	:	:	:	:
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Oil pipelines — transit					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	423	578	785	377	281
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	:	:	:	:	:

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

16.71. Rail and bus — total passengers

	In million passenger-km				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rail					
AL	168	95	116	121	125
HR (1)	1 029	981	921	943	996
MK	120	141	150	150	176
YU	:	:	:	:	:
Bus					
AL	:	:	:	:	:
HR	4 552	4 692	4 216	3 625	3 331
MK	888	877	864	889	774
YU	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Transit included.

16.72. Air

	In 1 000 passengers				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	283	242	295	357	408
HR	1 718	1 872	1 970	1 821	2 166
MK (1)	536	482	577	1 052	1 009
YU	973	1 102	976	355	1 123
National					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	669	701	705	643	671
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	283	331	358	233	616
International embarked					
AL	149	124	152	184	214
HR	527	595	634	598	755
MK	268	235	281	575	527
YU	357	402	303	62	249
International disembarked					
AL	134	118	144	173	195
HR	522	576	631	580	740
MK	259	233	280	466	474
YU	333	269	315	60	258

(1) Transit included.

16.73. Sea

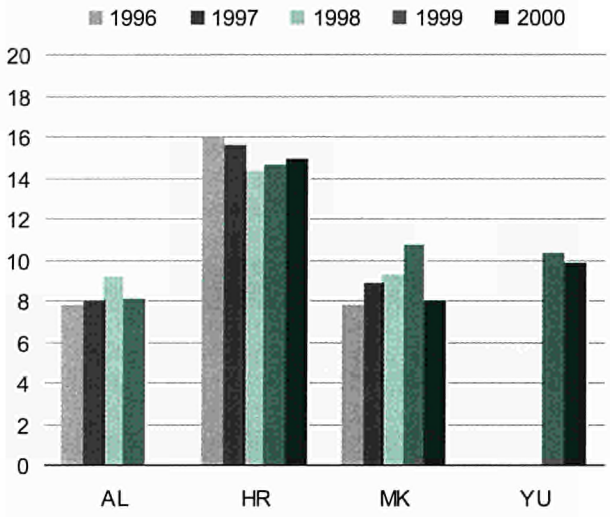
	In 1 000 passengers				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total					
AL	389	271	417	681	681
HR	10 602	12 532	12 751	13 125	14 940
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	106	70	47	52	69
National					
AL	0	0	0	0	0
HR	10 392	12 209	12 420	12 888	14 576
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	3	5	2	0	0
International embarked					
AL	166	128	219	315	330
HR	101	159	153	115	181
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	47	25	21	24	33
International disembarked					
AL	223	143	198	366	351
HR	109	164	178	122	183
MK	0	0	0	0	0
YU	55	40	24	28	36

ROAD ACCIDENTS

16.74. Persons killed in road accidents

	Number of persons killed				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	257	266	308	274	280
HR	721	714	646	662	655
MK	154	178	187	216	162
YU	:	:	:	1 100	1 048

Fig. 16.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:

Freight transport

Road transport: Vehicles registered in national vehicles register.
Cabotage: National transport within the territory of a country other than the reporting country.
Cross-trade: Transport performed between two countries other than the reporting country.
Air transport: Main data sources are airport authorities or air transport companies.
Road transport: 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 different concepts and definitions.

Albania:
Air: Data consist of domestic and foreign companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.
Sea: Data cover domestic companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.

Croatia:
Data cover transport performed by legal entities engaged in public transport with five or more goods vehicles.
Air: Mail included.
Inland waterways: Cross-trade transport included.

FYROM:
Road: Excluding own account transport.

FRY:
Sea, total: Traffic between foreign ports included.

Passenger transport

Albania:
Air: Including domestic and foreign companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.
Sea: Including domestic and foreign companies. *Source:* Ministry of transport.

Croatia:
Bus: Transport performed by private individual road carriers is not included.

FYROM:
Air: Including domestic and foreign companies.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

16.75. Telephone and Internet

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of main telephone lines										
AL	60.5	107.7	114.8	140.3	152.6	1.8	:	3.4	4.1	:
HR [1]	1 358.1	1 476.7	1 572.6	1 640.9	1 721.1	30.2	32.3	34.9	36.2	39.3
MK	368.0	407.5	457.0	784.0	806.0	18.6	20.4	22.8	38.9	39.8
YU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Number of cellular mobile telephone system subscribers										
AL	2.3	3.3	5.6	11.0	20.7	0.1	:	0.2	0.3	:
HR	59.8	120.6	176.7	361.2	1112.1	1.3	2.6	3.9	8.0	25.4
MK	:	:	:	47.7	99.9	:	:	:	2.4	4.9
YU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Number of Internet subscriptions										
AL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	7.5	19.4	39.0	75.1	148.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	3.4
MK	:	:	:	10.0	5.0	:	:	:	0.5	0.2
YU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Data from 1996 to 1999 refer to telephone subscribers (fixed telephone only).

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

	In %				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AL	3.8	3.1	4.9	7.8	13.6
HR	4.4	8.2	11.2	22.0	64.6
MK	:	:	:	6.1	12.4
YU	:	:	:	:	:

EXTERNAL TRADE

16.77. Trade at current prices

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Imports in million EUR					Imports from EU-15 in % of total				
AL	739	563	748	1 087	1 184	76.0	83.4	82.6	77.3	75.0
HR	6 138	8 124	7 390	7 352	8 574	59.4	59.4	59.4	56.6	55.4
MK	1 281	1 569	1 708	1 667	2 257	38.7	37.0	36.3	40.7	38.1
YU	3 243	4 256	4 326	3 092	4 017	42.0	41.3	42.6	41.5	40.7
	Exports in million EUR					Exports to EU-15 in % of total				
AL	166	125	184	330	283	86.0	87.5	92.5	94.9	93.4
HR	3 659	3 543	4 029	4 053	4 810	51.0	49.7	47.6	49.0	54.3
MK	903	1 091	1 169	1 118	1 428	42.7	37.3	44.1	45.3	42.6
YU	1 589	2 361	2 549	1 405	1 865	34.6	39.8	38.6	36.4	38.2
	Balance of trade in million EUR					Exports as % of imports				
AL	- 573	- 438	- 564	- 757	- 902	22.4	22.1	24.6	30.4	23.9
HR	- 2 480	- 4 581	- 3 361	- 3 299	- 3 764	59.6	43.6	54.5	55.1	56.1
MK	- 378	- 478	- 539	- 549	- 829	70.5	69.5	68.5	67.1	63.3
YU	- 1 654	- 1 895	- 1 776	- 1 687	- 2 152	49.0	55.5	58.9	45.4	46.4
	Imports as % of GDP					Exports as % of GDP				
AL	34.9	27.8	27.4	31.5	29.2	7.8	6.2	6.7	9.6	7.0
HR	39.2	45.4	38.3	39.1	:	23.4	19.8	20.9	21.6	:
MK	36.9	47.8	53.5	48.4	58.3	26.0	33.2	36.6	32.4	36.9
YU	26.5	24.4	29.6	18.5	:	13.0	13.6	17.5	8.4	:

16.78. Growth in volume of imports and exports

	Growth in % of previous year				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Imports				
AL	:	- 17.9	30.9	37.9	0.6
HR	3.3	23.2	- 5.5	- 1.7	4.6
MK	- 5.4	9.3	7.7	- 7.2	17.4
YU	:	10.0	8.0	- 23.1	17.1
	Exports				
AL	:	- 10.1	51.4	59.2	- 21.8
HR	- 3.7	- 4.8	15.9	- 1.2	0.4
MK	- 4.7	7.8	6	- 9.1	10.7
YU	:	21.0	1.0	- 40.3	38.4

16.79. Trade prices and terms of trade

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Import price indices				
AL	:	116.6	118.3	107.3	105.1
HR	100.4	94.9	99.2	107.6	112.5
MK	105.6	94.7	103.7	92.8	117.4
YU	:	93.0	94.0	95.1	95.8
	Export price indices				
AL	:	106.4	103.8	101.6	98.7
HR	101.1	97.1	101.1	108.2	119.3
MK	102.8	95.5	104.7	90.9	110.7
YU	:	90.0	94.0	88.0	96.0
	Terms of trade				
AL	:	91.3	87.7	94.7	93.9
HR	100.7	102.3	101.9	100.6	106.0
MK	97.3	100.8	101.0	98.0	94.3
YU	:	96.8	100.0	92.5	100.2

16.80. Structure of trade by SITC commodity groups (current prices)

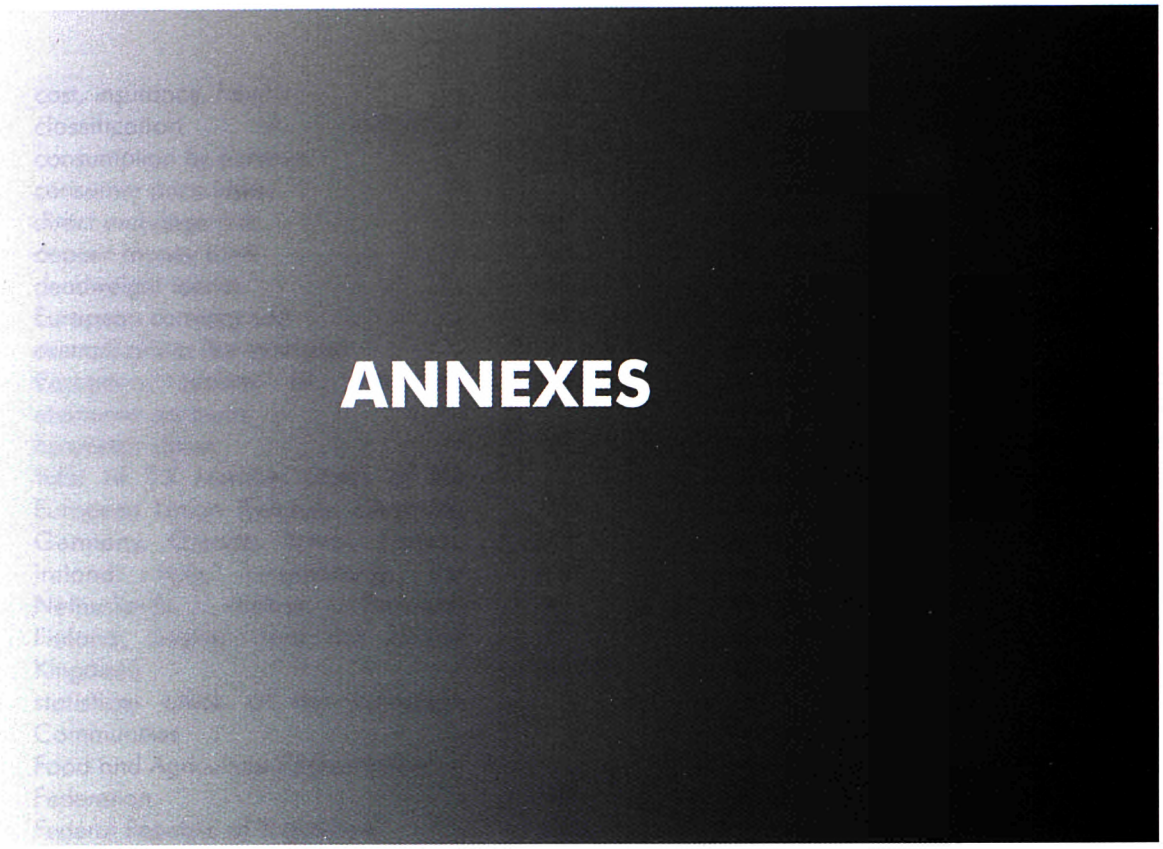
	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Albania										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	31.4	24.0	23.5	25.5	19.8	8.9	11.0	9.6	5.4	6.6
Crude materials, inedible	1.5	1.8	2.0	4.2	1.4	18.0	21.9	19.2	7.7	8.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.8	9.0	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	2.8	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Chemicals and related products	5.9	7.3	9.2	7.2	7.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.3	23.8	24.8	22.6	24.0	13.8	12.0	9.3	8.3	11.8
Machinery and transport equipment	22.8	21.4	16.3	17.7	21.6	1.7	5.7	2.8	5.7	1.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14.8	15.5	17.1	17.2	15.2	51.1	46.8	57.3	70.2	68.5
Croatia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	10.6	9.7	8.9	8.0	7.9	11.1	11.7	10.9	9.2	8.7
Crude materials, inedible	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	5.5	7.4	5.1	5.7	5.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.0	9.3	7.1	11.0	14.5	9.2	9.8	5.8	7.8	11.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	10.9	10.6	11.7	12.1	12.7	14.3	13.1	12.0	12.0	12.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.8	16.6	16.7	16.1	17.7	13.2	13.6	12.9	13.4	15.1
Machinery and transport equipment	27.3	33.6	35.2	34.8	32.6	21.4	17.3	30.4	29.1	27.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14.3	13.3	13.0	12.1	:	25.1	26.7	22.5	22.6	20.0
FYROM										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	14.5	14.8	14.7	13.7	11.1	21.1	20.1	16.0	19.0	0.0
Crude materials, inedible	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.6	5.9	5.6	4.3	4.3	3.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.1	11.1	8.5	9.1	13.9	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	4.8
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.4	9.0	6.1	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	25.9	29.0	14.5	15.4	12.8	30.5	34.2	34.2	29.7	36.8
Machinery and transport equipment	22.3	17.0	19.1	20.0	19.6	7.7	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.7	12.0	4.9	5.5	4.9	27.8	26.0	32.0	31.3	28.6
FRY										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	13.1	13.9	11.2	9.7	8.9	27.5	15.1	13.1	20.9	15.7
Crude materials, inedible	10.4	8.3	6.4	7	5.95	4.7	5.4	4.4	5.45	7.11
Mineral fuels and lubricants	13.9	16.0	15.8	17.8	20.1	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.4	0.3
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0
Chemicals and related products	14.3	13.2	14.0	15.8	15.0	9.0	13.2	10.0	9.7	8.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.8	22.1	21.5	20.5	20.8	33.1	43.8	29.9	31.1	36.7
Machinery and transport equipment	19.4	17.8	20.6	21.7	22.1	12.1	9.7	10.2	12.3	12.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.9	7.7	7.9	6.5	6.4	9.1	8.6	13.5	14.8	15.7

16.81. Structure of imports by main partner countries (in % of total value at current prices)

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Albania										
1st	Italy	40.2	Italy	45.8	Italy	43.8	Italy	33.9	Italy	35.2
2nd	Greece	20.2	Greece	26.0	Greece	28.4	Greece	24.1	Greece	26.4
3rd	Germany	5.8	Turkey	4.4	Germany	3.8	Germany	5.6	Germany	6.1
4th	Turkey	4.2	Germany	4.3	Turkey	3.3	Turkey	5.1	Turkey	5.3
5th	Bulgaria	3.8	Bulgaria	2.7	Bulgaria	2.7	Bulgaria	2.6	Bulgaria	2.4
Others		16.2		16.8		18.0		28.7		24.6
Croatia										
1st	Germany	20.6	Germany	20.2	Germany	19.3	Germany	18.5	Italy	16.6
2nd	Italy	18.2	Italy	18.7	Italy	17.9	Italy	15.9	Germany	16.5
3rd	Slovenia	9.9	Slovenia	8.3	Slovenia	8.6	Russia	8.6	Russia	8.6
4th	Austria	7.7	Austria	7.8	Austria	7.3	Slovenia	7.9	Slovenia	7.9
5th	Libya	3.1	Russia	5.0	France	4.8	Austria	7.1	Austria	6.7
Others		40.5		40.0		42.1		42.0		43.7
FYROM										
1st	Germany	14.8	Germany	13.4	Germany	13.3	Germany	13.8	Germany	12.1
2nd	FRY	10.3	FRY	11.6	FRY	12.8	FRY	10.4	Ukraine	9.9
3rd	Slovenia	7.8	Slovenia	7.7	Slovenia	7.8	Greece	9.3	Greece	9.6
4th	Russia	7.7	Greece	7.3	Ukraine	6.2	Slovenia	8.8	Russia	9.2
5th	Italy	7.1	Bulgaria	5.6	Greece	5.9	Ukraine	6.5	FRY	9.1
Others		52.3		54.4		54.0		51.3		50.1
FRY										
1st	Bosnia-Herz.	12.7	Bosnia-Herz.	13.5	Bosnia-Herz.	12.1	Bosnia-Herz.	12.3	Bosnia-Herz.	12.9
2nd	FYROM	10.6	Germany	10.1	Germany	11.4	FYROM	10.1	Italy	10.5
3rd	Germany	5.5	Italy	9.4	Italy	10.5	Germany	8.3	FYROM	8.7
4th	Italy	5.3	FYROM	6.0	FYROM	5.1	Italy	5.7	Germany	8.6
5th	Russia	5.3	Switzerland	5.9	Switzerland	5.0	Switzerland	4.5	Switzerland	4.7
Others		60.6		55.1		55.9		59.1		54.6

16.82. Structure of exports by main partner countries (in % of total value at current prices)

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Albania										
1st	Italy	57.9	Italy	49.4	Italy	60.1	Italy	69.5	Italy	70.6
2nd	Greece	13.0	Greece	20.5	Greece	19.8	Greece	13.5	Greece	12.7
3rd	Germany	6.9	Germany	6.9	Germany	5.7	Germany	6.6	Germany	6.6
4th	Turkey	3.1	Netherlands	5.6	USA	1.7	Austria	1.7	FRY	2.7
5th	FYROM	3.1	Croatia	4.2	Austria	1.6	Netherlands	1.4	FYROM	1.0
Others		16.0		13.4		11.1		7.3		6.4
Croatia										
1st	Italy	21.0	Italy	18.9	Italy	17.7	Italy	18.0	Italy	22.3
2nd	Germany	18.6	Germany	17.9	Germany	16.9	Germany	15.7	Germany	14.2
3rd	Slovenia	13.6	Bosnia-Herz.	15.6	Bosnia-Herz.	14.4	Bosnia-Herz.	12.7	Bosnia-Herz.	11.2
4th	Bosnia-Herz.	12.2	Slovenia	12.1	Slovenia	9.5	Slovenia	10.6	Slovenia	10.8
5th	Liberia	5.9	Austria	5.3	Liberia	7.4	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.6
Others		28.7		30.2		34.1		36.6		34.9
FYROM										
1st	FRY	27.2	FRY	22.1	Germany	21.4	FRY	21.4	FRY	25.3
2nd	Germany	12.9	Germany	16.1	FRY	18.3	Germany	21.3	Germany	19.4
3rd	Slovenia	8.2	USA	9.5	USA	13.3	USA	11.4	USA	12.6
4th	Greece	7.1	Greece	8.0	Italy	7.0	Greece	7.2	Italy	6.6
5th	Italy	4.8	Switzerland	5.7	Greece	6.3	Italy	6.5	Greece	6.4
Others		39.8		38.6		33.7		32.2		29.7
FRY										
1st	Bosnia-Herz.	16.3	Bosnia-Herz.	17.1	Bosnia-Herz.	21.1	Bosnia-Herz.	20.2	Bosnia-Herz.	14.8
2nd	FYROM	11.2	Germany	12.7	Germany	11.7	FYROM	11.7	Italy	12.9
3rd	Germany	10.1	Italy	11.9	Italy	10.9	Germany	11.1	FYROM	12.2
4th	Italy	10.0	FYROM	8.3	FYROM	8.8	Italy	10.5	Germany	10.3
5th	Russia	8.1	Switzerland	7.1	Switzerland	8.5	Switzerland	7.1	Switzerland	6.2
Others		44.4		43.0		39.0		39.4		43.7


ANNEXES

ABBREVIATIONS

cif	cost, insurance, freight
Coicop	classification of individual consumption by purpose
CPI	consumer price index
DEL	direct exchange line
DMB	deposit money bank
DWT	deadweight tonnes
ECU	European currency unit
e.g.	exempli gratia (for example)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts
EU	European Union
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)
Eurostat	statistical office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
Fed.	Federation
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FSO	Fisheries Statistics Office
FTE	full-time equivalent
fob	free on board
FOWL	forest and other wooded land area
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Gd	number of bed days actually available for use during the month (year)
GDP	gross domestic product
GISCO	geographical information system for the Commission
GVA	gross value added
GWh	gigawatt hour (1 million kWh)
Herz.	Herzegovina
HICP	harmonised index of consumer prices
HLFS	household labour force survey
i.e.	id est (that is to say)
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCED	international standard classification of education
ISIC	international standard industrial classification of all economic activities
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
kg	kilogram
km	kilometre
LFS	labour force survey
M1	money: notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits
M2	money: M1 plus saving deposits and other short-term claims on banks
M3	money: M2 plus certain placements in a less liquid or longer-term form
MFI	monetary financial institutions
Mio	million
MW	megawatt
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
NACE	nomenclature statistique des activités des Communautés européennes (statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community)
NAI	net annual increment
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households
NORB	net occupancy rate of bed places
NUTS	nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques (nomenclature of territorial units for statistics)
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
Prodcom	products of the European Community
Rep.	Republic
Rev.	revision
R & D	research and development

SFRY	Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
SITC	standard international trade classification
SNA	system of national accounts
TACIS	technical assistance to the Commonwealth of Independent States
TJ	terajoule (10^{12} joules)
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 kilogram)
TV	television
UAA	utilised agricultural area
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UN-ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
US	United States
USA	United States of America
VAT	value added tax

AL	Albania
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HR	Croatia
HU	Hungary
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
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SITC: CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES

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

1 Beverages and tobacco
- 11 Beverages
- 12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

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

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

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

5 Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.
- 51 Organic chemicals
- 52 Inorganic chemicals
- 53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
- 54 Medical and pharmaceutical products
- 55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
- 56 Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)
- 57 Plastics in primary forms
- 58 Plastics in non-primary forms
- 59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 60 Complete industrial plant appropriate to section 6
- 61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins
- 62 Rubber manufactures
- 63 Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
- 64 Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board
- 65 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products
- 66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.
- 67 Iron and steel
- 68 Non-ferrous metals
- 69 Manufactures of metals, n.e.s.

7 Machinery and transport equipment
- 70 Complete industrial plant appropriate to section 7
- 71 Power generating machinery and equipment
- 72 Machinery specialised for particular industries
- 73 Metal working machinery
- 74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.
- 75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
- 76 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
- 77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)
- 78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
- 79 Other transport equipment

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

80 Complete industrial plant appropriate to section 8
81 Prefabricated buildings; sanitary plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.
82 Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar containers
84 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
85 Footwear
87 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.
88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC

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

NACE REV. 1: CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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

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 three 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 five years and not more than seven 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 programmes. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of students who have already completed an ISCED 3 programme. ISCED 4 includes programmes designed to prepare students for entry to tertiary education who may, for example, have completed an ISCED 3 programme 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 2001 it is needed for 'fields of education not known or unspecified'.

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