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Statistical yearbook on candidate countries

Data 1997–2001

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FOREWORD

Since the last edition of this yearbook appeared, the enlargement process made a decisive step forward. On 13 December 2002, the negotiations with Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia were concluded in Copenhagen, and the Accession Treaty with all 10 acceding countries was solemnly signed in Athens on 16 April 2003.

The approaching enlargement to a Union of 25 Member States has further increased the demand for data on acceding countries, as well as on Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. Therefore, Eurostat made a special effort to broaden the statistical coverage of this yearbook further. In particular, the publication contains now many of the structural indicators that were adopted by the European Council to monitor the Lisbon competitiveness strategy. These indicators were integrated into the respective thematic chapters and are highlighted by a specific logo at the margin of the corresponding tables. In addition, the chapters on education, research and development, finance, energy and environment have become substantially larger. The graphical presentation was enhanced in order to give the reader a more illustrative impression of the comparative performance of countries.

The preparation of large publications like this yearbook requires constant commitment and cooperation between a large number of contributors. Therefore, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to this publication. It was prepared under the responsibility of Nikolaus Wurm, Head of Eurostat Unit A 5 'Technical cooperation with Candidate, CARDS and Tacis countries'. Project management and coordination were ensured by Andreas Krüger of Eurostat A 5.

Eurostat production units made great efforts to further increase the data collection in their respective fields, in particular from acceding countries. Most of the information contained in this publication is owed to their commitment. The remaining data collection took place under the responsibility of Jelle Bosch, Marie-Noëlle Dietsch, Mathieu Erzar as well as Régis Colin. Mario Colantonio and Marie-Anne Delisé were in charge of the desktop publishing (all of them of Artemis Information Management, Luxembourg). The project team would like to thank Helen Tammeste of the Statistical Office of Estonia and Edit Svarsnig of the Statistical Office of Hungary for the valuable assistance they provided during the time of their 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.

Michel Vanden Abeele

Director-General
Eurostat

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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 do not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the European Commission.

Most data are in time series covering the years 1997 to 2001. 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 May 2003.

Countries covered and their order of appearance

The countries covered by this yearbook are presented according to the alphabetical order of their English name.

The two-letter country codes used in this publication correspond to the international standard classification ISO alpha 2. The codes are:

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

Symbols

Throughout this publication, the following symbols are used:

P	provisional data
*	estimate
c	confidential
.	not applicable
:	not available
0	nil or negligible (less than half of the last decimal)
🖇	Structural Indicator (as adopted by the European Council to monitor the Lisbon competitiveness strategy)

Abbreviations

For all abbreviations used in this publication, please refer to the list of abbreviations in the annex on page 209.

Chapter 1

DEMOGRAPHY

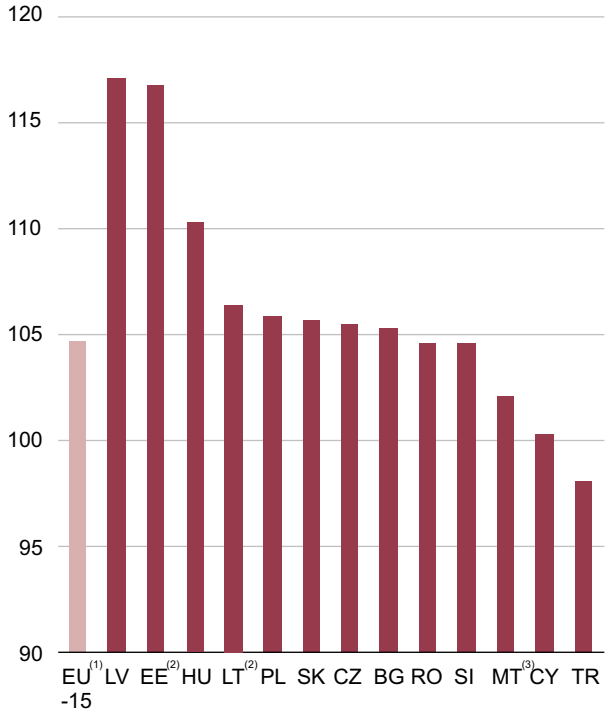
POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE

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	7 928.9
CY	741.0	746.1	751.5	754.8	759.1
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	1 372.1	1 367.0 P
HU	10 301.2	10 279.7	10 253.4	10 221.6	10 200.3
LV	2 479.9	2 458.4	2 439.4	2 379.9	2 364.3
LT	3 707.2	3 704.0	3 700.8	3 698.5	3 480.0 P
MT	374.0	376.5	378.5	380.2	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)	63 415.0	64 567.0	65 725.0	66 887.0	68 044.0

(1) Population projections.

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



(1) Estimated data, for year 2000.
(2) Provisional data.
(3) 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	4 066.4
CY	371.5	374.1	376.9	378.5	380.1
CZ	5 297.1	5 290.4	5 284.2	5 277.0	5 269.8
EE	781.4	777.2	772.9	739.4	736.5 P
HU	5 385.3	5 378.0	5 369.0	5 356.5	5 349.3
LV	1 331.7	1 319.9	1 309.4	1 284.5	1 275.4
LT	1 958.2	1 956.9	1 955.4	1 954.6	1 853.0 P
MT	188.6	189.8	190.8	191.6	197.7 *
PL	19 842.6	19 858.8	19 868.7	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)	31 365.0	31 950.0	32 532.0	33 112.0	33 689.0
Men in 1 000					
BG	4 077.5	4 045.0	4 014.1	3 991.2	3 862.5
CY	369.5	372.0	374.6	376.3	379.0
CZ	5 012.1	5 008.7	5 005.4	5 001.1	4 996.7
EE	680.7	676.6	672.7	632.7	630.4 P
HU	4 916.0	4 901.8	4 884.4	4 865.2	4 851.0
LV	1 148.2	1 138.5	1 130.0	1 095.4	1 088.9
LT	1 749.0	1 747.1	1 745.4	1 743.9	1 740.8 *
MT	185.3	186.7	187.7	188.6	193.7 *
PL	18 796.7	18 801.2	18 798.3	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)	32 050.0	32 617.0	33 193.0	33 775.0	34 355.0

(1) Population projections.

1.3. Proportion of population by age groups

In % of total population	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Bulgaria					Cyprus				
0–14 years	17.2	16.8	16.3	15.9	15.3	24.6	24.2	23.8	23.2	22.7
15–24 years	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.4
25–44 years	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.6	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.5
45–64 years	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.7	26.2	20.5	20.8	21.2	21.6	22.0
65 years and more	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.8	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.4
80 years and more	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
	Czech Republic					Estonia				
0–14 years	17.9	17.4	17.0	16.6	16.2	19.8	19.2	18.6	18.3	17.7
15–24 years	16.5	16.4	16.0	15.5	15.0	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.6
25–44 years	27.6	27.6	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.8	27.7	27.7
45–64 years	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.4	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.6	24.7
65 years and more	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.3	15.0	15.2
80 years and more	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
	Hungary					Latvia				
0–14 years	17.7	17.5	17.3	17.1	16.6	19.9	19.3	18.5	17.8	17.3
15–24 years	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.0	14.5	13.4	13.5	13.8	14.3	14.5
25–44 years	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.7	27.5	28.9	29.0	29.1	28.3	28.4
45–64 years	24.3	24.5	24.9	25.5	26.2	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.6	24.7
65 years and more	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.1	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.0	15.2
80 years and more	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Lithuania					Malta				
0–14 years	21.2	20.8	20.4	19.8	19.5	21.7	:	20.8	20.4	19.8
15–24 years	14.4	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.9	:	15.2	15.2	15.1
25–44 years	29.9	30.1	30.3	30.5	29.6	28.1	:	27.6	27.4	27.6
45–64 years	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.4	23.7	:	24.4	24.9	25.3
65 years and more	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.4	14.0	11.6	:	12.0	12.1	12.3
80 years and more	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	:	2.2	2.3	2.4
	Poland					Romania				
0–14 years	21.9	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.8	19.6	19.2	19.0	18.5	18.0
15–24 years	16.1	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.0
25–44 years	29.3	29.1	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.7	29.0	29.2
45–64 years	21.3	21.7	22.3	22.8	23.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.0	23.3
65 years and more	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.5
80 years and more	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8

In % of total population	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Slovakia					Slovenia				
0–14 years	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.8	19.2	17.5	17.0	16.6	16.1	15.7
15–24 years	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	17.0	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.5
25–44 years	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.7	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.6	30.4
45–64 years	20.5	21.0	21.6	22.1	22.7	23.5	23.9	24.4	24.8	25.2
65 years and more	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.1
80 years and more	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4
	Turkey [1]									
0–14 years	31.7	31.2	30.8	30.4	30.1					
15–24 years	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.7					
25–44 years	29.1	29.3	29.6	29.8	30.1					
45–64 years	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8					
65 years and more	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4					
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:					

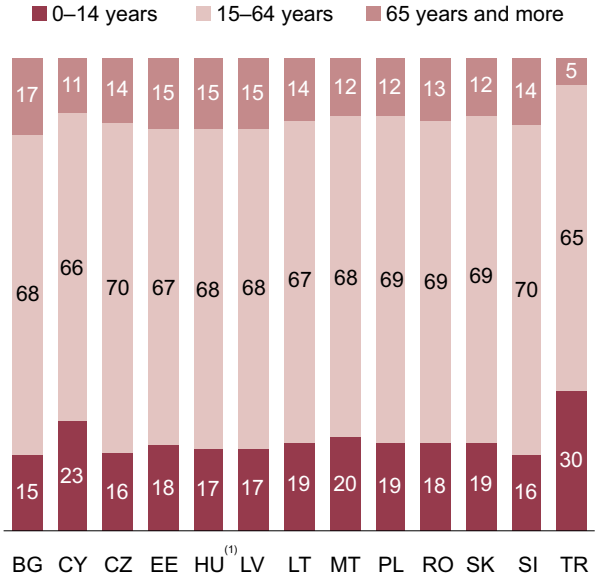
[1] Population projections.

1.4. Population: yearly average

In 1 000 [1]	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	8 312.1	8 256.8	8 210.6	8 170.2	7 910.0
CY [1]	654.5	748.8	753.2	757.0 *	762.3 *
CZ	10 303.6	10 294.4	10 283.9	10 301.1	10 268.1
EE	1 458.0	1 449.7	1 408.7 P	1 369.4	1 364.1 P
HU	10 154.9	10 113.6	10 067.5	10 121.6 P	10 187.6
LV	2 469.1	2 448.9	2 409.7 P	2 373.0	2 355.0
LT	3 705.6	3 702.4	3 699.7	3 596.2	3 477.8 P
MT	375.2	377.5	379.4	390.1	393.0 *
PL	38 649.9	38 663.5	38 660.3	38 648.9	38 638.3
RO	22 545.9	22 507.3	22 472.0	22 443.0	22 408.4 *
SK	5 383.2	5 390.5	5 396.0	5 388.7	5 379.1
SI	1 986.8	1 981.6	1 983.0	1 988.9	1 992.1
TR [2]	63 989.0	65 145.0	66 304.0	67 469.0	68 618.0

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

Fig. 1.b. Age group in % of total population, 2001



[1] 2000 data.

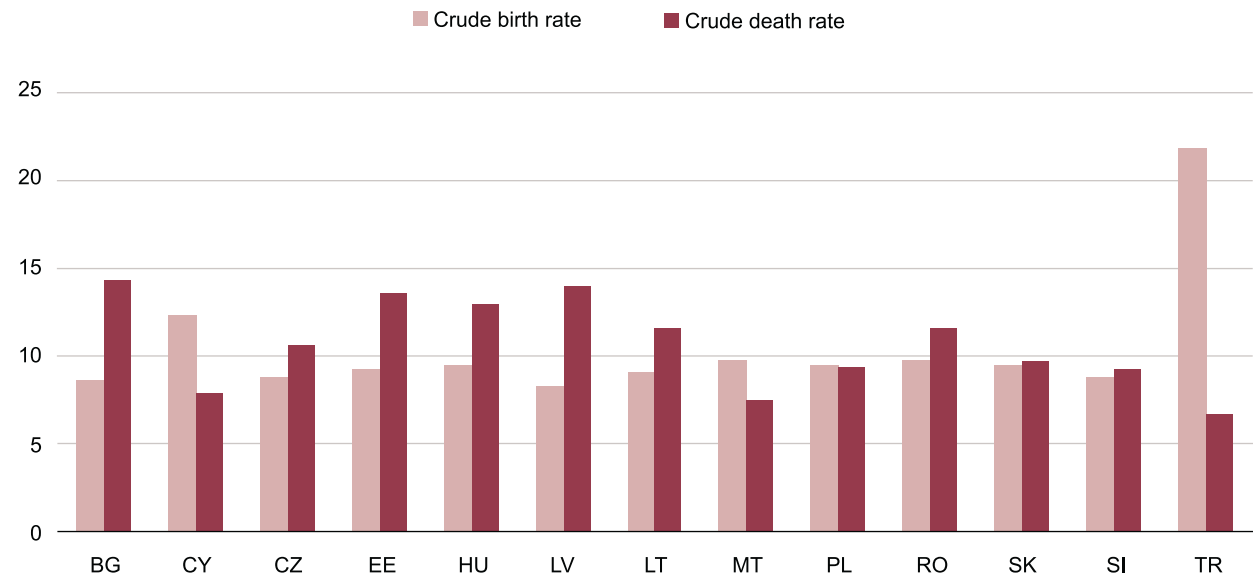
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

1.5. Crude birth and death rates

	Crude birth rate Per 1 000 of population					Crude death rate Per 1 000 of population				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	7.7	7.9	8.8	9.0	8.6 P	14.7	14.3	13.6	14.1	14.2 P
CY	16.1	13.6	12.7	12.6 *	12.2 *	9.0	7.3	7.6	8.0 *	7.9 *
CZ	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5
EE	8.7	8.5	8.9 P	9.5	9.3 P	12.7	13.4	13.1 P	13.4	13.6
HU	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.7 P	9.5 P	13.7	13.9	14.2	13.5 P	13.0 P
LV	7.6	7.5	8.1 P	8.5	8.3	13.6	14.0	13.6 P	13.6	14.0 P
LT	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.2	9.1 P	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.5	11.6 P
MT	12.9	12.2	11.4	10.9	9.8 *	7.7	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.5 *
PL	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.4
RO	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	9.8 *	12.4	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.6 *
SK	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.7
SI	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.8 P	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.3 P
TR (1)	23.1	22.9	22.6	22.3	21.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7

(1) Population projections.

Fig. 1.c. Birth and death rates per 1 000 of population, 2001



POPULATION INCREASE

1.6. Crude rate of natural increase

Per 1 000 of population					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 6.9	- 6.4	- 4.8	- 5.1	- 5.6 P
CY	7.1	6.3	5.2	4.6 *	4.3 *
CZ	- 2.1	- 1.8	- 2.0	- 1.8	- 1.7
EE	- 4.1	- 5.0	- 4.1 P	- 3.9	- 4.3
HU	- 3.8	- 4.3	- 4.8	- 3.8 P	- 3.4 P
LV	- 6.0	- 6.4	- 5.5 P	- 5.0	- 5.7 P
LT	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.3	- 2.6 P
MT	5.2	4.2	3.2	3.3	2.4 *
PL	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
RO	- 1.9	- 1.4	- 1.4	- 0.9	- 1.8 *
SK	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	- 0.2
SI	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 0.5 P
TR (1)	16.5	16.3	16.0	15.6	15.2

(1) Population projections.

1.7. Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)

Per 1 000 of population					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
CY	0.7	0.9	- 0.8	1.1 *	1.8 *
CZ	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	2.0
EE	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 0.4 P	0.3	0.1 P
HU	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8 P	1.0 P
LV	- 2.7	- 1.3	- 0.7 P	- 0.8	- 2.2 P
LT	0.0	0.2	0.4	- 0.3	1.3 P
MT	1.6	1.1	1.2	3.4	5.9 *
PL	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.4
RO	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.2 *
SK	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
SI	- 0.7	- 2.7	5.4	1.4	2.5 P
TR	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

1.8. Crude rate of increase

Per 1 000 of population					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 6.9	- 6.4	- 4.8	- 5.1	- 4.8
CY	7.8	7.2	4.4	5.7 *	2.3 *
CZ	- 1.0	- 0.9	- 1.1	- 1.1	0.3
EE	- 5.7	- 5.7	- 4.5 P	- 3.6	- 4.2 P
HU	- 3.8	- 4.3	- 4.8	- 2.0 P	- 2.5 P
LV	- 8.7	- 7.7	- 6.2 P	- 5.8	- 7.8
LT	- 0.9	- 0.9	- 0.6	- 1.6	- 1.3 P
MT	6.8	5.3	4.4	6.7	8.2 *
PL	0.5	0.2	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
RO	- 2.5	- 1.7	- 1.5	- 1.1	- 2.0 *
SK	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.1
SI	- 1.0	- 3.3	4.8	1.2	2.0
TR	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.7

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.

FERTILITY

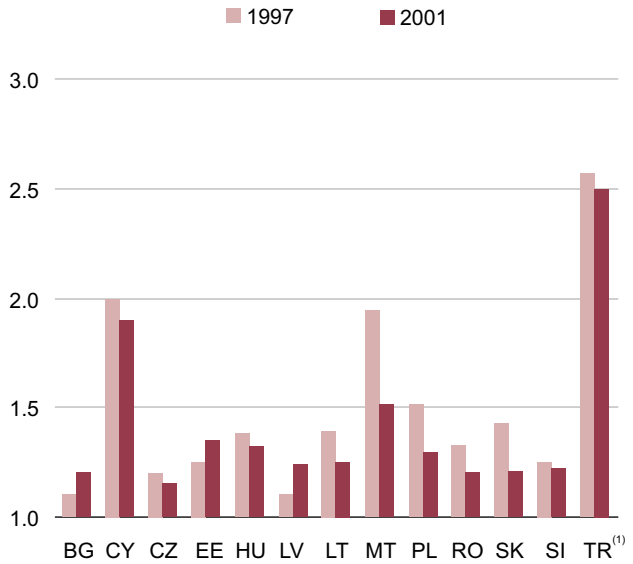
The total fertility rate of a certain calendar year is the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience during her childbearing years the age-specific fertility rates.

1.9. Total fertility rate

Children per woman					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1.09	1.11	1.23	1.30	1.20 P
CY	2.00	1.92	1.83	1.84 *	1.79 *
CZ	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.14 *
EE	1.24	1.21	1.24	1.39	1.34
HU	1.38	1.33	1.29	1.33	1.32 P
LV	1.11	1.09	1.18 P	1.24	1.24 P
LT	1.39	1.36	1.35 P	1.27	1.25 *
MT	1.95	1.82	1.72	1.67	1.51 *
PL	1.51	1.44	1.37	1.34	1.29
RO	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.20
SK	1.43	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.21 *
SI	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.22 *
TR (1)	2.57	2.55	2.53	2.50	:

(1) Population projections.

Fig. 1.d. Number of children per woman



(1) 1997 and 2000 data.

1.10. Mean age of women at birth of first child

In years					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.5	23.1
CY	25.8	25.7	25.8	26.2	26.3
CZ	24.0	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.3
EE	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2
HU	24.3	24.5	24.9	25.1	25.3
LV	23.5	23.6	24.2	24.4	24.6
LT	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.8	24.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	23.7	23.8	24.4	24.5	24.8
RO	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6	:
SK	23.1	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.3
SI	25.5	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.7
TR (1)	21.2	21.3	:	:	:

(1) Median age at first birth.

1.11. Mean age of women at child-bearing age

In years					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	24.5	24.5	24.7	25.0	25.1
CY	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.9
CZ	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.6
EE	26.2	26.4	26.5	27.0	27.2
HU	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.3	27.6
LV	26.1	26.3	26.8	27.2	27.4
LT	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.6	26.8
MT	28.7	:	28.8	28.6	28.6
PL	26.9	26.6	27.3	27.4	27.6
RO	24.9	25.1	25.6	25.7	:
SK	25.7	25.8	26.4	26.6	26.8
SI	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.5
TR (1)	26.9	26.8	26.9	26.7	26.7

(1) Population projections.

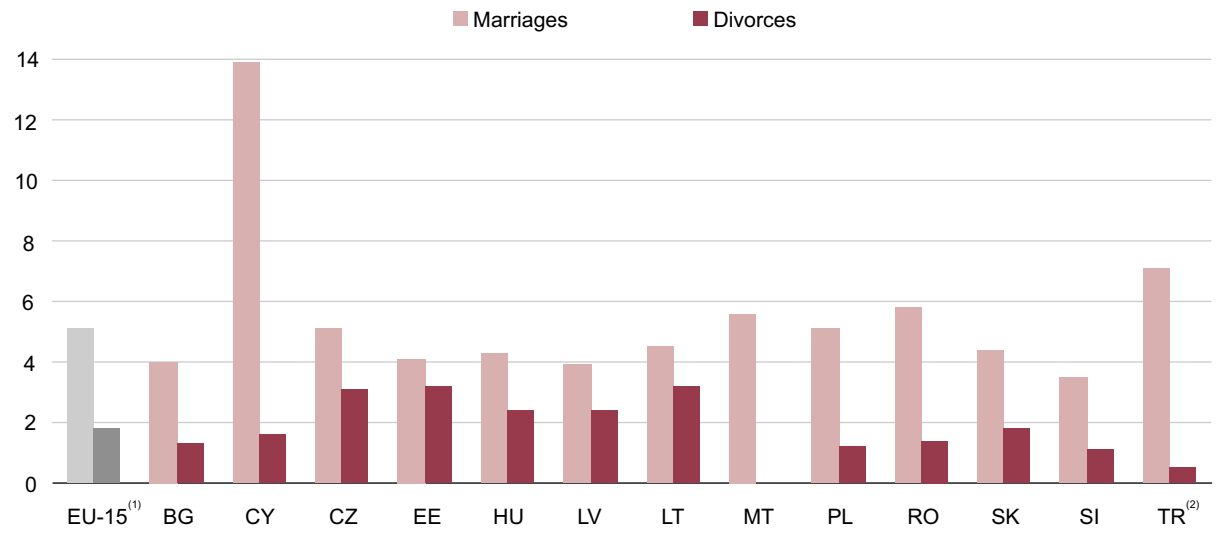
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

1.12. Crude marriage and divorce rates

	Crude marriage rate Per 1 000 of population					Crude divorce rate Per 1 000 of population				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0 P	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
CY	11.8	10.8	12.1	12.9 *	13.9	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
CZ	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1 P	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.1
EE	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
HU	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.3 P	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
LV	3.9	3.9	3.9 P	3.9	3.9 P	2.5	2.5	2.5 P	2.6	2.4
LT	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7 P	4.5 P	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2
MT (1)	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.6 P	.	.	.	.	.
PL	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
RO	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8 *	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
SK	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
SI	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5 P	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
TR	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.1 P	:	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, 2001



(1) EU-15: Marriages 2000, divorces 1997. Provisional and estimated data as specified in Table 1.12.
(2) 2000.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

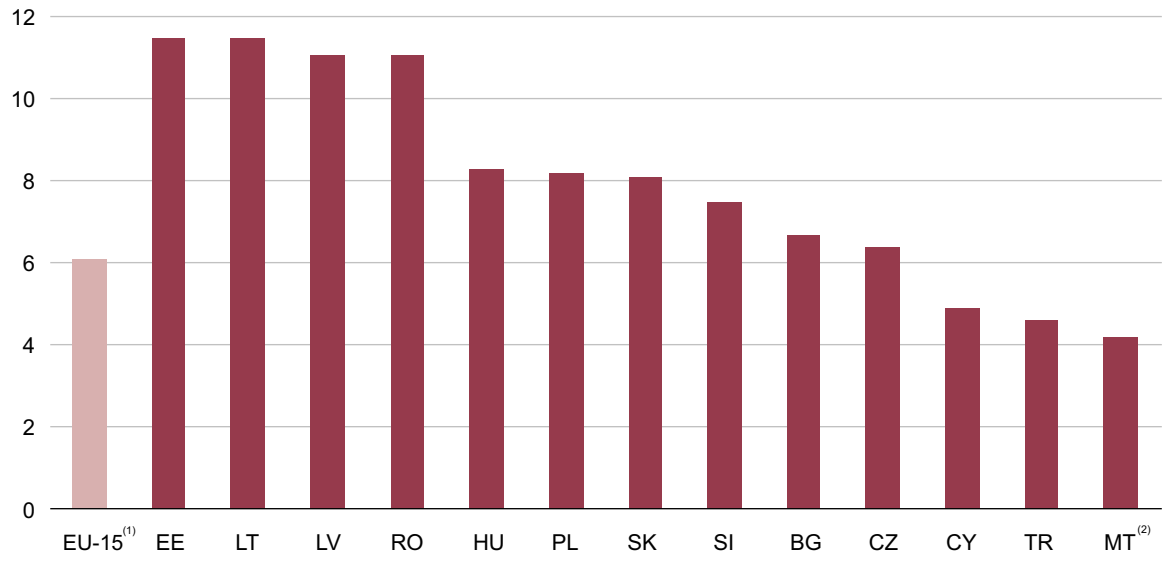
Life expectancy is defined as the average number of years still to live for people of a given age under the prevailing conditions of mortality at successive ages of a given population. The life expectancy at birth corresponds to the life expectancy at less than one year old.

1.13. Life expectancy at birth [1]

	Girls in years					Boys in years				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG [2]	:	:	75.1	75.1	75.3	:	:	68.3	68.5	68.6
CY	80.0	80.4	80.4	:	81.0	75.0	75.3	75.3	:	76.1
CZ	77.5	78.1	78.2	78.4	78.5	70.5	71.1	71.4	71.7	72.1
EE	76.0	75.5	76.2	76.4	76.2	64.7	64.4	65.2	65.6	64.7
HU	75.1	75.2	75.2	75.7	76.5	66.4	66.1	66.4	67.2	68.2
LV	75.9	74.9	75.3	76.1	75.6	64.2	63.8	64.7	65.0	64.5
LT	76.8	76.9	77.2	77.7	77.4	65.9	66.5	67.0	67.5	65.9
MT	80.1	80.1	79.3	79.3	:	74.9	74.4	75.1	75.1	:
PL	77.0	77.3	77.2	77.9	78.4	68.5	68.9	68.2	69.7	70.2
RO	73.3	73.3	74.2	74.6	78.8	65.5	65.5	67.1	67.7	67.7
SK	76.7	76.7	77.2	77.4	77.6	68.9	68.6	69.0	69.2	69.5
SI	78.6	77.8	79.3	79.7	79.6 [3]	71.0	69.9	71.8	72.3	72.1 [3]
TR [2]	70.3	70.5	70.7	70.9	71.0	65.7	65.9	66.1	66.2	66.4

[1] Less than one year old.
[2] Population projections.
[3] Data for 2000-2001.

Fig. 1.f. Life expectancy at birth: difference between girls and boys in years, 2001



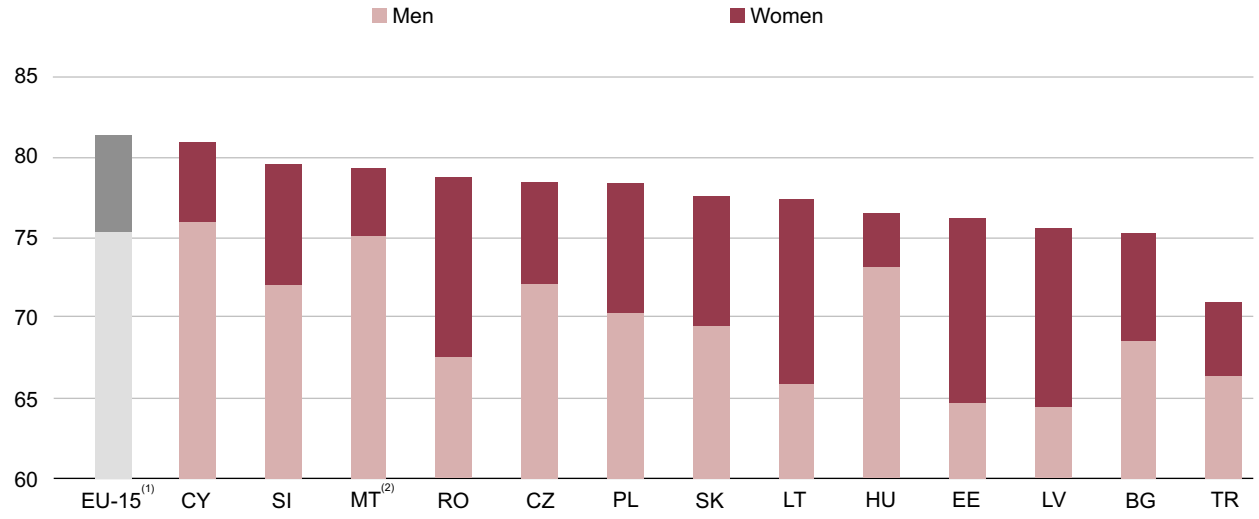
[1] Estimated data for 2000.
[2] 2000.

1.14. Life expectancy at the age of 65

	Women in years					Men in years				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	15.4	15.3	15.6	:	:	12.9	12.8	13.0
CY	18.4	:	18.9	:	19.1	15.6	:	16.0	:	16.5
CZ	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.1	17.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.0
EE	16.8	16.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	12.6	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.2
HU	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.3	16.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.6	13.0
LV	17.6	17.3	16.7	16.9	17.8	11.4	11.3	12.4	12.6	12.5
LT	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.9	17.7	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	13.3
MT	18.4	17.9	17.6	18.4	:	14.6	14.5	15.1	15.0	:
PL	16.8	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.7	13.1	13.4	13.2	13.6	13.9
RO	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.4
SK	16.4	16.3	16.6	16.5	17.1	12.9	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.5
SI	17.6	17.1	18.1	18.5	18.2 (2)	13.8	13.3	14.1	14.2	14.2 (2)
TR (1)	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7

(1) Population projections.
(2) Data for 2000-2001.

Fig. 1.g. Life expectancy of men and women at birth in years, 2001



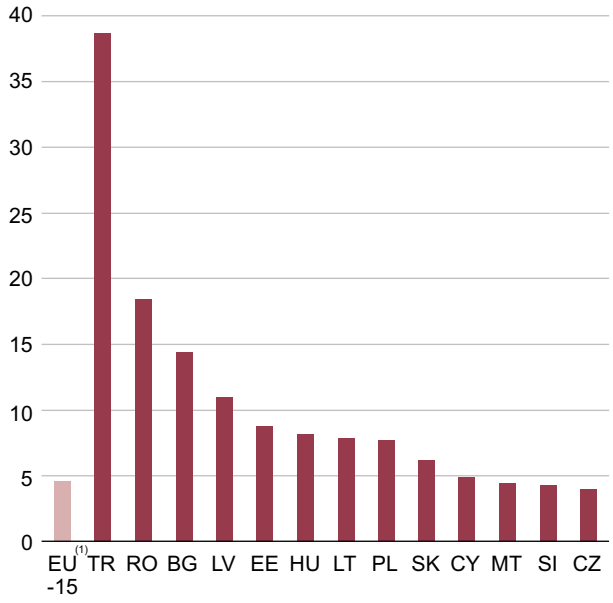
(1) Estimated data for 2000.
(2) 2000.

INFANT MORTALITY

1.15. Infant mortality rate

	Per 1 000 of live births				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	17.5	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.4 P
CY	8.0	6.1	6.0	5.5*	4.9 *
CZ	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.1	4.0
EE	10.1	9.3	9.5	8.4	8.8
HU	9.9	9.7	8.4	9.2	8.2 P
LV	15.3	15.0	11.3	10.4	11.0
LT	10.3	9.3	8.7	8.6	7.9 P
MT	6.4	5.2	7.2	6.1	4.4
PL	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.7
RO	22.0	20.5	18.6	18.6	18.4
SK	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	6.2
SI	5.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.3 P
TR	42.4 P	41.2 P	40.3 P	39.7 P	38.7 P

Fig. 1.h. Infant mortality rate per 1 000 of live births, 2001



(1) Estimated data. Provisional and estimated data as specified in Table 1.15.

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). Exclusively (initial and continuing) work-based training is not included in the statistics.

2.1. Percentage of pupils and students by level of education, 2000/2001

In 2000/2001	Pupils and students in ISCED 0–6							
	Number in 1 000	Of which in %						
		ISCED 0	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3	ISCED 4	ISCED 5+6
BG	1 522	13	25	24	22	0	16
CY[1]	157[2]	11	41	21	20	:	8
CZ[3]	2 220	13	28	23	22	2	12
EE	358	15	33	18	16	3	16
HU	2 277	16	22	22	22	4	15
LV	563	9	22	31	18	1	18
LT	875	10	24	38	12	1	16
MT	88	11	38	33	8	1	9
PL	10 038	9	32	12	28	2	18
RO	4 565 [4]	13	24	29	20	2	12[4]
SK	1 270	12	24	31	21	1	11
SI	459	12	19	22	27	0	20[4]
TR	15 152	2	69	:	19	:	11

[1] Data exclude 12 147 tertiary students studying abroad which represents 54 % of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students.
[2] ISCED level 4 is not applicable.
[3] Czech Republic: data refer to students in public institutions only.
[4] Data exclude ISCED level 6.

2.2. Educational attainment

	Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64 having completed at least upper secondary education				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	67.1	71.1
CY	:	:	61.0	63.0	64.5
CZ	:	85.6	86.0	86.1	86.3
EE	84.6	84.0	84.8	84.7	86.1
HU	63.2	67.3	73.2	69.2	70.1
LV	:	82.8	83.6	83.5	79.1
LT	:	78.4	79.4	84.9	84.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	76.3	77.8	78.5	79.7	80.4
RO	64.7	66.9	68.0	69.3	70.5
SK	:	:	82.1	83.6	84.9
SI	69.7	72.5	74.0	74.8	75.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:

2.3. Participation rates in education (ISCED 1-6) of persons aged 18

	In %				
	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
BG	45.8	47.8	47.4	46.2	47.8
CY	:	:	:	25.8	31.5[1]
CZ	:	63.8	60.5	70.1	86.1
EE	60.1	61.8	67.5	73.8	74.1
HU	40.0	62.5	70.3	77.3	73.4
LV	56.6	60.9	65.9	68.6	72.8
LT	53.6	63.6	68.1	72.3	84.3
MT	:	:	52.9	:	59.3
PL	71.0	73.0	74.4	77.5	80.7
RO	37.1	37.4	42.8	48.6	57.5
SK	:	:	:	:	57.1
SI	65.0	66.7	73.3	77.7	81.4
TR	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Excluding tertiary students (ISCED 5 and 6) studying abroad.

2

2.4. Percentage of early school-leavers in the population aged 18-24

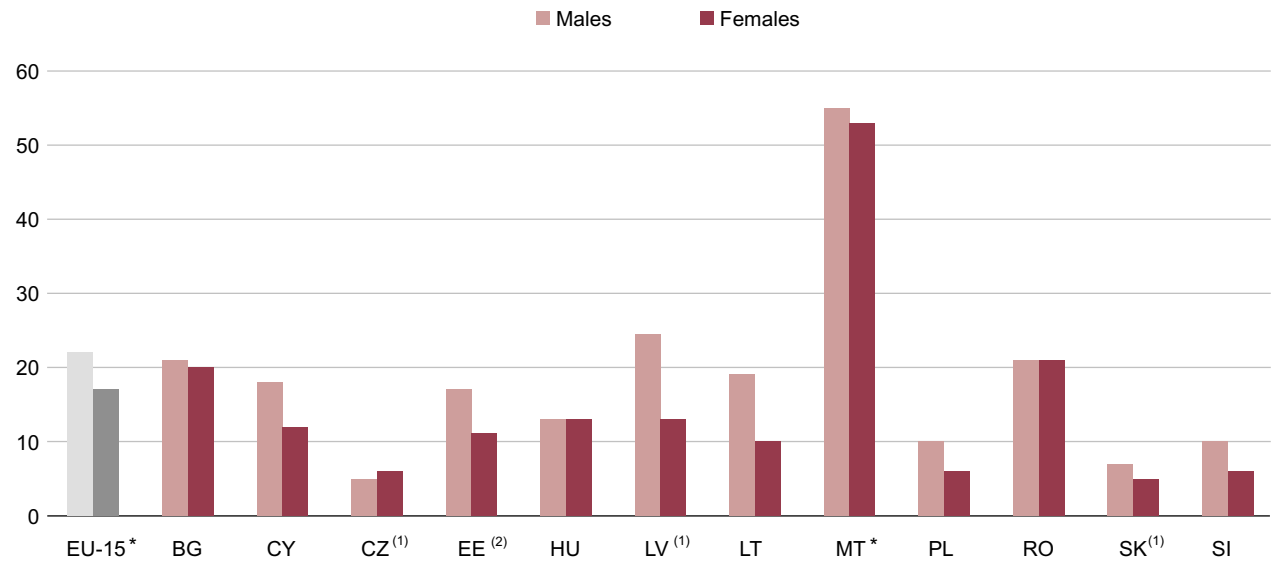
	In %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	20.3
CY	:	:	15.1	15.0	14.8
CZ	:	:	:	:	5.5 (1)
EE	17.6	12.6	14.0	14.2	14.1
HU	17.8	15.9	13.0	13.8	13.2
LV	:	:	:	:	19.3 (1)
LT	:	:	:	17.2	14.2
MT	:	:	:	:	54.1 *
PL	:	:	:	:	7.9
RO	19.7	19.1	21.5	22.3	21.3
SK	:	:	:	:	5.6 (1)
SI	:	:	:	7.4	8.3
TR	:	:	:	:	:

(1) 2002 data.

Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1 or 2 and respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists in the total population of the same age group excluding no answers to the questions 'highest level of education or training attained' and 'participation to education and training'.

Both the numerators and the denominators come from the European Community Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Fig. 2.a. Percentage of early school-leavers by gender in the population aged 18-24, 2001



(1) 2002 data.
(2) Unreliable or uncertain data for females.

2.5. Life-long learning – total

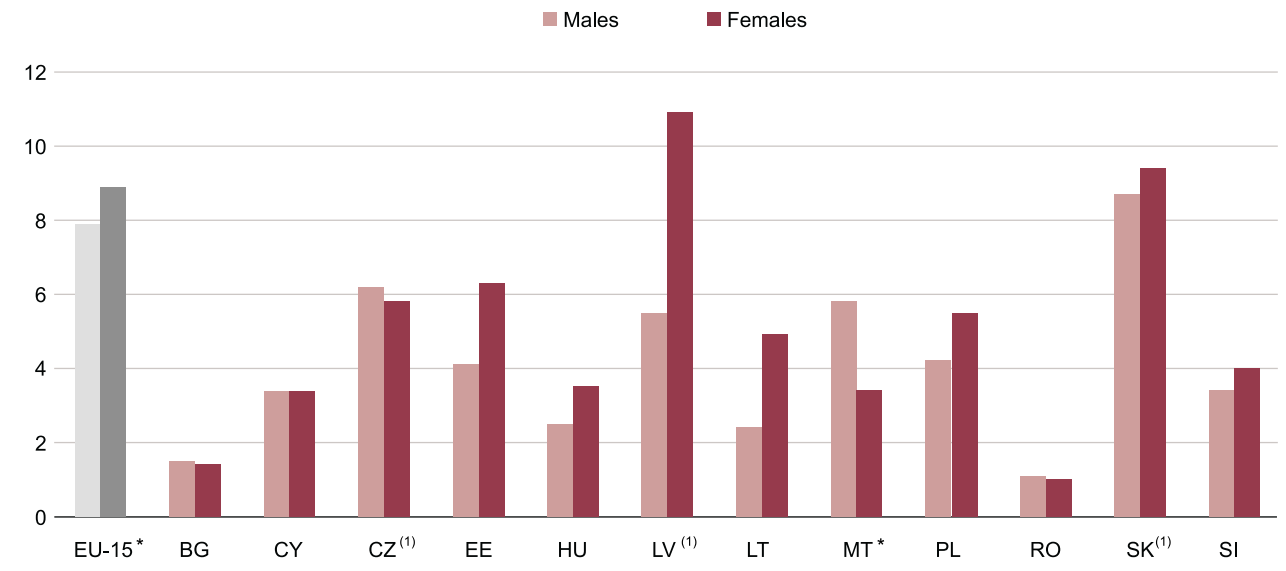
Life-long learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who answered they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group excluding no answers to the question 'participation to education and training'.

Both the numerators and the denominators come from the European Community Labour Force Survey (LFS).

	Percentage of the population aged 25-64 participating in education and training				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	1.5
CY	:	:	2.6	3.1	3.4
CZ	:	:	:	:	6.0 (1)
EE	4.3	6.3	6.5	6.0	5.2
HU	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0
LV	:	:	:	:	8.4 (1)
LT	:	:	4.0	2.7	3.7
MT	:	:	:	:	4.6 *
PL	:	:	:	:	4.8
RO	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1
SK	:	:	:	:	9.0 (1)
SI	:	:	:	4.2	3.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:

(1) 2002 data.

Fig. 2.b. Life-long learning by gender, 2001



(1) 2002 data.

2

2.6. *Unemployment rates by educational attainment, 2nd quarter 2001*

	In %			
	Total	ISCED 0-2	ISCED 3-4	ISCED 5-6
Bulgaria	19.9	33.1	19.4	8.8
Cyprus [1]	3.9	5.3	3.8	2.8
Czech Republic	8.0	21.5	7.1	2.5
Estonia	12.4	18.5	13.3	8.1
Hungary	5.7	11.2	5.2	1.2
Latvia	13.1	21.0	13.0	5.5
Lithuania [1]	16.5	23.1	21.7	10.1
Malta	:	:	:	:
Poland	18.4	23.9	19.4	5.6
Romania	6.6	4.0	8.6	3.9
Slovak Republic	19.4	42.5	18.7	5.2
Slovenia	5.7	8.9	5.5	2.3 [1]
Turkey	:	:	:	:

[1] Unreliable or uncertain data.

STUDENTS BY PROGRAMME AND FIELD

2.7. Total tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1 000 of population aged 20-29

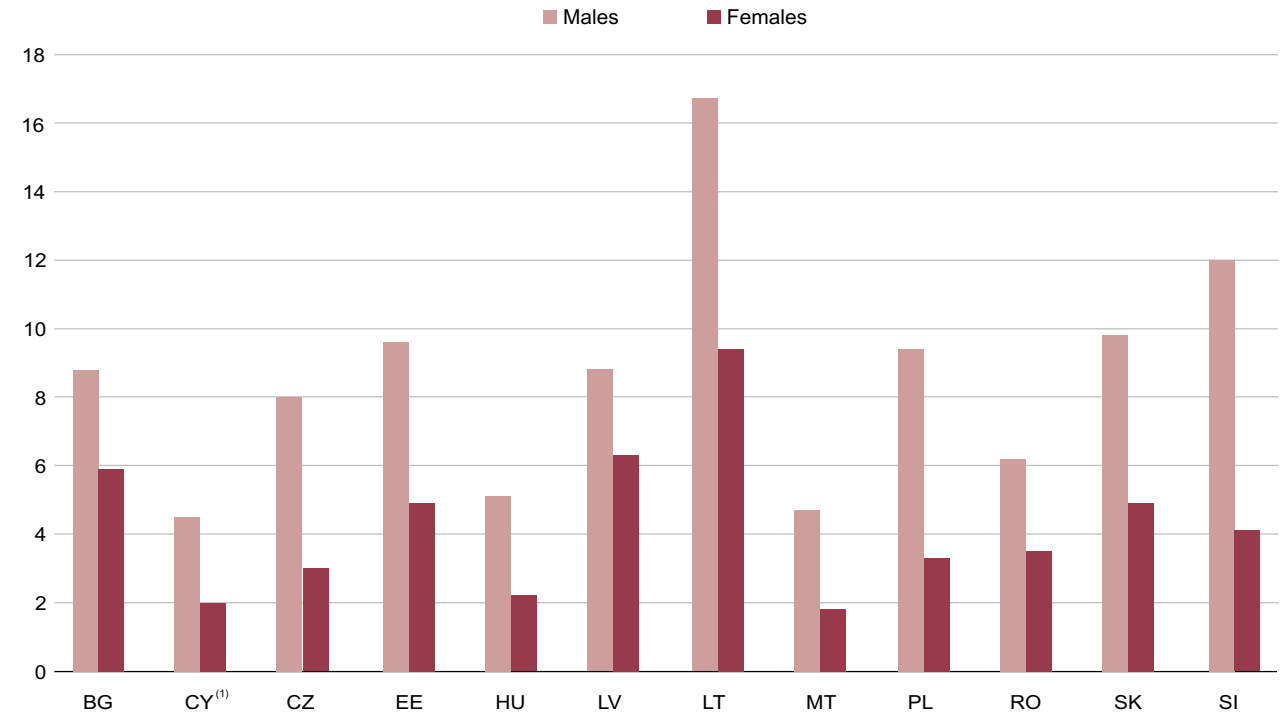
	In per 1000 of population				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	6.0	5.5	6.5	6.6	7.9
CY	:	3.9 (1)	4.0 (1)	3.3 (1)	:
CZ	:	4.6 (2)	4.0	5.5	5.6
EE	4.2	2.9	5.7	7.0	7.3
HU	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.7	:
LV	6.9	5.9	6.3	7.5	7.6
LT	7.3	8.6	10.8	12.1	13.1
MT	:	:	1.3	3.8	3.3
PL	3.8 (3)	4.3 (3)	5.5 (3)	6.6 (3)	7.4
RO	5.9 (4)	4.2 (4)	4.1 (4)	4.5 (4)	4.9 (4)
SK	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.3	7.4
SI	6.3	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad.
(2) Data refer to graduates from full-time programmes only.
(3) Data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED 6).
(4) Data exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED 6) and second qualifications.

The indicator 'tertiary graduates in science and technology' includes tertiary graduates from public and private institutions.

Tertiary education refers to ISCED levels 5-6.

Fig. 2.c. Total tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1 000 of population aged 20-29, 2001



(1) 2000 data, excluding tertiary students graduating abroad.

2

2.8. Percentage of pupils in general secondary education by foreign language studied, 2000/2001

	ISCED 2+3, in %				
	English	French	German	Spanish	Russian
BG	62.7	15.7	21.0	2.4	25.8
CY [1]	96.0	82.8	1.0	0.1	0.1
CZ	65.8	4.0	47.3	0.9	0.6
EE	88.4	2.6	35.8	:	54.3
HU	65.3 [2]	4.5 [2]	55.4 [2]	0.5 [2]	1.0
LV	90.8	1.9	29.7	0.5	39.2
LT	75.4	6.7	33.1	0.1	56.4
MT [3]	100.0	41.1	7.3	2.1	:
PL	79.6	9.0	51.1	0.6	15.4
RO	83.2	87.5	11.4	0.5	8.8
SK	58.9	3.5	49.7	0.5	6.2
SI	81.4	2.3	35.5	0.4	0.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Special and evening classes excluded.
[2] Includes ISCED 1 pupils and refers to full-time only.
[3] 1999/2000 data. English is Malta's second official language. All students (ISCED 1 to 3) have to study the language.

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.

EXPENDITURE

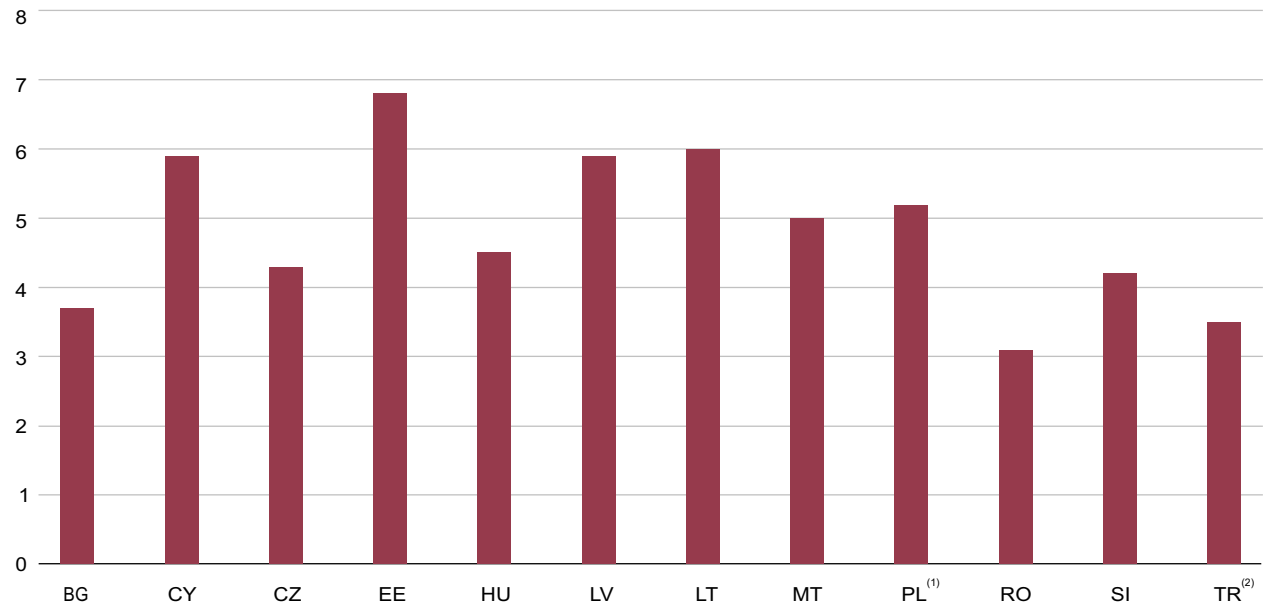
2.9. Spending on human resources (public expenditure on education) as a percentage of GDP

	In %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001*
BG	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.7
CY	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.9
CZ	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3
EE	7.1	6.8	7.4	6.7	6.8
HU	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
LV	5.7	6.8 (1)	6.2	6.0	5.9
LT	5.8	6.1 (1)	6.3	5.9	6.0
MT	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0
PL	5.2	5.4	5.2	:	:
RO	3.2	4.4 (1)	3.4	2.9	3.1
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2
TR	:	3.0	4.0	3.5	:

(1) Change in coverage in 1998.

Total public expenditure on education includes direct public expenditure on educational institutions, public studies to other private entities for education matters and public subsidies to households such as scholarships and loans to student for tuition fees and student living costs.

Fig. 2.d. Spending on human resources (public expenditure on education) as a percentage of GDP, 2001



(1) 1999 data.
(2) 2000 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 2000

	R & D expenditure in million EUR	R & D expenditure as % of GDP	R & D personnel full-time equivalent	R & D personnel as % of labour force (head count)	R & D personnel female personnel as % of total
BG	71.5	0.52	15 259	0.48	53 P
CY	24.5	0.26	680	0.51	36 P
CZ	744.0	1.33	24 198	0.93	35
EE	37.0	0.66	3 710	0.98	50
HU	405.3	0.80	23 534	1.11	45
LV	37.5	0.48	5 449	0.69	51
LT	73.1	0.60	11 791	0.36	50
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 196.6	0.70	78 925	0.73	43
RO	148.7	0.37	33 892	0.39	46
SK	142.9	0.67	15 221	0.86	:
SI	297.3	1.52	8 568	1.36	41 P
TR (1)	1 389.0	0.64	27 003 (2)	1.30 (3)	:

(1) *Source:* OECD.
(2) Underestimated data.
(3) Full-time equivalent instead of head count.

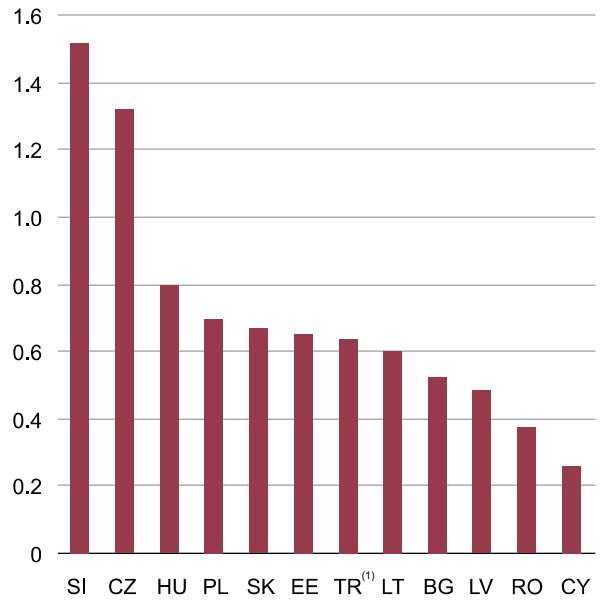
EXPENDITURE ON R & D

3.2. Gross domestic expenditure on R & D (1)

	In million EUR					As % of GDP				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	40.6	46.6	64.8	68.7	71.5	0.52	0.51	0.57	0.56	0.52
CY	:	:	18.7	21.5	24.5	:	:	0.23	0.25	0.26
CZ	472.0	542.1	629.5	641.1	744.0	1.04	1.16	1.24	1.24	1.33
EE	:	:	:	28.6	37.0	:	:	:	0.61	0.66
HU	231.7	291.8	285.2	309.3	405.3	0.65	0.74	0.68	0.69	0.80
LV	18.7	21.1	24.3	24.8	37.5	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.40	0.48
LT	32.5	47.9	54.5	51.7	73.1	0.52	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.60
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	806.9	904.6	1 022.3	1 085.9	1 196.6	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.75	0.70
RO	195.9	180.6	183.6	134.3	148.7	0.70	0.58	0.49	0.41	0.37
SK	151.7	203.2	155.6	125.8	142.9	0.94	1.09	0.79	0.66	0.67
SI	214.3	228.3	258.2	283.8	297.3	1.44	1.42	1.48	1.51	1.52
TR (2)	646.5	825.0	886.6	1 093.8	1 389.0	0.45	0.49	0.50	0.63	0.64

(1) At current prices and current exchange rates.
(2) *Source:* OECD.

Fig. 3.a. Gross domestic expenditure on R & D as a % of GDP, 2000



(1) *Source:* OECD.

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

In EUR					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	4.9	5.6	7.8	8.4	8.8
CY	:	:	24.9	28.5	32.4
CZ	45.8	52.6	61.2	62.3	72.2
EE	:	:	19.7	26.0	27.0
HU	22.7	28.7	28.2	30.7	40.0
LV	7.5	8.5	9.9	10.3	15.8
LT	8.7	12.9	14.7	14.0	20.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	20.9	23.4	26.4	28.1	31.0
RO	8.7	8.0	8.2	6.0	6.6
SK	28.2	37.8	28.9	23.3	26.5
SI	107.6	114.9	130.3	143.1	149.5
TR (2)	10.3	13.2	14.0	17.0	20.8

(1) At current prices and current exchange rates.
(2) *Source:* OECD.

3.4. Intramural expenditure on R & D by sectors of performance (1)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Business enterprise in million EUR				
BG	23.9	10.7	12.1	14.1	15.3
CY	:	:	2.6	4.3	5.2
CZ	282.9	340.4	406.4	402.9	446.1
EE	:	:	5.6	8.8	8.3
HU	100.0	121.1	109.6	124.5	179.6
LV	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.4	15.1
LT	1.2	2.6	1.0	2.3	15.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	330.2	356.6	424.0	448.8	431.8
RO	144.0	147.0	140.9	99.9	103.2
SK	84.7	153.6	102.4	78.7	94.0
SI	108.6	121.1	134.4	156.0	167.5
TR (3)	167.9	266.3	279.8	416.2	464.5
	Government in million EUR				
BG	13.3	32.2	49.0	50.3	49.1
CY	:	:	10.5	10.6	11.4
CZ	146.9	144.4	161.8	155.5	188.4
EE	10.7	8.9	6.8	8.9	8.6
HU (2)	65.7	73.3	88.9	99.9	105.7
LV	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.5	8.3
LT	21.0	27.3	32.2	29.9	30.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	251.1	289.0	315.1	334.3	385.9
RO	45.4	28.5	34.3	24.9	28.0
SK	59.3	36.0	38.5	34.6	35.3
SI	57.1	64.4	78.6	81.0	77.0
TR (3)	76.8	86.9	64.8	73.0	86.0
	Higher education in million EUR				
BG	3.2	3.4	3.3	4.2	7.0
CY	:	:	4.7	5.2	6.1
CZ	41.8	49.5	59.8	79.1	105.7
EE	6.8	14.0	16.0	18.8	19.4
HU (2)	57.4	67.1	71.8	69.1	97.3
LV	5.4	8.0	11.5	12.2	14.1
LT	10.2	17.7	21.1	19.3	26.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	224.6	258.9	282.5	301.4	377.3
RO	6.5	5.1	8.4	9.5	17.5
SK	7.8	13.6	14.7	12.5	13.6
SI	46.3 (3)	39.7	43.0	45.1	49.4
TR (3)	401.7	471.8	541.9	604.6	838.6

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

3.5. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds, in % of GERD

Financed by industry

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	23.3	23.6	22.8	24.4
CY	:	:	13.7	17.4	17.5
CZ	59.7	59.8	60.2	52.6	51.2
EE	:	:	23.2	24.2	24.2
HU	38.9	36.6	36.1	38.5	37.8
LV	17.6	14.1	22.2	22.2	29.5
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	38.9	35.1	37.8	38.1	32.6
RO	41.6	52.8	42.4	50.2	49.0
SK	57.4	63.6	51.8	49.9	54.4
SI	49.1	53.7	52.6	56.9	53.3
TR [1]	36.8	41.8	41.8	43.3	42.9

Financed by government

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	67.8	69.7	69.7	69.2
CY	:	:	73.9	68.5	66.6
CZ	34.8	30.8	36.8	42.6	44.5
EE	:	:	63.3	64.8	59.2
HU	50.0	54.8	56.2	53.2	49.5
LV	56.1	59.0	53.1	56.2	41.5
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	57.8	61.7	59.0	58.5	63.4
RO	54.9	42.4	52.9	46.7	40.8
SK	39.5	34.5	45.3	47.9	42.6
SI	43.4	37.1	39.9	36.8	40.0
TR [1]	56.6	53.7	53.4	47.7	50.6

Financed by other national sources

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	3.3	2.9	3.4	1.1
CY	:	:	0.7	1.8	1.9
CZ	3.7	7.5	0.4	0.8	1.1
EE	:	:	7.3	2.3	3.9
HU	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
RO	0.9	1.9	3.0	0.7	5.4
SK	:	:	:	:	0.7
SI	4.8	1.0	0.8	:	0.4
TR [1]	4.8	2.7	4.5	4.2	5.3

Financed by abroad

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	:	5.7	3.9	4.1	5.3
CY	:	:	8.0	7.7	9.4
CZ	1.9	1.9	2.6	4.0	3.1
EE	:	:	6.2	8.8	12.7
HU	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.6	10.6
LV	24.0	26.9	24.7	21.6	29.1
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
RO	2.7	2.9	1.7	2.5	4.9
SK	3.0	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.3
SI	2.7	8.3	6.7	5.6	6.2
TR [1]	1.9	1.8	0.4	4.8	1.2

[1] *Source:* OECD.

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.

3.6. R & D personnel by occupation

	Total In full-time equivalent					Researchers In full-time equivalent				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG [1]	26 158	18 625	19 116	16 087	15 259	14 751	11 980	11 972	10 580	9 479
CY	:	:	564	681	680	:	:	237	278	304
CZ	23 501	23 230	22 740	24 106	24 198	12 963	12 580	12 566	13 535	13 852
EE	:	:	4 600	4 545	3 710	:	:	2 978	3 002	2 666
HU	19 776	20 758	20 315	21 329	23 534	10 408	11 154	11 731	12 579	14 406
LV	4 744	4 437	4 437	4 301	5 449	2 839	2 610	2 557	2 626	3 814
LT	12 569	12 171	12 847	12 794	11 791	7 532	7 800	8 436	8 539	7 777
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	83 348	83 803	84 510	82 368	78 925	52 474	55 602	56 179	56 433	55 174
RO	59 907	54 436	52 454	44 091	33 892	30 303	28 431	27 494	23 473	20 476
SK	16 613	16 365	16 461	14 849	15 221	10 010	9 993	10 145	9 204	9 955
SI	8 882	7 985	8 290	8 495	8 568	4 489	4 022	4 285	4 427	4 336
TR [2][3]	21 995	23 432	22 892	24 267	27 003	18 092	18 908	18 925	20 065	23 083

[1] For total, overestimated data.
[2] For total, underestimated or based on underestimated data.
[3] *Source:* OECD.

3.7. Female R & D personnel by occupation

	Total In full-time equivalent					Researchers In full-time equivalent				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG [1]	13 788	10 078	10 148	8 374	8 106	6 114	5 431	5 321	4 656	4 354
CY	:	:	194	255	248	:	:	69	81	91
CZ	:	:	:	:	8 036	:	:	:	:	3 551
EE	:	:	2 335	2 346	1 815	:	:	1 206	1 252	1 109
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	2 415	2 135	2 202	2 212	3 802	1 324	1 197	1 201	1 277	1 881
LT	:	:	:	:	5 772	:	:	:	:	3 388
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	25 289	21 196	15 808	:	:	:	10 335	8 785
SK	7 163	6 998	7 277	6 691	6 823	3 601	3 618	3 778	3 517	3 867
SI	3 493	3 019	3 151	3 184	3 368	1 486	1 329	1 430	1 487	1 525
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

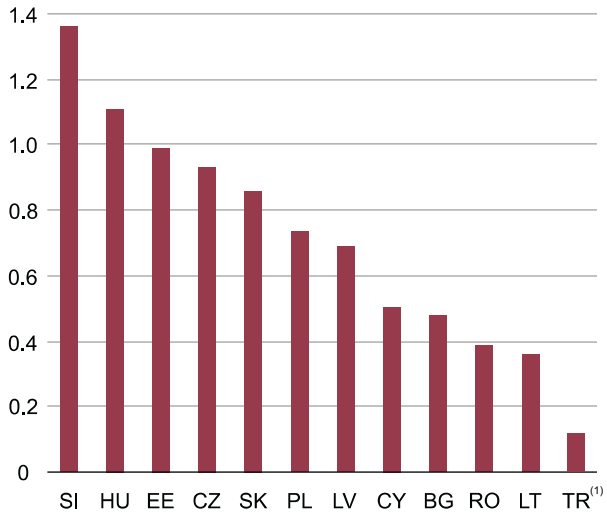
[1] For total, overestimated data.

3.8. Total R & D personnel

Head count — % of labour force					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG [P]	0.89	:	:	:	0.48
CY [P]	:	:	0.42	0.48	0.51
CZ	0.91	0.91	0.88	0.90	0.93
EE	:	:	0.97	0.99	0.98
HU	0.93	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.11
LV	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.69
LT	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.36
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.73
RO	0.62	0.58	0.58	0.50	0.39
SK [P]	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.87	0.86
SI [P]	1.34	1.20	1.22	1.28	1.36
TR [(1)]	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.13

[(1)] *Source:* OECD. Full time equivalent instead of head count.

Fig. 3.b. R & D personnel, % of labour force, in head count, 2000



[(1)] *Source:* OECD.

PATENTS

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.

3.9. Total number of patent applications to the EPO[(1)], per million inhabitants

Total					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [P]
BG	2.0	3.1	3.0	4.1	2.1
CY	2.7	12.1	12.0	9.3	14.5
CZ	7.3	9.7	9.8	13.5	10.7
EE	6.2	4.8	5.5	11.7	11.0
HU	11.3	13.5	13.7	18.6	19.0
LV	3.6	4.5	4.9	3.8	7.6
LT	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.3	2.4
MT	:	:	:	18.4	10.2
PL	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.5
RO	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
SK	3.7	5.9	4.3	6.8	6.1
SI	20.1	17.1	25.7	25.1	40.7
TR	:	:	:	1.2	1.1

[(1)] European Patent Office.

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.

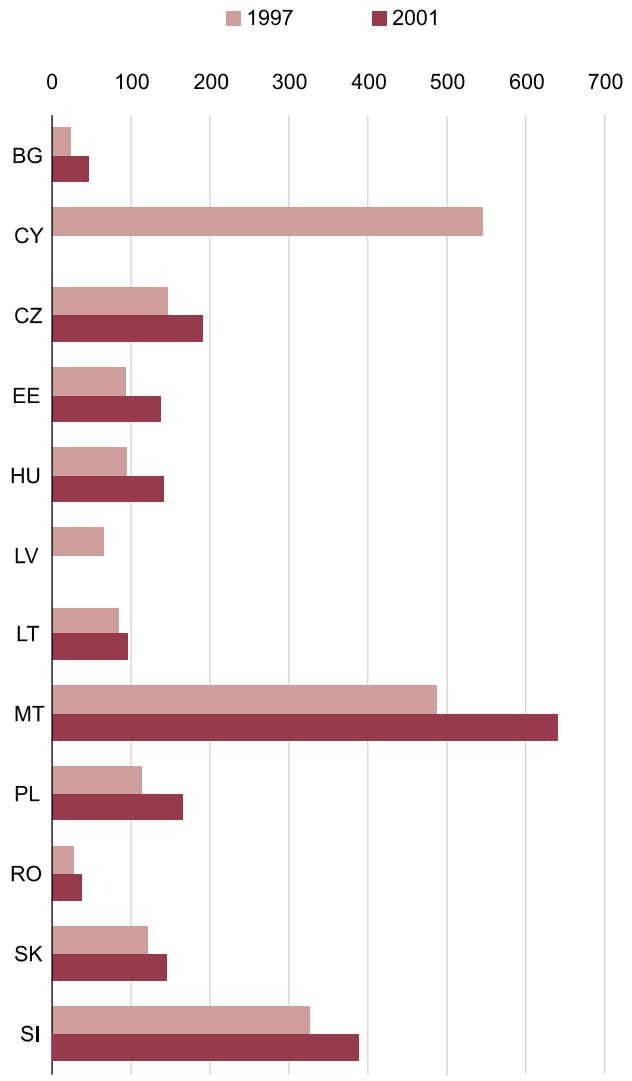
(Reference: Eurostat, Household budget survey in the EU, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation, 1997.)

4.1. Total monthly expenditure per capita

In EUR [1]					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	23	36	41	44	47
CY	546	:	:	:	:
CZ	147	169	162	171	191
EE	93	106	112	132	137
HU	95	99	106	114	141
LV	65	77	87	103	:
LT	84	95	84	92	97
MT	487	508	557	621	640 P
PL	114	128	130	150	166
RO	27	34	29	33	38
SK [2]	121	127	118	133	145
SI	326	341	359	361	388
TR	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.
[2] According to the methodology of calculation of net money expenditures.

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



4.2. *Structure of expenditure*

	In % of total expenditure					In % of total expenditure				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages					Housing, water, electricity and other fuels				
BG	55.1	46.5	41.4	42.2	43.3	12.8	14.2	15.9	16.3	15.7
CY	17.8	:	:	:	:	19.8	:	:	:	:
CZ	25.5	23.3	23.2	23.2	22.8	14.0	18.1	17.5	18.4	18.6
EE	33.6	31.0	30.0	28.9	28.9	20.7	20.1	19.3	16.5	16.1
HU	28.1	38.0	35.2	34.9	34.0	20.7	20.6	21.6	20.2	20.2
LV	41.5	36.6	34.6	33.3	:	17.9	19.3	19.5	18.5	:
LT	52.2	48.1	39.3	37.7	35.8	12.2	12.3	15.0	15.6	15.8
MT	23.1	22.1	21.4	20.4	20.5 P	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7 P
PL	35.7	33.7	31.2	30.8	31.0	16.5	17.7	18.4	17.9	18.8
RO	43.8	41.2	37.4	38.5	37.5	12.9	14.9	17.6	19.2	17.6
SK (1)	29.6	28.4	27.7	26.2	24.3	12.7	12.2	14.6	16.4	15.7
SI	23.5	23.2	21.2	20.1	20.3	10.8	10.2	10.4	11.6	11.7
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics					Furnishing, household equipment				
BG	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.7
CY	1.6	:	:	:	:	6.6	:	:	:	:
CZ	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	9.5	7.6	7.7	7.2	6.9
EE	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0
HU	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.2
LV	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.9	:	3.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	:
LT	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.5
MT	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.0 P	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.5 P
PL	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.9	4.9
RO	3.9	4.0	5.0	4.6	7.9	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	3.8
SK (1)	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	5.9	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.2
SI	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	7.4	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.8
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Clothing and footwear					Health				
BG	8.1	8.2	7.1	5.4	4.6	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.1
CY	7.6	:	:	:	:	4.7	:	:	:	:
CZ	8.2	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7
EE	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.3	6.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.7
HU	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.0	3.0	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.3
LV	6.2	7.5	6.9	7.0	:	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.5	:
LT	7.7	8.0	8.5	7.5	7.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.0
MT	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.7 P	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4 P
PL	7.0	6.7	6.1	5.5	5.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
RO	11.6	11.1	9.3	8.2	7.7	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.5
SK (1)	10.5	9.9	8.6	8.0	7.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5
SI	9.1	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

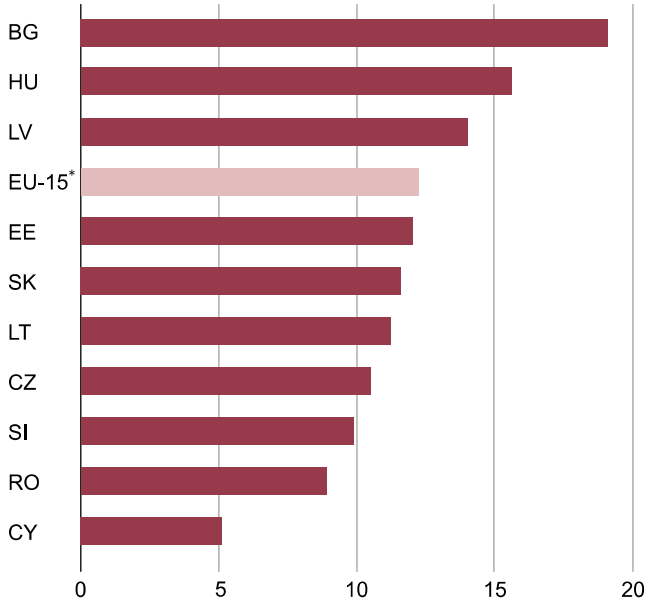
	In % of total expenditure					In % of total expenditure				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Transport					Recreation and culture				
BG	6.4	7.2	7.6	6.9	6.9	2.6 (2)	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.7
CY	18.0	:	:	:	:	6.0	:	:	:	:
CZ	11.3	9.3	11.3	10.6	11.0	11.7	10.8	11.3	10.8	10.6
EE	7.0	7.3	6.7	8.9	9.2	6.8	8.0	8.0	6.8	7.3
HU	11.1	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.4	5.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9
LV	8.0	7.4	8.1	8.0	:	5.3	6.1	6.0	6.7	:
LT	6.5	6.7	8.8	8.7	8.2	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.4
MT	14.3	14.3	15.1	14.9	13.9 P	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.5 P
PL	8.3	8.3	9.3	9.9	8.8	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.5
RO	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.9	7.0	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.7
SK (1)	8.0	8.7	8.0	7.9	9.2	7.5	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.3
SI	17.9	18.1	18.8	19.8	15.7	9.5	9.8	9.3	8.8	10.5
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Communication					Education				
BG	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.4	4.3	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
CY	1.7	:	:	:	:	3.4	:	:	:	:
CZ	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.5	3.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
EE	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.7	5.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8
HU	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.6	5.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
LV	2.4	3.7	4.7	5.9	:	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	:
LT	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
MT	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.9	4.7 P	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6 P
PL	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5
RO	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.6	5.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
SK (1)	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
SI	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) According to the methodology of calculation of net money expenditures.
(2) Including expenditure on education.

4.3. Population in jobless households, persons aged 0-65

	Share of total population, in %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	17.1	19.1
CY	:	:	:	6.7	5.9
CZ	7.4	8.3	9.4	10.2	10.5
EE	11.7	10.1	11.6	11.0	12.0
HU	18.1	18.0	16.8	15.8	15.6
LV	:	14.5	15.4	15.9	14.0
LT	:	11.4	9.6	10.2	11.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	11.3	:	:	:	:
RO	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.0	8.9
SK	:	:	11.8	13.0	11.6
SI	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.1	9.9
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 4.b. Population in jobless households 2001, in % share of total population



Methodological note

Bulgaria:
Monetary consumption expenditure is defined according to COICOP.

Cyprus:
Data are derived from the latest Household Budget Survey, which was carried out in 1997; the next one is scheduled for September 2002.
Total monthly expenditure, per capita, corresponds to the total household consumption expenditure, that is, both purchases, in monetary form, and in kind benefits. The structure of total expenditure by main items does not sum up to 100% as the categories of (i) Hotel, cafes and restaurants and (ii) Miscellaneous goods and services, which are not included in the table.

Czech Republic:
Data for average household obtained by re-weighting of individual figures for social groups, according to the structure surveyed in the micro-census 1996 (average per capita). It concerns net monetary expenditures corresponding with the CZ-COICOP classification. Only the group 'Housing, water, electricity and other fuels' does not include imputed rents.

Estonia:
Total monthly expenditures, per capita, include monetary consumption expenditure and other expenditure per household member.

Hungary:
The quarterly data processing differs from the yearly system. References are for current consumption expenditure.

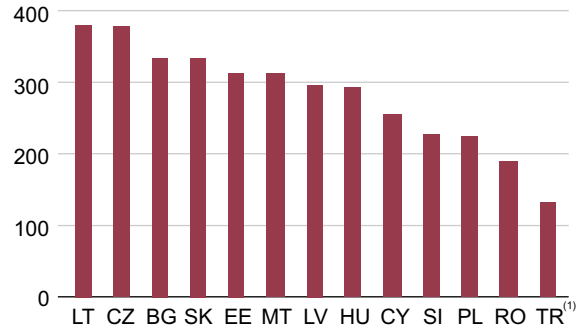
Slovak Republic:
Total monthly expenditures per capita-net monetary expenditure (without selfconsumption).

HEALTH

4.4. Doctors

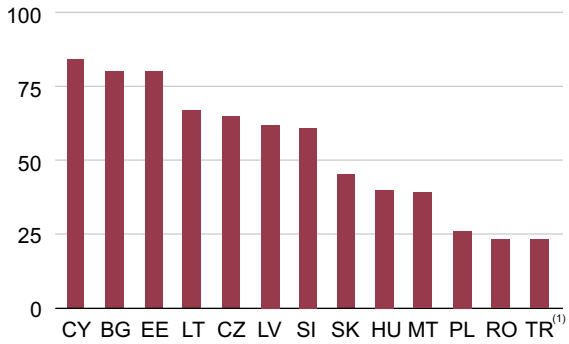
	Number of physicians Per 100 000 inhabitants					Number of dentists Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	344	344	343	336	334	63	58	57	83	80
CY	227	231	235	239	255	77	79	80	82	84
CZ	353	355	356	370	378	63	62	63	65	65
EE	298	297	306	286	313	66	68	70	74	80
HU	311	312	315	273	293	38	44	46	33	36
LV	316	307	319	326	296	47	52	56	60	62
LT	398	394	394	379	380	58	61	62	66	67
MT	247	261	264	269	312	33	36	42	41	40
PL	236	233	226	220	224	46	45	34	30	26
RO	179	183	191	189	189	24	24	23	22	23
SK	240	296	332	335	334	40	10	19	37	45
SI	214	217	215	226	227	59	60	60	60	61
TR	116	119	125	132	:	20	21	22	23	:

Fig. 4.c. Number of physicians per 100 000 inhabitants, 2001



(1) 2000.

Fig. 4.d. Number of dentists per 100 000 inhabitants, 2001



(1) 2000.

Methodological note

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

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.

Slovak Republic:
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.

MONTHLY WAGES AND SALARIES

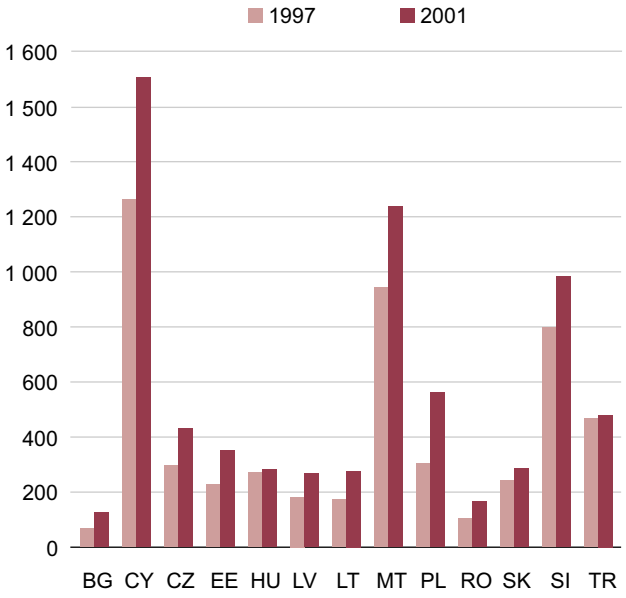
Nominal wages and salaries are all incomes and remunerations received by employees in relation to their work. Also considered as part of this item are the value of interest on loans provided by the employers to the employees at reduced or zero rates of interest, as well as services provided by the employers, i.e. recreation, catering, housing, kindergarten, etc., which are paid from the profit-share fund.

4.5. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries

	In EUR [1]				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	67	93	103	116	123
CY	1 263	1 330	1 377	1 485	1 554
CZ	298	322	343	379	430
EE	227	262	284	314	352
HU	271	282	305	337	404
LV	182	201	225	268	284
LT	172	207	231	263	274
MT	943	995	1 071	1 143	1 238
PL	304	315	401	473	562
RO	104	132	118	143	162
SK	242	253	243	268	286
SI	797	850	891	928	984
TR	468	477	593	701	480

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 4.e. 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 included. The final data on wages and employment levels are obtained from an annual comprehensive survey of enterprises.

Cyprus:
The data are derived from the annual sample survey on wages and salaries, which cover more than 30 % of employees. The reference month is October and the survey covers full-time employees in all sectors of the economy, except P and Q of NACE classification. All government employees are included in Section L. The monthly gross nominal earnings include normal monthly wages and salaries, bonuses, allowances, overtime payments and portion of 13th salary. Gross earnings are given before any deductions for income tax and contributions for social insurance, medical and other funds have been made.

Czech Republic:
Since 1997, entities with 20 and more employees (in financial intermediation regardless of the number of employees) and all organisations of non-business sector have been included. Are excluded: employees of part of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior and some other businesses not measured by statistics, judges, apprentices, female on maternity leave and child-care leave, persons on parental leave, temporary members of the armed forces (including those on compulsory community service) and persons engaged by companies under work execution or working activity agreements. Secondary jobs are included.
Source: Enterprise reporting.

Estonia:
Data are obtained from the wages and salaries monthly survey. The statistical unit for observation is an enterprise, institution or organisation. State and municipal institutions and organisations are enumerated completely.

The same rules are applicable to enterprises with more than 49 employees. From the remaining part of the population, i.e. from enterprises with 49 or less employees, a stratified simple random sample is selected.

Hungary:
Data are obtained from the institutional labour data collection system and related to the corporations with five or more employees and to all budgetary institutions. The corporations with 5-49 employees are observed on representative basis corporations with more than 49 employees and the budgetary institutions are observed on full-scope basis. Monthly average earnings data refer to those with full-time employed (from 1999 pensioners employed in full time are, also, included).

Latvia:
Estimates are made on the basis of quarterly sample survey. All budgetary institutions and enterprises with central and local government capital; enterprises where the number of employees is at least 50 and enterprises where the turnover in previous year has been at least LVL 300 000 are surveyed 100 %. Stratified simple random sampling is applied to the rest of enterprises. Private farms are excluded.

Lithuania:
Annual data are derived from an annual survey on wages and salaries, which covers complete enumeration of enterprises, institutions and organisations of all kinds of ownership. Data on earnings of employees working for sole proprietorships are added. Quarterly data are derived from quarterly surveys on wages and salaries, sole proprietorships are excluded.

The survey is conducted applying sampling methods. A simple random sample is used.

Poland:
Data for total monthly gross nominal wages and salaries cover all entities of national economy. Data for sections until 1999 relate to pay employment of entities with more than five employees; since 2000 - with nine employees (excluding private agriculture as well as entities of National Defence and Internal Affair Ministries). Since 1999, data have included contributions to compulsory social security (retirement, pension and illness) paid by the insured employees.

Romania:
Exhaustive survey on units with 50 employees and over, and a sampling survey for smaller units obtain yearly data. They do not include military staff and other assimilated persons. Quarterly data are computed as an average of the monthly data got for all units with minimum 250 employees from industrial activity, using a random sample unequal probabilities for units from all the other activities. Units with less than four employees are excluded. They do not include military staff and assimilated.

Slovak Republic:
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.

4.6. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: total

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	965.6	143.3	109.7	111.9	106.7	83.4	120.7	106.9	101.5	99.4
CY	106.6	105.0	104.8	106.9	105.1	102.9	102.7	103.0	102.7	103.1
CZ	110.5	109.4	108.3	106.6	108.5	101.8	98.8	106.1	102.6	103.6
EE	:	115.4	110.4	110.5	112.3	108.0	106.7	106.9	106.3	106.1
HU	122.3	118.3	116.1	113.5	118.0	104.9	103.6	102.5	101.5	106.4
LV	121.6	111.1	105.8	106.1	106.5	112.2	106.1	102.9	103.0	103.5
LT	125.9	119.5	106.2	98.3	102.1	113.4	112.8	104.9	94.9	99.7
MT	103.6	105.4	106.1	103.8	108.7 P	100.5	103.0	103.9	101.4	105.6 P
PL	122.1	115.7	112.5	111.1	108.9	105.9	103.3	104.7	101.0	103.3
RO	197.9	156.4	145.7	147.8	148.6	77.4	103.5	96.2	104.6	104.9
SK	113.1	109.6	107.2	106.5	108.2	106.6	102.7	96.9	95.1	100.8
SI	111.7	109.6	109.6	110.6	111.9	103.0	101.6	103.3	101.6	103.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.7. Monthly gross wages and salaries indices

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing										
BG	1 074.0	151.1	106.5	109.7	102.2	92.7	127.3	103.5	99.5	95.2
CY	104.7	104.0	104.2	105.9	104.3	101.1	101.8	102.4	101.7	102.3
CZ	109.2	108.4	104.0	107.2	109.3	100.6	97.9	101.9	103.2	104.4
EE	:	113.9	97.7	114.3	117.2	:	105.3	97.5	111.8	110.8
HU	120.4	115.5	113.5	110.7	121.7	102.6	101.5	99.7	99.2	109.4
LV	118.3	109.5	104.8	113.8	104.3	109.1	104.6	102.3	110.9	101.7
LT	135.0	116.8	107.2	106.7	102.1	118.9	110.5	105.4	102.0	101.4
MT	107.5	108.5	103.8	102.0	102.7 P	104.2	106.0	101.6	99.7	100.0 P
PL	120.3	117.4	110.6	111.9	109.7	105.0	104.8	103.1	99.2	103.3
RO	190.1	154.8	153.8	138.2	146.8	:	:	:	:	:
SK	111.9	107.8	107.7	107.6	108.1	104.6	101.0	97.4	96.1	100.9
SI	110.2	110.4	107.8	106.4	108.0	:	:	:	:	:
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mining and quarrying										
BG	998.5	135.4	107.2	121.1	105.7	86.2	114.1	104.4	109.9	98.5
CY	104.7	107.1	104.3	107.8	105.7	101.1	104.8	102.5	103.5	103.6
CZ	112.3	112.5	106.9	105.9	106.7	103.5	101.6	104.7	101.9	101.9
EE	:	110.9	109.2	113.9	116.6	101.0	102.5	105.7	109.5	110.2
HU	128.0	110.4	113.4	117.9	112.7	110.0	98.1	101.2	105.2	101.3
LV	115.7	107.2	112.5	97.0	105.8	106.7	102.4	109.9	94.5	103.2
LT	131.1	117.4	107.9	108.8	101.7	118.1	111.1	106.4	104.0	108.5
MT	115.0	102.9	105.6	105.3	95.1 P	111.9	100.0	103.0	107.4	91.8 P
PL	117.6	114.9	106.8	108.8	108.7	101.5	102.8	99.1	99.0	103.7
RO	202.6	163.1	137.6	158.6	153.2	:	:	:	:	:
SK	111.8	104.7	108.9	111.5	108.3	104.7	98.1	98.5	99.6	101.1
SI	111.8	107.0	109.9	113.2	113.4	103.1	99.2	103.6	103.9	104.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Manufacturing										
BG	971.8	131.1	104.3	107.9	103.7	83.9	110.5	101.5	97.9	96.5
CY	105.6	103.8	104.0	104.9	103.9	101.9	101.6	102.2	100.7	101.9
CZ	112.4	110.6	106.6	107.5	107.0	103.6	99.9	104.4	103.5	102.2
EE	:	114.1	104.7	115.9	107.9	108.0	105.5	101.4	111.4	102.0
HU	122.1	116.6	115.8	115.5	114.8	105.1	102.5	102.2	103.0	104.0
LV	122.2	105.3	102.1	102.6	105.5	112.7	100.6	99.7	100.0	102.9
LT	123.3	112.6	105.7	99.2	100.5	111.4	106.9	104.4	95.6	99.4
MT	100.3	108.4	103.8	99.3	108.2 P	97.3	105.9	101.6	97.0	105.2 P
PL	121.7	115.4	110.6	110.7	106.7	105.9	102.4	104.1	99.8	100.9
RO	194.8	144.9	142.9	148.0	147.3	:	:	:	:	:
SK	111.7	109.4	107.8	109.0	110.1	104.5	102.5	97.5	97.3	102.8
SI	112.1	111.0	109.1	111.9	110.7	103.4	102.9	102.8	102.8	102.1
TR	191.6	184.1	183.1	155.8	131.8	103.1	99.7	111.0	100.5	85.4

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Electricity, gas and water supply					**Electricity, gas and water supply**				
BG	1 065.6	161.0	113.3	101.5	107.8	92.0	135.7	110.4	92.0	100.4
CY	108.3	104.3	105.7	109.8	105.2	104.5	102.0	103.9	105.4	103.1
CZ	112.8	112.0	109.8	107.5	107.6	104.0	101.2	107.5	103.5	102.8
EE	:	115.0	104.7	103.7	113.7	112.0	106.3	101.4	99.7	107.5
HU	121.1	119.2	116.1	114.3	113.5	105.1	104.3	102.9	102.2	102.7
LV	117.7	114.1	111.3	109.6	105.0	108.6	109.0	108.7	106.8	102.5
LT	114.5	108.8	103.8	100.0	104.5	104.6	103.6	102.9	96.1	102.7
MT	105.8	102.7	103.1	101.4	109.7 P	102.6	100.2	101.0	99.1	106.5 P
PL	119.1	114.3	110.8	111.5	108.7	102.4	102.1	103.8	100.8	103.3
RO	230.7	166.5	128.1	144.3	151.3	:	:	:	:	:
SK	112.0	115.1	107.7	111.3	112.6	105.3	107.9	97.4	99.4	105.1
SI	110.0	109.4	112.2	109.4	114.0	101.5	101.4	105.7	100.5	105.2
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Construction					**Construction**				
BG	776.0	152.6	117.6	100.5	104.4	67.0	128.6	114.8	91.1	97.3
CY	106.5	105.7	103.5	105.9	105.0	102.8	103.4	101.7	101.7	102.9
CZ	110.5	108.0	105.4	105.9	108.3	101.8	97.6	103.2	101.9	103.4
EE	:	113.1	94.8	112.9	119.5	104.0	104.5	91.8	108.6	112.9
HU	122.1	115.4	112.7	113.2	124.1	105.1	103.1	98.5	101.3	111.8
LV	131.4	116.9	104.5	96.8	103.1	121.2	111.7	102.1	94.3	100.6
LT	124.7	113.9	98.9	91.5	100.7	112.8	108.1	98.3	88.8	96.4
MT	108.3	107.8	91.7	112.8	108.0 P	105.0	105.2	89.8	110.2	104.9 P
PL	125.9	119.1	110.9	111.4	104.6	109.4	105.3	104.3	99.5	97.1
RO	184.6	151.4	140.7	137.4	148.9	:	:	:	:	:
SK	114.3	105.2	99.2	106.5	104.8	108.7	98.6	89.7	95.1	97.9
SI	110.3	111.3	110.0	108.2	108.5	101.8	103.2	103.7	99.4	100.1
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Trade and repair					**Trade and repair**				
BG	847.3	146.7	114.8	104.6	105.7	73.1	123.6	111.7	94.9	98.5
CY	106.3	104.2	104.7	107.4	105.1	102.6	101.9	102.9	103.2	103.1
CZ	123.4	113.4	108.1	110.3	109.1	113.7	102.4	105.9	106.2	104.2
EE	114.4	116.5	120.9	109.4	113.9	103.0	107.7	117.0	105.2	107.7
HU	118.2	116.7	112.4	116.2	116.5	105.0	103.8	99.1	103.8	106.6
LV	122.0	113.5	106.4	106.3	108.8	112.5	108.4	103.9	103.6	106.1
LT	134.2	120.1	109.1	97.7	106.6	118.9	113.3	107.0	94.5	98.9
MT	105.5	103.4	116.7	107.2	101.4 P	102.3	101.0	114.2	104.8	98.5 P
PL	123.3	118.2	112.6	113.3	106.5	107.6	104.1	107.3	98.1	102.8
RO	184.6	147.4	149.4	150.9	155.0	:	:	:	:	:
SK	117.4	113.6	107.5	109.8	105.8	106.6	106.5	97.2	98.0	98.0
SI	108.4	109.2	107.8	106.3	109.5	99.6	101.2	101.6	97.6	101.0
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	Nominal Previous year = 100.0					Real Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Transport, storage and communication					Transport, storage and communication				
BG	1 005.4	136.1	111.9	108.8	108.5	86.8	114.7	109.1	98.7	101.0
CY	106.6	105.1	105.5	108.5	105.4	102.8	102.8	103.7	104.2	103.4
CZ	114.7	111.6	108.2	108.8	108.0	105.7	100.8	106.0	104.7	103.2
EE	118.0	115.8	110.7	108.9	107.3	106.0	107.0	107.2	104.7	101.4
HU	122.9	120.3	117.4	112.0	115.8	105.7	105.1	103.8	100.2	104.7
LV	117.2	104.4	100.6	103.3	103.7	108.1	99.7	98.2	100.7	101.2
LT	122.2	117.6	100.6	97.6	106.7	110.7	111.4	99.8	94.2	98.7
MT	108.0	101.0	117.7	109.2	110.9 P	104.7	98.7	115.3	106.7	107.7 P
PL	124.6	119.3	114.6	113.9	110.7	107.6	105.9	106.5	102.9	103.9
RO	202.1	158.1	151.3	150.1	134.0	:	:	:	:	:
SK	114.5	111.0	109.0	107.7	109.4	107.2	104.0	98.6	96.2	102.1
SI	109.9	109.5	109.0	111.5	111.5	101.4	101.5	102.7	102.4	102.9
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.

Slovak Republic:
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, Slovak Republic 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.

4.8. 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	:
CZ [2]	77.17	75.74	72.02	74.22	73.28 P
EE	72.60	72.00	74.20	:	:
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	:
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.

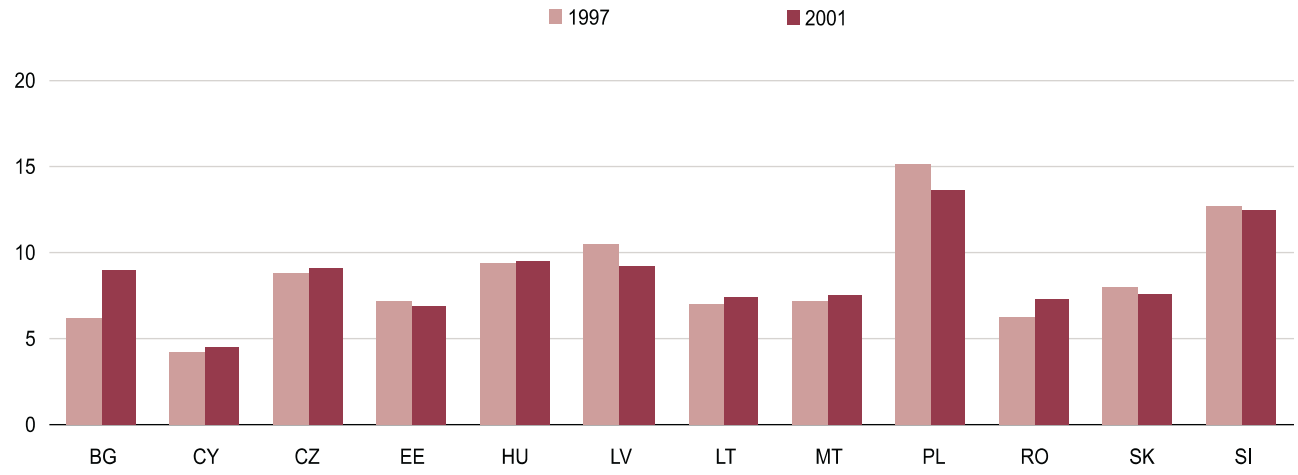
Average monthly pensions paid out at the end of period represent an average amount of pension paid to one pensioner irrespective of the type of pension he/she receives.

4.9. Average monthly pensions

	In EUR [1]					In % of GDP				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	20	32	34	44	47	6.2	8.2	8.4	9.7	9.0
CY	266	284	301	321	340	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5
CZ	140	150	157	173	196	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.0
EE	65	73	91	91	94	7.2	7.0	8.4	7.6	6.9
HU	101	109	117	127	150	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.5
LV	70	85	92	101	101	10.5	11.2	11.7	10.2	9.2
LT	54	65	72	84	87	7.0	7.6	8.4	7.9	7.4
MT	770	805	:	:	:	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.5 P
PL	161	175	180	205	248	15.1	14.0	14.1	13.0	13.6
RO	32	40	42	47	51	6.3	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.3
SK	100	105	102	118	124	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6
SI	341	365	390	404	414	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.5
TR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 4.f. Average monthly pensions in % of GDP



Methodological note

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

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

Estonia
Including pensions of farmers.

Hungary:
Average monthly sum of pensions and pension-like benefits.

Lithuania:
The average monthly old-age pension of non-working pensioners by the State Social Insurance Fund.

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

Romania:
Monthly average pension per year. Data do not cover 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.

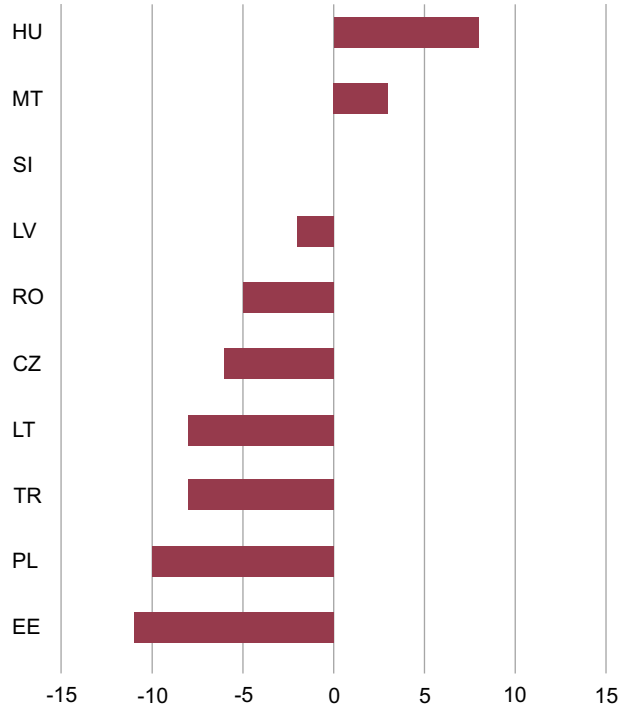
All the data concerning candidate countries (except Malta and Turkey) are LFS micro data (2nd quarter) aggregated by Eurostat.
For Malta, the data refer to administrative records until 1999 and to national LFS since the year 2000.
For Turkey, data are average of April and October HLFS results from 1996 to 1999 and annual HLFS results since 2000.

5.1. Total employment rate – Employed persons aged 15-64

Share of the total population of the same age group

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	50.4	49.6
CY	:	:	:	65.9	:
CZ	68.6	67.3	65.6	65.0	65.1
EE	64.7	64.5	61.7	60.7	61.3
HU	52.4	53.7	55.6	56.3	56.5
LV	:	58.9	59.1	57.8	58.7
LT	:	63.2	64.0	60.1	:
MT	:	:	:	:	54.2
PL	:	:	:	55.0	:
RO	65.4	64.2	63.2	63.0	62.4
SK	:	:	58.1	56.8	56.8
SI	62.6	62.9	62.2	62.8	63.8
TR	:	:	:	:	50.6

Fig. 5.a. Employment rate: change 2001 compared to 1997 in percentage points (1)



(1) LV and LT: change 2001 compared to 1998.

5

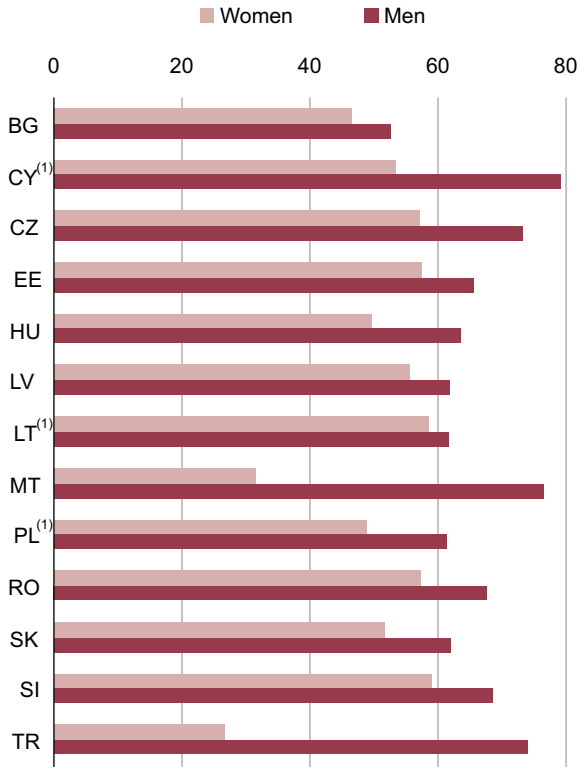
5.2. Employment rate – females
Employed women aged 15-64

Share of the total female population of the same age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	46.3	46.8
CY	:	:	:	53.2	:
CZ	60.1	58.7	57.4	56.9	57.0
EE	60.3	60.0	57.7	56.8	57.3
HU	45.4	47.2	49.0	49.7	49.8
LV	:	53.9	54.0	53.9	55.7
LT	:	58.9	60.7	58.5	:
MT	:	:	:	:	31.6
PL	:	:	:	48.9	:
RO	59.1	58.2	57.5	57.5	57.1
SK	:	:	52.1	51.5	51.8
SI	58.0	58.6	57.7	58.4	58.8
TR	:	:	:	:	26.7

5.3. Employment rate – males
Employed men aged 15-64

Share of the total male population of the same age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	54.7	52.6
CY	:	:	:	79.1	:
CZ	77.2	76.0	74.0	73.2	73.3
EE	69.8	69.6	66.1	64.8	65.5
HU	59.7	60.5	62.4	63.1	63.4
LV	:	64.3	64.6	61.9	61.9
LT	:	67.8	67.5	61.9	:
MT	:	:	:	:	76.4
PL	:	:	:	61.2	:
RO	71.9	70.4	69.0	68.6	67.8
SK	:	:	64.3	62.2	62.0
SI	67.0	67.2	66.5	67.2	68.6
TR	:	:	:	:	74.3

Fig. 5.b. Employment rate by gender, in % of total, 2001



(1) 2000.

5.4. Total employment rate of older workers – Employed persons aged 55-64

Share of the total population of the same age group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	20.8	23.9
CY	:	:	:	49.2	:
CZ	38.2	37.1	37.5	36.3	37.1
EE	49.0	49.8	47.4	46.0	48.4
HU	17.7	17.3	19.4	22.2	24.1
LV	:	36.5	36.6	36.0	36.9
LT	:	40.5	42.4	41.6	:
MT	:	:	:	:	31.0
PL	:	:	:	28.4	:
RO	52.1	51.5	49.6	49.5	48.2
SK	:	:	22.3	21.3	22.4
SI	21.8	23.9	22.0	22.7	25.5
TR	:	:	:	:	34.1

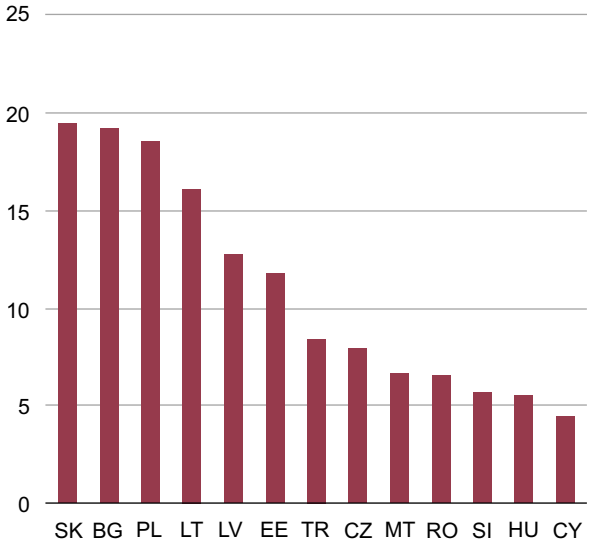
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FROM LFS

5.5. Total unemployment rate

Unemployed persons as a share of the total active population

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	16.4	19.2
CY	:	:	:	5.2	4.4
CZ	:	6.4	8.6	8.7	8.0
EE	9.6	9.2	11.3	12.5	11.8
HU	9.0	8.4	6.9	6.3	5.6
LV	:	14.3	14.0	13.7	12.8
LT	:	11.8	11.2	15.7	16.1
MT	:	:	:	7.0	6.7
PL	10.9	10.2	13.4	16.4	18.5
RO	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.8	6.6
SK	:	:	16.7	18.7	19.4
SI	6.9	7.4	7.2	6.6	5.8
TR	:	:	:	6.6	8.5

Fig. 5.c. Total unemployment rate as a share of the total active population, 2001



5.6. Unemployment rate – females

Unemployed women as a share of the female active population

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	16.2	18.4
CY	:	:	:	7.8	6.4
CZ	:	8.1	10.3	10.3	9.7
EE	8.9	8.3	10.1	11.5	12.0
HU	8.1	7.8	6.3	5.6	4.9
LV	:	13.6	13.6	12.9	11.6
LT	:	10.4	10.0	13.4	13.8
MT	:	:	:	7.8	8.0
PL	13.0	12.2	15.3	18.6	20.2
RO	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.3	6.2
SK	:	:	16.9	18.5	18.9
SI	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.2
TR	:	:	:	6.5	7.9

5.7. Unemployment rate – males

Unemployed men as a share of the male active population

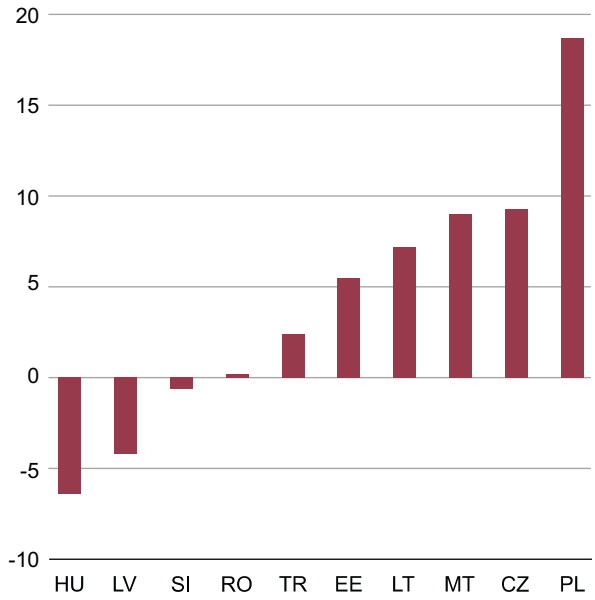
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	16.7	20.0
CY	:	:	:	3.2	2.9
CZ	:	5.0	7.2	7.3	6.7
EE	10.3	9.9	12.5	13.4	11.5
HU	9.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.1
LV	:	15.0	14.3	14.4	14.1
LT	:	13.1	12.3	17.9	18.4
MT	:	:	:	6.6	6.1
PL	9.1	8.5	11.8	14.6	17.1
RO	5.0	5.5	6.8	7.2	6.9
SK	:	:	16.6	18.9	19.8
SI	6.8	7.3	7.0	6.4	5.5
TR	:	:	:	6.6	8.8

5.8. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25

In % of labour force

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	36.7	33.3	39.3
CY	:	:	11.9	10.5	8.3
CZ	7.0	10.8	16.6	17.0	16.3
EE	19.0	14.8	22.1	23.7	24.5
HU	16.9	15.2	12.3	12.3	10.5
LV	:	27.1	23.4	21.4	22.9
LT	:	23.7	21.3	27.5	30.9
MT	6.4	6.5	7.0	11.2	15.4
PL	22.8	21.3	29.6	35.7	41.5
RO	17.4	16.8	17.3	17.8	17.6
SK	:	:	32.0	36.9	38.9
SI	16.3	17.6	18.5	16.4	15.7
TR	14.3	14.2	15.2	13.2	16.7

Fig. 5.d. Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25: change 2001 compared to 1997 in percentage points (1)



(1) LV and LT: Change 2001 compared to 1998.

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

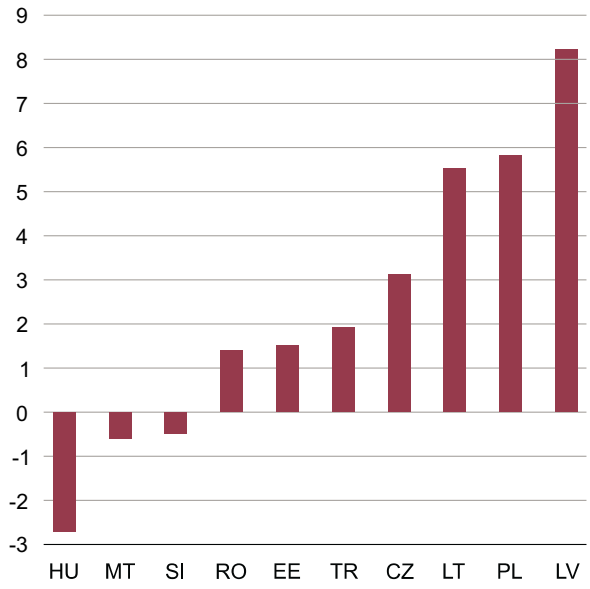
	Women In % of labour force					Men In % of labour force				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	29.6	35.5	:	:	:	36.1	42.8
CY	:	:	12.0	14.2	10.3	:	:	11.7	6.7 (1)	6.0 (1)
CZ	7.2	12.7	16.9	16.4	16.2	6.8	9.3	16.3	17.4	16.5
EE	15.8 (1)	11.8	21.9 (1)	22.4 (1)	33.8	21.4 (1)	16.9 (1)	22.2	24.7	17.6 (1)
HU	14.1	12.6	10.6	10.4	9.3	18.8	17.1	13.5	13.7	11.4
LV	:	26.9	19.5	21.8	21.4	:	27.3	26.1	21.1	24.0
LT	:	18.8	19.3	27.4	24.0	:	26.8	22.7	27.6	35.9
MT	3.3	3.3	3.9	7.0	14.2	9.0	9.1	9.6	14.7	16.3
PL	26.1	23.5	31.6	37.2	42.1	20.1	19.5	27.9	34.3	41.0
RO	19.2	16.9	15.5	15.9	17.1	15.9	16.7	18.8	19.3	18.1
SK	:	:	30.8	33.3	34.5	:	:	33.1	40.0	42.6
SI	19.1	18.2	19.8	18.5	16.6	14.1	17.0	17.2	14.8	15.0
TR	15.0	13.0	14.2	12.3	15.2	13.9	14.9	15.8	13.7	17.4

(1) Unreliable or uncertain data.

5.10. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more

In % of labour force					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	14.3	17.6
CY	:	:	5.1	4.3	3.4
CZ	3.8	5.1	7.2	7.5	6.9
EE	9.5	8.9	10.3	11.9	11.0
HU	7.7	7.8	6.0	5.6	5.0
LV	3.6	12.6	12.4	13.3	11.8
LT	9.4	10.8	8.6	14.1	14.9
MT	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.2	3.9
PL	9.4	8.5	10.1	13.6	15.2
RO	3.6	3.8	4.6	5.4	5.0
SK	:	:	12.8	15.7	15.8
SI	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	4.5
TR	4.2	4.5	5.2	4.5	6.1

Fig. 5.e. Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years or more: change 2001 compared to 1997 in percentage points



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

Women In % of labour force					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	14.4	16.8
CY	:	:	7.2	6.4	5.0
CZ	4.8	6.7	9.0	9.6	8.7
EE	9.0	8.2	9.0	10.5	11.0
HU	6.9	7.3	5.5	5.1	4.3
LV	:	11.9	12.6	12.5	10.5
LT	:	9.8	8.0	11.7	12.6
MT	2.5	2.1	2.0	4.7	4.3
PL	11.3	10.3	10.9	15.6	17.0
RO	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.1	4.5
SK	:	:	12.9	15.8	15.7
SI	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	4.8
TR	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.8

Men In % of labour force					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	14.2	18.2
CY	:	:	3.7	2.9	2.2
CZ	3.0	3.8	5.7	5.9	5.4
EE	10.0	9.5	11.7	13.3	11.0
HU	8.4	8.1	6.4	6.1	5.6
LV	3.4	13.3	12.2	14.1	13.1
LT	7.8	11.7	9.3	16.6	17.3
MT	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.3	3.8
PL	7.8	6.9	9.5	11.8	13.7
RO	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.7	5.5
SK	:	:	12.7	15.7	16.0
SI	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.2
TR	4.2	4.6	5.4	4.7	6.6

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

5.12. Employment by economic activity (NACE classification)

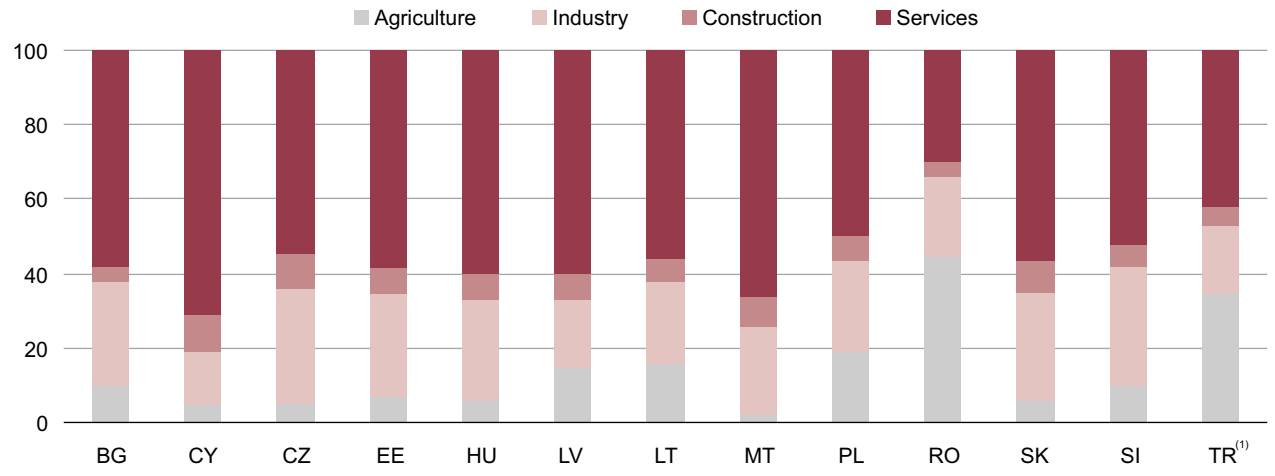
	Agriculture In % of total					Industry (excluding construction) In % of total				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	13.2	9.7	:	:	:	27.0	27.8
CY	:	:	4.7	5.4	4.8	:	:	14.6	14.1	14.3
CZ	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	32.0	31.5	31.1	30.6	31.4
EE	9.9	9.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	28.2	25.7	25.3	26.8	27.1
HU	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.5	6.1	27.3	28.6	27.6	26.8	27.2
LV	:	18.7	17.2	14.4	15.0	:	21.5	19.7	20.8	18.6
LT	:	20.7	21.4	18.4	16.5	:	21.6	20.0	21.5	21.3
MT	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.2	22.2	22.3	21.7	26.1	24.1
PL	:	:	:	18.7	19.2	:	:	:	23.6	24.0
RO	40.9	42.0	44.0	45.2	44.4	26.0	24.8	23.4	22.1	21.8
SK	:	:	7.2	6.9	6.2	:	:	29.4	29.3	29.2
SI	12.1	12.1	10.8	9.6	9.8	34.4	33.9	32.7	32.3	32.2
TR (1)	40.7	40.5	41.4	34.5	35.4	17.8	17.4	16.7	18.2	18.4

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

	Construction In % of total					Services In % of total				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	5.9	4.8	:	:	:	54.0	57.6
CY	:	:	10.0	10.0	9.9	:	:	70.7	70.5	71.1
CZ	9.6	10.0	9.4	9.4	9.1	52.6	52.9	54.1	54.8	54.7
EE	5.2	7.4	6.5	7.8	7.1	56.7	57.4	59.4	58.3	58.9
HU	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.2	59.0	57.9	58.7	59.8	59.4
LV	:	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.7	:	54.2	57.0	58.7	59.6
LT	:	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.9	:	50.9	52.1	54.2	56.3
MT	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.9	7.7	71.5	71.4	72.2	67.2	66.0
PL	:	:	:	7.4	6.7	:	:	:	50.3	50.1
RO	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	28.8	29.3	28.9	29.0	29.7
SK	:	:	9.0	8.0	7.9	:	:	54.3	55.8	56.7
SI	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.4	6.0	47.4	48.4	51.4	52.7	52.0
TR (1)	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.4	5.3	35.1	35.8	35.8	40.9	40.9

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

Fig. 5.f. Employment by economic activity (NACE classification), in % of total, 2001



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

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

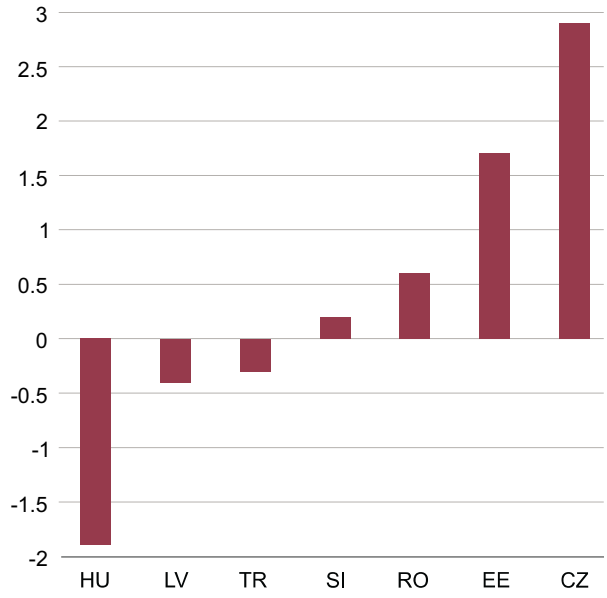
Long-term unemployment refers to an unemployment duration of 12 months or more.

5.13. Total long-term unemployment rate

As a percentage of the total active population aged 15-64

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	9.6	12.6
CY	:	:	:	1.2	:
CZ	1.4	2.0	3.2	4.2	4.3
EE	4.5	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.2
HU	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.1	2.6
LV	:	7.8	7.5	8.2	7.4
LT	:	7.4	5.0	8.1	:
MT	:	:	:	:	2.9
PL	:	:	:	7.4	:
RO	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.3
SK	:	:	7.7	10.1	11.3
SI	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.7
TR	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.4	2.4

Fig. 5.g. Long-term unemployment as % of all unemployed: change 2001 compared to 1997 in percentage points (1)



(1) LV: Change 2001 compare to 1998.

5.14. Long-term unemployment rate – females

As a percentage of the female active population aged 15-64

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	9.4	11.9
CY	:	:	:	2.1	:
CZ	1.8	2.6	4.2	5.2	5.2
EE	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.4
HU	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.1
LV	:	7.5	7.4	7.7	6.4
LT	:	6.2	4.0	6.2	:
MT	:	:	:	:	1.7
PL	:	:	:	9.1	:
RO	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.0
SK	:	:	8.2	10.1	11.3
SI	3.4	3.3	3.1	4.2	4.0
TR	:	:	:	:	:

5.15. Long-term unemployment rate – males

As a percentage of the male active population aged 15-64

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	9.8	13.2
CY	:	:	:	0.5	:
CZ	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.4	3.5
EE	5.2	5.2	6.2	7.1	6.8
HU	5.0	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.0
LV	:	8.0	7.6	8.8	8.3
LT	:	8.4	5.8	9.9	:
MT	:	:	:	:	3.3
PL	:	:	:	6.0	:
RO	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.5
SK	:	:	7.2	10.1	11.3
SI	3.5	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.5
TR	:	:	:	:	:

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.

The data in this chapter reflect the situation as of 30 of May 2003.

6.1. GDP at current prices

1 000 million EUR [1]					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	9.2	11.4	12.2	13.7	15.2
CY	7.5	8.1	8.7	9.6 P	10.2 P
CZ	46.8	50.6	51.6	55.8	63.8
EE	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.6	6.2
HU	40.4	41.9	45.1	50.7	57.8
LV	5.0	5.4	6.2	7.8	8.6
LT	8.5	9.7	10.0	12.1	13.3
MT	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.0
PL [2]	127.1	141.3	145.5	177.7	204.1
RO	31.2	37.4	33.4	40.3	44.9
SK	18.6	19.6	18.9	21.3	22.8
SI	16.1	17.5	18.8	20.4	21.7
TR	167.8	177.8	173.1	216.7	161.8

[1] At current exchange rates.
[2] Break in the time series between 1999 and 2000.

6.2. GDP per capita at current prices

EUR per capita					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1 100	1 400	1 500	1 700	1 900
CY	11 200	12 000	12 700	13 800	14 600 P
CZ	4 500	4 900	5 000	5 400	6 200
EE	2 900	3 400	3 600	4 100	4 500
HU	3 900	4 100	4 400	5 000	5 700
LV	2 000	2 300	2 600	3 300	3 700
LT	2 400	2 700	2 800	3 500	3 800
MT	7 700	8 100	8 800	9 900	10 300
PL	3 300	3 700	3 800	4 600	5 300
RO	1 400	1 700	1 500	1 800	2 000
SK	3 500	3 600	3 500	4 000	4 300
SI	8 100	8 800	9 500	10 300	10 900
TR	2 700	2 800	2 700	3 200	2 400

EU-15 = 100					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	5.7	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.3
CY	57.7	59.2	59.7	61.6 P	62.7 P
CZ	23.4	24.3	23.7	24.2	26.8
EE	15.0	16.7	16.7	18.1	19.5
HU	20.2	20.2	20.8	22.1	24.4
LV	10.5	11.2	12.3	14.6	15.7
LT	12.3	13.5	13.4	15.4	16.4
MT	39.7	40.2	41.6	44.2	44.3
PL	17.0	18.1	17.8	20.5	22.7
RO	7.1	8.2	7.0	8.0	8.6
SK	17.8	18.0	16.6	17.6	18.3
SI	41.7	43.6	44.6	45.8	47.0
TR	13.9	13.9	12.7	14.3	10.2

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 5.4	3.9	2.3	5.4	4.1
CY	2.5	5.0	4.8	5.2 P	4.2 P
CZ	- 0.8	- 1.0	0.5	3.3	3.1
EE	9.8	4.6	- 0.6	7.1	5.0
HU	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.6
LV	8.4	4.8	2.8	6.8	7.9
LT	7.0	7.3	- 1.8	4.0	6.5
MT	4.9	3.4	4.1	6.4	- 1.2
PL	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0 [2]	1.0
RO	- 6.1	- 4.8	- 1.2	2.2	5.7
SK	5.6	4.0	1.3	2.2	3.3
SI	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	2.9
TR	7.5	3.1	- 4.7	7.4	- 7.5

[1] GDP at constant prices (national currency).
[2] Break in time series between 1999 and 2000.

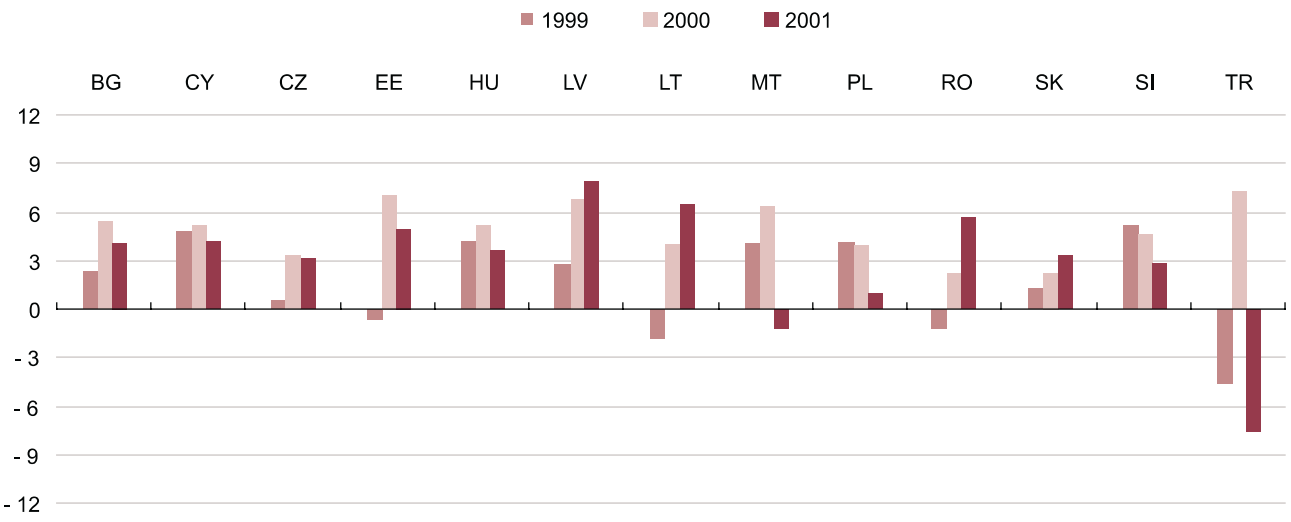
6.4. Annual GDP at market prices

In billion of national currency at 1995 prices

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
CY	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8 P	5.0 P
CZ	1 429.3	1 414.4	1 421.0	1 467.3	1 512.6
EE	46.7	48.8	48.5	52.0	54.6
HU	5 949.4	6 238.5	6 498.7	6 836.1	7 090.0
LV	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.3
LT	27.8	29.8	29.2	30.4	32.4
MT	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
PL	349.0	365.9	380.7	440.9	445.1
RO	70 444.7	67 051.0	66 279.9	67 704.2	71 586.9
SK	636.1	661.3	670.0	684.8	707.3
SI	2 404.8	2 496.0	2 625.9	2 747.0	2 825.5
TR [1]	8 931.6	9 207.8	8 774.2	9 419.9	8 713.9

[1] In 1 000 billion of Turkish Lira.

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



USES OF GDP

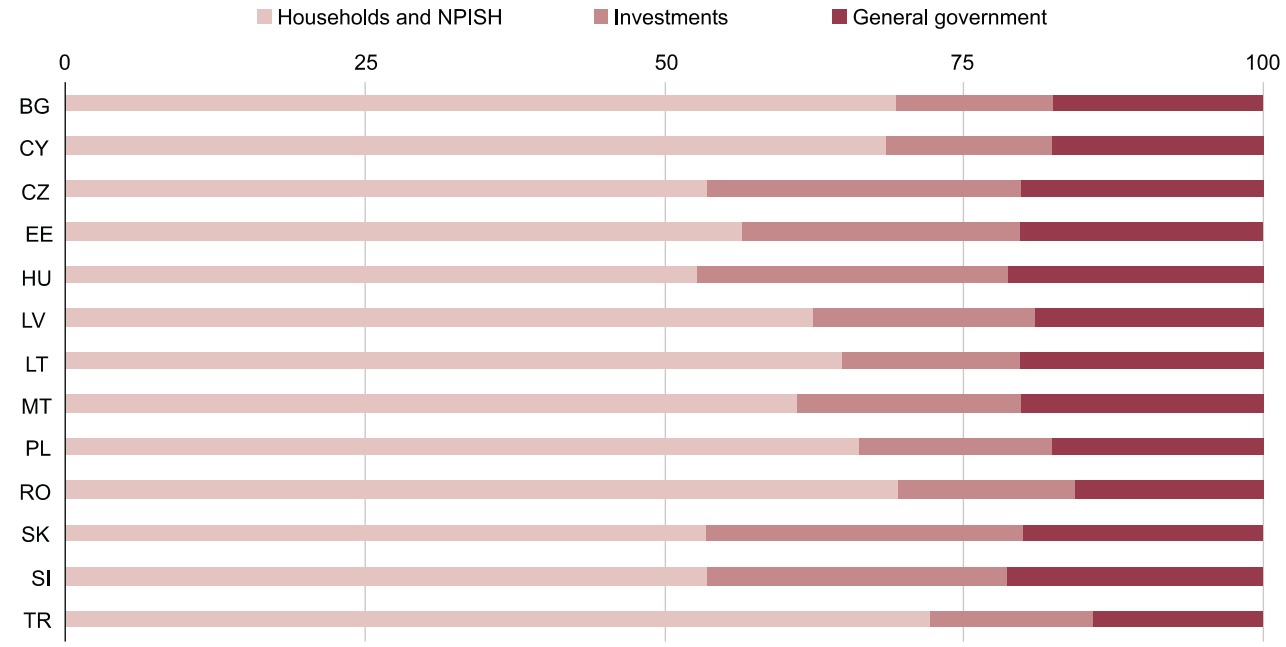
GDP can be measured from the production, the expenditure and the income side. The expenditure approach to GDP involves breaking down the final uses into various sub-aggregates. It reveals to what extent the goods and services produced by the economy of a country (or imported) are used for private consumption,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

6.5. Main GDP aggregates: final consumption

	Households and NPISH In % of GDP					General government In % of GDP				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	68.7	67.6	71.3	69.2	69.6	12.6	14.5	15.2	16.8	17.6 P
CY	66.0	68.2	:	68.6 P	68.8 P	18.8	19.2	17.1	16.6	17.7
CZ	53.6	52.5	53.6	54.1	53.1	19.8	18.6	19.6	19.6	20.0
EE	59.3	59.0	58.2	56.4	56.4	23.0	22.6	23.4	20.8	20.3
HU	50.3	50.8	52.4	52.0	52.8	21.9	21.7	21.6	20.8	21.3
LV	66.7	64.5	62.9	61.9	62.1	18.8	21.4	20.5	19.7	19.8
LT	64.7	62.3	65.6	65.1	64.3	23.3	24.7	22.6	22.1	20.2
MT	62.4	62.1	62.8	63.8	59.3 P	20.5	19.8	18.7	18.6	20.2
PL	63.7	63.6	64.4	63.8	64.9	16.0	15.4	15.5	17.8	17.8
RO	74.2	75.8	74.3	70.1	69.4	12.3	14.5	14.5	16.1	15.8
SK	52.6	54.1	56.3	55.8	56.3	21.7	21.8	19.8	19.8	20.0
SI	56.4	55.7	55.8	56.7	56.0	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.6
TR	:	:	:	71.5 P	72.4 P	12.3	12.7	15.2	14.1	14.2

NB: NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households.

Fig 6.b. Main aggregates in % of GDP, 2001



6.6. Main GDP aggregates: gross capital formation

	Gross fixed capital formation In % of GDP					Stock variation In % of GDP[1]				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	11.0	13.0	15.1	15.7	17.7	- 1.1	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
CY	19.0	19.2	18.1	17.6 P	17.3 P	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.3 P	1.0 P
CZ	30.6	29.1	27.8	28.3	27.7	1.9	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.8
EE	28.1	29.6	24.9	25.4	26.1	2.9	- 0.3	- 0.4	2.4	1.6
HU	22.2	23.6	23.9	24.1	23.7	4.3	5.3	4.8	6.7	4.4
LV	18.8	27.3	25.2	26.5	27.0	4.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	2.3
LT	23.5	24.6	22.6	19.2	20.6	1.9	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
MT	25.3	24.5	23.4	26.2	23.3	:	:	:	:	:
PL	23.5	25.2	25.5	23.9	21.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.1
RO	21.2	18.2	17.7	18.9	20.5	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 1.6	0.6	2.1
SK	34.3	36.2	30.3	29.5	31.3	0.8	- 1.6	- 2.1	- 2.5	0.6
SI	23.4	24.6	27.4	25.7	23.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.2
TR	26.4	24.6	21.9	22.4	18.2	- 1.3	- 0.4	1.5	2.2	- 1.4

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

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

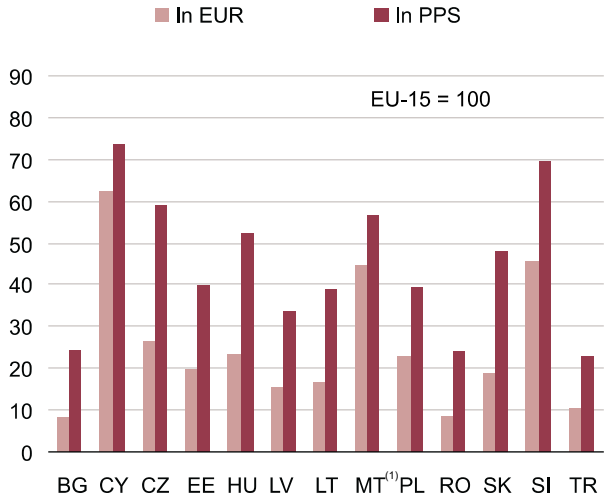
	Exports of goods and services In % of GDP					Imports of goods and services In % of GDP				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	58.3	47.1	44.6	55.7	55.6	53.7	46.8	50.3	61.1	63.2
CY	47.0	43.5	44.5	46.4 P	46.8 P	52.0	51.1	47.5	52.0 P	51.6 P
CZ	56.5	58.8	60.6	69.8	70.8	62.5	60.0	61.9	73.2	73.5
EE	78.4	79.7	77.2	93.8	90.6	90.0	90.1	82.2	97.9	94.4
HU	55.1	62.6	65.2	74.9	60.7	54.1	64.1	67.8	78.7	62.8
LV	51.1	51.3	43.9	45.6	44.9	59.6	64.8	54.2	54.3	55.6
LT	54.3	46.6	39.8	45.7	50.4	64.8	58.3	50.1	52.2	56.4
MT	85.1	87.7	90.7	102.7	87.5	93.5	93.2	96.3	113.5	92.1
PL	25.5	28.2	26.1	28.3	29.8	29.8	33.4	32.5	34.9	31.8
RO	29.2	22.6	28.0	32.9	33.5	36.2	30.7	32.9	38.5	41.1
SK	56.1	59.2	61.0	71.8	74.0	65.6	69.9	65.4	74.2	82.5
SI	57.4	56.6	52.5	56.5	60.1	58.3	58.2	56.9	60.1	58.5
TR	24.6	24.3	23.2	24.1	33.2	30.4	27.9	26.9	31.5	31.3

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, 2001



(1) 2000 data for PPS.

6.8. GDP at current prices in PPS

Total — 1 000 million PPS					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	44.5	47.1	49.3	47.2	45.5
CY	10.5	11.2	12.1	11.9 P	12.1 P
CZ	124.5	125.4	129.0	130.5	141.7
EE	10.4	11.1	11.3	12.4	12.6
HU	93.5	99.7	106.3	114.8	124.8
LV	12.9	13.8	14.5	16.6	18.5
LT	24.6	26.6	25.8	28.0	30.9
MT	4.1	4.3	4.5	:	:
PL	281.3	300.2	319.7	353.0	363.5
RO	115.8	112.2	113.5	118.6	126.0
SK	51.6	54.6	56.6	56.0	59.0
SI	25.3	26.8	28.8	31.6	33.5
TR	352.3	369.6	360.5	385.4	358.7

6.9. GDP per capita at current prices in PPS

In PPS					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	5 400	5 700	6 000	5 800	5 700
CY	15 700	16 600	17 600	17 100 P	17 200 P
CZ	12 100	12 200	12 500	12 700	13 800
EE	7 500	8 000	8 200	9 100	9 300
HU	9 100	9 700	10 400	11 200	12 300
LV	5 300	5 700	6 100	7 000	7 800
LT	6 900	7 500	7 300	8 000	8 900
MT	10 600	11 100	11 700	:	:
PL	7 300	7 800	8 300	9 100	9 400
RO	5 100	5 000	5 100	5 300	5 600
SK	9 600	10 100	10 500	10 400	11 000
SI	12 800	13 500	14 500	15 900	16 800
TR	5 600	5 800	5 600	5 700	5 200

6.10. GDP per capita in PPS

EU-15 = 100					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	27.6	28.2	28.3	25.8	24.7
CY	81.0	81.9	82.9	76.2 P	74.0 P
CZ	62.4	60.2	59.2	56.6	59.5
EE	38.4	39.6	38.7	40.4	39.9
HU	46.9	48.0	49.0	50.1	52.7
LV	27.4	28.3	28.6	31.1	33.8
LT	35.6	37.0	34.5	35.6	38.2
MT	54.6	54.7	55.3	:	:
PL	37.6	38.4	39.0	40.7	40.5
RO	26.5	24.6	23.9	23.6	24.2
SK	49.5	50.1	49.5	46.2	47.3
SI	65.8	66.7	68.5	70.8	72.5
TR	29.1	28.8	26.4	25.5	22.5

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

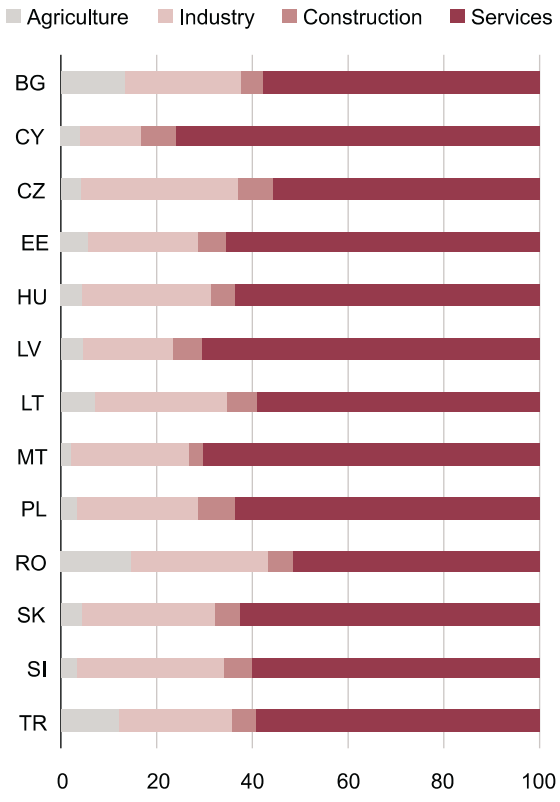
6.11. Contribution to GVA by sector of economic activity

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Share of agriculture [1] in % of GVA				
BG	26.1	18.8	16.3	13.9	13.4
CY	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.8 P	4.0 P
CZ	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3
EE	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	5.8
HU	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.3
LV	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.8
LT	11.6	10.0	8.5	8.0	7.2
MT	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6
PL	5.5	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.8
RO	19.6	16.0	14.9	12.4	14.7
SK	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.5
SI	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.3
TR	13.8	16.5	14.5	14.5	11.3
	Share of industry [2] in % of GVA				
BG	25.0	25.7	23.1	24.5	24.1
CY	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.2 P	12.9 P
CZ	34.1	32.5	31.8	32.3	32.7
EE	23.0	22.6	21.1	22.4	22.8
HU	28.1	28.2	27.7	27.8	26.2
LV	27.4	23.4	19.9	18.6	18.7
LT	24.2	23.7	23.3	24.4	25.4
MT	24.3	25.0	24.9	26.6	24.6
PL	29.3	27.6	27.1	25.7	24.1
RO	33.5	29.1	27.7	30.5	31.2
SK	27.4	27.1	29.2	27.6	26.7
SI	31.8	32.0	31.2	30.0	30.3
TR	24.1	21.7	22.0	22.6	24.2
	Share of construction in % of GVA				
BG	2.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.6
CY	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.1 P	7.1 P
CZ	8.0	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.7
EE	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9
HU	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.1
LV	4.8	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.1
LT	7.8	8.6	7.8	6.0	6.1
MT	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8
PL	7.9	8.7	8.8	8.2	7.4
RO	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4
SK	7.2	7.1	5.5	5.4	5.1
SI	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.8
TR	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.9

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Share of services in % of GVA				
44.4	50.7	55.5	56.9	57.9
73.0	73.7	74.9	76.0	76.0
53.4	55.7	56.8	56.3	56.2
62.8	63.5	66.2	65.4	65.5
61.4	61.7	62.9	62.7	64.4
62.1	65.4	68.6	69.8	70.3
56.4	57.8	60.5	61.6	61.3
69.7	69.5	70.2	68.5	70.1
57.2	59.0	60.1	62.5	64.8
41.8	49.3	51.8	51.7	48.7
59.8	60.5	60.7	62.4	63.8
58.4	58.3	59.0	60.4	60.7
56.3	56.2	58.2	58.8	59.7

[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 %, 2001



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. Public Balance (1)

	% of GDP				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 0.3	1.3	0.2	- 0.6	1.7
CY	- 5.2 (2)	- 4.9	- 4.5	- 3.1	:
CZ	- 2.6	- 4.5	- 3.2	- 3.3	- 5.5
EE	2.0	- 0.4	- 4.0	- 0.4	0.2
HU	- 6.8	- 8.0	- 5.3	- 3.0	- 4.1
LV	1.8 (2)	- 0.7	- 5.3	- 2.7	- 1.6
LT	- 1.1	- 3.1	- 5.6	- 2.7	- 1.9
MT	- 10.7	- 10.8	- 8.3	- 7.0	- 7.0
PL	- 4.3	- 2.3	- 1.5	- 1.8	- 3.1
RO	- 4.5	- 3.2	- 4.5	- 4.5	- 3.4
SK	- 5.5	- 4.7	- 6.4	- 12.8	- 5.6
SI	- 1.2 (2)	- 2.3	- 2.2	- 3.2	- 2.5
TR	-13.0 P	-12.0 P	-19.0 P	-6.0 P	- 29.0 P

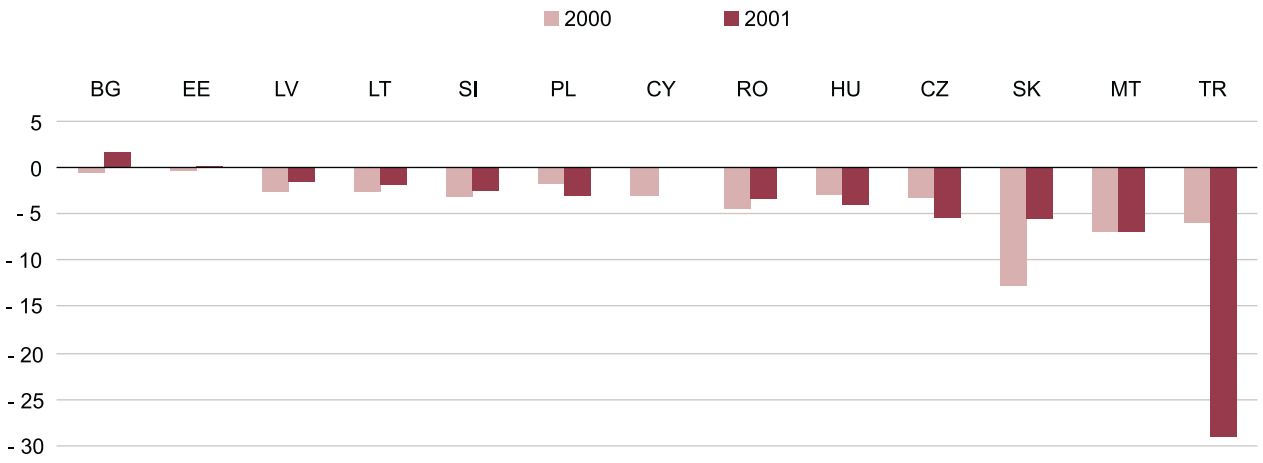
(1) Net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector.
(2) IMF derived data.

7.2. Public Balance (1)

	Million EUR				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 30.8	145.6	20.3	- 87.3	256.5
CY	- 392.2 (2)	- 400.0	- 387.3	- 294.5	:
CZ	- 1 238.5	- 2 268.7	- 1 629.4	- 1 842.7	- 3 463.6
EE	83.4	- 17.3	- 195.4	- 19.4	12.3
HU	- 2 753.1	- 3 370.3	- 2 367.4	- 1 527.4	- 2 350.8
LV	89.6 (2)	- 38.1	- 331.5	- 212.5	- 134.8
LT	- 95.3	- 295.5	- 565.1	- 328.2	- 259.2
MT	- 316.4	- 337.6	- 282.6	- 269.0	- 282.0
PL	- 5 423.0	- 3 198.7	- 2 170.1	- 3 060.0	- 6 161.0
RO	- 1 391.6	- 1 199.9	- 1 490.6	- 1 793.2	- 1 512.0
SK	- 1 030.8	- 926.7	- 1 216.5	- 2 660.8	- 1 237.1
SI	- 188.5 (2)	- 405.7	- 415.9	- 630.6	- 524.2
TR	-22 468.0	-21 169.0	-32 292.0	-13 030.2	-46 712.0

(1) Net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector.
(2) IMF derived data.

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



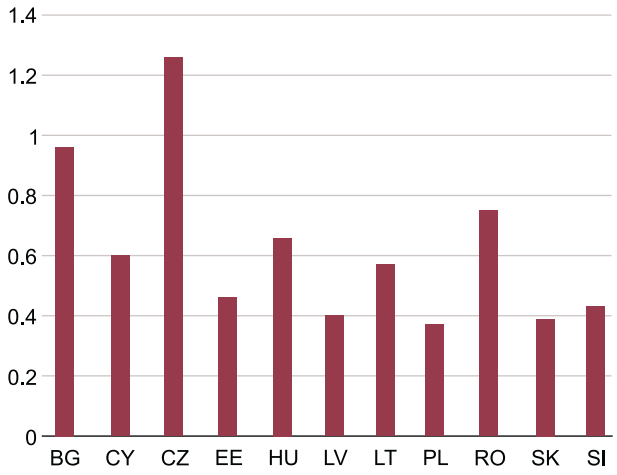
Gross foreign debt is of the whole economy, covering both short- and long-term, but excluding equity investment and money market instruments.

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.

7.3. General government consolidated gross debt

% of GDP					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	105.1	79.6	79.3	73.6	66.3
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	12.9	13.7	14.5	17.0	23.7
EE	6.9	6.0	6.5	5.1	4.8
HU	64.2	61.9	61.0	55.4	53.1
LV	:	10.6	13.7	13.9	16.0
LT	15.7	17.1	23.0	24.0	23.1
MT	51.5	64.9	59.9	60.7	65.7
PL	46.9	41.6	42.7	38.7	38.7
RO	16.5	18.0	24.0	24.0	23.3
SK	28.8	28.8	40.2	45.2	44.1
SI	:	25.1	26.4	27.6	27.5
TR	53.0 P	50.0 P	66.0 P	56.0 P	103.0 P

Fig. 7.b. Sectoral and ad hoc State aid – as a percentage of GDP, 2000 (1)



(1) *Agriculture and fisheries are not included.*

7.4. Gross foreign debt of the whole economy

	% of GDP					Million EUR				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	102.7	68.4	74.9	73.7	67.2	9 211	7 787	9 106	10 124	10 211
CY	147.2	60.7	73.2	75.7	70.2	11 030	4 937	6 350	7 236	7 152
CZ	24.0	21.3	22.0	28.8	26.8	11 224	10 778	11 326	16 042	16 960
EE	25.3	31.5	25.4	31.0	30.0	1 031	1 472	1 238	1 728	1 854
HU	52.9	47.6	49.6	44.6	38.2	21 354	19 943	22 360	22 564	22 151
LV	10.5	14.6	20.9	39.9	46.9	523	792	1 297	3 104	3 984
LT	15.1	17.2	24.5	25.5	24.6	1 273	1 646	2 450	3 120	3 293
MT	140.8	219.0	257.7	160.4	136.1	2 029	2 890	3 676	6 195	5 492
PL	28.2	23.3	25.3	25.0	23.0	35 884	32 932	36 787	42 763	45 184
RO	24.1	17.5	20.8	21.1	22.2	7 513	6 552	6 934	8 493	9 848
SK	31.1	34.5	38.2	33.3	34.0	5 603	6 767	7 232	7 104	7 568
SI	17.8	14.7	20.5	30.7	32.0	2 854	2 564	3 845	6 001	6 706
TR	38.3	39.4	47.5	48.3	67.8	64 308	69 994	82 283	104 760	111 516

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.

7.5. Balance of payments

		Million EUR				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bulgaria						
Current account		923	- 55	- 642	- 760	- 918
of which:	Trade balance	283	- 340	- 1 014	- 1 273	- 1 771
	Exports of goods	4 241	3 741	3 759	5 224	5 729
	Imports of goods	3 958	4 080	4 773	6 496	7 500
	Services, net	745	332	296	547	632
	Income, net	- 315	- 253	- 205	- 348	- 343
	Current transfers, net	209	205	281	314	564
	of which: General government	114	53	64	59	157
Capital account		0	0	- 2	27	0
Financial account		- 601	323	640	808	722
of which:	Direct investment, net	446	479	740	1 086	763
	Portfolio investment, net	117	- 215	- 187	- 193	94
	Other investment, net	281	470	581	358	183
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 1 446	- 411	- 495	- 443	- 319
Cyprus						
Current account		- 298	- 541	- 204	- 494	- 441
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 827	- 2 175	- 2 166	- 2 826	- 2 848
	Exports of goods	1 099	955	938	1 031	1 090
	Imports of goods	2 926	3 130	3 104	3 857	3 939
	Services, net	1 516	1 634	1 916	2 219	2 421
	Income, net	- 10	- 26	- 36	- 24	- 38
	Current transfers, net	23	26	82	136	24
	of which: General government	15	23	82	139	26
Capital account		0	0	0	0	0
Financial account		380	664	345	295	261
of which:	Direct investment, net	38	0	- 23	- 44	- 61
	Portfolio investment, net	126	176	2	- 221	90
	Other investment, net	175	414	966	550	915
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	41	74	- 599	9	- 684

		Million EUR				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Czech Republic						
Current account		- 2 835	- 1 187	- 1 470	- 2 946	- 2 930
of which:	Trade balance	- 4 008	- 2 269	- 1 785	- 3 394	- 3 425
	Exports of goods	20 108	23 412	24 638	31 492	37 267
	Imports of goods	24 117	25 680	26 423	34 886	40 692
	Services, net	1 557	1 593	1 033	1 533	1 702
	Income, net	- 699	- 873	- 1 198	- 1 488	- 1 729
	Current transfers, net	316	362	479	404	522
	of which: General government	46	63	56	261	269
Capital account		9	2	- 2	- 6	- 10
Financial account		2 515	873	1 340	3 271	2 529
of which:	Direct investment, net	1 126	3 190	5 848	5 359	5 382
	Portfolio investment, net	958	950	- 1 309	- 1 915	1 023
	Other investment, net	- 1 129	- 1 543	- 1 650	754	- 1 810
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	1 560	- 1 724	- 1 549	- 887	- 1 971
Estonia						
Current account		- 497	- 429	- 277	- 326	- 378
of which:	Trade balance	- 996	- 998	- 827	- 840	- 882
	Exports of goods	2 028	2 399	2 303	3 601	3 748
	Imports of goods	3 024	3 397	3 130	4 441	4 630
	Services, net	524	511	540	612	649
	Income, net	- 128	- 74	- 96	- 223	- 315
	Current transfers, net	103	132	106	125	170
	of which: General government	85	99	90	97	140
Capital account		0	2	1	18	6
Financial account		521	427	290	317	393
of which:	Direct investment, net	113	508	205	358	378
	Portfolio investment, net	233	- 1	10	117	106
	Other investment, net	351	- 71	215	- 14	- 135
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 176	- 8	- 139	- 145	47
Hungary						
Current account		- 840	- 2 059	- 1 974	- 1 627	- 1 239
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 726	- 2 110	- 2 057	- 2 303	- 2 250
	Exports of goods	17 386	18 505	20 535	27 590	31 331
	Imports of goods	19 112	20 615	22 592	29 892	33 581
	Services, net	2 025	1 592	1 318	1 942	2 413
	Income, net	- 1 264	- 1 675	- 1 556	- 1 708	- 1 675
	Current transfers, net	124	133	321	441	273
	of which: General government	- 4	- 41	- 8	- 14	- 16
Capital account		105	169	33	300	356
Financial account		733	1 863	4 433	1 409	793
of which:	Direct investment, net	1 534	1 385	1 634	1 225	2 351
	Portfolio investment, net	- 908	1 733	1 831	- 522	1 589
	Other investment, net	17	- 606	967	1 753	- 3 317
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	90	- 649	- 2 237	- 1 157	34

		Million EUR				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Latvia						
Current account		- 305	- 576	- 599	- 538	- 825
of which:	Trade balance	- 748	- 1 007	- 956	- 1 152	- 1 516
	Exports of goods	1 621	1 798	1 772	2 232	2 485
	Imports of goods	2 369	2 805	2 729	3 384	4 001
	Services, net	327	271	314	479	557
	Income, net	49	48	- 44	28	49
	Current transfers, net	68	111	87	106	88
	of which: General government	29	73	57	39	27
Capital account		12	13	12	32	49
Financial account		227	476	586	535	721
of which:	Direct investment, net	466	269	308	435	191
	Portfolio investment, net	- 505	- 6	266	- 351	146
	Other investment, net	324	247	152	467	728
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 58	- 35	- 140	- 18	- 344
Lithuania						
Current account		- 865	- 1 158	- 1 120	- 731	- 641
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 012	- 1 354	- 1 318	- 1 195	- 1 237
	Exports of goods	3 697	3 534	2 952	4 385	5 459
	Imports of goods	4 709	4 888	4 269	5 579	6 696
	Services, net	119	215	286	411	510
	Income, net	- 175	- 228	- 242	- 210	- 201
	Current transfers, net	203	210	153	263	288
	of which: General government	89	92	55	68	39
Capital account		4	- 2	- 3	2	2
Financial account		687	905	1 168	591	467
of which:	Direct investment, net	289	822	448	406	490
	Portfolio investment, net	166	- 47	479	286	237
	Other investment, net	442	486	57	40	47
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 210	- 356	184	- 141	- 363
Malta						
Current account		- 175	- 194	- 116	- 576	- 190
of which:	Trade balance	- 579	- 528	- 537	- 673	- 547
	Exports of goods	1 467	1 629	1 891	2 689	2 235
	Imports of goods	2 047	2 156	2 428	3 363	2 782
	Services, net	348	340	351	252	354
	Income, net	8	- 58	30	- 171	- 6
	Current transfers, net	49	51	40	16	9
	of which: General government	4	2	- 8	1	9
Capital account		7	26	31	21	2
Financial account		86	88	153	446	- 5
of which:	Direct investment, net	56	225	728	675	332
	Portfolio investment, net	97	- 74	- 473	- 840	- 497
	Other investment, net	- 61	106	123	370	446
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 6	- 169	- 226	241	- 286

		Million EUR				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Poland						
Current account		- 5 065	- 6 156	- 11 716	- 10 812	- 5 916
of which:	Trade balance	- 8 661	- 11 450	- 14 142	- 13 339	- 8 521
	Exports of goods	27 099	28 960	28 205	38 981	46 458
	Imports of goods	35 760	40 410	42 346	52 320	54 979
	Services, net	2 797	3 761	1 296	1 533	902
	Income, net	- 996	- 1 051	- 948	- 1 599	- 1 529
	Current transfers, net	1 794	2 584	2 077	2 592	3 232
	of which: General government	106	391	204	334	317
Capital account		58	56	52	38	84
Financial account		3 853	6 562	9 667	10 512	3 989
of which:	Direct investment, net	4 288	5 396	6 792	10 224	6 455
	Portfolio investment, net	1 861	1 514	134	3 613	1 264
	Other investment, net	399	4 940	2 356	- 2 875	- 3 793
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 2 684	- 5 287	- 149	- 756	466
Romania						
Current account		- 1 884	- 2 647	- 1 216	- 1 471	- 2 886
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 746	- 2 341	- 1 025	- 1 823	- 3 701
	Exports of goods	7 434	7 405	7 978	11 223	14 194
	Imports of goods	9 180	9 747	9 003	13 047	17 895
	Services, net	- 365	- 583	- 393	- 275	- 258
	Income, net	- 284	- 394	- 386	- 304	- 352
	Current transfers, net	511	672	587	931	1 425
	of which: General government	56	46	53	76	276
Capital account		38	35	42	39	118
Financial account		879	2 394	429	1 121	1 750
of which:	Direct investment, net	1 079	1 820	962	1 122	1 463
	Portfolio investment, net	779	116	- 671	110	717
	Other investment, net	489	- 293	300	893	1 420
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 1 468	752	- 162	:	- 1850
Slovakia						
Current account		- 1 725	- 1 893	- 1 088	- 772	- 1 950
of which:	Trade balance	- 1 836	- 2 097	- 1 035	- 994	- 2 373
	Exports of goods	8 503	9 555	9 572	12 872	14 118
	Imports of goods	10 339	11 652	10 607	13 866	16 491
	Services, net	66	17	47	475	535
	Income, net	- 110	- 140	- 283	- 380	- 349
	Current transfers, net	154	327	184	128	237
	of which: General government	8	0	- 1	- 6	- 10
Capital account		0	63	150	156	87
Financial account		1 486	2 140	926	959	1 676
of which:	Direct investment, net	72	384	660	684	1 630
	Portfolio investment, net	13	- 158	610	631	- 242
	Other investment, net	1 448	1 420	338	351	446
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 47	494	- 683	- 707	:

		Million EUR				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Slovenia						
Current account		47	- 109	- 661	- 576	32
of which:	Trade balance	- 677	- 710	- 1 157	- 1 216	- 686
	Exports of goods	7 422	8 101	8 074	9 515	10 412
	Imports of goods	8 099	8 811	9 231	10 730	11 098
	Services, net	558	448	327	486	558
	Income, net	66	49	57	29	17
	Current transfers, net	101	105	112	125	143
	of which: General government	- 59	- 75	- 80	- 66	- 75
Capital account		1	- 1	- 1	4	- 4
Financial account		- 117	56	623	531	- 98
of which:	Direct investment, net	265	199	54	77	414
	Portfolio investment, net	208	80	316	176	73
	Other investment, net	539	- 83	158	464	859
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 1 129	- 141	94	- 186	- 1 444
Turkey						
Current account		- 2 326	1 770	- 1 276	- 10 631	3 792
of which:	Trade balance	- 13 543	- 12 684	- 9 837	- 24 263	- 5 066
	Exports of goods	28 788	27 848	27 062	33 262	38 385
	Imports of goods	42 331	40 532	36 899	57 525	43 451
	Services, net	9 583	12 007	7 024	12 308	10 194
	Income, net	- 2 657	- 2 663	- 3 319	- 4 333	- 5 583
	Current transfers, net	4 291	5 108	4 856	5 657	4 246
	of which: General government	277	142	340	232	231
Capital account		:	:	0	0	0
Financial account		3 271	- 1 072	- 254	13 650	- 1 422
of which:	Direct investment, net	489	511	130	121	3 092
	Portfolio investment, net	1 441	- 5 986	3 217	1 107	- 5 041
	Other investment, net	4 265	4 596	1 171	12 805	- 2 481
	Reserves change ("-" increase)	- 2 924	- 193	- 5 373	- 383	3 008

7.6. 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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1	0	- 16	2	- 11	445	479	756	1 084	774
CY	- 29	- 62	- 137	- 220	- 243	67	62	114	176	182
CZ	- 22	- 113	- 84	- 46	- 107	1 148	3 303	5 932	5 405	5 489
EE	- 122	- 5	- 79	- 67	- 225	235	513	284	425	603
HU	- 394	- 430	- 239	- 612	- 379	1 928	1 815	1 873	1 837	2 730
LV [1]	6	- 49	- 16	- 10	- 7	460	318	324	445	198
LT	- 24	- 4	- 8	- 4	- 8	313	826	456	410	498
MT	- 15	- 13	- 42	- 32	- 7	71	238	770	707	339
PL	- 40	- 282	- 29	- 18	99	4 328	5 678	6 821	10 242	6 356
RO	8	8	- 15	12	21	1 071	1 812	977	1 110	1 442
SK	- 82	- 120	354	367	- 17	154	504	306	317	1 647
SI	- 28	5	- 44	- 72	- 148	293	194	98	149	562
TR	- 221	- 327	- 605	- 942	- 555	710	838	735	1 063	3 647

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

7.7. Market integration – Trade integration of goods

Average value of imports and exports of goods, divided by GDP, multiplied by 100

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	44.7	34.3	35.1	42.7	43.5
CY	26.8	25.1	23.3	25.6	24.7
CZ	47.3	48.5	49.5	59.5	61.5
EE	62.0	62.1	55.7	73.6	68.8
HU	45.2	46.6	47.8	56.8	56.0
LV	40.2	42.3	36.1	36.1	38.2
LT	49.7	43.9	36.1	40.8	45.4
MT	59.7	60.4	63.1	78.3	62.2
PL	24.7	24.5	24.2	26.7	25.8
RO	26.6	22.9	25.4	30.2	36.1
SK	50.7	54.1	53.3	62.7	67.0
SI	48.3	48.3	46.1	51.8	51.3
TR	21.2	19.2	18.5	20.9	24.9

7.8. Market integration – Trade integration of services

Average value of imports and exports of services, divided by GDP, multiplied by 100

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	17.1	12.5	12.6	15.2	15.9
CY	23.2	22.5	23.5	24.8	24.9
CZ	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.1
EE	22.3	22.8	23.2	24.2	25.0
HU	10.1	10.7	10.3	11.6	12.7
LV	15.0	15.7	12.9	13.8	12.4
LT	10.1	9.2	8.8	7.7	7.7
MT	27.5	28.2	28.4	27.8	26.3
PL	5.1	5.5	4.9	6.2	5.3
RO	4.9	3.7	4.4	5.1	5.7
SK	10.1	10.7	9.5	10.5	12.5
SI	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.1
TR	7.3	8.3	7.1	7.4	7.8

7.9. Market integration – Trade integration of FDI

Average value of inward and outward foreign direct investment, divided by GDP, multiplied by 100

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	3.0	4.0	:
CY	3.0	1.8	4.6	:	:
CZ	1.3	2.5	4.8	:	:
EE	4.4	5.5	3.7	4.5	:
HU	:	:	:	2.4	:
LV	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.9	:
LT	2.0	4.3	2.3	1.7	:
MT	1.5	4.0	12.4	:	:
PL	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.0	:
RO	1.7	2.4	1.5	:	:
SK	:	:	:	5.5	:
SI	1.4	0.8	0.4	:	:
TR	0.3	0.3	0.4	:	:

Trade integration of goods as a % of GDP: Average of imports and exports of the item goods of the balance of payments divided by GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

Trade integration of services as a % of GDP: Average of imports and exports of the item services of the balance of payments divided GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

FDI integration as % of GDP: Average of inward and outward FDI divided by GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

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.

7.10. Money supply

	M1 In million EUR					M2 In million EUR				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1 232	1 514	1 688	2 035	2 509	2 889	3 266	3 692	4 886	6 217
CY	1 225	1 264	1 803	1 884	1 916	8 101	8 790	10 206	11 101	12 554
CZ	11 016	11 479	12 403	14 201	18 259	30 973	35 273	37 047	40 297	49 934
EE	970	918	1 164	1 402	1 696	1 644	1 662	2 055	2 620	3 174
HU	6 802	7 097	8 385	8 975	11 327	17 692	18 207	20 886	22 515	28 377
LV	844	872	1 039	1 293	1 514	909	988	1 188	1 523	1 916
LT	1 157	1 194	1 313	1 524	1 915	1 646	1 784	2 234	2 808	3 602
MT	1 108	1 186	1 400	1 459	1 591	4 164	4 377	5 183	5 550	6 213
PL	18 587	19 925	23 899	24 378	29 730	45 459	53 987	63 361	76 492	95 771
RO	2 114	1 726	1 617	1 919	2 312	7 015	7 221	7 311	7 666	9 725
SK	4 322	3 407	3 630	4 261	5 341	11 799	10 940	12 422	13 837	15 893
SI	1 448	1 762	2 010	1 985	2 295	5 389	6 685	7 115	7 224	8 931
TR	6 977	7 006	8 595	12 093	8 955	47 054	55 264	74 476	91 065	83 944

7.11. Total credit to economy

In million EUR					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	2 884.0	2 888.8	3 259.5	3 623.3	4 207.3
CY	9 928.5	11 088.3	12 471.1	14 276.9	16 503.2
CZ	29 750.0	30 545.1	28 637.5	30 561.8	29 712.3
EE	1 245.0	1 451.7	1 623.3	2 102.2	2 534.6
HU	26 283.1	25 929.1	25 013.4	27 219.4	32 255.0
LV	906.1	1 125.8	1 473.2	1 999.0	2 911.7
LT	1 080.6	1 376.0	1 825.0	1 873.8	2 078.5
MT	3 471.5	3 778.8	4 465.0	5 043.7	5 829.4
PL	46 230.5	52 873.5	62 937.4	73 519.4	89 984.3
RO	5 674.5	6 794.3	5 986.3	4 927.4	5 919.5
SK	12 364.0	12 217.4	13 553.7	13 855.2	16 137.9
SI	4 647.8	5 909.1	6 952.4	7 702.1	8 739.7
TR	33 831.3	30 816.3	30 711.9	44 084.8	26 947.5

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.

7.12. Credit to government

In million EUR					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	2 035.7	1 673.1	1 782.1	1 893.2	1 912.2
CY	2 418.0	2 523.7	2 632.7	2 916.2	3 679.7
CZ	428.6	804.1	914.1	1 537.9	5 451.6
EE	12.8	13.4	32.1	55.2	89.3
HU	17 040.0	16 255.7	13 362.4	12 185.3	12 961.5
LV	331.6	270.1	357.1	430.3	476.5
LT	107.3	200.9	299.4	318.4	308.2
MT	742.4	806.2	862.6	995.6	1 189.5
PL	18 341.8	19 037.2	20 633.2	19 919.2	26 482.0
RO	1 622.1	2 183.2	2 839.9	1 820.5	1 668.4
SK	2 784.0	3 212.3	3 924.4	4 550.1	8 317.0
SI	457.9	649.4	723.5	837.1	776.5
TR	1 621.9	93.8	278.9	441.4	1 078.5

7.13. Credit to other sectors

In million EUR					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	848.3	1 215.7	1 477.4	1 730.1	2 295.1
CY	7 510.5	8 564.6	9 838.4	11 360.7	12 823.5
CZ	29 321.4	29 741.0	27 723.5	29 023.9	24 260.7
EE	1 232.3	1 438.3	1 591.2	2 047.0	2 445.3
HU	9 243.1	9 673.4	11 651.0	15 034.0	19 293.5
LV	574.5	855.7	1 116.1	1 568.7	2 435.2
LT	973.3	1 175.1	1 525.0	1 555.4	1 770.3
MT	2 729.1	2 972.6	3 602.4	4 048.1	4 639.9
PL	27 888.7	33 836.3	42 304.2	53 600.2	63 502.3
RO	4 052.4	4 611.1	3 146.4	3 106.9	4 251.2
SK	9 580.0	9 005.1	9 629.3	9 305.1	7 820.9
SI	4 190.0	5 259.6	6 228.9	6 865.0	7 963.2
TR	32 209.5	30 722.6	30 433.0	43 643.4	25 869.0

INTEREST RATES

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

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

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

7.14. Selected official central bank rates

	Type of rate	End year per cent				
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bulgaria	Base interest rate	6.8	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.7
Cyprus	Discount rate	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5
Czech Republic	Discount rate	13.0	7.5	5.0	5.0	3.8
Estonia		:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	Base rate	14.5	14.0	12.3	9.8	8.3
Latvia	Discount rate	9.5	6.0	2.0	1.5	3.0
Lithuania	Overnight lending rate	13.0	13.0	9.1	9.6	7.8
Malta	Discount rate	5.5	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.3
Poland	Rediscount rate	24.5	18.3	19.0	21.5	14.0
Romania	Discount rate	40.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Slovak Republic	Discount rate	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Slovenia	2-day tolar bill rate	2.5	1.7	1.7	5.0	4.0
Turkey	Discount rate	67.0	67.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

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

Annual average per cent					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	136.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.7
CY	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.0	4.9
CZ	19.2	13.6	6.8	5.3	5.0
EE	6.5	11.7	4.9	4.8	4.5
HU	20.8	18.0	14.8	11.1	10.9
LV	3.7	4.4	4.7	3.0	5.2
LT	:	6.1	6.3	3.6	3.4
MT	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.7
PL	22.7	21.1	14.1	18.1	17.1
RO	86.0	80.9	80.8	44.8	41.0
SK	24.6	14.5	11.5	8.0	7.4
SI	9.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7
TR	70.3	74.6	73.5	56.7	92.0

7.16. Treasury bill rates (three months)

Annual average per cent					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	201.0	5.4	4.8	3.9	4.6
CY	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.0
CZ	10.9	14.2	7.2	5.3	5.2
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	20.1	17.8	14.7	10.6	10.0
LV	:	:	:	3.9	:
LT	8.6	10.7	11.1	6.8	:
MT	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.9
PL	21.6	19.1	13.1	16.6	15.1
RO	99.3	64.0	74.2	51.9	42.2
SK	18.2	17.1	14.2	:	:
SI	:	10.3	8.6	10.9	10.9
TR	89.3	83.9	73.8	33.3	86.5

7.17. Retail bank deposit rates

Annual average per cent					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	79.8	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
CY	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.8
CZ	11.1	11.4	5.8	4.4	3.8
EE	6.2	8.1	4.1	3.7	4.1
HU	17.6	15.4	12.6	9.2	9.0
LV	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	5.2
LT	7.9	6.0	4.9	3.8	2.9
MT	:	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2
PL	17.2	16.8	10.4	13.5	11.2
RO	55.7	37.3	45.8	32.9	26.6
SK	11.4	15.3	14.5	8.9	6.2
SI	12.7	10.4	7.1	9.8	10.1
TR	79.5	80.1	78.4	47.1	74.6

7.18. Retail bank lending rates

Annual average per cent					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	191.3	14.8	14.6	13.6	13.2
CY	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5
CZ	13.9	13.5	9.0	8.0	7.8
EE	11.8	14.3	9.9	8.9	9.6
HU	23.0	20.1	17.2	13.1	12.5
LV	14.8	12.9	13.1	10.2	10.2
LT	13.8	11.5	13.4	11.8	11.6
MT	:	:	:	7.4	7.0
PL	25.4	23.6	17.4	20.3	18.9
RO	72.5	55.4	65.7	53.8	45.4
SK	15.1	14.5	10.7	9.8	9.7
SI	21.3	17.3	14.2	17.7	17.1
TR	99.4	79.5	86.1	51.2	78.7

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

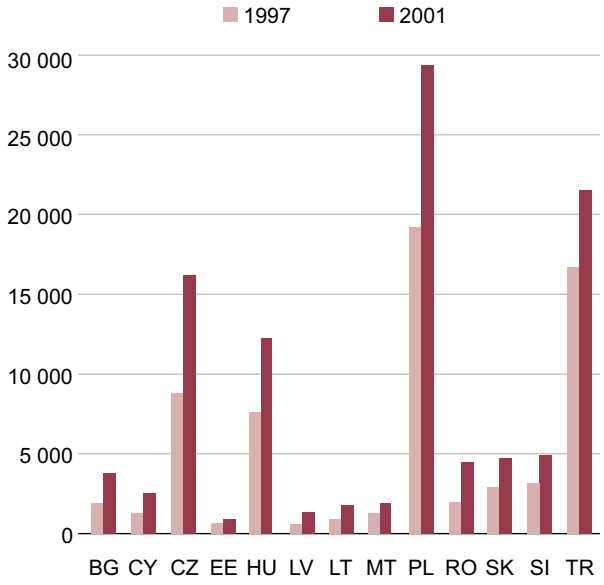
Reserve assets are end-year stock data. They are defined as the sum of central bank holdings of gold, foreign exchange, and other (gross) claims on non-residents. Gold is valued at end-year market price.

7.19. Foreign official reserves

Foreign official reserves (monetary gold included) In million EUR					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	2 257	2 619	3 234	3 756	4 120
CY	1 385	1 299	1 959	2 009	2 711
CZ	9 136	10 765	12 888	14 173	16 410
EE	746	753	941	1 084	931
HU	7 634	8 107	10 883	12 065	12 252
LV	703	687	907	987	1 381
LT	964	1 254	1 243	1 464	1 895
MT	1 251	1 449	1 783	1 581	1 904
PL	19 405	24 239	27 219	29 551	30 289
RO	2 780	1 981	2 455	3 637	5 514
SK	3 261	2 820	3 722	4 715	5 045
SI	3 002	3 119	3 154	3 435	4 989
TR	17 705	17 879	24 280	25 077	22 652

Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded) In million EUR					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1 986	2 361	2 943	3 455	3 798
CY	1 263	1 184	1 829	1 873	2 566
CZ	8 862	10 693	12 762	14 043	16 271
EE	744	751	938	1 082	929
HU	7 608	8 081	10 855	12 036	12 221
LV	638	624	836	915	1 304
LT	915	1 208	1 190	1 409	1 837
MT	1 248	1 448	1 782	1 580	1 902
PL	19 167	23 413	26 288	28 587	29 254
RO	1 987	1 175	1 519	2 652	4 456
SK	2 922	2 497	3 358	4 338	4 691
SI	3 002	3 119	3 154	3 435	4 913
TR	16 720	16 942	23 225	23 986	21 483

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



7.20. Monetary gold: value at market prices

In million EUR					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	271.0	257.8	290.4	300.8	322.8
CY	121.4	115.5	130.6	135.4	145.3
CZ	273.5	72.0	125.5	130.2	139.0
EE	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.5
HU	26.5	25.2	28.4	29.4	31.5
LV	65.5	62.3	70.2	72.6	77.8
LT	49.0	46.5	52.5	54.3	58.2
MT	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.7
PL	237.5	826.2	931.0	964.5	1 035.3
RO	793.4	806.0	935.9	984.3	1 058.2
SK	339.0	322.5	363.3	376.3	353.2
SI [1]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	76.1
TR	985.0	937.1	1 054.6	1 090.7	1 168.3

[1] The change in the data between 2000 and 2001 is due to the agreement among successor States of the former Yugoslavia to divide the gold reserves of the National bank of Yugoslavia (Serbia-Montenegro since February 2003).

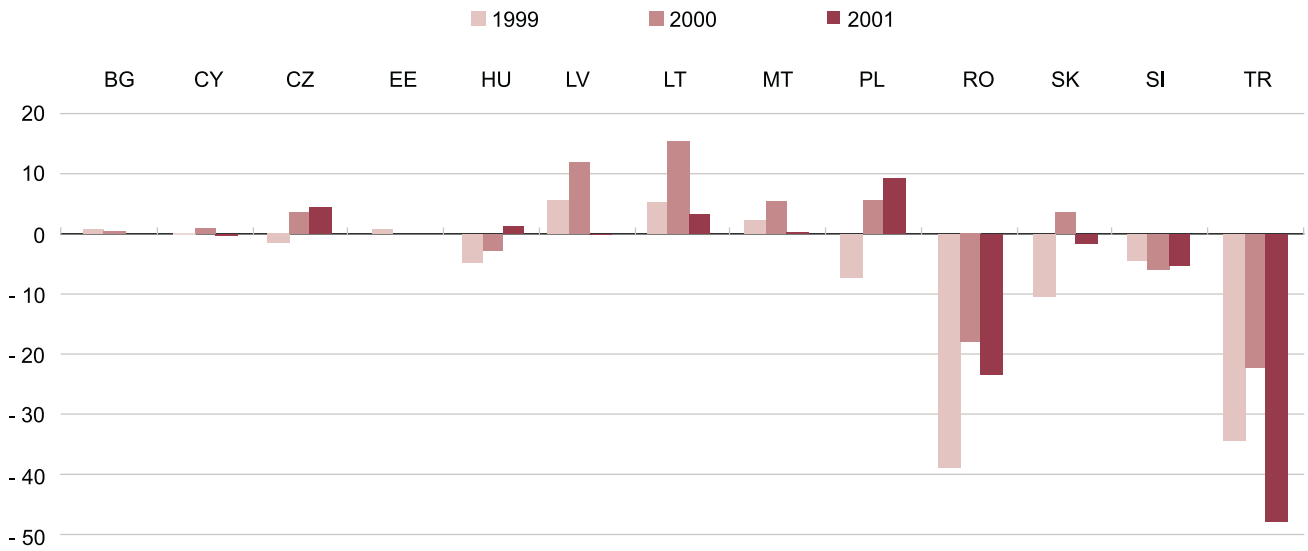
EXCHANGE RATES

7.21. Euro (ecu) exchange rates (1)

	End of year (EUR 1 =.. national currency)					Yearly average (EUR 1 =.. national currency)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1.976	1.956	1.956	1.954	1.946	1.902	1.969	1.956	1.948	1.948
CY	0.580	0.582	0.577	0.574	0.575	0.583	0.577	0.579	0.574	0.576
CZ	38.03	35.19	36.10	35.05	31.96	35.93	36.32	36.88	35.60	34.07
EE	15.81	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.65	15.72	15.75	15.65	15.65	15.65
HU	224.7	252.4	254.7	265.0	245.2	211.7	240.6	252.8	260.0	256.6
LV	0.651	0.665	0.588	0.576	0.556	0.659	0.660	0.626	0.559	0.560
LT	4.417	4.667	4.017	3.723	3.523	4.536	4.484	4.264	3.695	3.582
MT	0.433	0.442	0.415	0.408	0.399	0.437	0.435	0.426	0.404	0.403
PL	3.880	4.089	4.159	3.850	3.495	3.715	3.918	4.227	4.008	3.672
RO	8 859	12 814	18 345	24 142	27 817	8 112	9 985	16 345	19 922	26 004
SK	38.43	43.21	42.40	43.93	42.78	38.11	39.54	44.12	42.60	43.30
SI	186.8	188.8	198.9	213.5	218.8	181.0	186.0	194.5	206.6	218.0
TR	226 634	365 748	544 641	624 267	1 269 500	171 848	293 736	447 237	574 816	1 102 430

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

Fig. 7.d. 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).

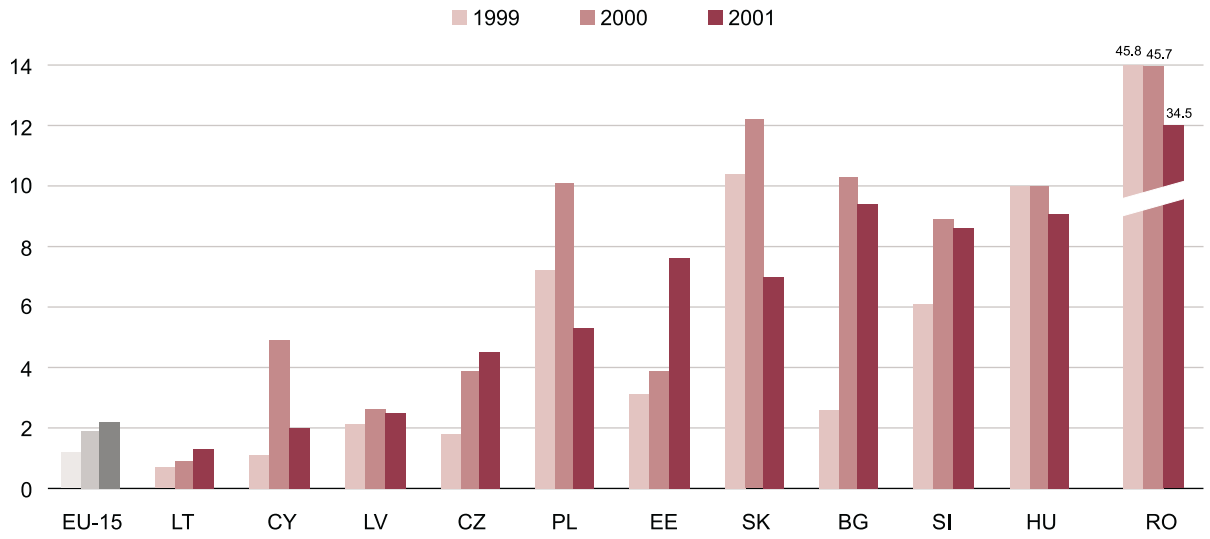
A similar exercise has been started with candidate countries. In view of future enlargement, it is equally important that their economic performance is assessed on the basis of comparable indices. The first stage to harmonisation is the interim HICP (or proxy HICP), based largely on existing national CPIs, adapted to the HICP coverage and methodology. For the acceding countries they are expected to be fully compliant with the HICPs of the Member States by 2004.

7.22. Inflation rate

Annual average rate of change in HICPs, in %

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	18.7	2.6	10.3	7.4
CY	3.3	2.3	1.1	4.9	2.0
CZ	8.0	9.7	1.8	3.9	4.5
EE	9.3	8.8	3.1	3.9	5.6
HU	18.5	14.2	10.0	10.0	9.1
LV	8.1	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.5
LT	8.8	5.0	0.7	0.9	1.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	15.0*	11.8*	7.2*	10.1	5.3
RO	154.9	59.1	45.8	45.7	34.5
SK	6.0	6.7	10.4	12.2	7.0
SI	8.3	7.9	6.1	8.9	8.6
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Fig. 7.e. Inflation rate – Annual average rate of change in HICPs, in %



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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Food and non-alcoholic beverages				
BG	:	11.1	- 8.0	10.3	6.5
CY	6.0	3.6	0.1	5.3	4.2
CZ	4.5	4.2	- 5.5	1.1	5.0
EE	5.2	5.2	- 3.8	2.4	7.8
HU	17.4	13.8	1.5	8.9	13.2
LV	2.6	1.2	- 1.1	0.7	4.8
LT	6.1	- 0.2	- 4.0	- 2.4	3.6
MT [2]	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.5	:
PL	12.5*	7.2*	1.5*	9.9	4.6
RO	150.1	47.6	26.2	44.0	36.1
SK	5.7	5.8	2.7	5.3	5.5
SI	8.6	8.3	3.8	5.6	9.1
TR	90.6	87.3	49.0	44.8	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco				
BG	:	12.5	21.7	2.1	0.6
CY	2.6	11.0	11.4	8.5	3.4
CZ	6.6	9.3	4.6	4.3	3.2
EE	4.5	11.6	6.5	3.3	2.9
HU	19.4	15.6	11.4	10.7	10.3
LV	6.6	5.5	6.9	6.9	2.7
LT	13.5	16.2	2.6	- 9.6	- 0.6
MT [2]	5.8	5.6	9.0	4.3	:
PL	17.3*	16.3*	10.4*	8.1	4.3
RO	168.8	49.8	61.5	29.7	31.1
SK	4.0	11.8	4.3	9.6	4.0
SI	10.8	8.5	7.1	4.2	7.1
TR	111.7	57.7	64.0	91.2	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Clothing and footwear				
BG	:	15.4	- 2.9	- 4.0	0.3
CY	2.9	2.3	3.5	-0.6	- 7.1
CZ	8.8	6.2	0.1	- 2.0	- 1.7
EE	12.1	13.0	6.9	3.4	3.8
HU	18.6	14.1	10.5	6.1	5.6
LV	15.7	9.6	7.0	1.2	0.9
LT	7.7	3.9	2.3	- 0.8	- 4.2
MT	- 0.7	2.1	- 0.9	0.2	:
PL	14.5*	12.1*	7.8*	5.5	1.5
RO	147.8	71.6	32.2	29.8	28.0
SK	7.6	7.7	7.4	3.1	2.3
SI	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.0	1.7
TR	75.1	80.1	52.6	42.4	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels				
BG	:	35.4	27.8	13.7	7.4
CY	7.1	- 1.8	3.4	16.3	0.4
CZ	19.9	31.9	9.3	9.1	12.0
EE	12.5	12.3	8.2	2.6	9.7
HU	25.5	17.5	10.6	10.0	10.7
LV	15.2	8.4	2.4	4.4	2.7
LT	17.3	15.9	6.1	12.3	2.2
MT	4.7	1.6	0.1	3.6	:
PL	19.2*	16.9*	9.5*	11.1	10.2
RO	172.7	72.1	95.1	63.6	34.2
SK	6.6	5.9	33.3	37.7	16.3
SI	13.2	8.2	9.9	18.3	10.9
TR	82.8	81.1	86.1	67.2	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Furnishing and household equipment				
BG	:	10.4	- 1.4	- 0.5	2.3
CY	2.5	1.6	- 0.1	1.4	0.1
CZ	5.1	5.6	1.7	0.3	0.1
EE	8.5	4.8	0.7	- 0.2	1.3
HU	12.9	9.3	8.8	5.5	4.9
LV	11.2	4.1	2.7	1.3	0.4
LT	4.3	1.4	0.0	- 2.1	- 2.3
MT	1.3	0.2	2.9	- 1.4	:
PL	11.5*	10.5*	7.3*	5.5	3.8
RO	140.2	53.2	43.2	31.8	27.7
SK	4.7	7.0	7.8	4.0	- 0.9
SI	4.6	3.7	3.3	5.8	7.8
TR	72.4	84.6	61.5	53.6	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Health				
BG	:	33.2	8.6	18.3	28.9
CY	4.5	2.1	1.7	5.0	5.2
CZ	12.1	12.6	3.3	1.6	4.0
EE	11.5	7.6	4.1	5.7	12.0
HU	20.6	14.0	33.8	27.6	11.8
LV	3.1	3.3	1.8	3.1	4.2
LT	2.3	- 1.9	- 5.5	- 4.6	- 2.1
MT	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	:
PL	14.0*	13.5*	15.7*	10.5	6.5
RO	172.7	64.8	41.6	59.0	37.6
SK	12.7	6.6	10.5	10.2	3.3
SI	3.8	5.0	10.3	15.4	12.3
TR	86.5	110.7	82.9	60.2	:

[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.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Transport				
BG	:	21.4	6.9	21.0	6.8
CY	0.6	1.1	-0.2	5.9	2.4
CZ	7.0	3.9	3.5	11.8	1.1
EE	14.5	10.3	7.8	16.1	3.2
HU	16.9	10.9	14.8	15.4	2.6
LV	15.2	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.2
LT	12.3	4.3	8.1	9.3	- 3.4
MT [3]	8.5	3.6	3.1	6.0	:
PL	14.2*	10.2*	13.6*	19.5	- 0.5
RO	153.7	51.9	64.0	41.6	39.2
SK	5.9	2.5	12.6	15.8	3.6
SI	6.8	10.4	7.8	14.0	10.2
TR	93.9	77.8	71.9	62.4	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Communication				
BG	:	21.0	6.2	3.6	15.2
CY	0.9	- 0.7	- 4.4	- 10.4	- 4.0
CZ	14.3	11.4	16.7	6.1	5.1
EE	17.3	12.8	20.5	6.1	- 1.0
HU	18.8	21.1	25.7	5.3	5.4
LV	36.3	16.9	13.4	7.4	- 3.9
LT	30.6	30.2	15.6	16.7	12.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	9.9*	14.3*	- 0.8*	5.9	2.4
RO	237.5	202.6	89.5	52.8	35.5
SK	3.1	41.5	12.5	11.3	20.8
SI	11.7	6.8	7.3	5.9	10.8
TR	134.8	55.1	77.5	77.5	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Recreation and culture				
BG	:	43.9	11.5	9.3	8.5
CY	1.9	3.1	- 0.3	0.0	- 0.7
CZ	5.9	6.0	1.6	2.5	4.4
EE	12.4	8.6	- 0.7	1.2	4.9
HU	14.7	11.8	11.4	7.6	7.9
LV	7.2	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.7
LT	5.0	2.8	1.8	- 1.7	- 1.5
MT	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.7	:
PL	15.1*	12.7*	10.4*	9.0	6.1
RO	146.6	62.1	59.2	50.6	26.3
SK	6.3	8.1	9.3	6.9	3.3
SI	7.9	8.7	5.7	6.1	6.3
TR	58.1	94.2	71.5	57.7	:

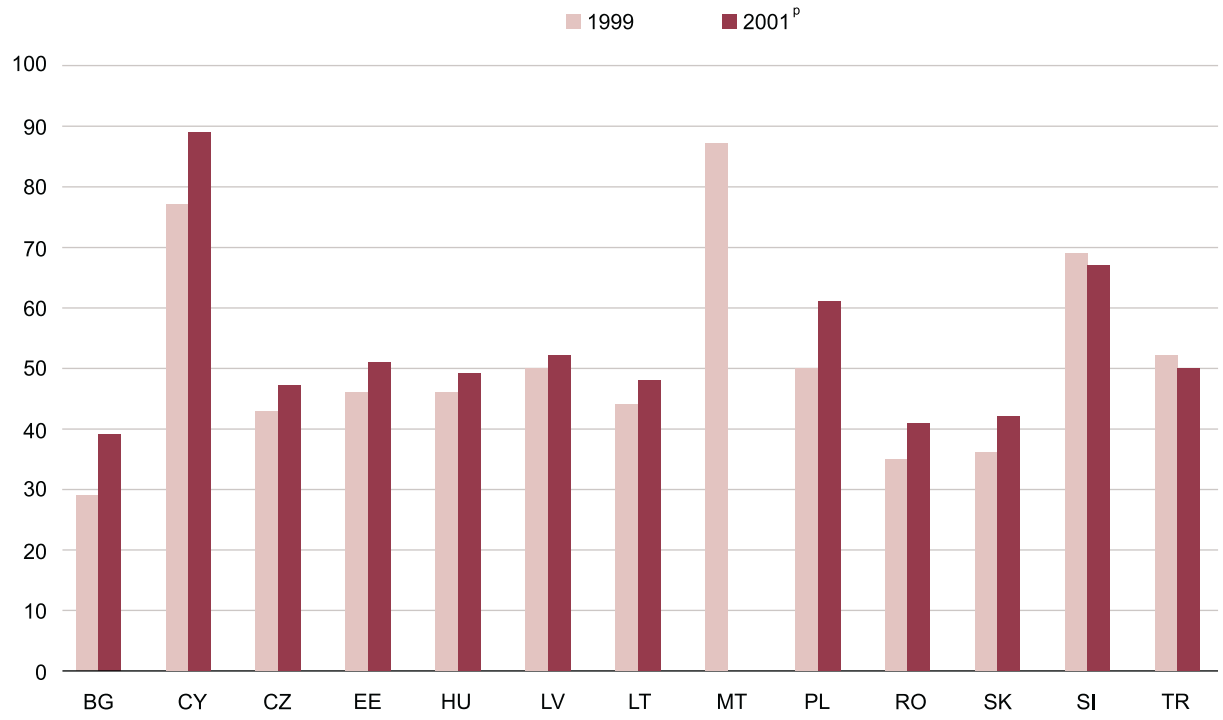
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Education				
BG	:	143.7	21.0	20.6	26.5
CY	4.8	5.9	6.1	3.6	3.7
CZ	15.8	18.2	11.0	4.4	2.9
EE	26.6	20.2	12.0	7.8	7.4
HU	13.3	16.7	15.6	11.0	7.9
LV	10.9	7.1	5.2	2.5	4.8
LT	12.3	9.9	6.7	1.7	2.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	15.6*	14.8*	13.6*	11.2	6.9
RO	91.2	261.4	205.1	53.5	40.7
SK	3.1	- 2.7	9.3	8.2	5.3
SI	15.9	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.8
TR	93.9	113.9	84.4	53.2	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Restaurants and hotels				
BG	:	50.6	11.2	11.8	8.4
CY	3.3	3.7	3.7	8.0	6.1
CZ	6.7	10.5	2.7	2.5	3.3
EE	15.6	12.0	8.7	5.7	7.3
HU	17.7	15.5	11.0	10.9	13.8
LV	6.8	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.4
LT	11.8	5.6	2.4	- 0.1	1.7
MT [4]	:	:	:	:	:
PL	18.3*	15.3*	8.3*	8.3	6.1
RO	183.8	111.1	58.4	52.1	43.9
SK	6.3	6.6	8.2	7.7	9.4
SI	8.6	9.5	4.6	4.6	7.3
TR	83.3	99.9	70.6	47.1	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Miscellaneous goods and services				
BG	:	17.7	9.1	20.8	5.7
CY	2.8	1.5	1.2	4.0	3.9
CZ	8.7	10.3	3.3	2.7	4.8
EE	10.9	7.4	5.1	9.7	2.3
HU	16.5	15.0	11.7	8.4	7.8
LV	5.9	2.8	2.9	2.1	0.3
LT	3.1	3.5	3.8	0.2	- 0.2
MT	0.5	-0.3	3.0	- 0.1	:
PL	19.1*	15.7*	9.4*	9.1	7.7
RO	160.4	61.7	58.7	40.0	30.3
SK	5.6	6.6	9.1	7.6	6.1
SI	7.7	5.9	6.8	6.4	8.4
TR	81.3	88.2	70.0	56.5	:

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

Fig. 7.f. Comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU = 100)



Relative price levels of private final consumption including indirect taxes (EU-15=100) – Relative price levels are the ratio between PPP and market exchange rate for each country. The ratio is shown in relation to the EU average (EU = 100). The PPP are established according to the methods used in the common Eurostat/OECD comparison programme. If the index of the relative price levels shown for a country is higher (lower) than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive (cheap) as compared with the EU average.

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, 2001

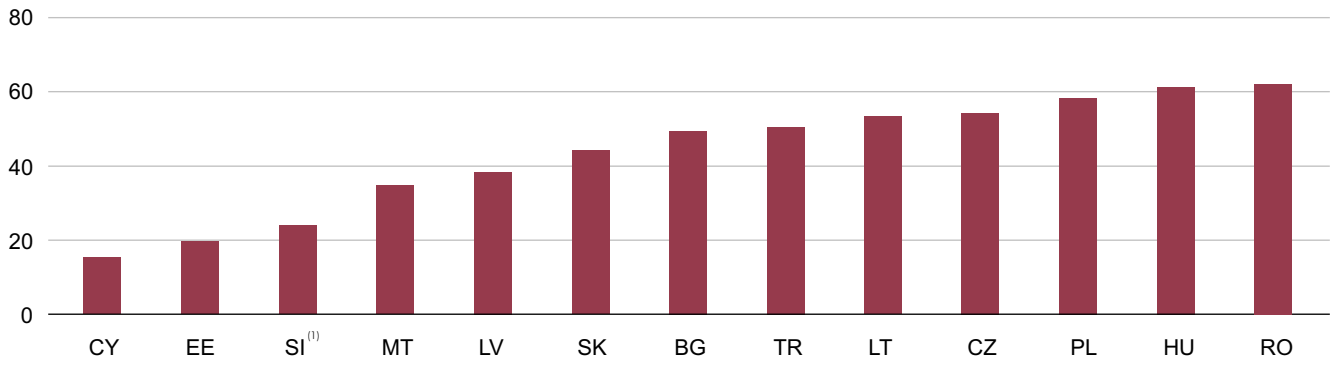
In 1 000 hectares	
Bulgaria	11 099.4
Cyprus [1]	925.1
Czech Republic	7 886.5
Estonia	4 522.7
Hungary	9 303.4
Latvia	6 458.9
Lithuania	6 530.0
Malta	31.6
Poland	31 268.5
Romania	23 839.1
Slovak Republic	4 903.5
Slovenia	2 027.3
Turkey	76 960.4

[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	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	6 203.0	6 203.0	5 696.4	5 580.8	5 497.2
CY	133.0	134.0	:	144.4	144.2
CZ	4 280.0	4 272.3	4 282.5	4 282.4	4 279.9
EE	1 023.8	:	1 001.2	986.3	890.4
HU	6 194.6	6 192.7	6 186.0	5 557.6	5 703.2
LV	2 521.3	2 508.3	2 488.2	2 486.1	2 484.9
LT	3 502.1	3 496.7	3 495.7	3 488.7	3 487.2
MT	:	:	:	:	11.0
PL	18 266.2	18 228.9	18 222.3	18 220.4	18 246.3
RO	14 787.3	14 783.9	14 807.0	14 810.7	14 798.4
SK	2 444.5	2 444.7	2 443.6	2 353.5	2 185.0
SI	494.1	490.9	:	509.1	509.4
TR	38 834.0	38 977.0	38 817.0	38 883.0	38 883.0

Fig. 8.a. Utilised agricultural area in % of total area, 2001

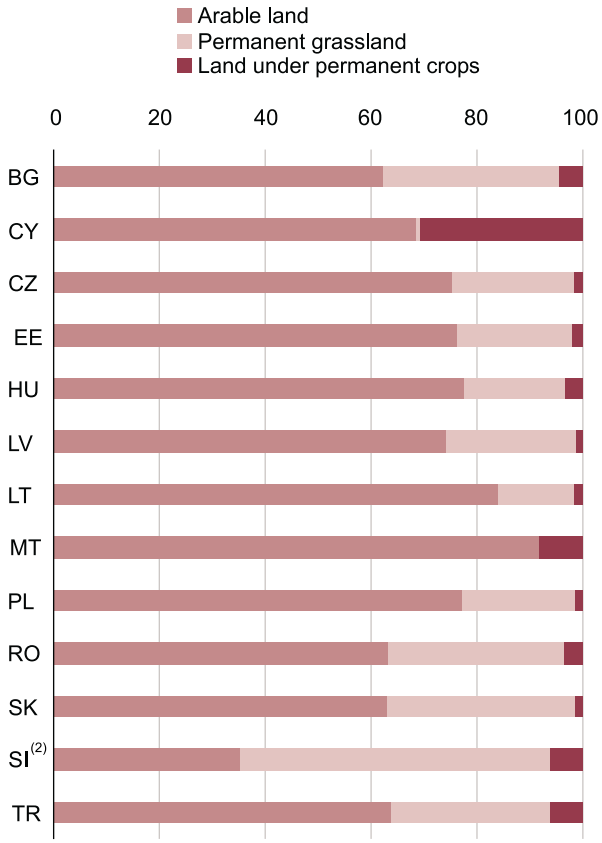


[1] 2000 data.

8.3. Utilised agricultural area by land-use categories

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Arable land in 1 000 hectares					
BG	4 298.0	4 286.7	3 431.1	3 400.2	3 350.7
CY	90.1	92.0	:	:	:
CZ	3 091.0	3 089.6	3 107.2	3 099.7	3 084.6
EE	888.6	:	860.6	844.4	678.7
HU	4 710.8	4 709.5	4 708.0	4 142.0	4 295.6
LV	:	1 800.0	1 840.5	1 851.1	1 844.6
LT	2 946.0	2 945.3	2 936.4	2 932.4	2 929.8
MT	:	:	10.0	10.0	10.0
PL	14 059.0	14 114.1	14 134.2	14 062.8	14 045.6
RO	9 352.2	9 332.9	9 331.9	9 365.8	9 371.9
SK	1 475.6	1 472.1	1 469.2	1 457.4	1 363.0
SI	172.5	172.1	171.2	171.0	172.8
TR	26 457.0	26 600.0	26 440.0	26 379.0	26 355
Permanent grassland in 1 000 hectares					
BG	1 692.0	1 692.3	1 833.0	1 803.8	1 786.2
CY	1.1	1.1	:	1.1	1.0
CZ	912.4	921.7	950.2	959.8	940.2
EE	123.2	143.9	130.0	131.2	193.8
HU	1 148.1	1 147.8	1 147.0	1 051.2	1 048.5
LV	738.0	677.9	617.7	605.7	611.3
LT	496.0	492.3	500.2	497.1	498.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	3 889.6	3 842.0	3 817.0	3 872.1	3 863.6
RO	4 881.5	4 904.4	4 935.9	4 945.0	4 935.6
SK	841.7	845.6	848.2	831.2	760.1
SI	288.3	290.0	298.2	308.2	307.0
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	199.0	222.9	284.1	251.0	239.0
CY	42.9	43.0	:	41.7	41.2
CZ	117.6	62.2	61.8	68.7	66.6
EE	11.9	12.4	10.5	10.6	17.5
HU	:	226.0	223.0	201.3	190.3
LV	:	30.4	29.9	29.2	28.8
LT	60.1	59.1	59.1	59.0	59.2
MT	:	:	0.9	0.9	0.9
PL	315.0	269.6	271.0	285.5	273.1
RO	552.0	544.9	537.8	498.5	489.6
SK	49.2	49.0	48.4	30.8	29.4
SI	31.5	31.3	:	29.9	29.7
TR	2 567.0	2 523.0	2 446.0	2 553.0	2 541.0

Fig. 8.b. Utilised agricultural area by land-use categories (1) in %, 2001



(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 a 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 %

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bulgaria					
State enterprises	20.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	80.0	80.0	82.0	82.0	:
Cyprus					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic					
State enterprises	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.8
Cooperatives	32.9	30.5	27.3	29.1	23.8
Others	65.3	67.8	71.2	70.0	74.4
Estonia					
State enterprises	0	0	0	0	0
Cooperatives	27.2	26.4	23.8	23.1	36.8
Others	72.8	73.6	76.2	76.9	63.2
Hungary					
State enterprises	15.6	16.0	18.0	14.5	24.3
Cooperatives	26.0	23.9	21.5	15.3	13.0
Others	58.4	60.1	60.5	70.2	62.7
Latvia					
State enterprises	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cooperatives	1.6	:	:	:	:
Others	98.1	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8
Lithuania					
State enterprises	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cooperatives	11.9	8.5	5.5	3.2	2.4
Others	87.5	91.0	94.0	96.3	97.4
Malta					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:
Poland					
State enterprises	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.2
Cooperatives	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9
Others	91.7	92.0	92.3	92.3	92.9

	1997	1998	In % 1999	2000	2001
Romania					
State enterprises	29.0	29.0	15.0	11.1	8.4
Cooperatives	10.0	9.0	8.0	8.7	6.6
Others	61.0	62.0	77.0	80.2	85.0
Slovak Republic					
State enterprises	5.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Cooperatives	57.7	54.0	52.1	49.7	47.1
Others	37.0	43.9	45.9	48.4	50.3
Slovenia					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.8	:
Others	92.8	93.5	93.9	94.2	:
Turkey					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:

8

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	113.1	98.7	102.7	90.6	99.4
CY	88.3	109.4	107.4	91.5	105.6
CZ	94.9	100.7	100.6	95.5	102.5
EE	98.1	96.4	89.6	108.2	99.0
HU	96.2	100.9	99.5	94.3	110.8
LV	103.8	92.1	89.4	104.7	105.0
LT	108.6	94.8	85.5	105.4	94.6
MT	111.5	101.2	98.7	101.0	93.0
PL	99.8	105.9	94.8	94.4	105.8
RO	103.4	92.5	105.2	85.8	:
SK	99.0	94.1	97.5	87.7	110.0
SI	100.0	102.2	98.7	102.4	:
TR	97.7	110.6	94.7	104.4	:

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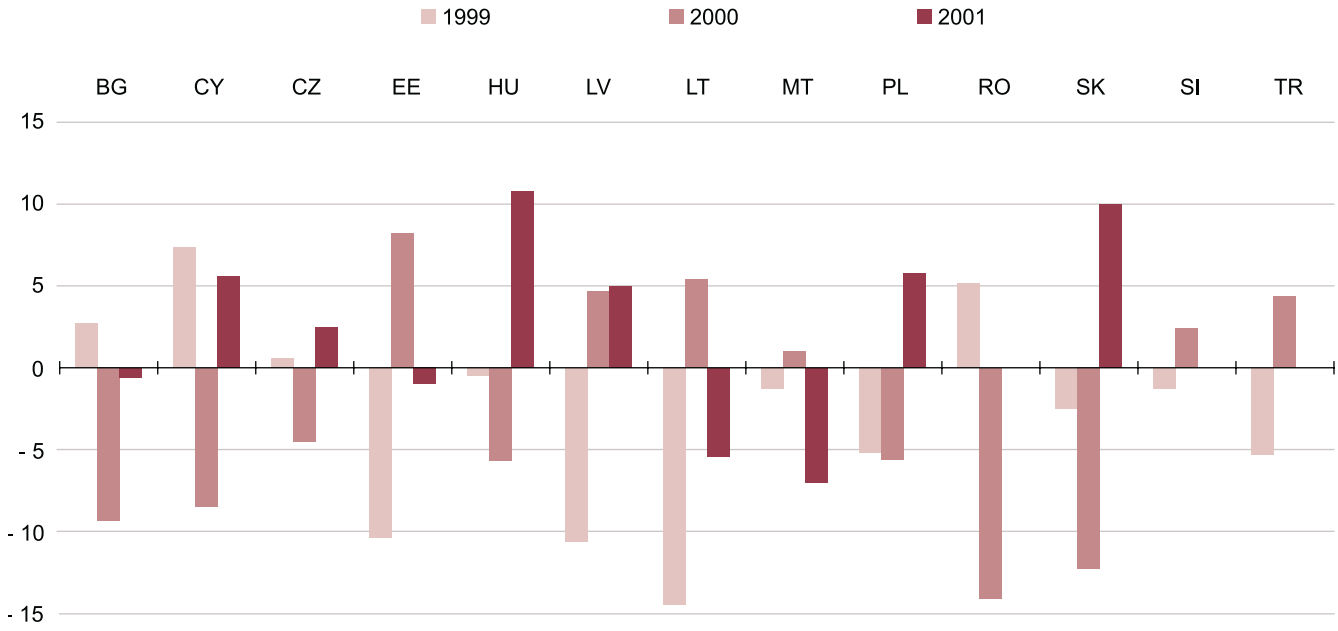
Fig. 8.c. Annual growth in volume of agricultural production, in %



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.

Slovak Republic:
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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of cattle in 1 000 heads				
BG	622	682	691	522	641
CY	62	56	54	54	54
CZ	1 701	1 657	1 574	1 582	1 520
EE	326	308	267	253	261
HU	871	873	857	805	783
LV	477	434	378	367	385
LT	1 016	923	898	748	752
MT	19	18	18	18	19
PL	7 029	6 455	6 093	5 723	5 499
RO	3 235	3 143	3 051	2 870	2 800
SK	803	705	665	646	625
SI	446	453	471	494	477
TR	11 185	11 031	11 054	10 761	10 548

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of cows in 1 000 heads				
BG	389	424	434	316	372
CY	26	24	24	24	24
CZ	647	642	615	611	596
EE	168	159	139	132	129
HU	403	407	399	380	368
LV	266	245	208	207	212
LT	590	545	500	442	446
MT	9	9	9	9	8
PL	3 496	3 471	3 296	3 047	2 991
RO	1 698	1 656	1 633	1 649	1 746
SK	310	284	274	271	259
SI	183	181	186	194	189
TR	5 594	5 489	5 538	5 280	5 086

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of pigs in 1 000 heads				
BG	1 480	1 721	1 512	648	788
CY	415	436	425	414	425
CZ	4 013	4 001	3 688	3 594	3 441
EE	306	326	286	300	345
HU	4 931	5 479	5 335	4 834	4 822
LV	430	421	405	394	429
LT	1 200	1 159	936	868	1 011
MT [1]	67	61	59	72	81
PL	18 497	19 275	18 224	16 992	17 494
RO	7 097	7 194	5 848	4 797	4 447
SK	1 810	1 593	1 562	1 488	1 517
SI	578	592	558	604	600
TR	5	5	3	3	3

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of sows in 1 000 heads				
BG	183	201	171	73	104
CY	53	55	49	54	56
CZ	442	431	412	413	414
EE	45	44	32	39	40
HU	464	447	480	459	462
LV	46	44	37	39	48
LT	126	102	85	77	96
MT	8	8	7	8	7
PL	1 757	1 880	1 703	1 545	1 673
RO	506	515	405	323	517
SK	215	203	190	182	163
SI	63	60	58	66	64
TR	:	:	:	:	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of sheep in 1 000 heads				
BG	2 848	2 774	2 526	1 452	1 571
CY	265	240	233	227	:
CZ	94	86	84	90	96
EE	34	29	28	29	29
HU	858	909	934	1 129	1 136
LV	41	29	27	29	29
LT	24	16	14	12	12
MT	8	8	8	8	8
PL	468	422	372	337	331
RO	8 938	8 409	8 121	7 657	7 251
SK	417	326	340	348	316
SI	:	72	73	96	94
TR	30 238	29 435	30 256	28 492	26 972

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Number of goats in 1 000 heads				
BG	966	1 048	1 046	582	675
CY	275	322	346	345	447
CZ	35	34	32	28	14
EE	2	2	3	2	4
HU	:	:	:	87	90
LV	9	11	8	10	12
LT	19	24	25	23	24
MT	4	4	4	4	3
PL	:	186	181	177	172
RO	610	585	558	538	525
SK	27	51	51	51	40
SI	:	17	15	22	20
TR	8 376	8 057	7 774	7 201	7 022

[1] Data on pigs do not include sows.

PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

8.7. Slaughtering

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Slaughtering of cattle in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
BG	57	56	63	66	:
CY	5	5	5	5	4
CZ	148	132	127	108	:
EE	19	19	22	15	14
HU	56	46	46	46	:
LV	26	26	23	22	:
LT	90	81	77	75	:
MT	2	2	2	2	2
PL	423	424	380	344	:
RO	187	150	153	162	145
SK	66	59	52	46	34
SI	56	48	46	46	:
TR	380	359	350	355	332
	Slaughtering of pigs in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
BG	227	248	267	243	:
CY	46	48	49	52	51
CZ	476	468	458	457	:
EE	30	32	31	30	34
HU	355	349	402	375	:
LV	37	36	35	32	:
LT	87	96	91	85	:
MT	10	10	10	10	10
PL	1 862	1 995	2 010	1 919	:
RO	668	617	596	503	460
SK	255	232	227	213	189
SI	61	61	72	60	:
TR	1	1	1	1	1
	Slaughtering of poultry in 1 000 tonnes of carcass weight				
BG	101	105	106	:	:
CY	32	31	33	32	34
CZ	143	166	186	196	:
EE	4	8	8	7	9
HU	402	452	401	433	:
LV	8	8	6	7	:
LT	23	24	23	25	30
MT	6	6	6	6	6
PL	470	516	567	579	:
RO	255	261	261	253	276
SK	73	84	89	84	91
SI	68	67	62	63	:
TR	472	487	610	663	630

8.8. Cow's milk production on the farm

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	1 196	1 326	1 388	1 409	852
CY	133	134	133	147	142
CZ	2 784	2 797	2 818	2 787	2 780
EE	717	730	626	630	684
HU	:	2 597 p	2 597 p	2 642 p	:
LV	986	948	797	823	846
LT	1 937	1 915	1 702	1 713	1 718
MT	46	47	48	47	47
PL	12 123	12 596	12 272	11 889	11 884
RO	5 421	5 248	5 076	5 002	5 159
SK	1 150	1 176	1 151	1 099	1 147
SI	570	599	634	649	653
TR	8 914	8 832	8 965	8 732	8 489

CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELDS

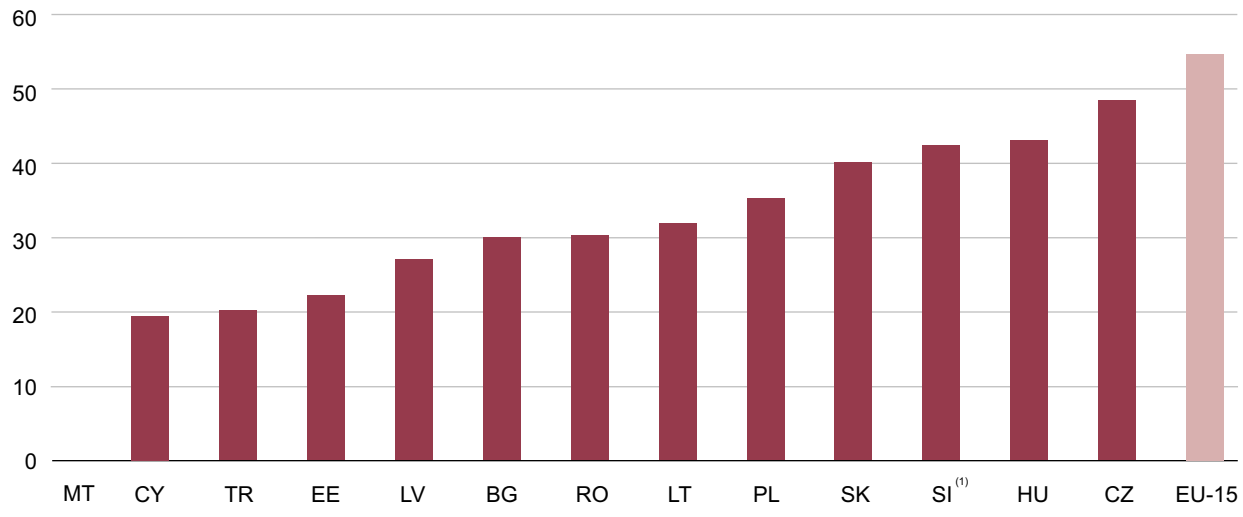
Data on cereal production refer to cereals for the production of dry grain excluding cereals harvested green for forage, silage or grazing which are classified as green fodder crops, including grain maize, corn-cob-mix and cereal seeds and excluding rice.

8.9. Wheat

	Harvested production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	3 574.8	3 171.1	3 155.3	3 406.3	4 077.0	1 211.7	1 375.4	1 113.4	1 121.8	1 355.5
CY	11.5	11.6	14.0	10.1	10.5	5.3	5.8	6.6	6.2	5.4
CZ	3 640.3	3 844.7	4 028.3	4 084.1	4 476.1	825.5	912.3	867.1	970.4	923.2
EE	111.2	118.0	88.4	146.8	133.0	50.9	66.8	66.1	68.9	59.6
HU	5 258.0	4 895.0	2 638.1	3 692.5	5 196.8	1 247.0	1 183.0	733.8	1 024.4	1 205.6
LV	394.6	385.3	351.9	427.4	451.7	152.3	150.9	146.0	158.1	166.8
LT	1 127.4	1 031.0	870.9	1 237.6	1 076.3	375.6	359.6	333.7	370.4	337.8
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	8 192.7	9 536.6	9 051.3	8 502.9	9 283.0	2 555.1	2 631.3	2 583.0	2 635.1	2 627.0
RO	7 156.7	5 181.8	4 661.4	4 434.4	7 735.1	2 407.9	2 019.8	1 675.3	1 940.2	2 546.3
SK	1 886.0	1 789.3	1 187.3	1 254.3	1 800.1	412.5	433.0	295.8	405.2	448.9
SI	138.9	117.3	117.2	162.4	:	33.4	35.0	31.6	38.2	39.2
TR	18 650.0	21 000.0	18 000.0	21 000.0	19 000.0	9 340.0	9 400.0	9 380.0	9 400.0	9 350.0

8

Fig. 8.d. Wheat yield, in 100 kg/ha, 2001



(1) 2000.

8.10. Cereals including rice

	Production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	6 209.1	5 286.7	5 867.0	5 187.5	:	2 108.5	2 193.2	1 938.0	2 003.6	2 087.6
CY	47.8	64.9	127.0	48.0	127.4	43.0	59.1	58.9	51.5	56.0
CZ	7 004.7	6 668.9	6 928.3	6 454.2	7 337.6	1 685.9	1 678.3	1 591.1	1 650.1	1 623.6
EE	650.5	576.2	401.6	696.6	558.5	326.6	354.1	321.0	329.3	274.1
HU	14 139.0	13 037.0	11 392.3	10 037.1	15 046.9	2 954.0	2 863.9	2 420.6	2 763.6	3 081.4
LV	1 035.2	958.9	783.4	923.6	928.0	482.8	466.0	415.6	420.0	443.7
LT	2 945.3	2 716.8	2 048.6	2 657.7	2 345.3	1 161.8	1 107.5	1 012.7	979.6	915.2
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	25 487.2	27 235.5	25 862.1	22 422.5	27 108.7	8 944.1	8 888.7	8 742.3	8 850.5	8 872.4
RO	22 110.0	15 451.6	17 037.3	10 477.5	18 870.9	6 328.5	5 920.7	5 370.8	5 655.2	6 294.9
SK	3 741.1	3 484.8	2 829.4	2 201.3	3 212.0	852.9	864.0	733.2	812.4	825.6
SI	542.5	468.0	468.0	493.5	:	94.9	94.5	91.1	102.4	103.1
TR	29 651.0	33 060.0	28 750.0	32 109.0	29 427.0	:	:	:	:	:

8.11. Rye

	Harvested production In 1 000 tonnes					Area of production In 1 000 hectares				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	26.9	26.6	:	:	39.0	18.2	22.7	27.5	26.5	19.5
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	259.4	261.2	202.4	150.1	149.3	75.6	71.9	55.1	43.9	40.1
EE	71.9	54.6	38.8	60.8	42.9	34.3	38.8	24.2	28.9	20.9
HU	153.0	129.0	80.3	86.5	121.0	67.0	62.0	39.5	43.1	50.8
LV	133.5	104.8	88.7	110.7	107.2	62.5	57.7	47.2	54.8	55.8
LT	348.2	348.7	260.9	311.4	231.1	158.7	174.3	134.8	133.1	110.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	5 299.5	5 663.7	5 180.7	4 003.0	4 863.6	2 297.9	2 290.9	2 242.5	2 130.2	2 002.3
RO	29.3	26.1	21.1	21.8	28.6	16.1	13.9	11.5	14.1	12.3
SK	84.2	96.2	69.6	64.2	112.7	29.7	34.4	29.8	31.5	38.2
SI	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.8	:	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	:
TR	235.0	232.0	233.0	260.0	220.0	147.0	133.0	140.0	147.0	141.0

8.12. Production of barley, oats and grain maize

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Harvested production of barley in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	809.8	718.3	626.5	636.4	931.0
CY	36.0	53.0	112.7	37.6	116.5
CZ	2 484.5	2 093.1	2 137.4	1 629.4	1 965.6
EE	311.7	272.8	186.4	347.5	270.0
HU	1 330.0	1 305.0	1 042.0	900.5	1 299.1
LV	359.8	321.7	232.6	261.1	231.1
LT	1 193.5	1 104.3	741.6	859.6	776.2
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	3 866.1	3 611.7	3 401.1	2 783.4	3 330.5
RO	1 891.3	1 238.0	1 018.6	867.0	1 580.0
SK	868.5	875.0	723.7	396.7	613.3
SI	38.8	33.1	33.1	37.8	:
TR	8 200.0	9 000.0	7 700.0	8 000.0	7 500.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Area of production of barley in 1 000 hectares				
BG	291.3	260.8	243.6	226.8	292.2
CY	37.5	53.0	52.0	45.0	50.2
CZ	646.5	577.7	542.9	494.7	495.1
EE	165.7	166.8	153.9	165.1	134.3
HU	370.0	368.9	333.7	324.7	367.5
LV	194.5	173.4	147.3	134.9	130.3
LT	503.0	462.9	421.2	353.2	331.3
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	1 242.0	1 137.6	1 107.5	1 096.0	1 071.2
RO	626.5	517.2	415.5	411.9	528.8
SK	242.6	249.0	245.9	199.4	186.4
SI	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.6	12.3
TR	3 700.0	3 750.0	3 650.0	3 629.0	3 640.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Harvested production of oats in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	54.4	63.6	93.8	47.0	99.0
CY	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
CZ	246.6	179.7	179.1	135.9	136.4
EE	114.7	99.3	70.7	117.1	91.4
HU	138.0	132.0	180.4	97.5	149.7
LV	116.5	103.6	66.1	79.6	82.4
LT	111.7	97.2	67.1	82.9	84.3
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 630.0	1 460.1	1 446.3	1 070.2	1 305.2
RO	333.4	362.1	389.6	243.8	382.4
SK	:	:	48.4	25.0	32.5
SI	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	:
TR	280.0	310.0	290.0	314.0	265.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Area of production of oats in 1 000 hectares				
BG	41.1	47.8	56.8	40.6	51.3
CY	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
CZ	77.6	57.7	54.0	50.1	47.8
EE	54.4	61.0	61.0	53.3	48.1
HU	52.0	52.0	70.9	58.3	60.6
LV	59.1	59.7	47.2	45.5	55.2
LT	56.1	49.6	51.2	44.3	47.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	625.6	561.3	572.3	565.6	531.0
RO	219.1	228.1	248.2	232.3	219.4
SK	:	18.9	22.8	20.9	17.0
SI	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.8
TR	158.0	158.2	154.0	154.0	150.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Harvested production of grain maize in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	1 659.2	1 274.0	1 991.5	1 097.7	873.0
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	285.2	200.6	260.5	304.0	408.7
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	6 828.0	6 143.0	7 149.0	4 984.3	7 857.7
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	416.5	496.4	599.4	923.3	1 361.9
RO	12 679.7	8 623.4	10 934.8	4 897.6	9 119.2
SK	818.7	637.5	779.3	440.4	616.0
SI	355.3	308.0	308.0	282.4	:
TR	2 080.0	2 300.0	2 297.0	2 300.0	2 200.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Area of production of grain maize in 1 000 hectares				
BG	463.7	474.9	487.5	576.3	353.1
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	41.2	32.9	39.4	47.3	61.9
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	1 059.0	1 023.0	1 114.8	1 192.7	1 258.1
LV	0	0	0	0	0
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	77.1	85.2	104.2	152.3	224.4
RO	3 046.9	3 128.9	3 013.4	3 049.4	2 974.0
SK	137.7	115.8	129.9	145.0	122.6
SI	47.5	45.6	44.4	48.0	47.6
TR	545.0	550.0	518.0	555.0	550.0

8.13. Production of potatoes, sugar beets and oilseeds

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Harvested production of potatoes in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	463.3	479.0	261.4	206.0	278.0
CY	:	:	161.5	117.0	121.0
CZ	1 401.7	1 519.8	1 406.8	1 476.0	1 130.5
EE	437.5	316.7	403.7	471.7	343.1
HU	1 140.0	1 148.0	1 199.0	863.5	908.4
LV	946.2	694.1	795.5	747.1	615.3
LT	1 829.8	1 849.2	1 708.1	1 791.6	1 054.4
MT	34.4	30.7	21.7	29.6	26.9
PL	20 775.6	25 948.7	19 926.7	24 232.4	19 378.9
RO	3 206.1	3 319.2	3 957.1	3 469.8	3 996.6
SK	504.0	412.0	384.5	418.8	323.3
SI	188.1	195.7	194.2	187.1	:
TR	5 100.0	5 250.0	6 000.0	5 370.0	5 000.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Area of production of potatoes in 1 000 hectares				
BG	44.3	27.5	27.7	25.6	21.1
CY	:	:	6.8	6.5	5.7
CZ	72.6	71.9	71.5	69.2	54.1
EE	35.2	32.6	31.1	30.9	22.1
HU	64.0	53.0	56.0	46.7	36.3
LV	69.6	58.8	50.1	51.3	55.1
LT	121.2	136.3	121.1	109.3	102.2
MT	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	:
PL	1 306.4	1 295.0	1 267.8	1 250.6	1 194.2
RO	255.0	261.3	273.7	282.7	276.7
SK	32.5	28.8	26.8	27.1	26.2
SI	9.2	9.2	9.8	9.0	7.8
TR	211.0	203.0	220.0	205.0	200.0

	Harvested production of sugar beets in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	79.5	61.0	:	:	18.9
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	3 722.0	3 479.4	2 690.9	2 808.8	3 529.0
EE	0.5	0	0	0	0
HU	3 691.0	3 361.0	2 934.0	1 976.2	2 903.0
LV	387.5	597.0	451.5	407.7	491.2
LT	1 001.9	949.2	869.9	881.6	880.4
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	15 886.2	15 170.6	12 563.6	13 134.4	11 363.9
RO	2 725.5	2 361.4	1 414.9	666.9	875.5
SK	1 687.6	1 330.9	1 404.9	961.5	1 386.8
SI	288.8	380.2	467.1	349.1	:
TR	18 400.0	22 283.0	17 102.0	18 821.0	12 633.0

	Area of production of sugar beets in 1 000 hectares				
BG	5.2	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.3
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	92.3	81.4	59.0	61.3	77.7
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	98.0	80.0	66.0	57.5	65.7
LV	10.9	16.3	15.5	12.7	14.1
LT	35.2	30.0	30.6	27.7	26.5
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	419.4	400.3	371.7	333.1	317.4
RO	128.8	117.8	65.5	48.4	39.0
SK	47.7	34.8	34.5	31.7	31.5
SI	5.8	7.7	10.8	8.1	:
TR	473.0	504.0	423.0	480.0	359.0

	Harvested production of oilseeds in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	607.9	778.9	1 076.9	939.8	:
EE	9.7	17.9	29.9	38.7	41.4
HU	736.6	874.0	1 230.0	710.4	894.8
LV	0.9	2.3	12.3	10.5	13.3
LT	40.1	74.6	118.8	83.7	65.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	613.0	1 122.5	1 157.9	971.7	1 083.2
RO	1 001.6	1 317.5	1 602.6	868.5	1 005.5
SK	268.9	235.6	377.6	260.2	372.6
SI	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	:
TR	2 255.0	2 407.0	2 308.0	2 243.0	2 167.0

	Area of production of oilseeds in 1 000 hectares				
BG	464.8	552.1	691.5	601.5	419.2
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	270.0	349.7	465.9	403.3	429.7
EE	7.9	17.5	24.3	28.9	27.6
HU	573.1	551.5	781.6	465.6	476.7
LV	2.0	3.4	8.5	7.2	8.8
LT	28.2	44.8	92.6	64.2	40.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	337.7	490.8	574.9	451.6	462.2
RO	871.1	1 148.9	1 244.2	1 067.4	938.6
SK	139.0	139.7	225.9	173.9	180.7
SI	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	:
TR	1 432.0	1 520.0	1 506.0	1 329.0	1 340.0

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)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Harvested production of vegetables (total) in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	974.0	1 400.9	:	:	:
CY	132.8	146.1	153.0	136.0	:
CZ	541.4	552.9	572.5	482.0	:
EE	52.3	50.2	44.7	53.3	54.0
HU	1 548.3	1 796.0	1 971.9	1 499.8	:
LV	162.5	119.6	130.1	105.8	159.3
LT	415.0	436.9	325.1	329.4	:
MT	86.8	89.8	86.4	85.5	96.2
PL	4 936.2	5 918.5	5 249.5	5 520.3	5 195.4
RO	3 052.3	3 508.8	3 902.6	3 006.1	3 427.9
SK	594.7	593.0	685.4	468.8	:
SI	80.2	79.6	77.3	75.0	:
TR	18 785.0	21 152.0	22 083.0	22 343.0	21 931.0
	Harvested production of tomatoes in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	227.5	490.2	427.0	410.0	:
CY	34.0	38.0	40.0	35.6	37.5
CZ	23.1	30.0	34.1	30.6	:
EE	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.7
HU	220.0	329.7	301.5	203.0	173.8
LV	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
LT	9.6	9.4	6.8	5.1	4.4
MT	20.9	21.6	21.8	20.7	20.5
PL	219.0	356.0	333.1	311.5	273.7
RO	462.6	677.5	708.6	628.7	651.7
SK	83.7	72.0	70.4	73.0	35.0
SI	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.4	:
TR	6 600.0	8 290.0	8 956.0	8 890.0	8 425.0
	Harvested production of apples in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	161.2	129.2	92.0	89.0	:
CY	9.5	11.0	11.5	11.3	9.3
CZ	291.0	283.1	264.1	339.4	:
EE	20.0	8.7	11.4	18.5	15.1
HU	500.0	482.0	444.5	695.0	:
LV	85.6	13.7	34.1	35.4	36.1
LT	254.1	109.7	109.2	101.6	:
MT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
PL	2 098.3	1 687.2	1 604.2	1 450.4	2 433.9
RO	664.1	364.6	315.0	490.3	507.4
SK	80.2	83.5	20.9	30.0	26.6
SI	54.7	67.5	98.3	127.6	:
TR	2 550.0	2 450.0	2 500.0	2 400.0	2 450.0

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Area of production of vegetables (total) in 1 000 hectares				
BG	165.6	209.4	:	:	137.1
CY	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8
CZ	34.0	34.5	34.7	32.0	26.2
EE	3.9	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.3
HU	118.0	108.7	111.7	90.0	:
LV	13.5	11.6	9.8	9.7	13.3
LT	26.8	28.1	24.9	21.9	21.1
MT	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
PL	237.0	255.1	:	247.7	239.9
RO	250.3	267.6	282.5	280.2	267.5
SK	39.9	42.2	46.9	43.8	44.8
SI	2.0	2.0	:	1.8	:
TR	775.0	783.0	790.0	793.0	799.0
	Area of production of tomatoes in 1 000 hectares				
BG	19.3	27.6	29.0	29.0	15.5
CY	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
CZ	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	:
EE	0.1	0	0	0	0
HU	13.7	12.6	10.6	6.0	5.9
LV	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1
LT	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	23.2	23.7	21.6	21.0	19.5
RO	43.9	47.7	47.5	47.6	46.0
SK	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	1.6
SI	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TR	187.6	197.8	213.2	208.0	202.5
	Area of production of apples in 1 000 hectares				
BG	14.3	15.5	14.0	13.0	9.9
CY	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
EE	7.8	8.0	7.1	7.2	10.5
HU	4.8	:	:	:	:
LV	10.9	8.2	8.1	8.1	:
LT	36.7	36.1	35.7	34.0	34.1
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	:	157.8	165.2	165.1	166.4
RO	81.0	79.5	78.0	76.9	:
SK	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.1	4.1
SI	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	:
TR	156.0	153.0	158.0	159.0	153.0

FISHING

8.15. Total catch of fish

In tonnes of live weight

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	11 237	18 946	10 556	6 998	5 028
CY	16 019	18 865	5 273	2 308	2 256
CZ	3 321	3 952	4 190	4 654	4 646
EE	126 057	121 667	113 113	113 347	106 305
HU	7 406	7 265	7 514	7 101	6 638
LV	105 682	102 331	125 389	136 403	116 623
LT	44 002	66 578	33 594	78 986	:
MT	875	980	1 033	1 039	841
PL	352 837	238 262	235 112	218 355	212 288
RO	8 446	9 061	7 843	7 372	7 637
SK	1 434	1 414	1 391	2 255	2 530
SI	2 345	2 210	2 009	1 859	1 826
TR	459 155	487 701	574 034	503 352	484 410

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	5 437	4 252	7 780	3 654	1 614
CY	969	1 178	1 422	1 878	1 883
CZ	17 560	17 231	18 775	19 475	20 098
EE	260	260	200	225	467
HU	9 334	10 222	11 947	12 886	13 056
LV	345	425	468	325	463
LT	1 516	1 516	1 650	1 996	2 001
MT	1 800	1 950	2 002	1 746	1 235
PL	28 680	29 791	33 711	35 795	:
RO	11 168	9 614	8 998	9 727	:
SK	1 254	648	872	887	999
SI	917	909	1 206	1 181	1 192
TR	45 450	56 700	63 000	79 031	67 244

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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	33 851	34 046	22 131	:	:
CY	1 537	1 499	1 252	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
EE	60 019	60 751	48 950	42 394	29 476 (1)
HU	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	49 700	41 523	35 122	37 012 (2)
LT	97 182	60 390	49 970	45 905	55 890
MT	18 700	18 510	18 378	:	:
PL	142 500	140 300	137 300	117 300	86 900
RO	19 800	15 842	10 462	:	1 531
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	664	702	726	730	785
TR	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Various national authorities.
(1) Total tonnage of fishing fleet as of 30 October 2002.
(2) Except small ships.

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

	Number of fishers				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	7 666	6 967	7 215	:	:
CY	1 301	1 361	1 386	1 351	1 119
CZ	2 423	2 002	1 956	1 909	:
EE	7 200	5 200	3 400	3 100	:
HU	984	1 293	1 512	1 547	1 364
LV	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	1 542
LT	1 700	1 400	1 400	1 400	2 000
MT	393	389	377	392	:
PL	9 096	8 434	8 180	7 597	6 000 P
RO	7 494	6 784	24 250	25 661	:
SK	:	:	164	166	207 (1)
SI	178	187	208	231	302
TR	:	47 792	38 548	50 831	:

Source: Various national authorities.
(1) Regular employees.

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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001[1]
BG	3 041	3 231	3 205	4 784	3 992
CY	41	35	36	21	18
CZ	13 491	13 991	14 203	14 441	14 374
EE	5 505	6 061	6 704	8 910	10 200
HU	4 251	4 167	5 775	5 902	5 811
LV	8 922	10 030	14 008	14 304	12 841
LT	5 149	4 879	4 924	5 500	5 700
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	21 635	23 107	24 268	26 025	25 268
RO	13 529	11 649	12 704	13 148	12 424
SK	5 943	5 530	5 268	5 213	5 240
SI	2 208	2 133	2 068	2 253	2 257
TR	18 050	17 668	17 615	16 787	16 162

[1] Preliminary.
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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 p
BG	10 135	10 174	8 958	9 823	10 288
CY	0	0	37	36	35
CZ	32 116	30 420	27 615	29 450	30 089
EE	3 632	3 243	2 976	3 169	3 420
HU	12 281 (1)	11 467 (1)	11 633	11 094	10 788
LV	1 660 *	1 781 *	1 497	1 259	1 718
LT	3 387 (1)	4 434 (1)	3 482	3 161	4 118
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	99 086	86 775	82 829	78 202	79 360
RO	30 367	27 899	26 813	28 622	27 781
SK	4 464	4 611	5 006	5 956	6 123
SI	2 962	3 036	2 861	3 037	3 102
TR	19 674 (1)	20 877 (1)	28 125	27 163	27 005

(1) Without biomass.

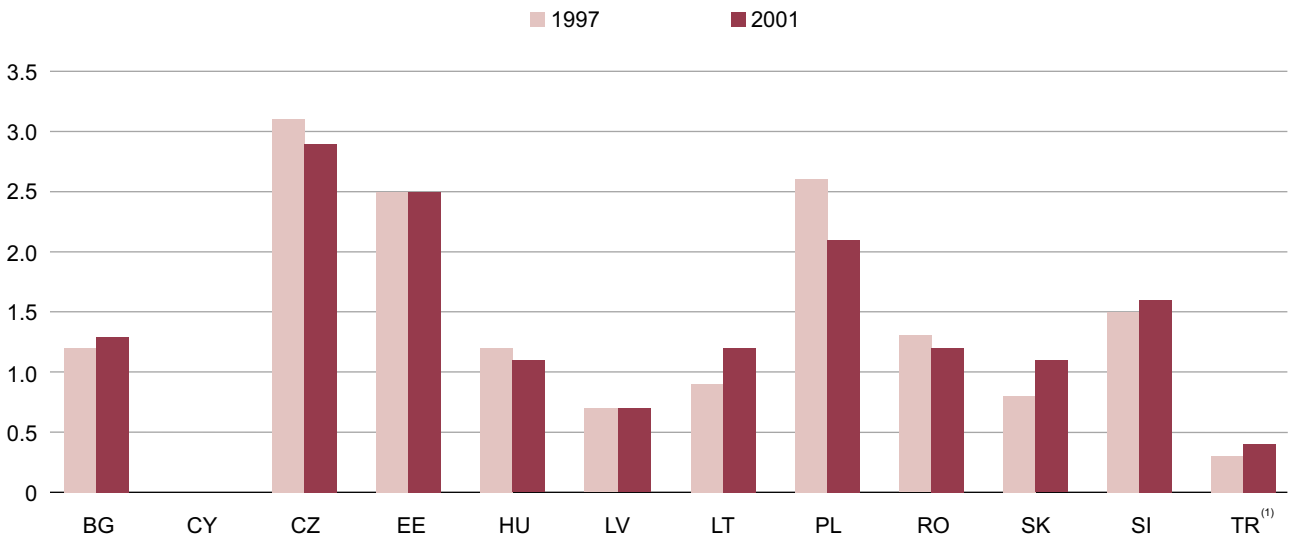
9.2. Primary production of renewables

In 1 000 toe

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 p
BG	488	678	642	780	696
CY	0	0	2	1	1
CZ	651	635	734	602	688
EE	587	512	509	500	551
HU	19 (1)	13 (1)	375	436	407
LV	1 582 *	1 769 *	1 421	1 234	1 701
LT	25 (1)	612 (1)	656	656	658
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	3 873	3 883	3 757	3 567	4 068
RO	4 865	4 640	4 392	4 033	3 413
SK	356	370	390	506	524*
SI	500	528	554	740	732
TR	3 424 (1)	3 631 (1)	11 523	10 905	10 203

(1) Without biomass.

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



(1) 2000 instead of 2001.

9.3. Production of crude oil

In 1 000 toe

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	28	33	40	42	34
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	158	174	179	171	180
EE	.	.	.	.	.
HU	2 000	1 845	1 795	1 665	1 560
LV	.	.	.	.	.
LT	215	281	236	322	479
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	289	361	436	656	773
RO	6 789	6 482	6 361	6 338	6 276
SK	60	56	62	54	60
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	3 447	3 219	2 937	2 746	2 508

9.4. Production of natural gas

In 1 000 toe

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	28	23	21	11	16
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	163	169	177	169	122
EE	.	.	.	.	.
HU	3 360	2 965	2 624	2 475	2 477
LV	.	.	.	.	.
LT	.	.	.	.	.
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	3 204	3 249	3 102	3 313	3 492
RO	10 717	10 035	10 073	10 968	10 974
SK	202	182	149	121	151
SI	10	7	5	5	5
TR	208	465	602	526	257

9.5. Production of hard coal and lignite

In 1 000 toe

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	5 012	5 080	4 175	4 300	4 498
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	27 921	26 041	23 079	25 002	25 296
EE	3 045	2 731	2 467	2 669	2 618
HU	3 299	3 045	3 202	2 893	2 686
LV	78	12	77	25	17
LT	21	17	23	12	10
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	91 719	79 283	75 534	70 672	71 027
RO	6 603	5 374	4 646	5 875	5 698
SK	1 062	1 064	1 022	1 018	980
SI	1 143	1 200	1 090	1 062	1 008
TR	12 595	13 562	13 063	12 986	14 037

9.6. Net imports – all products

In 1 000 toe

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	11 182	10 034	8 875	8 535	8 519
CY	2 134	2 347	2 381	2 550	2 455
CZ	10 542	10 390	9 516	9 297	10 526
EE	1 674	1 944	1 756	1 475	1 629
HU	13 650	14 352	13 921	14 011	13 993
LV	2 894	2 925	2 210	2 298	2 336
LT	5 059	4 800	4 353	4 354	3 979
MT	1 004	1 019	1 015	1 231	:
PL	7 275	8 949	9 648	9 935	9 604
RO	14 330	11 109	7 680	8 100	9 466
SK	12 505	11 781	11 043	10 867	11 655
SI	3 549	3 372	3 553	3 316	2 374
TR	42 288	43 016	43 347	50 873	46 046

9.7. Energy dependency – all products

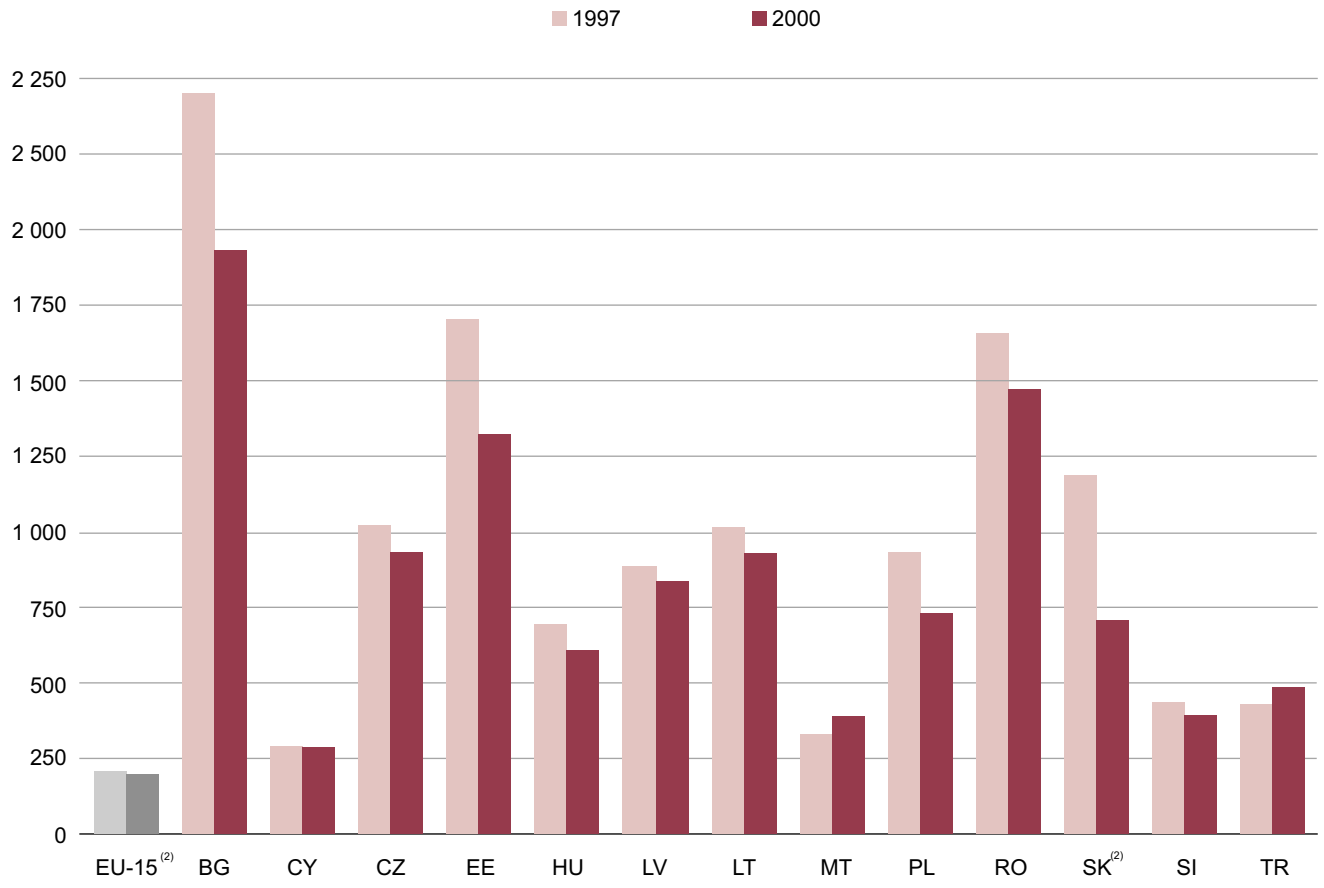
In %					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	52.6	50.3	49.0	46.2	44.9
CY	100.1	98.7	102.3	100.6	100.0
CZ	24.9	25.5	25.0	23.2	29.9
EE	31.0	37.1	35.7	31.6	30.9
HU	53.9	57.2	54.3	56.2	54.9
LV	86.9	90.0	57.8	62.6	54.5
LT	60.1	51.1	54.4	59.4	47.8
MT	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.5	:
PL	7.0	9.2	10.3	11.0	10.7
RO	32.9	28.2	21.8	21.9	25.8
SK	74.0	70.6	66.8	65.0	64.2
SI	54.9	52.3	56.1	52.4	41.9
TR	67.8	67.5	60.4	65.1	62.7

9.8. Energy intensity of the economy (1)

In kgoe/1000 Euro					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	2 443.0	2 229.0	1 986.2	1 917.9	:
CY	287.8	307.3	279.8	287.1	:
CZ	1 027.3	1 000.5	928.2	947.6	:
EE	1 705.7	1 576.4	1 468.6	1 316.4	:
HU	700.8	661.6	647.0	598.9	:
LV	877.7	817.3	935.0	840.7	:
LT	1 003.7	1 071.2	1 025.7	926.9	:
MT	342.3	347.8	332.3	396.0	:
PL	937.0	840.5	779.3	717.6	:
RO	1 648.0	1 563.4	1 418.6	1 460.4	:
SK P	1 167.0 P	1 106.3 P	1112.8 P	708.4 P	:
SI	416.1	400.3	373.3	365.7	:
TR	417.5	413.8	488.4	494.9	:

(1) Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP (at constant prices, 1995 = 100).

Fig. 9.b. Energy intensity of the economy (1)



(1) Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP (at constant prices, 1995 = 100).
(2) EU-15 (2000) and Slovak Republic: provisional.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

9.9. Gross inland consumption – all products

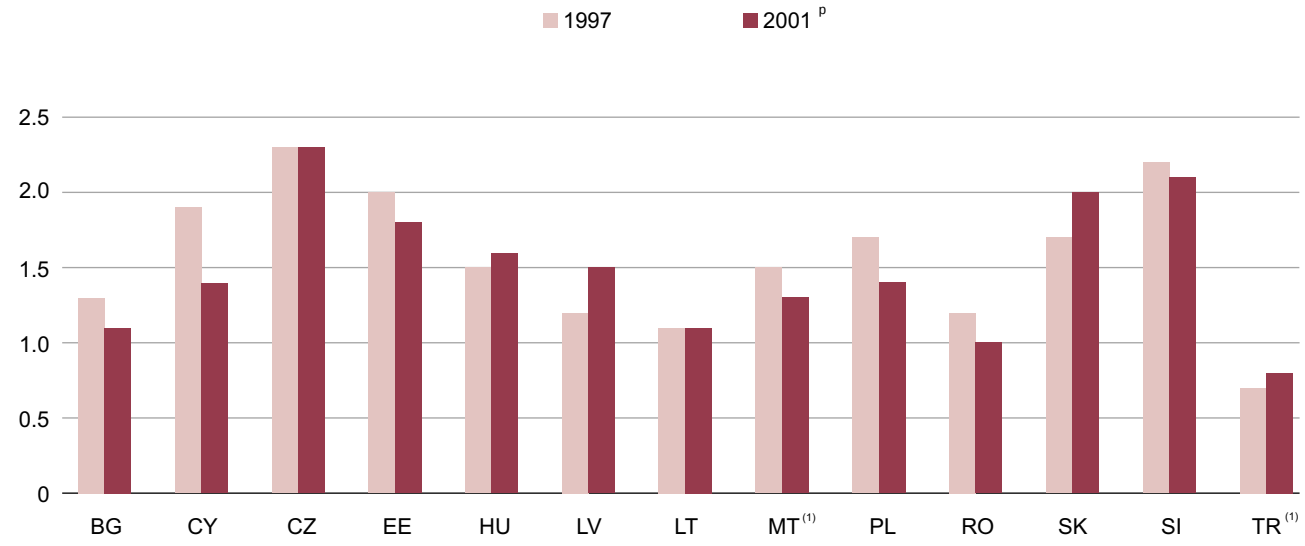
In 1 000 toe					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	20 935	19 865	18 109	18 430	18 879
CY	2 035	2 281	2 176	2 348	2 269
CZ	42 318	40 787	38 024	40 101	35 174
EE	5 310	5 133	4 753	4 563	5 168
HU	25 340	25 083	25 599	24 935	25 502
LV	3 332	3 250	3 824	3 673	4 285
LT	8 352	9 351	7 929	7 226	8 232
MT	927	974	968	940	:
PL	103 140	97 003	93 574	90 002	89 582
RO	43 614	39 381	35 320	37 009	36 641
SK	16 798	16 536	16 414	16 463	18 164
SI	6 461	6 450	6 330	6 403	5 663
TR	62 234	63 590	71 534	77 808	73 202

9.10. Final energy consumption – all products

In 1 000 toe					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	10 828	9 795	8 782	8 484	8 505
CY	1 430	1 499	1 532	1 616	1 092
CZ	23 693	23 114	22 409	24 080	24 154
EE	2 971	2 609	2 356	2 362	2 515
HU	15 041	15 145	15 645	15 667	16 396
LV	2 876	2 681	2 747	2 575	3 638
LT	3 930	4 334	3 958	3 652	3 779
MT	548	529	551	513	:
PL	65 150	60 316	58 619	55 478	55 213
RO	27 323	24 570	21 330	22 400	22 429
SK	9 412	9 819	9 607	9 411	10 805
SI	4 470	4 261	4 352	4 522	4 221
TR	42 588	42 045	49 919	54 885	51 150

9

Fig. 9.c. Final energy consumption – all products, in toe per inhabitant

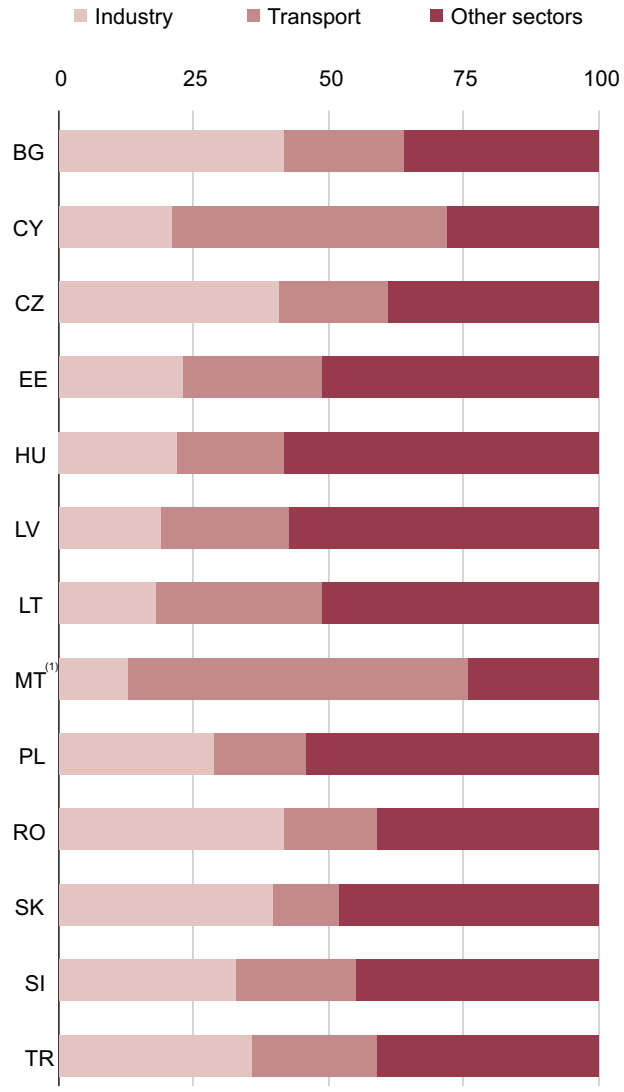


(1) 2000 instead of 2001.

9.11. Final energy consumption in industry – all products, by sector

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [p]
	Industry sector in 1 000 toe				
BG	5 823	4 540	3 675	3 545	3 533
CY	412	426	427	238	226
CZ	11 509	10 990	9 400	10 730	9 851
EE	749	658	497	528	583
HU	3 576	3 547	3 308	3 412	3 544
LV	910	631	723	671	682
LT	896	883	727	675	691
MT	39	39	40	69	:
PL	23 784	21 049	18 378	18 727	16 242
RO	11 820	9 580	8 159	8 983	9 319
SK	3 651	3 346	3 485	4 306	4 285
SI	1 222	1 154	1 212	1 421	1 377
TR	17 148	17 697	16 386	20 016	17 210
	Transport sector in 1 000 toe				
BG	1 647	1 912	1 942	1 817	1 918
CY	771	809	830	1 077	555
CZ	3 836	3 818	4 070	4 099	4 986
EE	684	576	579	577	650
HU	2 784	3 068	3 257	3 251	3 398
LV	722	702	688	690	881
LT	1 247	1 310	1 170	1 048	1 142
MT	346	321	335	319	:
PL	9 637	9 509	10 566	9 250	9 139
RO	4 205	3 920	3 147	3 421	3 986
SK	1 583	1 594	1 602	1 549	1 377
SI	1 517	1 377	1 311	1 313	1 373
TR	11 875	11 070	11 555	12 165	11 664
	Other sectors in 1 000 toe				
BG	3 357	3 343	3 165	3 122	3 055
CY	247	263	275	302	311
CZ	8 347	8 306	8 939	9 250	9 317
EE	1 538	1 376	1 280	1 256	1 282
HU	8 682	8 530	9 080	9 004	9 454
LV	1 244	1 348	1 337	1 551	2 076
LT	1 787	2 141	2 061	1 929	1 946
MT	162	169	176	125	:
PL	31 729	29 758	29 674	27 501	29 832
RO	11 298	11 071	10 024	9 996	9 123
SK	4 178	4 880	4 521	3 556	5 143
SI	1 731	1 730	1 830	1 788	1 472
TR	13 565	13 278	21 978	22 704	22 276

Fig. 9.d. Final energy consumption by sector (as a % of total energy consumption), 2001 [p]



(1) 2000.

9.12. Share of renewable energy

Contribution of electricity from renewables to total electricity consumption, in %					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	7.0	8.1	7.7	7.4	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.8	:
EE	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	:
HU	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	:
LV	46.7	68.2	45.5	47.7	:
LT	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.4	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	:
RO	30.5	35.0	36.7	28.8	:
SK	14.5	15.5	16.3	17.8	:
SI	26.9	29.2	31.4	31.2	:
TR	38.1	37.3	29.5	24.3	:

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

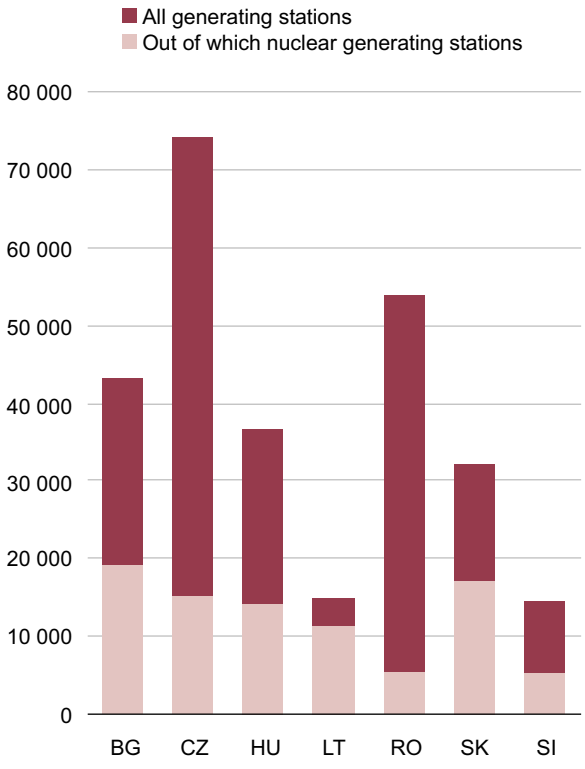
9.13. Net installed capacity

In MW	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
BG	:	11 678	11 458	11 033	12 695
CY	699	699	737	1 004	1 004
CZ	15 103	14 891	15 215	15 215	15 442
EE	2 721	2 623	2 613	2 545	2 223
HU	7 534	7 850	7 842	8 282	8 392
LV	2 099	2 104	2 115	2 115	2 102
LT	5 791	5 982	5 983	6 557	6 568
MT	480	460	488	515	:
PL	29 932	30 172	30 731	30 559	30 671
RO	22 843	22 558	22 007	21 904	20 864
SK	7 863	7 777	7 752	7 454	8 681
SI	2 495	2 571	2 576	2 614	2 899
TR	21 892	23 354	26 120	27 264	28 332

9.14. Electricity generation

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 P
	All generating stations in GWh				
BG	42 803	41 711	38 248	40 924	43 968
CY	2 711	2 954	3 139	3 370	3 551
CZ	64 598	65 112	64 693	73 466	74 647
EE	9 217	8 520	8 267	8 512	8 483
HU	35 396	37 188	28 938	35 191	36 417
LV	4 502	5 797	4 110	4 136	4 280
LT	14 861	17 631	13 535	11 424	14 737
MT	1 686	1 721	1 792	1 917	:
PL	142 790	142 789	142 128	145 183	145 616
RO	57 148	53 496	50 710	51 934	53 866
SK	24 547	25 465	27 743	30 685	32 046
SI	13 176	13 728	13 262	13 624	14 466
TR	103 296	111 022	116 440	124 922	122 725
	Nuclear generating stations in GWh				
BG	17 751	16 899	15 814	18 178	19 553
CY	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	12 494	13 178	13 357	13 590	14 749
EE	.	.	.	.	.
HU	13 968	13 949	14 661	14 180	14 126
LV	.	.	.	.	.
LT	12 024	13 554	9 862	8 419	11 362
MT	.	.	.	.	.
PL	.	.	.	.	.
RO	5 400	5 307	5 198	5 456	5 446
SK	10 797	11 394	13 117	16 494	17 103
SI	5 019	5 042	4 696	4 761	5 257
TR	.	.	.	.	.

Fig. 9.e. Share of nuclear stations, 2001 (electricity generation output in GWh)



Methodological note

Energy production and supply

Production of primary energy comprises energy extracted from natural sources : coal, lignite, crude oil and natural gas. Renewables energy (hydro-, biomass, geothermal, wind and solar energy) as well as nuclear energy are also considered primary energy sources. Nuclear heat is accounted for as the heat released during the fission of uranium in a nuclear reactor.

Energy dependency

Net imports of energy (imports minus exports) as a percentage of gross inland consumption show national energy dependency (including fuel consumed by maritime bunkers).

Energy intensity

Energy intensity is defined as a ratio between gross inland consumption and GDP in kgoe/1000 EUR.

Energy consumption

Gross inland consumption is defined as primary production plus imports, recovered products and change stocks, less exports and fuel supply to maritime bunkers (for seagoing ships of all flags). It therefore reflects the energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption within the limits of national territory.

Final energy consumption includes all energy delivered to final consumers (in transport, industry and other sectors), net of transformation and network losses. It also excludes consumption of energy products for non-energy purposes.

Final energy consumption – industry covers the consumption in all industrial sectors with the exception of the 'Energy sector'.

Final energy consumption – transport covers the consumption in all types of transportation, i.e., rail, road, air transport and inland navigation.

Final energy consumption – other sectors covers quantities consumed by private households, small-scale industry, crafts, commerce, administrative bodies, agriculture, fishing and services.

Electricity generation

Total gross electricity generation covers gross electricity generation in all types of power plants. The gross electricity generation at the plant level is defined as the electricity measured at the outlet of the main transformers, i.e. the consumption of electricity in the plant auxiliaries and in transformers is included.

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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 10.0	- 7.9	- 9.7	10.3	- 2.4
CY	- 0.2	2.6	2.1	4.5	- 0.2
CZ	4.5	1.6	- 3.1	5.4	6.5
EE	14.6	4.1	- 3.4	14.5	7.8
HU	11.1	12.5	10.4	18.1	3.6
LV	13.8	3.1	- 5.4	4.7	6.9
LT	3.3	8.2	- 11.2	5.3	16.9
MT	- 1.5	10.5	:	:	:
PL	11.5	4.8	4.4	7.1	0.0
RO	:	:	- 2.4	7.1	8.2
SK	:	:	- 2.6	8.4	6.9
SI	1.0	3.7	- 0.5	6.2	2.9
TR	11.5	1.3	- 3.8	6.1	- 8.7

10.2. Industrial production volume indices: mining and quarrying

Change in % over the previous year

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 8.9	0.6	- 13.5	2.7	- 3.2
CY	- 0.8	20.7	6.0	4.0	- 2.7
CZ	- 2.9	- 5.7	- 12.1	9.2	1.9
EE	- 0.4	- 4.3	- 13.7	5.0	6.4
HU	- 8.5	- 20.4	0.5	- 9.2	16.3
LV	7.8	6.2	20.3	7.4	4.8
LT	11.7	36.2	- 4.6	11.8	37.0
MT	- 4.1	6.4	:	:	:
PL	- 1.3	- 13.0	- 5.7	- 1.7	- 5.1
RO	:	:	- 7.4	5.0	4.9
SK	:	:	- 0.9	- 2.2	- 13.1
SI	1.8	- 0.4	- 4.0	- 2.7	- 7.9
TR	4.6	11.2	- 9.9	- 2.8	- 8.0

10.3. Industrial production volume indices: manufacturing

Change in % over the previous year

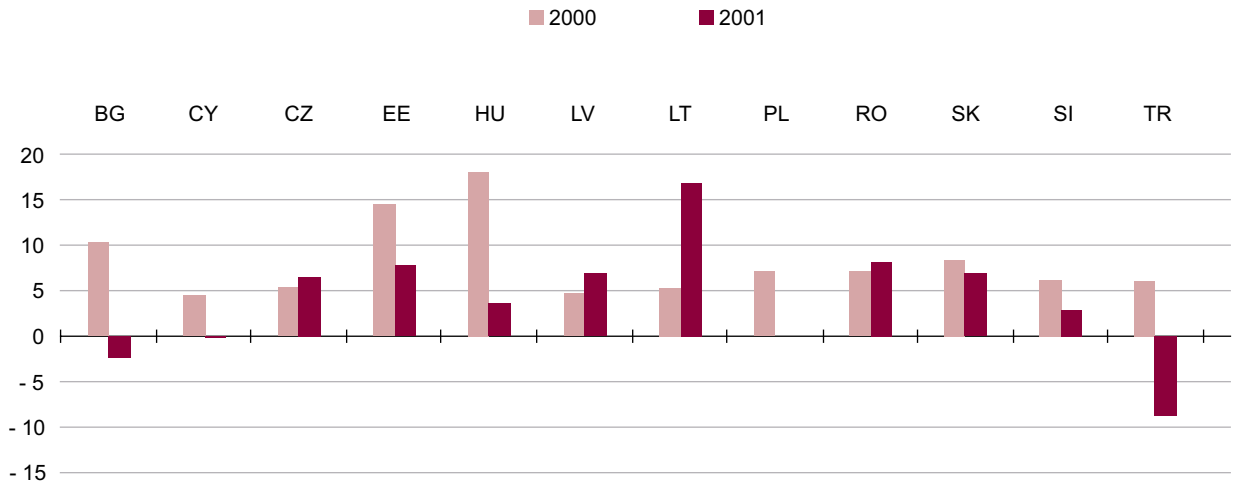
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 12.0	- 11.0	- 6.8	7.2	0.6
CY	- 0.6	1.2	1.0	4.0	- 2.0
CZ	6.4	2.6	- 2.6	5.0	7.5
EE	18.5	5.6	- 2.5	16.6	8.5
HU	14.8	16.1	12.4	20.6	4.3
LV	17.1	3.7	- 5.7	6.6	7.5
LT	5.7	8.2	- 10.9	8.8	16.5
MT	- 7.9	9.4	:	:	:
PL	13.5	6.7	5.3	7.3	- 0.5
RO	:	:	- 1.4	8.1	9.6
SK	:	:	- 4.0	9.3	10.0
SI	0.2	3.9	0.0	7.0	2.8
TR	12.1	0.1	- 4.2	6.5	- 4.5

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

Change in % over the previous year

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	6.6	10.1	- 13.0	18.3	11.0
CY	2.0	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.5
CZ	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 3.8	7.0	1.9
EE	- 3.1	- 3.6	- 5.5	0.5	1.1
HU	1.2	0.0	- 1.6	- 2.1	- 0.1
LV	- 0.7	1.1	- 4.3	- 4.3	5.4
LT	- 9.3	3.2	- 19.2	- 14.8	16.0
MT	20.4	- 0.2	:	:	:
PL	2.6	0.9	3.0	11.0	6.5
RO	:	:	- 5.3	- 0.4	- 1.3
SK	:	:	3.0	6.8	- 1.8
SI	8.2	3.3	- 4.1	1.6	9.4
TR	8.1	7.6	4.9	7.4	- 1.8

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 four-digit level of economic activity (class) are successively combined into indices for groups (three-digit level), divisions (two-digit level) and subsections (two-character level) of industrial activity. Finally, the indices for subsections are combined into indices for the sections (one-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 four-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 four-digit classes into the broader three-digit groups, two-digit divisions or two-character subsections and subsequently into the one-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 two-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 data were collected from all enterprises with 50 or more employees and from enterprises with less than 50 employees, whose sales in 2000 exceeded 15 million Estonian Kroons

Hungary:
Coverage: Enterprises having more than 49 employees are observed by full-scope survey, between five 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 four-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 refer 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 four-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 three-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 1999, 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, 1 621 products (Indprod) have been used, for which there are registered quantitative data on production. Data for 2001 are provisionnal.

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) has been 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 monthly 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 (four-digit NACE Rev. 1 level) to which a particular product belongs. The weights are revised every five years. The computed indices for the four-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 four-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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	103.7	104.2	104.7	104.2	101.2
CZ	:	103.7	104.7	110.6	105.0
EE	115.4	102.2	104.2	117.6	110.2
HU	113.6	111.9	109.8	116.6	105.3
LV	112.6	103.9	103.0	105.0	107.5
LT	113.4	114.4	94.9	110.5	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	112.0	105.5	109.2	114.3	105.4
RO	96.9	92.6	111.6	114.5	:
SK	:	:	106.7	111.6	108.6
SI	104.4	105.4	103.1	108.4	103.5
TR	106.6	100.0	105.2	108.8	98.8

Methodological note

Czech Republic:
Since 2001, industrial productivity index has been calculated from receipts of industrial activity. The data for preceding years were corrected retrospectively.

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

Hungary:
The ratio of industrial production volume index and the staff number index. Until 1999, data referred to the economic entities with more than nine employees, and since 2000, four employees.

Lithuania:
The industrial productivity index covers mining, quarrying and manufacturing (C+D). The data relate to industrial production per 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. Data are calculated as 1995 reference and structure year.

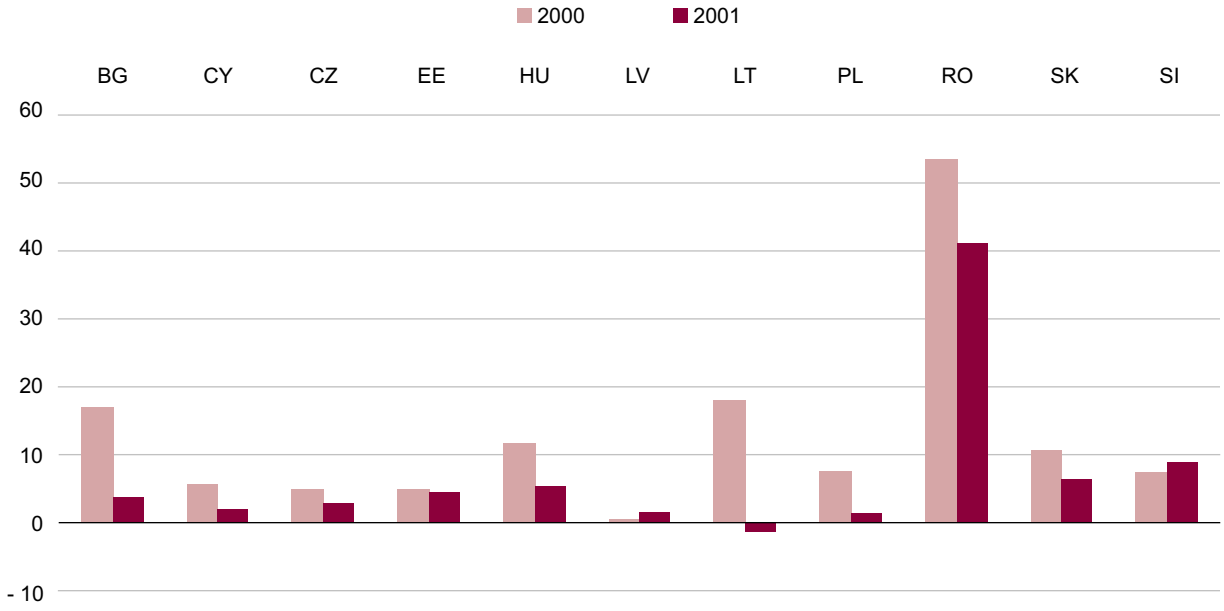
Slovakia:
The ratio of receipts from industrial activity volume index to the given index of average registered number of employees. Data are calculated as 2000 reference and structure year.

Slovenia:
The ratio between the industrial production index and

10.6. Industrial producer price indices

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1 071.1	116.6	103.1	117.0	103.8
CY	102.3	101.5	102.3	105.7	102.0
CZ	104.9	104.9	101.0	104.9	102.9
EE	108.8	104.2	98.8	104.9	104.4
HU	120.4	111.3	105.1	111.6	105.2
LV	104.1	101.9	96.0	100.6	101.7
LT	106.0	96.1	103.0	118.0	98.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	112.2	107.3	105.7	107.8	101.6
RO	:	:	144.5	153.4	141.0
SK	104.5	103.3	104.3	110.8	106.5
SI	106.1	106.0	102.1	107.6	108.9
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 three-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 in 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. As of 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 has covered 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 have been 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.

Slovak Republic:
Producer price indices are calculated according to the modified Laspeyres formula from prices of selected representants surveyed at domestic market. Price indices exclude VAT and excise tax. The weights for the producer price indices calculation are derived 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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	27 936	26 546	24 525	19 077	13 902
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	51 528	48 718	42 304	35 750	30 885
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	14 909	12 575	8 382	7 963	7 359
LV	2 620	2 654	2 861	3 053	3 197
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	77 713	71 362	63 792	45 465	35 953
RO [1]	145 449	129 459	107 464	95 287	94 621
SK	22 885	21 112	20 162	33 810	24 777
SI	4 015	3 923	3 588	3 479	3 438
TR	34 134	34 051	33 554	33 132	29 344

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

10.9. Production of steel

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Production of crude steel in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	6 750	6 498	5 616	6 216	6 316
EE	0	0	0	0	0
HU	1 819	1 940	1 920	1 970	2 065
LV	c	c	c	c	c
LT	1	1	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	11 591	9 916	8 759	:	:
RO	6 675	6 336	4 392	4 672	4 936
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	368	458	445	519	515
TR	13 644	13 351	13 670	13 575	14 357
	Production of steel products in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	68	69	66	48	46
CY	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	5 777	5 400	4 988	5 501	5 775
EE	3	2	1	1 [P]	1
HU	2 593	2 674	2 551	2 714	2 834
LV	c	c	c	c	c
LT	10	9	21	28	31
MT	0	0	0	0	0
PL	7 356	6 660	6 257	:	:
RO	4 806	4 391	3 379	3 687	3 582
SK	14 411	9 682	10 247	7 671	11 565
SI	382	398	498	466	c
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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	- 4.4	- 0.2	8.8	8.0	12.8
CY	- 3.3	0.7	- 0.7	- 2.2	1.5
CZ	- 3.9	- 7.0	- 6.5	5.3	9.6
EE	14.3	23.4	- 19.6	18.7	3.3
HU	8.1	13.1	9.0	7.9	8.3
LV	8.2	16.5	7.8	8.0	6.0
LT	17.9	22.6	- 12.2	- 19.2	8.2
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	19.4	11.6	3.2	- 2.0	- 9.9
RO	- 24.4	- 0.6	- 0.2	2.6	4.1
SK	9.2	- 3.5	- 25.8	- 0.4	0.8
SI	7.7	4.6	15.8	2.8	- 3.5
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 are 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.

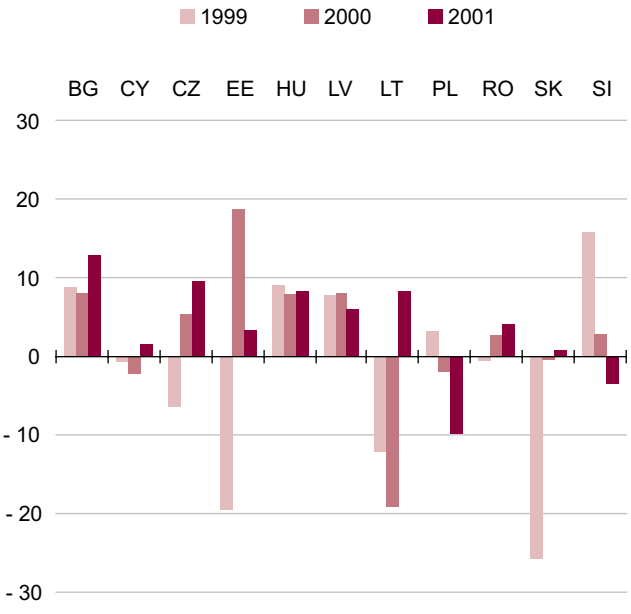
Poland:
Until 1999, data for construction and assembly enterprises with more than five employees, since 2000 with more than nine employees.

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.

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



10.11. Construction cost indices

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	103.6	102.1	102.8	103.2	103.4
CZ	111.3	109.3	104.8	104.1	104.0
EE	110.1	107.7	102.0	102.5	105.7
HU	119.9	110.7	110.3	111.2	110.1
LV	107.9	111.0	104.4	98.1	95.0
LT	109.8	105.5	102.2	100.9	99.5
MT	102.7	102.3	:	:	:
PL	114.2	112.9	108.6	107.9	103.8
RO	219.4	151.6	144.8	146.0	138.1
SK	109.7	108.9	111.0	108.9	106.8
SI	110.5	105.0	103.4	104.9	104.3
TR	190.0	174.0	156.0	142.9	156.5

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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	7 452	4 942	9 824	8 795	5 937	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.8
CY	7 148	6 599	6 327	5 083	:	10.9	10.0	9.5	7.6	:
CZ	15 904	21 245	22 299	25 207	24 758	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.4
EE	1 003	882	785	720	619	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
HU	28 130	20 323	19 287	21 583	28 054	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.8
LV	1 480	1 351	1 063	899	800	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
LT	5 562	4 176	4 364	4 463	3 785	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
MT	3 484	4 205	:	:	:	9.3	11.1	:	:	:
PL	73 706	80 594	82 000	87 789	105 967	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7
RO	29 921	29 692	29 517	26 376	27 041	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
SK	7 172	8 234	10 800	12 931	10 321	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.9
SI	6 085	6 518	5 142	6 460	:	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.3	:
TR	277 056	238 958	215 613	245 155	243 464	4.4	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.5

10.13. Average useful floor space of a completed dwelling

	In m^2				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	87.0	85.0	85.0	86.0	91.0
CY	161.0	157.0	163.3	165.4	:
CZ	103.0	104.3	107.0	106.4	107.2
EE	121.0	113.0	111.0	110.0	114.0
HU	95.4	96.9	99.5	98.4	96.6
LV	153.9	166.3	188.7	212.6	235.6
LT	109.2	119.8	120.7	113.5	101.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	93.3	93.4	87.3	89.7	86.0
RO	82.9	88.1	90.8	99.8	103.4
SK	105.5	121.3	133.0	135.0	129.1
SI	105.4	106.0	114.9	113.0	:
TR	120.6	124.5	125.5	127.9	131.1

Chapter 11

RETAIL TRADE AND TOURISM

RETAIL TRADE

11.1. Retail trade turnover indices

Previous year = 100.0					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	69.7	120.8	126.1	120.6	104.3
CY	98.9	106.2	99.8	105.7	105.9
CZ	99.6	93.2	103.0	104.3	104.5
EE	112.0	106.0	104.4	116.1	112.7
HU	98.4	112.3	107.7	102.0	105.4
LV	121.5	126.5	112.0	109.0	109.5
LT	112.5	109.7	88.5	113.9	108.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	120.0	110.8	116.0	101.5	100.7
RO	87.9	104.1	95.5	96.2	100.4
SK	104.8	108.6	109.8	102.3	104.5
SI	105.4	101.9	102.9	107.4	107.8
TR	1 958.9	3 599.6	:	:	:

Methodological note

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

Cyprus:
Retail sales volume index covers all activities classified in NACE 50 (except 50.2 and 50.4) and all activities classified in NACE 52 (except 52.46).

Czech Republic:
Indices of sales of goods, own products and services for enterprises whose principal activity is classified in NACE 50 and 52.

Estonia:
Index of sales of goods for enterprises whose principal activity is classified in NACE 50 and 52. The price index of respective commodity is used for calculating the sales index in constant prices.

Hungary:
Retail outlets are belonging to one of the following activities of NACE, Rev.1: 50.1, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 51.1, and 52.6.

Latvia:
Retail trade turnover is surveyed in enterprises where retail trade is either the main or a secondary activity (plus value added tax). NACE 50 (excluding 50.2) and 52 (excluding 52.7).

Lithuania:
Retail volume (VAT excluded) covers enterprises whose principal activity is classified in NACE 50./52.

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

Romania:
Referring to enterprises with retail trade as main or secondary activity. Beginning 1997, the volume indices are calculated for the total turnover of the enterprises having as main activity the retail trade corresponding to NACE 52 based on a monthly survey. From January 2000, turnover volume indices are calculated as compared to the average of year 1999=100.

Slovak Republic:
Until 1999, activity is included in NACE 50, 52, 55 and 63.3 activity. Since 2000, activity has been included in NACE 50, 52 and 55. Indexes are in year 2001 in constant prices of December 1995, since year 2002 are in constant prices of December 2000.

Slovenia:
Since 1997, the data have been obtained with the monthly survey of enterprises whose main activity is retail trade (NACE Rev. 1: 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5 and 52.61), including sale of motor vehicles and fuels and repair and maintaining of motor vehicles (NACE, Rev. 1:50). Indices at current prices are deflated with appropriate retail price indices, from 2000 with consumer price indices.

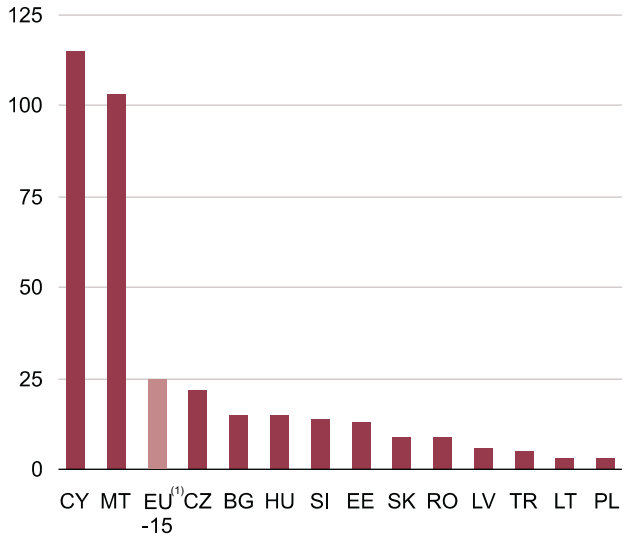
TOURISM

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, 2001



(1) 2000.

11.2. Number of hotels and similar establishments

	Establishments				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	477	513	518	648	679
CY	568	580	579	583	801
CZ	3 509	3 669	3 614	3 690	3 576
EE (1)	200	237	329	350	353
HU	1 739	1 817	1 851	1 928	1 994
LV	152	148	150	166	199
LT	182	201	221	227	231
MT	261	248	243	229	223
PL	1 397	1 576	1 535	1 449	1 391
RO	2 446	2 535	2 660	2 533	2 681
SK	397	543	570	582	764
SI	404	402	398	448	381
TR	1 914	1 935	1 862	1 814	1 989

(1) Including 'Other collective establishments'.

11.3. Number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments

	Bed places				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	99 953	112 002	100 663	121 222	117 369
CY	83 288	85 161	83 347	84 479	87 834
CZ	195 733	202 957	203 819	211 631	227 594
EE (1)	11 320	13 668	16 034	16 292	17 385
HU	133 362	136 413	144 600	143 573	148 225
LV	14 609	13 613	12 453	11 890	13 139
LT	10 307	11 714	11 553	11 489	11 071
MT	39 334	38 784	40 771	40 312	40 425
PL	111 316	120 589	120 285	120 280	118 213
RO	204 124	204 499	202 867	199 333	199 320
SK	37 782	48 887	50 199	51 040	48 723
SI	30 814	30 677	29 541	30 576	27 695
TR	308 096	309 013	308 099	322 334	366 605

(1) Including 'Other collective establishments'.

11.4. Average net rate of utilisation of bed places

	In %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	33.2	32.4	29.7	28.3	27.1
CY	53.9	57.3	63.0	65.1	74.1
CZ	34.7	32.9	33.6	46.0	45.1
EE	34.0	34.0	34.0	35.0	34.0
HU	29.7	31.1	30.4	31.2	30.3
LV	24.5	25.8	29.6	32.0	32.0
LT	26.3	27.2	24.6	22.8	25.1
MT[1]	53.2	56.8	55.1	47.3	50.2
PL	40.2	39.3	38.6	35.1	32.7
RO	38.7	38.2	37.1	38.4	38.4
SK	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.7	37.2
SI	37.2	36.5	36.6	39.4	46.4
TR [1]	54.5	46.1	37.1	36.8	:

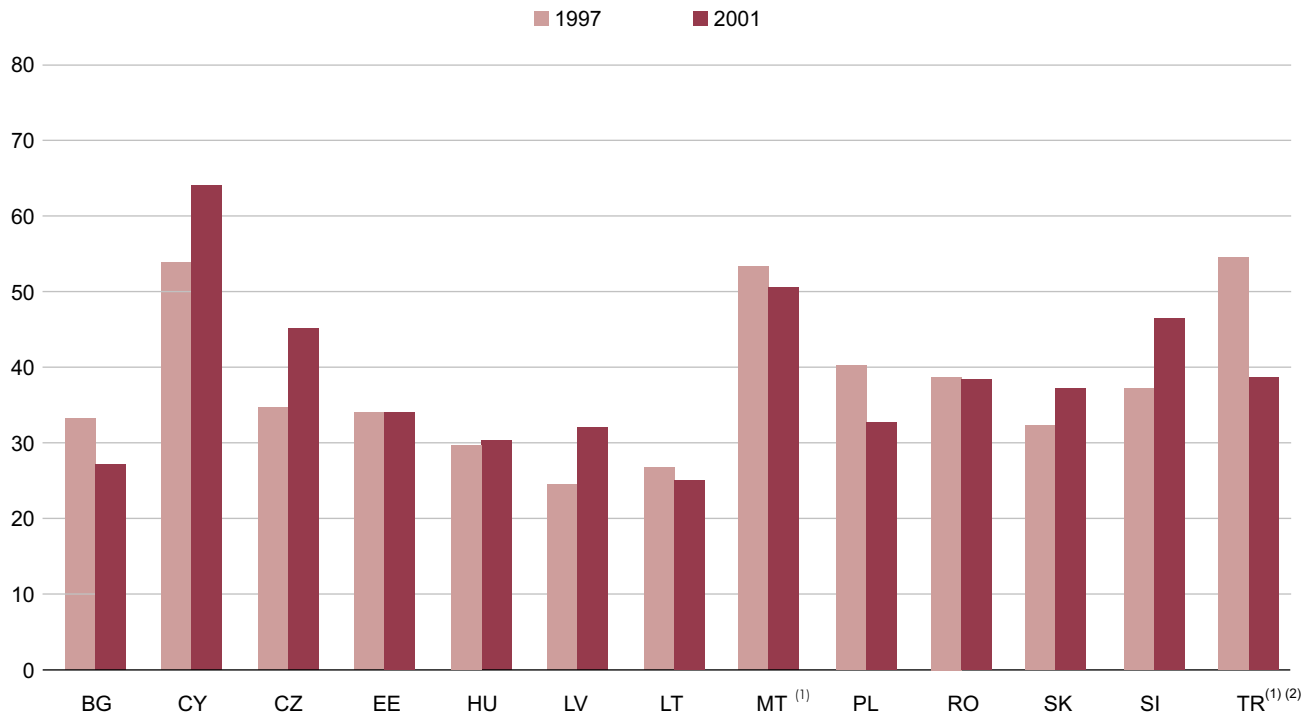
[1] Average gross rate of utilisation of bed places.

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 %, 1997 and 2001



[1] Average gross rate of utilisation of bed places.
[2] 1997 and 2000.

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				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	8 502	8 635	7 500	8 554	9 385	5 477	5 197	4 382	5 170	6 190
CY	13 710	15 033	16 731	17 419	18 826	13 162	14 444	16 126	16 816	18 090
CZ	41 349	44 054	42 349	45 661	37 720	14 932	16 218	16 125	15 831	16 564
EE	1 168	1 339	1 484	1 712	1 913	835	926	1 045	1 253	1 423
HU	17 114	17 650	17 993	20 430	18 648	10 941	10 872	10 609	11 210	10 894
LV	1 506	1 441	1 434	1 484	1 616	763	733	724	697	847
LT	1 784	2 061	1 901	1 406	1 503	616	713	668	636	735
MT	:	:	:	:	:	7 695	8 079	8 236	7 017	7477
PL	51 460	56 344	46 096	48 794	45 946	7 580	7 333	5 645	6 891	6 991
RO	19 612	19 183	17 670	17 647	18 122	2 506	2 206	1 980	2 149	2 391
SK	8 221	10 329	10 862	10 464	11 268	2 791	3 256	3 484	3 704	4 347
SI	6 181	6 095	5 870	6 509	6 890	2 945	2 934	2 627	3 277	3 653
TR[1]	50 843	45 700	37 073	44 728	50 455	36 012	30 287	20 358	28 377	36 307

[1] Only 'hotels and similar establishments'. Other collective accomodations establishments are not included.

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

	In 1 000					In %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	3 025	3 438	3 117	3 384	3 195	35.6	39.8	41.6	39.6	34.0
CY	549	589	605	603	737	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9
CZ	26 417	27 836	26 224	29 830	21 156	63.9	63.2	61.9	65.3	56.1
EE	333	413	439	459	489	28.5	30.8	29.6	26.8	25.6
HU	6 173	6 778	7 384	9 220	7 754	36.1	38.4	41.0	45.1	41.6
LV	744	708	710	787	769	49.4	49.1	49.5	53.0	47.6
LT	1 168	1 348	1 233	770	769	65.4	65.4	64.9	54.8	51.1
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	43 880	49 011	40 451	41 903	38 956	85.3	87.0	87.8	85.9	84.8
RO	17 106	16 977	15 690	15 497	15 731	87.2	88.5	88.8	87.8	86.8
SK	5 430	7 073	7 379	6 760	6 921	66.0	68.5	67.9	64.6	61.4
SI	3 236	3 161	3 243	3 232	3 237	52.4	51.9	55.2	49.7	47.0
TR[1]	14 831	15 413	16 715	16 351	14 147	29.2	33.7	45.1	36.6	28.0

[1] Only 'hotels and similar establishments'. Other collective accomodations establishments are not included.

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

	Total In %					Of which EU-15 residents In %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	64.4	60.2	58.4	60.4	66.0	54.4	59.2	74.7	70.9	68.2
CY	96.0	96.1	96.4	96.5	96.1	:	:	:	82.7	82.7
CZ	36.1	36.8	38.1	34.7	43.9	67.1	64.0	66.1	69.0	66.2
EE	71.5	69.2	70.4	73.2	74.4	78.6	78.9	81.6	82.4	81.9
HU	63.9	61.6	59.0	54.9	58.4	67.1	66.2	67.1	70.3	71.4
LV	50.6	50.9	50.5	47.0	52.4	33.2	39.2	42.7	44.3	44.6
LT	34.6	34.6	35.1	45.2	48.9	:	42.7	43.9	46.4	41.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	89.3	87.2	89.2	86.0	86.2
PL	14.7	13.0	12.2	14.1	15.2	:	:	:	:	:
RO	12.8	11.5	11.2	12.2	13.2	49.9	52.8	54.7	56.0	57.7
SK	34.0	31.5	32.1	35.4	38.6	38.3	36.2	33.8	34.6	33.8
SI	47.6	48.1	44.8	50.3	53.0	73.9	72.4	70.1	71.7	72.4
TR [1]	70.8	66.3	54.9	63.4	72.0	:	68.4	63.6	70.5	75.5

[1] Only 'Hotels and similar establishments'.

Fig. 11.c. Share of EU-15 residents in nights spent by non-residents, in %, 2001

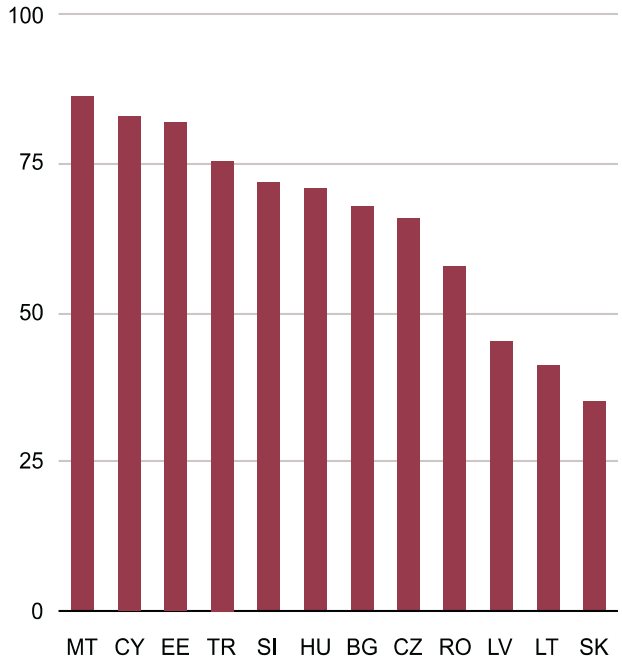
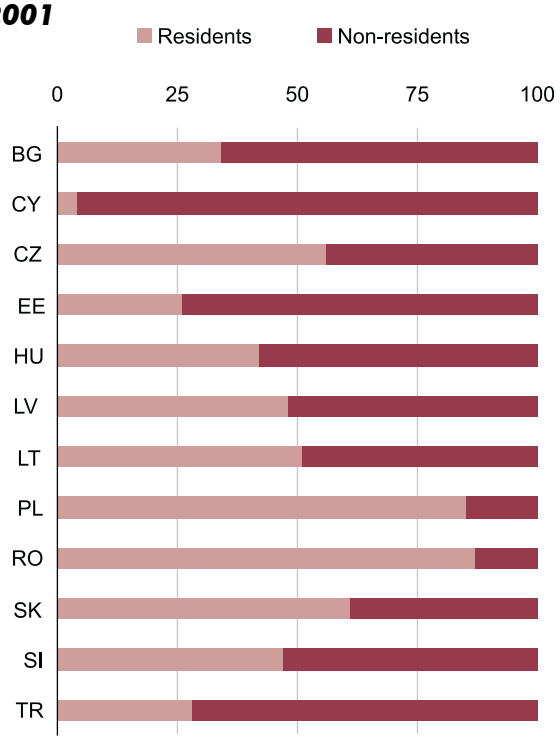


Fig. 11.d. Nights spent by residents and non-residents, in % of total nights spent, 2001



INTERNATIONAL VISITOR FLOW

11.8. Arrivals at the borders: visitors and tourists

Visitors in 1 000

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	7 543	5 240	5 056	4 922	5 104
CY	2 194	2 357	2 578	2 912	2 851
CZ	107 884	102 844	100 832	104 247	103 070
EE	2 618	2 909	3 181	3 310	3 230
HU	37 315	33 624	28 803	31 141	30 679
LV	1 842	1 788	1 738	1 882	2 061
LT	3 702	4 287	4 454	4 092	4 195
MT	1 238	1 326	1 402	1 386	1 140
PL (1)	87 817	88 592	89 118	84 515	:
RO	5 149	4 831	5 224	5 264	4 938
SK	31 742	32 735	30 757	28 769	27 761
SI	3 828	3 297	3 000	3 179	3 094
TR	9 713	9 431	7 487	10 428 P	11 620 P

Tourists in 1 000

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	2 980	2 667	2 491	2 785	2 756
CY	2 088	2 223	2 434	2 686	2 697
CZ	4 976	5 482	5 610	4 666 P	:
EE	730	825	950	1 200	1 320
HU	17 248	2 871	2 789	:	:
LV	635	576	544	509	591
LT	1 012	1 416	1 422	1 083	1 271
MT	1 111	1 182	1 214	1 216	1 180
PL (2)	3 923	3 562	3 178 P	3 122	:
RO (3)	833	810	795	867	:
SK	814	896	975	1 053	:
SI	974	977	884	1 090	1 219
TR	9 063	8 638	6 893	9 587	10 784

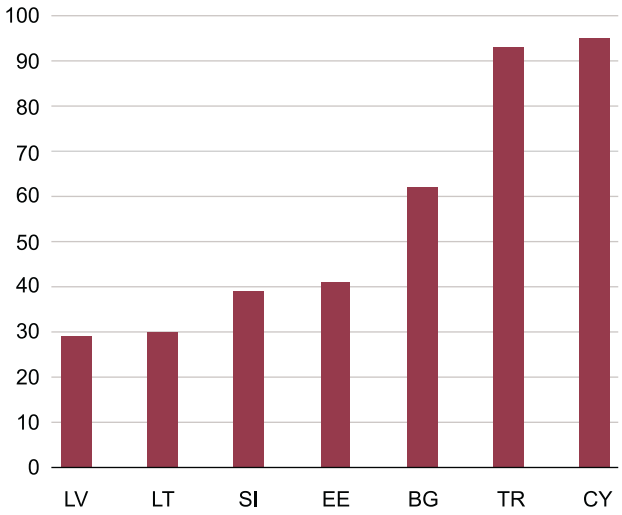
(1) Data refer to border crossings.
(2) 1996–99: tourists in private and collective accommodations. 2000: tourists in collective accomodations and agrotourism lodgings.
(3) Data refer to collective accommodation establishments only.

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, 2001



11.9. Balance of payments (travel item)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Credit in million EUR				
BG	546	862	874	1 163	1 295
CY	1 462	1 538	1 790	2 276	2 240
CZ	3 220	3 304	2 847	3 110	3 326
EE	420	477	518	549	569
HU	3 074	3 145	3 198	3 728	4 393
LV	170	163	110	142	134
LT	318	409	516	424	428
MT	571	586	623	672	652
PL	1 942	3 667	3 027	:	:
RO	464	232	236	389	404
SK	481	436	432	468	713
SI	1 048	972	891	1 036	1 108
TR	6 174	6 402	4 882	8 283	9 033
	Debit in million EUR				
BG	328	463	494	583	613
CY	340	366	404	486	478
CZ	2 101	1 660	1 383	1 362	1 526
EE	107	119	202	221	214
HU	819	997	1 118	1 191	1 463
LV	287	273	251	270	251
LT	245	260	319	274	244
MT	168	172	188	220	203
PL	498	660	819	:	:
RO	601	409	377	460	501
SK	387	423	319	320	320
SI	493	499	504	561	577
TR	1 513	1 565	1 380	1 856	1 941
	Balance in million EUR				
BG	218	399	380	580	682
CY	1 122	1 172	1 386	1 790	1 762
CZ	1 119	1 644	1 464	1 748	1 800
EE	313	358	316	328	355
HU	2 255	2 148	2 080	2 537	2 930
LV	- 117	- 110	- 141	- 128	- 117
LT	73	149	197	150	184
MT	403	414	435	452	449
PL	1 444	3 006	2 208	:	:
RO	- 137	- 177	- 141	- 71	- 97
SK	94	13	113	148	393
SI	555	473	387	475	531
TR	4 661	4 837	3 502	6 427	7 092

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 healthcare).

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

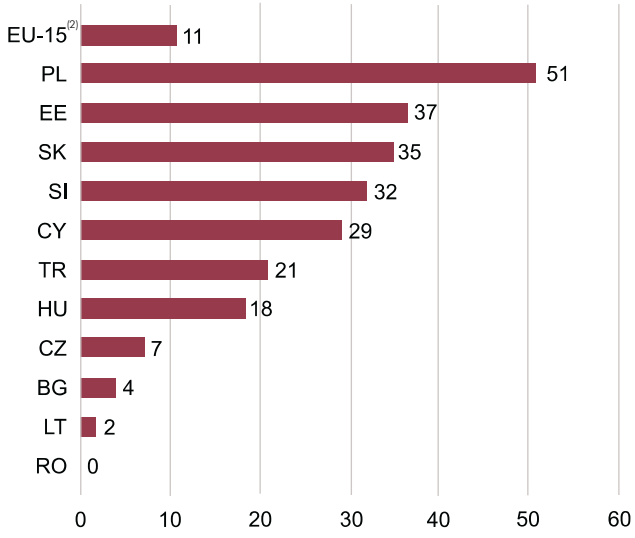
INFRASTRUCTURE

12.1. Length of motorways

Length of motorways (In kilometres)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	314	319	324	324	328
CY	199	204	216	240	257
CZ	485	499	499	499	517
EE	68	74	87	93	93
HU	381	448	448	448	448
LV	-	-	-	-	-
LT	410	417	417	417	417
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	264	268	317	358	398
RO	113	113	113	113	113
SK	219	292	295	296	296
SI	330	369	399	427	435
TR	1 528	1 726	1 749	1 773	1851

Increase/decrease of transport infrastructure in the past five years (length in 2001 in % change over 1997)

Fig. 12.a. Length of motorways (1)

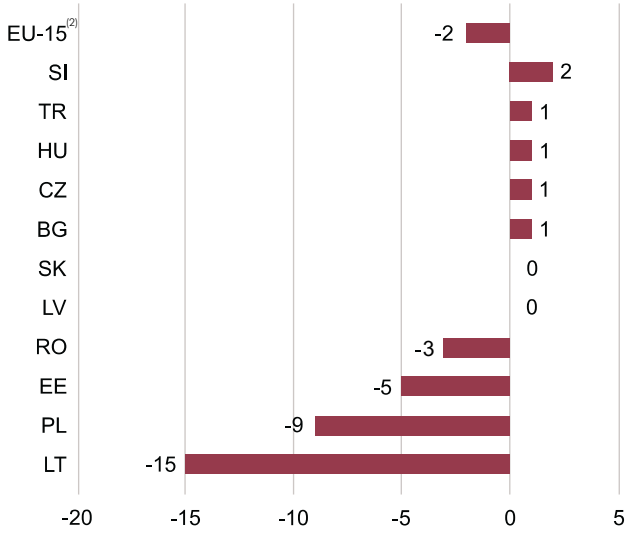


(1) LV, MT: No motorways.
(2) Length in 2000 in % change over 1996.

12.2. Length of railways

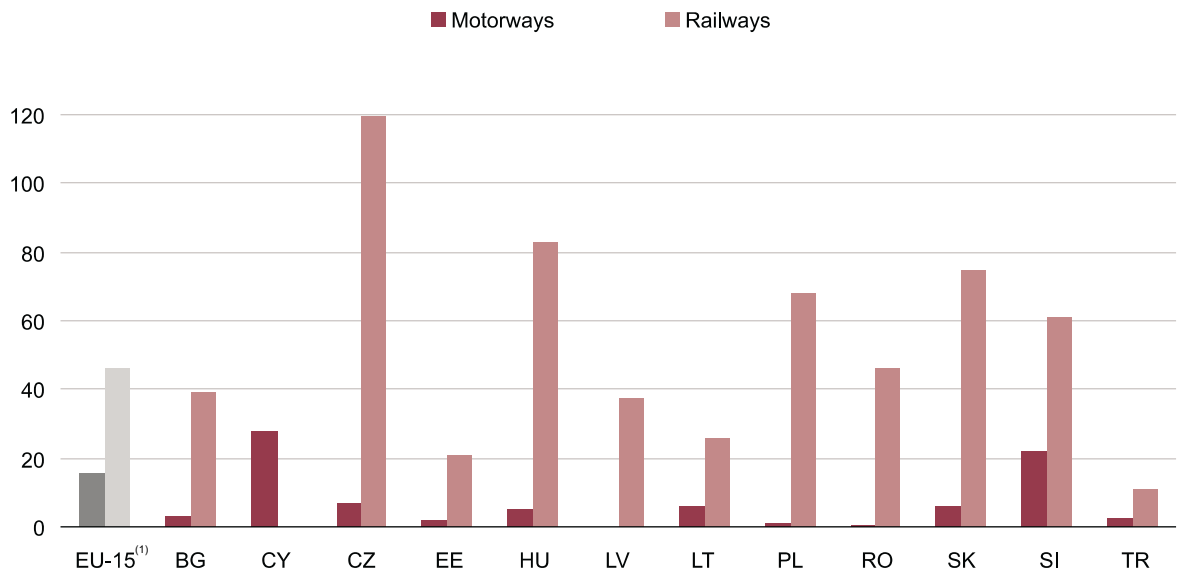
Length of railways (lines in operation) (In kilometres)	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	4 291	4 290	4 290	4 320	4 320
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	9 430	9 430	9 444	9 444	9 523
EE	1 018	968	968	968	967
HU	7 593	7 642	7 651	7 668	7 680
LV	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413	2 413
LT	1 997	1 997	1 905	1 905	1 696
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	23 328	23 210	22 891	22 560	21 119
RO	11 380	11 010	10 981	11 015	11 015
SK	3 673	3 665	3 665	3 665	3 665
SI	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 201	1 229
TR	8 607	8 607	8 682	8 671	8 671

Fig. 12.b. Length of railways (lines in operation) (1)



(1) CY, MT: No railways.
(2) Length in 2000 in % change over 1996.

Fig. 12.c. Motorway and railway density (length in km per 1 000 km^2), 2001



(1) EU-15: 2000.

12.3. Length of inland waterways and pipelines

	Length of inland waterways In kilometres					Length of pipelines In kilometres				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	470	470	470	470	470	578	578	578	578	578
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	677	664	664	664	664	736	736	736	736	736
EE	320	320	320	320	320	-	-	-	-	-
HU	1 373	1 373	1 373	1 373	1 373	848	848	848	848	848
LV	-	-	-	-	-	766	766	766	766	766
LT	369	369	369	380	436	399	399	500	500	500
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	3 812	3 812	3 813	3 813	3 812	2 278	2 278	2 278	2 278	2 285
RO	1 779	1 779	1 779	1 779	1 779	4 629	4 629	4 423	4 423	4 423
SK	172	172	172	172	172	-	-	-	-	-
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-	2 112	2 112	2 112	2 112	2 111

12.4. Number of major ports

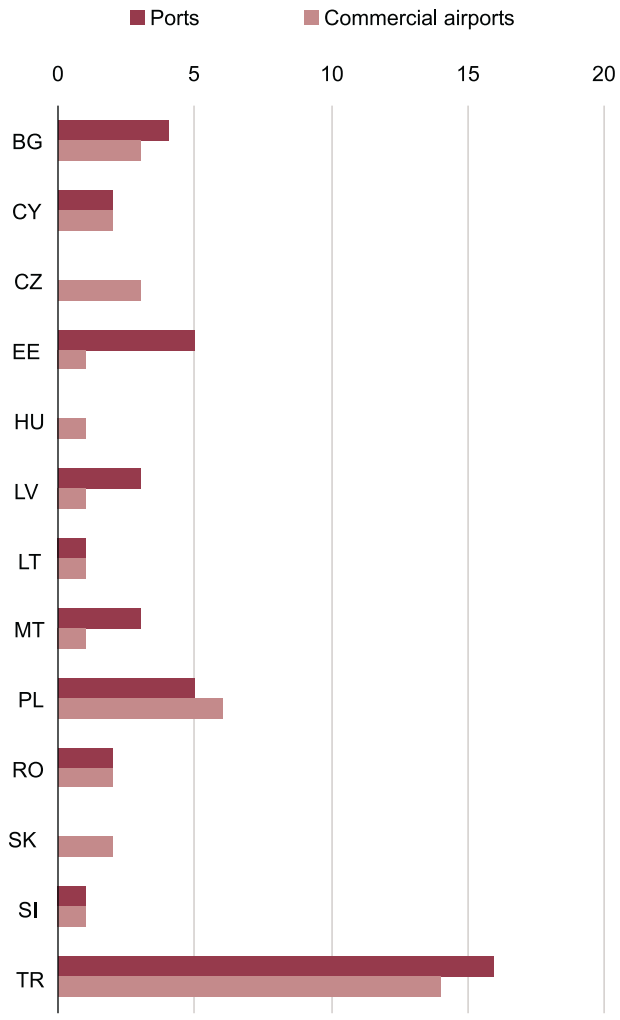
	Ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year) [1]				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	4	4	4	4	4
CY	2	2	2	2	2
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	2	3	3	5	5
HU	-	-	-	-	-
LV	3	3	3	3	3
LT	1	1	1	1	1
MT	3	3	3	3	3
PL	5	5	5	5	5
RO	2	2	2	2	2
SK	-	-	-	-	-
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	17	15	14	17	16

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

12.5. Number of major airports

	Commercial airports (with >100 000 passenger movements per year)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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	6	6	6	6	6
RO	3	3	3	3	2
SK	2	2	2	2	2
SI	1	1	1	1	1
TR	13	13	14	15	14

Fig. 12.d. Number of major ports [1] and airports [2], 2001



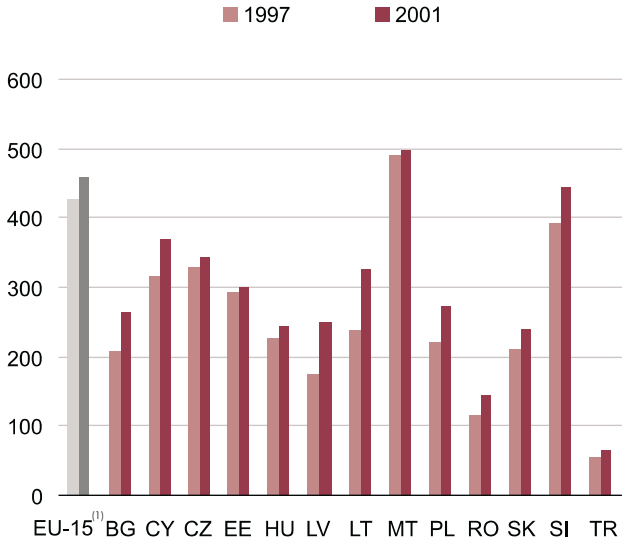
[1] Ports > 1 million tonnes per year or with > 200 000 passenger movements per year.
[2] Airports > 100 000 passenger movements per year.

TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

12.6. Passenger cars: number and first registrations

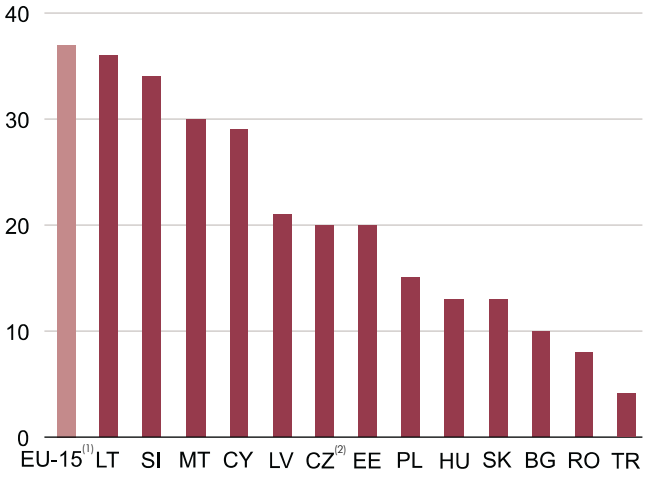
	Passenger cars In 1 000					First registrations during the year In 1 000				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1 730.5	1 809.4	1 908.4	1 992.7	2 085.7	28.2	70.8	103.5	98.2	117.3
CY	235.0	249.2	257.0	267.6	280.1	20.3	24.9	20.1	19.1	24.5
CZ	3 391.5	3 493.0	3 439.7	3 438.9	3 529.8	:	:	:	206.8	209.8
EE	427.7	451.0	458.7	463.9	407.3	35.3	32.6	24.2	22.1	25.7
HU	2 297.1	2 218.0	2 255.5	2 364.7	2 482.8	85.4	112.7	139.5	149.1	190.5
LV	431.8	482.7	525.6	556.8	586.2	71.6	57.4	45.9	35.7	37.8
LT	882.1	980.9	1 089.3	1 172.4	1133.5	173.1	147.1	142.1	115.8	71.3
MT	183.8	174.8	182.3	189.1	195.4	10.1	10.9	13.3	13.1	10.3
PL	8 533.4	8 890.8	9 282.8	9 991.3	10 503.1	722.2	557.8	599.3	519.4	450.1
RO	2 605.5	2 822.3	2 980.0	3 128.8	3 225.5	231.6	216.8	157.8	148.8	96.7
SK	1 135.9	1 196.1	1 236.4	1 274.2	1 292.8	85.6	76.0	58.2	54.4	66.8
SI	778.3	813.4	848.3	868.3	884.2	64.2	70.9	81.8	64.8	55.4
TR	3 570.1	3 838.3	4 072.3	4 422.2	4 534.8	299.1	271.8	238.1	349.5	117.2

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



(1) 2000.

Fig. 12.f. Number of first registrations of passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants (annual average 1997–2001)

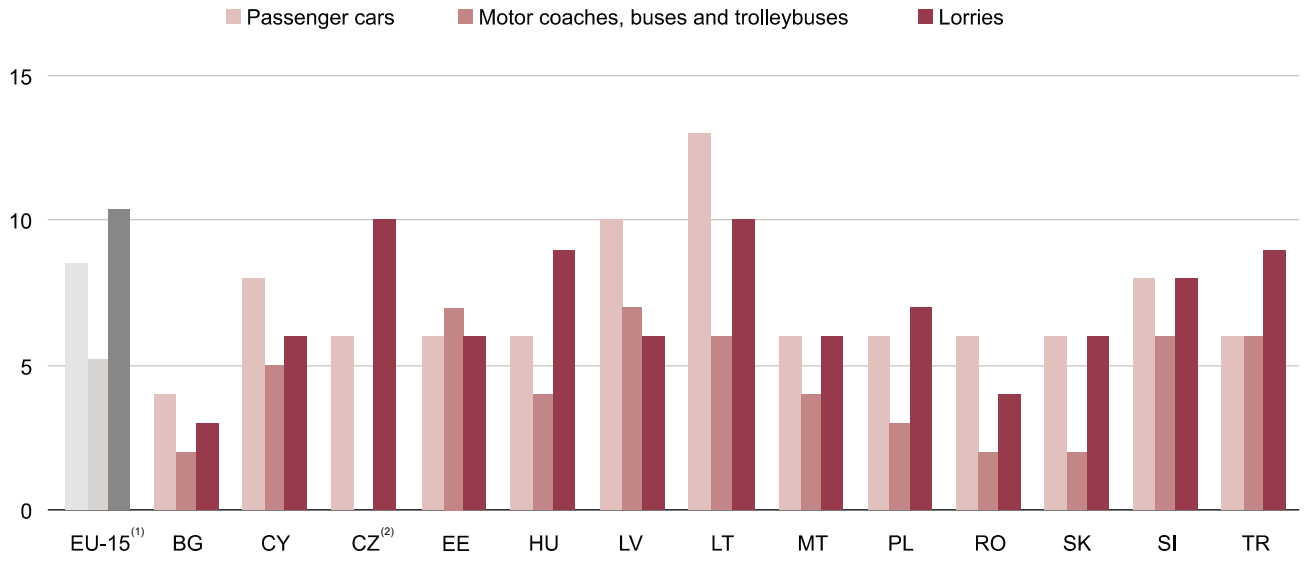


(1) 1996-2000.
(2) Annual average 2000-2001.

12.7. Number of vehicles and first registrations

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses					First registrations during the year				
BG	41 202	42 264	42 721	43 005	43 566	384	866	1 173	1 074	1 310
CY	2 800	2 754	2 835	2 949	3 003	120	142	145	202	139
CZ	20 755	19 960	18 981	18 925	18 384	:	:	:	:	:
EE	6 602	6 448	6 336	6 196	5 542	380	441	445	423	564
HU	18 887	18 792	17 988	18 100	18 058	811	636	853	767	986
LV	18 877	11 829	11 870	11 807	11 605	2 021	655	783	594	547
LT	15 435	15 679	16 090	15 543	15 641	1 679	1 066	621	369	582
MT	1 077	1 107	1 119	1 126	1 125	67	44	36	31	18
PL	81 541	80 591	78 717	82 356	82 247	2 425	2 259	2 512	3 312	3 403
RO	44 063	45 546	47 305	48 142	48 529	810	1 483	1 759	837	387
SK	11 485	11 515	11 335	11 149	10 889	188	319	139	272	326
SI	2 372	2 327	2 319	2 257	2 212	126	147	152	122	129
TR	298 953	319 856	333 869	354 339	358 687	23 271	22 599	15 678	22 551	6 847
	Lorries in 1 000					First registrations during the year in 1 000				
BG	251.0	262.0	271.5	279.5	288.4	4.1	9.4	10.0	9.4	11.0
CY	104.7	108.1	110.1	113.6	116.8	6.2	7.3	6.6	6.8	7.9
CZ	246.6	260.3	268.3	275.6	296.4	:	:	:	25.4	30.7
EE	76.6	80.6	81.0	82.1	80.5	5.5	5.0	3.8	4.5	5.3
HU	315.2	312.3	322.1	328.2	355.2	22.4	27.6	30.4	31.9[r]	31.1
LV	67.5	75.0	80.1	86.9	88.9	3.5	4.8	6.3	4.8	4.1
LT	84.7	89.9	86.8	88.3	89.3	12.0	12.1	7.2	7.1	5.6
MT	46.3	43.2	44.0	44.2	44.7	4.3	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7
PL	1 421.5	1 484.6	1 597.9	1 783.0	1 876.1	79.4	103.9	140.1	140.1	105.5
RO	356.3	380.3	410.2	413.5	418.5	:	24.0	29.8	3.3	5.0
SK	148.5	154.8	157.7	149.9	156.5	8.0	9.0	7.1	7.9	12.3
SI	44.2	45.8	47.9	50.2	51.8	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.0
TR	883.4	997.2	1 071.9	1 188.7	1 229.7	110.6	116.2	76.8	117.5	44.2
	Road tractors					First registrations during the year				
BG	21 806	21 320	21 399	21 735	23 624	599	861	554	733	2 472
CY	956	1 203	1 011	1 085	1 147	91	121	113	153	133
CZ	18 751	20 035	21 151	22 669	24 823	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	27 029	24 589	23 559	24 426	25 220	1 927	2 456	2 391	2 345[r]	3 105
LV	9 308	9 988	10 108	10 228	10 818	898	1 133	405	589	955
LT	8 939	9 588	9 752	10 267	11 016	2 270	1 250	518	834	1 306
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	66 857	79 212	86 290	97 348	103 138	7 384	10 414	7 966	8 699	7 998
RO	27 195	29 820	32 001	35 108	37 802	:	2 625	2 181	3 107	2 694
SK	600	1 721	2 306	3 281	4 994	446	1 004	528	718[r]	1 400
SI	3 765	3 911	4 074	4 297	4 598	225	282	339	264	359
TR	33 285	36 601	37 471	40 658	41 590	3 715	3 485	1 139	3 264	1 057

Fig. 12.g. Renewal rate of vehicles: number of first registrations in % of total stock (annual average 1997–2001)



(1) 1996-2000.
(2) Annual average 2000-2001.

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

	Commercial aircraft					Ships				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	44	42	32	34	30	109	110	100	95	94
CY	12	12	12	12	12	2 798	2 673	2 686	2 669	2 240
CZ	46	45	47	44	45	-	-	-	-	-
EE	20	17	18	16	18	139	:	188	202	179
HU	35	34	34	38	40	2	2	1	-	-
LV	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	24	25	21	19	16	91	87	75	68	63
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	33	37	43	50	57	162	148	149	128	110
RO	44	37	42	31	31	283	231	203	192	163
SK	14	19	16	8	12	184	199	170	183	176
SI	7	6	6	7	7	17	16	16	16	16
TR	:	:	:	:	:	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

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Railways — total freight in million tonne-km					Railways — national freight in million tonne-km				
BG	7 444	6 152	5 297	5 538	4 904	6 720	5 306	4 484	4 504	4 139
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	21 010	18 709	16 713	17 496	16 882	9 796	8 195	7 117	7 399	7 091
EE	5 102	6 079	7 295	8 102	8 557	800	737	820	720	726
HU	8 147	8 148	7 728	8 095	7 731	2 377	2 340	2 313	1 984	1 967
LV	13 970	12 995	12 210	13 310	14 179	479	453	381	352	390
LT	8 622	8 265	7 849	8 919	7 741	1 036	1 370	1 091	1 144	1 522
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	67 679	60 937	55 076	54 015	47 656	51 410	44 589	42 390	39 566	34 287
RO	22 111	16 619	14 679	16 354	16 102	16 550	12 420	10 214	10 680	12 760
SK	12 373	11 753	9 859	11 234	10 929	3 276	3 096	2 420	2 316	2 207
SI	2 852	2 859	2 784	2 857	2 837	212	210	222	297	249
TR	9 614	8 376	8 237	9 762	7 486	9 331	7 973	7 951	9 427	7 149
	Road — total freight in million tonne-km					Road — national freight in million tonne-km				
BG	26 505 *	22 514 *	19 164 *	6 404 (1)	8 047	14 201	15 304	12 540*	3 061 (1)	3 310
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	40 640 (1)	33 911	36 964	39 036	40 260	17 046	17 932 (1)	16 930	15 986	16 082
EE	2 773	3 791	3 975	3 932	4 677	510	538	734	714	548
HU	14 856 *	18 674	18 599	19 124	18 503	9 442 *	11 744	12 014	12 145	11 848
LV	3 352	4 108	4 161	4 789	5 359	1 189	1 498	1 590	1 485	1 645
LT	5 146	5 611	7 740	7 769	8 274	1 692	1 742	1 614	1 535	1 518
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	63 688	69 542	70 452	72 842	74 403	43 728	46 845	47 199	47 652	46 365
RO	21 750	15 785 (1)	13 456	14 288	18 544	18 399	10 526 (1)	9 728	9 880	10 645
SK	15 350	17 879	18 516	21 369	20 233	853	598	601	5 056	5 318
SI	3 880	3 844	4 239	5 252	5 507	1 464	1 288	1 239	1 456	1 622
TR	139 789	152 210	150 974	161 552	151 421	139 789	152 210	150 974	161 552	151 421
	Inland waterways — total freight in million tonne-km					Inland waterways — national freight in million tonne-km				
BG	600	563	187	313 (1)	339	3	1	1	2	2
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	783	914	913	773	606	28	15	28	37	23
EE	0	0	2	1	-	0	0	2	1	-
HU	1 441 *	1 560	958	891	1055	19 *	33	30	39	37
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LT	9	14	3	2	1	9	14	3	2	1
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	921	1 055	916	1 096	1241	290	386	259	287	318
RO	4 326	4 203	2 802	2 634	2746	2 375	2 234	2 008	2 075	1755
SK	1 519	1 305	1 663	1 383	1015	-	-	-	-	-
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Break in series.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Oil pipelines — freight total in million tonne-km					Oil pipelines — freight national in million tonne-km				
BG	263	244	330	379	339	263	244	330	379	339
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	2 106	2 078	1 795	1 612	1 661	-	-	-	-	-
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	1 810	1 936	1 798	1 764	2 026	161	144	144	125	142
LV	6 362	6 569	6 055	6 467	7 524	-	-	-	-	-
LT	2 656	2 964	2 627	3 457	4 780	-	-	-	-	-
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	14 971	18 448	19 417	20 354	21 093	:	:	:	:	:
RO	2 296	2 258	1 636	1 392	1 770	707	700	901	848	856
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	21 030	39 711	43 478	41 320	33 925	3 272	2 875	3 195	3 114	3 082
	Air — freight total in 1 000 tonnes					Air — freight national in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	10	10	8	22 (1)	4 (1)	-	-	-	-	-
CY	30	36	33	47	32	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	29	34	33	38	36	2	1	2	1	1
EE (2)	6	6	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
HU	27	31	38	43	45	-	-	-	-	-
LV (2)	4	4	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
LT	11	9	10	12	15	-	-	-	-	-
MT	12	11	11	13	11	-	-	-	-	-
PL	62	60	54	61	54	6	6	4	4	5
RO	14	15	15	16	16	1	1	1	1	1
SK	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SI	6	7	7	8	7	-	-	-	-	-
TR	792	725	686	796	763	212	209	218	226	171
	Sea — freight total in 1 000 tonnes					Sea — freight national in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	6 832	4 980	4 949	6 930	5 342	-	-	-	-	-
CY	6 926	6 499	6 156	6 901	6 644	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EE	23 253	27 237	34 357	39 802	41 317	11	9	8	11	12
HU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	50 690	52 292	49 032	51 843	56 918	-	-	-	-	-
LT	16 131	15 016	15 655	22 724	22 359	-	-	-	-	-
MT	3 421	3 739	4 391	4 447	6 856	:	:	:	:	:
PL	50 985	50 995	49 679	47 871	47 754	355	432	452	536	1 544
RO	31 673	28 233	23 369 (2)	25 469 (2)	27 619	414	29	-	-	-
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SI	7 248	8 446	8 412	9 038	9 146	-	-	-	-	-
TR	138 015	142 925	134 699	141 202	128 022	34 374	38 833	38 171	36 388	25 543

(1) Break in series.
(2) Transit included.

12.10. International freight loaded and unloaded

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Railways — international freight loaded in million tonne-km				
BG	395	468	322	445	352
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	6 873	6 114	5 796	5 690	5 342
EE	287	294	:	157	131
HU	1 982	1 920	1 600	1 768	1 660
LV	498	493	369	384	244
LT	1 259	1 248	762	689	727
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	7 367	6 697	4 684	5 366	5 600
RO	2 879	1 912	1 981	2 422	1 602
SK	9 097	8 657	7 439	8 918	2 614 (1)
SI	199	214	211	217	212
TR	112	135	119	142	214

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Railways — international freight unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	168	198	185	284	212
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	2 763	2 725	2 333	2 587	2 597
EE	366	531	:	270	317
HU	2 583	2 547	2 501	2 951	2 637
LV	1 085	1 122	938	1 028	871
LT	981	933	779	764	682
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	5 537	6 500	5 364	6 283	4 993
RO	2 479	1 959	1 814	2 780	1 424
SK	:	:	:	:	3 020
SI	579	562	559	621	660
TR	161	252	151	180	116

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Road — international freight loaded in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	1 833	2 145
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	11 733 (1)	7 240 (1)	10 161	11 595	12 238
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	3 198 *	3 793	3 594	3 825	3 608
LV	1 091	1 306	1 242	1 530	1 597
LT	1 132	1 231	2 314	2 166	2 459
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	8 800	11 708	12 326	12 519	13 950
RO	1 895	2 545 (1)	1 929	2 624	4 187
SK	1 710	1 974	2 098	3 920 (1)	3 734
SI	1 077	1 114	1 200	1 627	1 702
TR	:	:	:	:	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Road — international freight unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	923	980
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	9 387 (1)	6 078 (1)	8 451	8 887	9 964
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	2 216 *	2 640	2 618	2 865	2 712
LV	640	561	709	887	1 192
LT	1 054	1 274	1 812	1 938	1 988
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	10 062	9 897	10 267	12 003	13 216
RO	1 309	2 367 (1)	1 676	1 624	3 479
SK	:	:	:	3 109	2 700
SI	992	1 072	1 360	1 671	1 635
TR	:	:	:	:	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Inland waterways — international freight loaded in million tonne-km				
BG	283	297	73	:	:
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	382	406	419	353	245
EE	-	-	-	-	-
HU	714 *	816	633	513	583
LV	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	495	431	536	554	611
RO	667	602	307	298	379
SK	1 519	1 305	1 663	1 383	90 (1)
SI	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Inland waterways — international freight unloaded in million tonne-km				
BG	314	265	113	:	:
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	334	395	365	289	248
EE	-	-	-	-	-
HU	574 *	619	255	292	383
LV	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	76	111	93	170	226
RO	218	29	310	99	247
SK	:	:	:	:	409
SI	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Break in series.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Oil pipelines — freight international loaded in million tonne-km					**Oil pipelines — freight international unloaded** in million tonne-km				
BG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	-	-	-	-	-	2 106	2 078	1 795	1 612	1 661
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HU	10	-	-	-	-	1 540	1 640	1 525	1 526	1 637
LV	-	-	-	-	-	195	211	236	233	264
LT	-	-	-	-	-	1 127	1 416	1 120	964	1 436
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	124	61	-	-	-	1 465	1 497	732	544	909
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-	17 758	36 836	40 283	38 206	30 843
	Air — freight international loaded in 1 000 tonnes					**Air — freight international unloaded** in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	4	4	3	:	:	6	6	5	:	:
CY	16	21	17	16	15	14	15	16	31	17
CZ	12	15	15	18	16	16	17	17	18	19
EE	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
HU	12	15	18	21	25	15	17	20	23	20
LV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
LT	2	1	2	2	3	9	8	8	10	12
MT	5	4	4	5	5	7	7	7	8	6
PL	20	20	18	24	18	36	34	32	33	31
RO	4	4	5	5	5	9	10	9	10	10
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3
TR	339	281	251	291	332	241	235	217	279	260
	Sea — freight international loaded in 1 000 tonnes					**Sea — freight international unloaded** in 1 000 tonnes				
BG	1 198	949	685	807	382	5 634	4 031	4 264	6 123	4 960
CY	2 248	1 419	1 451	1 631	1 406	4 678	5 080	4 706	5 270	5 238
CZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EE	5 622	5 856	7 631	9 359	9 158	2 860	3 137	3 001	3 323	3 524
HU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	46 696	48 575	45 145	49 276	54 372	3 994	3 717	3 887	2 567	2 546
LT	12 440	12 227	12 864	18 577	18 140	3 691	2 789	2 791	4 147	4 219
MT	43	30	52	66	66	3 378	3 709	4 338	4 380	6 173
PL	30 470	32 314	33 361	31 525	31 526	20 160	18 249	15 866	15 810	14 648
RO	12 295	10 860	11 493	12 252	12 644	18 964	17 344	10 597	11 773	13 817
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SI	1 740	2 504	2 461	2 378	2 462	5 508	5 942	5 951	6 660	6 684
TR	37 761	24 770	25 075	25 477	34 137	65 880	79 322	71 453	79 337	68 342

12.11. Freight transport — transit and cross-trade

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Railways — transit in million tonne-km				
BG	161	180	306	305	228
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	1 578	1 675	1 467	1 820	1 852
EE	3 649	4 516	5 500	6 955	7 383
HU	1 205	1 341	1 314	1 392	1 467
LV	11 908	10 927	10 522	11 546	12 674
LT	5 347	4 714	5 218	6 322	4 811
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	3 365	3 151	2 638	2 800	2 776
RO	203	328	670	472	316
SK	:	:	:	:	3 088
SI	1 862	1 873	1 792	1 722	1 716
TR	10	16	16	13	7

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Road — cross-trade in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	385	1 117
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	2 474	2 662	1 412	2 568	1 975
EE	270	501	463	338	297
HU	:	497	374	289	334
LV	432	743	620	887	925
LT	1 249	1 345	1 984	2 114	2 283
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 098	1 092	660	668	872
RO	:	346	123	160	232
SK	:	:	:	9 284	8 481
SI	348	371	441	498	548
TR	:	:	:	:	:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Inland waterways — transit in million tonne-km				
BG	:	:	:	:	:
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	-	-	-	-	-
HU	134	93	41	48	53
LV	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	60	125	28	85	59
RO	1 066	1 338	177	162	282
SK	:	:	:	:	516
SI	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Oil pipelines — transit in million tonne-km				
BG	-	-	-	-	-
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	-	-	-	-	-
HU	99	152	130	113	247
LV	6 167	6 358	5 819	6 234	7 260
LT	1 529	1 548	1 507	2 493	3 344
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	10 712	13 594	14 455	14 663	15 529
RO	-	-	3	-	5
SK	-	-	-	-	-
SI	-	-	-	-	-
TR	-	-	-	-	-

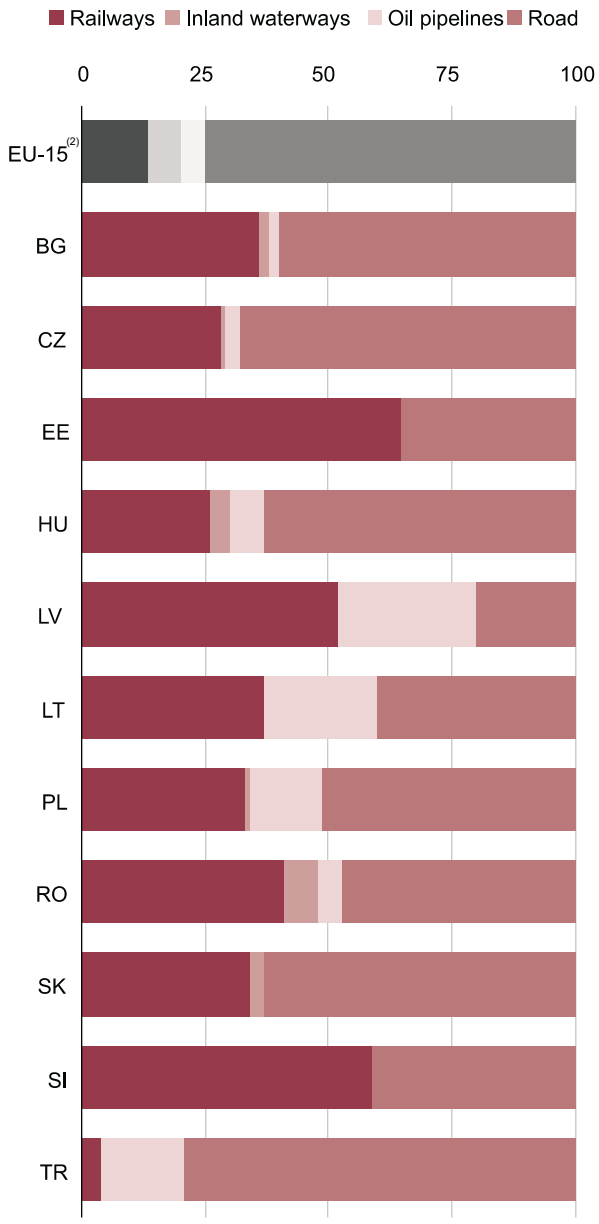
12.12. Modal split of freight transport

	share (%) of road in total inland freight transport (road, rail, inl. waterway), tkm				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	76.7	77.0	77.8	52.3	60.5
CY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CZ	65.1	63.3	67.7	68.1	69.7
EE	35.2	38.4	35.3	32.7	35.3
HU	60.8	65.8	68.2	68.0	67.8
LV	19.4	24.0	25.4	26.5	27.4
LT	37.4	40.4	49.6	46.5	51.7
MT	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PL	48.1	52.9	55.7	56.9	60.3
RO	45.1	43.1	43.5	42.9	49.6
SK	52.5	57.8	61.6	62.9	62.9
SI	35.9	37.5	37.2	39.2	41.3
TR	93.6	94.8	94.8	94.3	95.3

12.13. Volume of freight transport relative to GDP

	Tonne-km/GDP (at constant 1995 euro, 1995=100)				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	100.6	81.8	67.4	31.8	33.2
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	109.2	94.6	96.0	97.6	95.3
EE	127.9	153.3	176.2	175.6	183.8
HU	97.5	107.9	99.6	97.5	91.3
LV	133.0	125.4	116.7	120.7	121.0
LT	98.9	95.2	103.9	104.1	92.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	97.1	92.1	85.1	82.8	78.9
RO	104.8	83.7	71.5	75.6	80.7
SK	62.8	63.9	61.2	67.8	62.1
SI	88.0	87.1	80.2	81.3	81.2
TR	107.3	111.9	116.4	116.6	116.8

Fig. 12.h. Distribution of transport of goods by mode in % (based on total goods transported by these modes), 2001 (1)



(1) Transport by sea and by air is not included.
(2) 2000.

Fig. 12.i. Total goods transported by air (national and international, in 1 000 tonnes), 2001

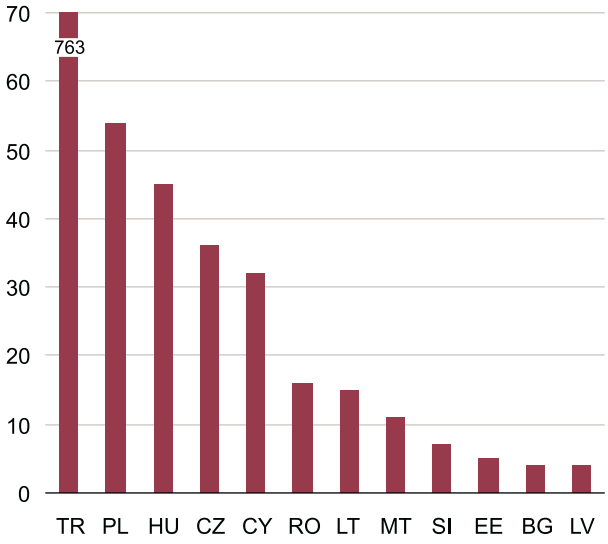
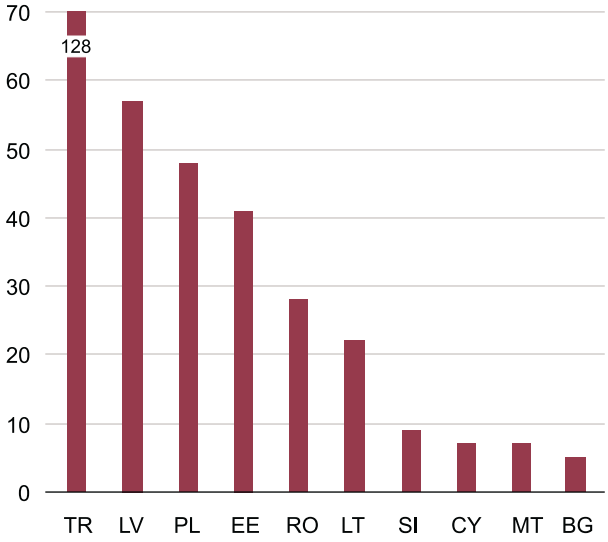


Fig. 12.j. Total goods transported by sea (national and international, in million tonnes), 2001



12.14. Air — passenger transport

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Air — total in 1 000 passengers				
BG [1]	1 209	1 269	1 172	1 261	861
CY [1]	4 577	5 005	5 465	6 029	6 415
CZ	4 679	4 865	5 099	5 827	6 351
EE [1]	274	324	569	578	584
HU	3 619	3 941	4 325	4 697	4 595
LV [1]	532	556	564	576	624
LT	482	528	543	581	651
MT	2 470	2 875	2 985	3 005	2 806
PL	4 192	4 901	5 246	5 742	6 304
RO	1 924	2 026	2 077	2 358	2 503
SK	181	233	168	159	196
SI	728	807	916	1 012	906
TR	34 396	34 199	30 012	34 973	33 621

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Air — national in 1 000 passengers				
BG	69	81	86	75	26
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	171	149	154	131	110
EE	10	9	22	19	15
HU	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-
LT	2	2	1	1	1
MT	48	50	48	54	51
PL	822	865	920	1 037	1 334
RO	341	330	282	293	302
SK	23	25	14	14	10
SI	1	0	0	0	0
TR	12 414	13 239	12 932	13 339	10 058

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Air — international embarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	1 134	1 155	1 076	1 053 [1]	1 281
CY	2 289	2 503	2 731	3 017	3 204
CZ	2 116	2 244	2 472	2 874	3 122
EE	:	:	276	283	288
HU	1 826	1 993	2 197	2 375	2 327
LV	267	280	283	290	315
LT	241	265	272	293	328
MT	1 420	1 480	1 518	1 516	1 413
PL	1 686	2 014	2 176	2 360	2 482
RO	766	813	869	997	1 244
SK	79	104	77	73	93
SI	365	403	458	505	453
TR	11 087	10 631	8 595	10 978	11 767

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Air — international disembarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	1 127	1 129	1 055	1 040 [1]	1 271
CY	2 289	2 501	2 734	3 012	3 211
CZ	2 113	2 180	2 438	2 789	3 097
EE	:	:	271	276	281
HU	1 793	1 948	2 128	2 322	2 268
LV	265	276	281	286	309
LT	238	262	269	287	322
MT	1 333	1 395	1 467	1 489	1 393
PL	1 684	2 022	2 151	2 345	2 488
RO	817	883	926	1 068	1 259
SK	79	104	77	72	93
SI	362	404	458	507	453
TR	10 895	10 329	8 485	10 655	11 796

[1] Transit included.

12.15. Sea — passenger transport

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Sea — total in 1 000 passengers				
BG	21	7	-	-	-
CY	716	737	824	1 035	719
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	6 134	6 757	7 343	7 433	7 287
HU	-	-	-	-	-
LV	61	101	75	77	72
LT	70	76	78	106	101
MT	2 896	2 918	3 132	3 163	3 266
PL	2 170	2 309	3 117	4 465	4 416
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	-	-	-	-	-
SI	44	41	38	38	34
TR	2 018	1 820	1 062	1 280	1 332

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Sea — national in 1 000 passengers				
BG	21	7	-	-	-
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	1 108	1 168	1 271	1 241	1330
HU	-	-	-	-	-
LV	-	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-	-
MT	2 743	2 716	2 957	3 069	3178
PL	-	-	-	-	-
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	-	-	-	-	-
SI	7	3	0	1	2
TR	596	688	95	85	142

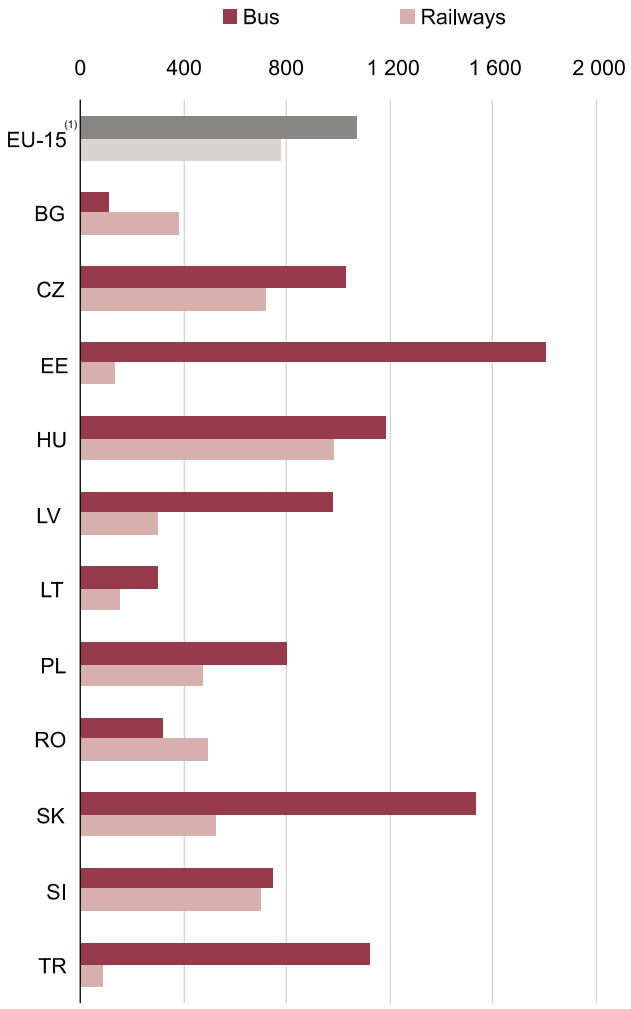
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Sea — international embarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	-	-	-	-	-
CY	358	368	412	518	361
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	2 190	2 426	2 618	2 683	2 560
HU	-	-	-	-	-
LV	30	50	38	38	36
LT	33	37	38	52	48
MT	80	119	102	47*	44*
PL	1 050	1 134	1 545	2 205	2 197
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	-	-	-	-	-
SI	18	19	19	18	16
TR	694	569	484	594	599

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Sea — international disembarked in 1 000 passengers				
BG	-	-	-	-	-
CY	359	369	412	517	358
CZ	-	-	-	-	-
EE	2 836	3 163	3 454	3 509	3 397
HU	-	-	-	-	-
LV	31	51	37	39	36
LT	37	40	40	54	53
MT	73	83	73	47	44
PL	1 120	1 175	1 572	2 260	2 220
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	-	-	-	-	-
SI	19	19	19	19	16
TR	728	563	483	601	590

12.16. Bus and rail — passenger transport

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	Bus — total in million passenger-km				
BG	4 379	3 851	2 140	1 340	870
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	8 804	8 681	8 649	9 552	10 605
EE	2 238	2 265	2 223	2 630	2 461
HU	10 168	10 622	11 265	12 115	12 021
LV	1 720	1 903	2 368	2 348	2 305
LT	1 509	1 369	1 224	1 003	1 042
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	33 128	34 035	33 250	31 735	30 996
RO	13 531	8 962	8 324	7 700	7 073
SK	9 969	8 840	7 833	8 435	8 253
SI	2 202	2 108	1 947	1 586	1 474
TR	95 360	94 914	91 263	87 391	76 800
	Rail — total in million passenger-km				
BG	5 886	4 740	3 819	3 472	2 990
CY	-	-	-	-	-
CZ	7 721	7 018	6 928	7 299	7 299
EE	262	236	238	263	183
HU	8 669	8 884	9 514	9 693	10 005
LV	1 154	1 059	984	715	706
LT	842	800	745	611	533
MT	-	-	-	-	-
PL	19 928	20 553	21 518	19 706	18 208
RO	15 795	13 422	12 304	11 632	10 966
SK	3 057	3 092	2 968	2 870	2 805
SI	616	645	623	705	715
TR	5 840	6 161	6 146	5 833	5 568

Fig. 12.k. Passenger transport by rail and by bus (total, in passenger-km per inhabitant), 2001



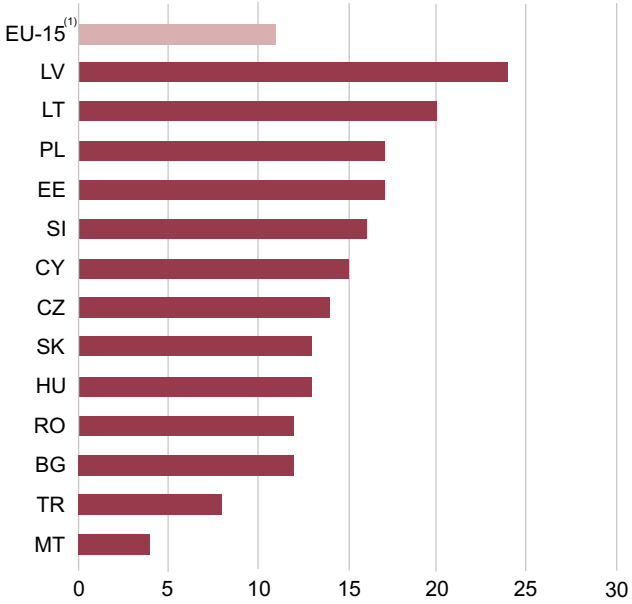
(1) 2000.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

12.17. Persons killed in road accidents

	Number of persons killed				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	915	1 003	1 047	1 012	1 011
CY	115	111	113	111	98
CZ	1 597	1 360	1 455	1 486	1 334
EE	280	284	232	204	199
HU	1 391	1 371	1 306	1 200	1 239
LV	525	627	604	588	517
LT	725	829	748	641	706
MT	18	17	4	15	16
PL	7 310	7 080	6 730	6 294	5 534
RO	2 863	2 778	2 505	2 499	2 461
SK	828	860	671	647	625
SI	357	309	334	313	278
TR	5 125	6 083	5 713	5 510	4 386

Fig. 12.I. Number of persons killed in road accidents per 100 000 inhabitants (annual average 1997–2001)



(1) 1996-2000.

Methodological note

The indicators are based on 'Glossary for Transport Statistics' (second edition) definitions. For cases in which countries do not have data available respecting these definitions, they were asked to fill in with data they have available and add a note explaining the collection methods.
The individual notes per chapter and country are as follows:

Infrastructure

Estonia:
Length of motorways: semi motorways.

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

Malta:
Length of motorways: no motorways. 'Arterial' roads: 1997-157 km, 1998-170 km, 1999-175 km.

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

Transport equipment

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

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

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

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

Romania:
Number of motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses: trolleybuses are excluded.

Slovak Republic:
Number of lorries: 1994-1996 include road tractors.

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 different concepts and definitions

Bulgaria:
Inland waterways and air: only public sector enterprises.
Sea: data refer to Bulgarian companies.
Road: Cross-trade includes transit.

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

Estonia:
Air: Total freight includes transit.

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

Latvia:
Oil pipeline: All oil and oil products included, where transited from Russia to Lithuania or via port to other third countries.
Air: Total freight includes transit.
Sea: Since 1998, all Latvian ships are registered under foreign flags and data are not collected in Latvia.

Lithuania:
Inland waterways: Including ferries.

Romania:
Air and sea: Total freight includes transit.

Slovak Republic:
Rail: International total not divided into loaded and unloaded.
Road: Data consist of transport enterprises (NACE 60.2, excluding 60.21 and 60.22). 1993-1999: only organisations ('for hire or reward' and 'own account') registered in the business register are included. 2000 - 2001: all organisations and tradesmen ('for hire or reward' and 'own account') are included. No breakdown possible for international transport loaded/unloaded.
Inland waterways: Included sea transport.

Slovenia:
Road: Only transport for 'hire or reward' is taken into account. Both cabotage and cross-trade included under 'cross-trade'.

Passenger transport

Bulgaria:
Air: Only public sector enterprises. Passenger total includes transit.

Czech Republic:
Bus: Data refer to survey enterprises with 20 or more employees, in addition enterprises with less than 20 employees are estimated.
Air: Passenger total includes transit.

Estonia:
Bus: Included: urban transport.
Air: Passenger total includes transit.

Latvia:
Rail and air: Passenger total includes transit.

Lithuania:
Bus: Only public transport, urban road traffic excluded.
Rail: Passenger total includes transit.

Malta:
Air: National passenger transport include passengers crossings to Gozo via helicopter.

Poland:
Bus: Excluded: small companies with nine employees or less.

Romania:
Bus: Interurban and international transport of passengers.
Rail: Passenger total includes transit.

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

Slovenia:
Bus: Data cover hire or reward transport, independent transporters are not included.
Rail: Passenger total includes transit.

Turkey:
Air: Number of departures and arrivals in domestic and external lines reported to the General Directorate of State Airports.
Rail: Passenger total includes transit.

Accidents

Latvia:
Road killed persons: Persons dying within seven days after accident. No correction factor is applied.
Rail killed persons: Persons dying within four days after the accident.

Chapter 13

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SOCIETY

TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION SOCIETY

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.

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

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	2 681.1	2 758.0	2 833.4	2 881.8	2 992.0	32	33	34	35	36
CY	386.0	404.7	424.1	440.1	435.0	52	54	56	58	57
CZ	3 277.2	3 741.5	3 852.8	3 871.5	3 860.8	32	36	37	38	38
EE	468.6	498.6	515.5	522.2	512.1	32	34	36	38	37
HU	3 095.3	3 385.1	3 609.1	3 801.5	3 745.6	30	33	36	38	37
LV	740.1	742.3	731.5	734.7	721.8	30	30	30	31	31
LT	1 048.2	1 109.8	1 144.6	1 180.1	1 144.5	28	30	31	32	31
MT	187.0	191.5	197.8	206.8	210.8	50	51	52	54	54
PL	7 619.2	8 807.8	10 175.2	10 946.7	11 427.4	20	23	26	28	30
RO	3 426.9	3 627.2	3 779.8	3 899.2	4 164.9	15	16	17	17	19
SK	1 391.9	1 539.3	1 655.4	1 698.0	1 556.3	26	29	31	31	29
SI	710.0	723.2	757.6	785.4	799.7	36	36	38	40	40
TR	15 744.0	16 959.5	18 054.0	18 395.2	18 904.5	25	25	26	27	29

13.2. Number of cellular mobile telephone system subscribers

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	36.8	130.8	328.4	738.0	1 615.4	0	2	4	9	20
CY	92.0	116.4	151.6	218.3	314.4	12	16	20	29	41
CZ	521.5	965.5	1994.6	4 346.0	6 947.2	5	9	19	42	68
EE	144.2	247.0	387.0	557.4	738.7	10	17	27	41	54
HU	706.2	1 034.0	1 620.3	3 076.3	4 967.4	7	10	16	31	49
LV	76.2	167.5	278.9	401.3	625.2	3	7	11	17	26
LT	150.8	267.6	343.6	508.9	1 018.0	4	7	9	14	28
MT	17.7	18.9	24.3	113.4	238.8	5	5	6	30	61
PL	812.2	1 944.5	3 956.5	6 748.2	9 604.6	2	5	10	17	25
RO	202.0	552.1	1 125.9	2 018.7	4 594.8	1	2	5	9	20
SK	192.4	496.9	662.5	1 109.9	2 147.3	4	9	12	21	40
SI	92.2	195.5	648.4	1 137.8	1 509.0	5	10	33	57	76
TR	1 609.8	3 506.6	7 684.5	15 063.5	19 572.8	1	5	11	22	30

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

	In %				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1.4	4.7	11.6	25.6	55.3
CY	23.8	28.8	35.8	49.6	72.3
CZ	15.9	25.8	51.8	112.3	179.9
EE	30.8	49.5	75.1	106.7	144.3
HU	22.8	30.5	44.9	80.9	132.6
LV	10.3	22.6	38.1	54.6	86.6
LT	14.4	24.1	30.0	43.1	89.0
MT	9.5	9.9	12.3	54.9	113.3
PL	10.7	22.1	38.9	61.6	84.0
RO	5.9	15.2	29.8	51.8	110.3
SK	13.8	32.3	40.0	65.4	138.0
SI	13.0	27.0	85.6	144.9	188.7
TR	10.2	20.7	42.6	81.9	103.5

13.4. Number of Internet subscriptions

	In 1000				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	0.8	3.2	5.5	134.8
CY	4.6	9.5	16.8	28.0	36.8
CZ	56.9	86.5	199.4	418.4	1 256.7
EE	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	145.1	230.1	321.7
LV	2.2	80.0	105.0	120.0	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	24.8	34.4	50.0
PL	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	5.0	63.0	83.0	92.0	100.1
SI	18.0	43.0	72.0	140.0	:
TR	0.9	229.9	436.6	1 629.2	1 620.7

13.5. Number of personal computers

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	180	200	220	361	400*	2.2	2.4	2.7	4.4	4.9*
CY	75	90	130	150	170	10.1	12.1	17.3	19.9	22.4
CZ	850	1 000	1 100	1 250	1 400*	8.2	9.7	10.7	12.2	13.6*
EE	140	165	195	220	250	9.6	11.3	13.5	16.0	18.3
HU	590	660	750	870	1 000	5.8	6.5	7.4	8.7	10.0
LV	100	150	200	340	360	4.0	6.1	8.2	14.3	15.2
LT	125	200	220	240	260	3.4	5.4	5.9	6.5	7.0
MT	50	60	70	80	90	13.4	15.9	18.5	21.0	23.0
PL	1 500	1 900	2 400	2 670	3 300	3.9	4.9	6.2	6.9	8.5
RO	400	480	600	713	800	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.2	3.6
SK	375	470	590	740	800	7.0	8.7	10.9	13.7	14.8
SI	375	420	500	548	550	18.9	21.2	25.3	27.6	27.6
TR	1 300	1 700	2 200	2 500	2 700	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.8	4.1

13.6. Number of Internet hosts

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	9	15	18	24	:	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
CY	:	6	6	6	7	:	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
CZ	:	70	102	144	177	:	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
EE	:	21	27	33	45	:	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.0
HU	:	89	106	119	130	:	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
LV	:	10	16	20	23	:	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9
LT	:	7	12	16	29	:	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
MT	:	2	6	7	7	:	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
PL	:	110	142	229	516	:	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3
RO	:	19	29	36	45	:	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
SK	:	18	26	29	53	:	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0
SI	:	20	23	22	28	:	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4
TR	:	49	79	91	90	:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

13.7. Number of Internet users

	In 1 000					Per 100 inhabitants				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	100	150	235	430	605	1	2	3	5	7
CY	33	68	88	120	150	5	9	12	16	20
CZ	300	400	700	1000	1400	3	4	7	10	14
EE	80	150	200	392	430	6	10	14	29	32
HU	200	400	600	715	1480	2	4	6	7 *	15
LV	50	80	105	150	170	2	3	4	6	7
LT	35	70	103	225	250	1	2	3	6	7
MT	15	25	30	61	99	4	7	8	16 *	25
PL	800	1581	2100	2800	3800	2	4	5	7	10
RO	100	500	600	800	1000	0	2	3	4	5
SK	190	500	600	650	900	4	9	11	12	17 *
SI	150	200	250	300	600	8	10	13	15	30
TR	300	450	1500	2000	2500	1	1	2	3	4

Fig. 13.a. Personal computers per 100 inhabitants, 2001

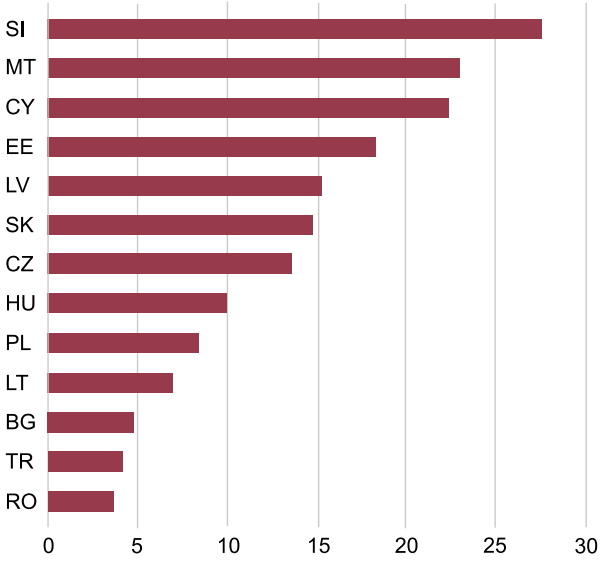


Fig. 13.b. Internet users per 100 inhabitants, 2001

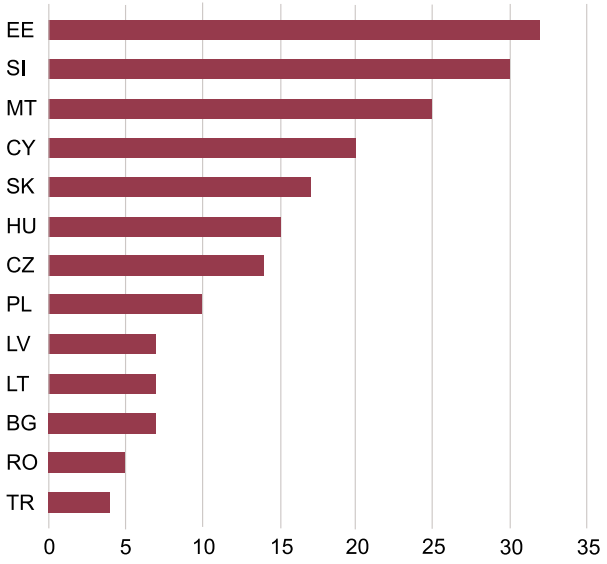
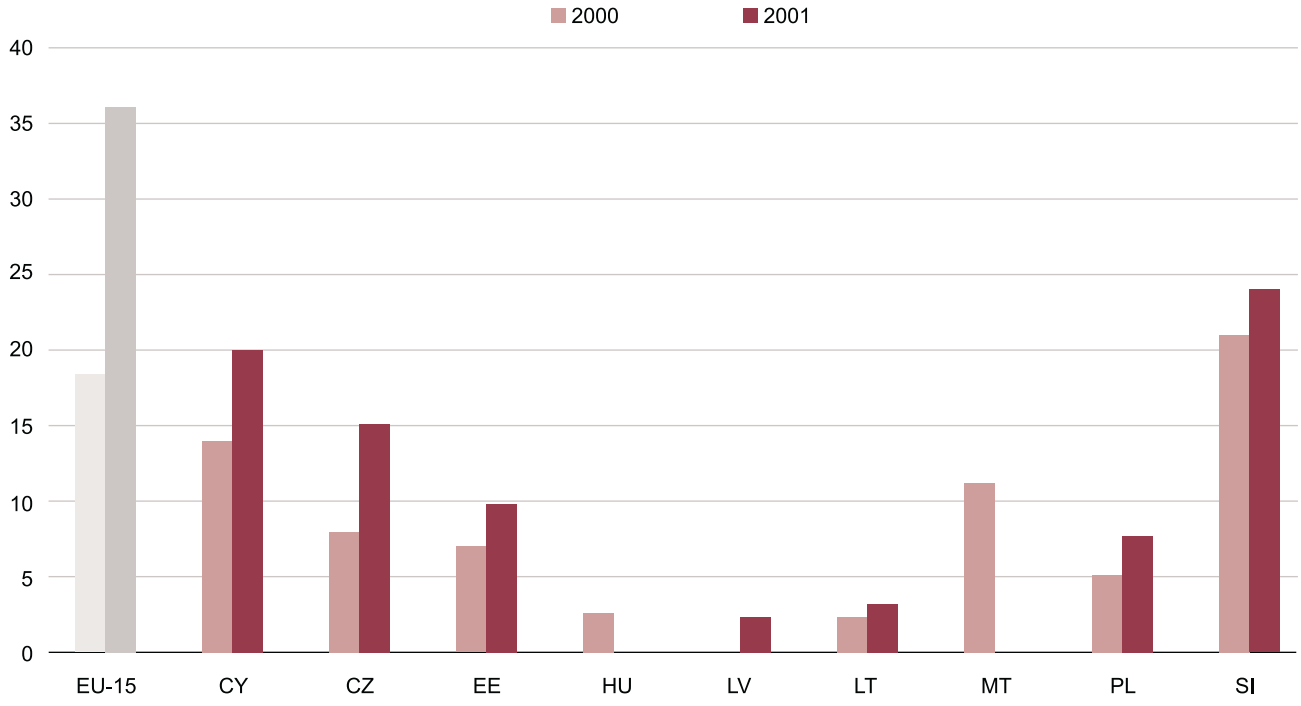


Fig. 13.c. Level of Internet access – Percentage of households who have Internet access at home



Methodological note

Number of personal computers

The number of personal computers (i.e., designed to be operated by a single user at a time) in use in the country. PC's include portables, desktops, and personal workstations. Board-level products are excluded. Primary ITU (International Telecommunications Union) estimates based on a number of national and international sources.

Number of Internet hosts

Internet hosts are computers that are directly connected to the internet and have their own IP address and full two -way access to other nodes on the network. This statistic is based on the country codes in the host address and thus may not correspond with the actual physical location. Figures are based on hostcounts performed by RIPE-NCC (Réseaux IP Européens – Network Coordination Centre).

Number of Internet users

An Internet user is a person using the Internet. The number is several times higher than the number of Internet hosts. Data relate to persons above a defined age limit. Data come from various sources including household surveys or represent estimates or projections.

Chapter 14

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 uses 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 Slovak Republic for which statistical values of both import and export are fob-type.

TRADE AT CURRENT PRICES

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

	Imports In million EUR[1]					Imports from EU-15 In % of total				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	4 349	4 456	5 140	7 085	8 128	37.7	45.2	48.4	44.0	49.3
CY	3 261	3 288	2 803	3 386	3 744	56.3	61.9	52.6	51.6	50.8
CZ	23 971	27 227	26 706	34 619	40 529	61.8	63.5	64.2	62.1	61.8
EE	3 913	4 270	3 224	4 617	4 798	68.5	67.8	65.3	62.6	56.5
HU	18 724	22 871	26 286	34 833	37 535	62.8	64.1	64.4	58.5	57.8
LV	2 399	2 847	2 771	3 466	3 915	53.2	55.3	54.5	52.5	52.6
LT	4 977	5 168	4 349	5 681	6 692	45.8	48.4	46.5	43.3	44.0
MT	2 252	2 378	2 667	3 696	2 826	71.4	69.3	65.4	60.0	:
PL	37 307	41 971	43 051	53 085	56 034	63.8	65.9	65.0	61.2	61.4
RO	9 947	10 557	9 774	14 235	17 383	52.2	57.7	60.7	56.6	57.3
SK	10 341	11 560	10 620	13 815	16 481	43.8	50.1	51.7	48.9	49.7
SI	8 259	9 018	9 478	10 987	11 344	67.4	69.4	68.9	67.8	67.6
TR	42 842	40 950	38 173	58 876	45 996	51.2	52.4	52.6	48.8	44.6

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Source: CANSTAT Bulletin.

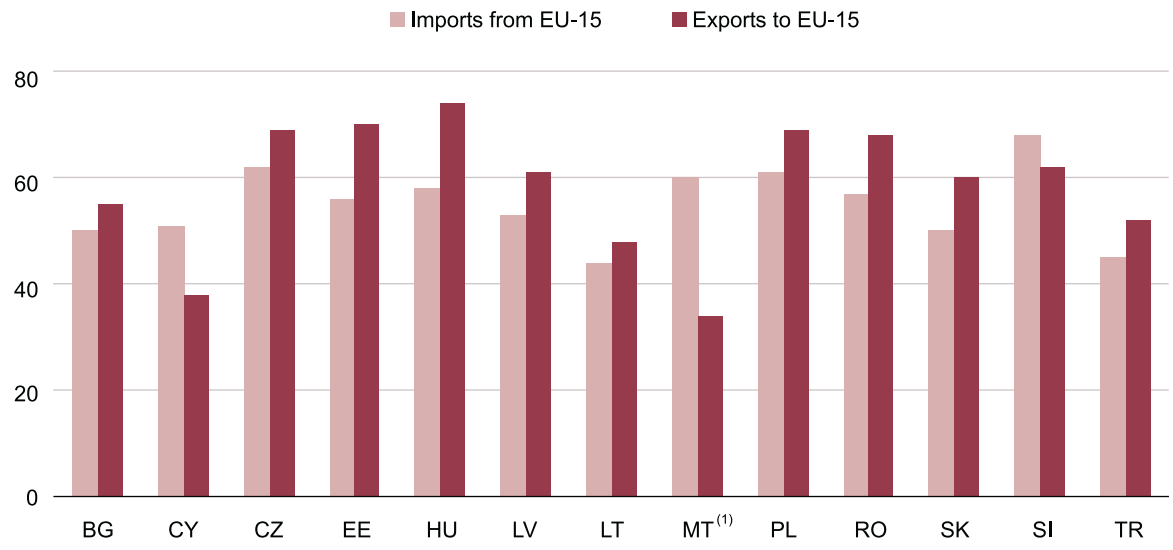
14.2. Exports at current prices and % of exports to EU

	Exports In million EUR[1]					Exports to EU-15 In % of total				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	4 356	3 829	3 734	5 253	5 714	43.2	50.4	52.1	51.3	54.7
CY	1 102	947	391	435	486	47.7	50.7	40.0	36.4	38.3
CZ	20 058	25 248	24 917	31 501	37 208	59.8	64.1	69.2	68.7	68.9
EE	2 589	2 894	2 259	3 443	3 696	62.4	66.7	72.5	76.5	69.5
HU	16 842	20 477	23 487	30 525	33 983	71.2	72.9	76.2	75.2	74.3
LV	1 474	1 616	1 617	2 023	2 234	48.9	56.6	62.5	64.6	61.2
LT	3 406	3 310	2 585	3 855	4 782	37.3	41.7	50.1	47.9	47.8
MT	1 450	1 635	1 856	2 656	2 034	54.3	52.8	48.7	34.4	:
PL	22 708	25 180	25 670	34 373	40 195	64.0	68.3	70.5	70.0	69.2
RO	7 435	7 404	7 992	11 273	12 722	56.6	64.5	65.5	63.8	67.8
SK	8 495	9 512	9 581	12 811	14 063	47.1	55.7	59.4	59.1	59.9
SI	7 380	8 073	8 032	9 495	10 347	63.6	65.5	66.1	63.9	62.2
TR	23 143	23 978	24 923	30 044	34 857	46.6	50.0	54.0	52.2	51.6

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Source: CANSTAT Bulletin.

Fig. 14.a. Share of European Union in total imports and exports in % of total, 2001



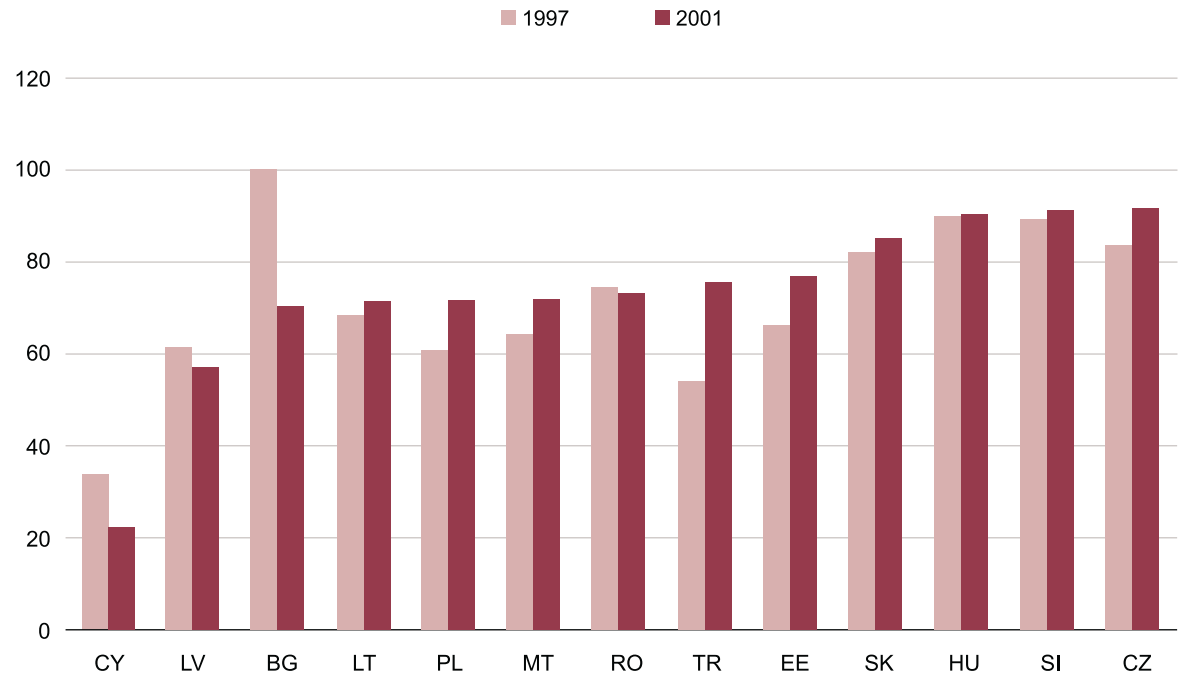
[1] 2000 data.

14.3. Balance of trade and exports as % of imports

	Balance of trade In million EUR [1]					Exports as % of imports				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	7	- 626	- 1 406	- 1 832	- 2 414	100.2	85.9	72.5	74.1	70.3
CY	- 2 159	- 2 341	- 2 412	- 2 952	- 3 258	33.8	28.8	14.0	22.1	22.3
CZ	- 3 913	- 1 979	- 1 789	- 3 119	- 3 320	83.7	92.7	93.3	91.0	91.8
EE	- 1 324	- 1 375	- 965	- 1 174	- 1 102	66.2	67.8	70.1	74.6	77.0
HU	- 1 882	- 2 394	- 2 799	- 4 308	- 3 552	89.9	89.5	89.4	87.6	90.5
LV	- 925	- 1 231	- 1 155	- 1 443	- 1 681	61.4	56.8	58.3	58.4	57.1
LT	- 1 570	- 1 858	- 1 765	- 1 826	- 1 910	68.4	64.0	59.4	67.9	71.5
MT	- 802	- 744	- 812	- 1 040	- 792	64.4	68.7	69.6	71.9	72.0
PL	- 14 599	- 16 791	- 17 381	- 18 711	- 15 840	60.9	60.0	59.6	64.8	71.7
RO	- 2 512	- 3 153	- 1 781	- 2 962	- 4 661	74.7	70.1	81.8	79.2	73.2
SK	- 1 846	- 2 047	- 1 039	- 1 005	- 2 418	82.2	82.3	90.2	92.7	85.3
SI	- 879	- 945	- 1 447	- 1 491	- 998	89.4	89.5	84.7	86.4	91.2
TR	- 19 700	- 16 972	- 13 250	- 28 831	- 11 139	54.0	58.6	65.3	50.8	75.7

[1] Eurostat exchange rates.

Fig. 14.b. Exports as % of imports



14.4. Imports and exports of goods as % of GDP

	Imports As % of GDP					Exports As % of GDP				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	47.4	39.1	42.3	51.6	53.3	47.5	33.6	30.7	38.2	37.5
CY	43.4	40.4	32.3	35.3	36.7	14.7	11.6	4.5	4.5	4.8
CZ	51.3	53.8	51.8	62.1	63.5	42.9	49.9	48.3	56.5	58.3
EE	96.0	91.5	66.1	82.8	77.7	63.5	62.0	46.3	61.8	59.9
HU	46.4	54.7	58.3	68.8	64.9	41.7	48.9	52.1	60.3	58.7
LV	48.4	52.3	44.6	44.6	45.6	29.7	29.7	26.0	26.0	26.0
LT	58.9	53.9	43.5	47.0	50.5	40.3	34.5	25.9	31.9	36.1
MT	76.5	75.9	78.0	95.6	69.9	49.2	52.2	54.3	68.7	50.3
PL	29.3	29.7	29.6	29.9	27.5	17.9	17.8	17.6	19.3	19.7
RO	31.9	28.2	29.3	35.3	38.7	23.8	19.8	23.9	27.9	28.3
SK	55.6	59.0	56.1	64.8	72.1	45.7	48.5	50.6	60.1	61.6
SI	51.4	51.5	50.5	53.8	52.2	45.9	46.1	42.8	46.5	47.6
TR	25.5	23.0	22.1	27.2	28.4	13.8	13.5	14.4	13.9	21.5

VOLUME OF TRADE

14.5. Growth in volume of imports and exports

	Imports Growth in % of previous year					Exports Growth in % of previous year				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	16.7	:	:	:	:	11.6
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	9.5	8.2	3.5	19.7	14.0	15.3	10.2	7.4	18.5	13.5
EE	40.1	12.9	- 7.2	26.0	5.2	39.0	19.1	1.6	37.6	- 0.2
HU	26.4	24.9	14.3	20.8	4.0	29.9	22.5	15.9	21.7	7.7
LV	:	:	1.4	11.9	11.9	:	:	1.9	14.5	10.0
LT	24.5	9.0	- 13.0	7.4	20.4	12.8	1.3	- 16.3	19.2	23.6
MT	- 2.3	5.2	9.7	31.3	:	0.8	13.2	11.1	35.5	:
PL	22.0	14.6	4.4	10.8	3.2	13.7	9.4	2.0	25.3	11.8
RO	7.3	18.6	- 0.3	29.9	23.9	12.0	5.9	10.1	24.0	12.0
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	10.0	10.8	8.9	3.7	0.5	11.7	8.5	3.7	11.3	5.2
TR	11.3	- 5.4	- 11.4	34.0	- 24.0	13.1	2.7	- 1.4	4.5	12.8

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.

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

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bulgaria [1]										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.2	7.0	5.5	4.8	4.9	12.8	14.3	13.1	9.1	8.7
Crude materials, inedible	7.1	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	7.0	5.9	5.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	30.4	22.3	21.6	26.8	22.1	7.6	6.5	8.9	14.7	13.5
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.6	12.5	10.1	9.4	10.1	17.0	13.1	10.6	11.5	10.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.4	19.5	18.2	18.7	19.9	29.5	27.6	23.5	25.9	23.6
Machinery and transport equipment	16.3	20.7	29.0	24.9	27.5	11.1	11.9	11.2	9.6	11.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6.4	7.9	8.4	7.5	8.7	12.6	16.7	21.5	21.3	25.3
Cyprus										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	26.1	19.5	11.3	11.7	11.3	34.4	36.8	28.8	26.0	26.1
Crude materials, inedible	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.3	6.6	9.2	13.5	12.3	1.9	2.6	3.8	5.7	4.5
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.7
Chemicals and related products	8.3	9.3	10.6	10.0	10.3	13.9	14.6	16.3	16.6	17.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.7	17.5	17.3	16.0	15.2	13.8	11.6	11.4	13.4	14.9
Machinery and transport equipment	21.8	29.0	27.7	27.1	26.8	6.4	5.4	10.3	11.1	12.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17.1	15.3	20.7	19.2	21.8	25.0	24.8	24.0	21.6	18.4
Czech Republic										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.2	5.6	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.5
Crude materials, inedible	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.6	6.1	6.7	9.7	9.1	3.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.2	11.7	12.3	11.2	10.9	8.8	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.3	21.2	21.1	20.8	20.2	26.8	25.6	26.0	25.4	24.3
Machinery and transport equipment	38.0	40.2	39.4	40.0	42.2	37.7	42.6	42.2	44.5	47.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.6	11.0	11.5	10.3	10.1	13.7	13.7	13.5	12.5	12.2
Estonia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	15.6	15.9	10.1	8.0	8.6	16.1	15.2	7.4	5.6	7.6
Crude materials, inedible	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1	11.7	13.3	16.7	13.8	11.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.3	3.7	1.8	2.0	1.7
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	9.7	9.7	9.9	8.7	9.0	8.6	7.9	4.5	3.9	4.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.5	18.8	18.7	17.2	18.6	18.0	19.1	20.2	16.5	18.6
Machinery and transport equipment	34.1	34.8	38.2	45.2	42.2	24.5	24.5	27.4	39.9	36.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.8	10.4	12.7	10.7	11.3	14.7	16.2	22.0	18.1	19.5

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

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hungary										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	4.1	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	12.7	10.3	8.0	6.9	7.5
Crude materials, inedible	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.2	6.3	6.1	8.4	8.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Chemicals and related products	11.3	10.2	9.6	8.9	9.0	7.7	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.7	19.1	17.8	16.6	16.3	12.7	11.9	11.5	10.8	10.6
Machinery and transport equipment	41.4	46.3	50.2	51.4	51.6	44.9	51.8	57.2	59.8	57.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.8	10.6	11.1	9.8	10.0	13.4	13.1	13.0	11.6	13.8
Latvia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.7	13.8	9.7	6.2	5.8	8.8
Crude materials, inedible	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	26.0	29.0	32.6	33.5	27.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	13.5	9.9	10.7	12.3	10.6	1.0	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.4
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0
Chemicals and related products	12.5	12.5	13.4	12.5	12.4	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.8	19.2	17.6	18.8	19.2	23.4	25.3	25.8	26.2	28.1
Machinery and transport equipment	27.5	30.7	29.9	28.2	30.0	11.3	9.0	6.6	7.1	8.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.3	11.9	13.0	12.5	12.5	17.0	18.1	19.6	18.4	19.2
Lithuania										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	10.1	9.6	10.2	9.0	8.5	15.4	13.1	11.5	11.1	11.7
Crude materials, inedible	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.0	6.6	6.5	8.2	7.3	6.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	17.0	14.3	14.7	21.7	20.3	17.2	18.6	14.4	20.9	23.1
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.2	11.9	12.8	12.3	12.2	10.8	10.9	11.0	9.5	7.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.3	18.1	18.9	17.1	16.6	14.6	14.5	15.5	13.5	12.0
Machinery and transport equipment	29.9	30.7	26.1	24.5	28.5	20.1	18.8	16.7	17.4	20.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.6	8.6	9.7	7.6	7.7	15.0	17.2	22.4	20.0	19.1
Malta										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	11.6	10.8	10.3	8.2	10.9	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	3.5
Crude materials, inedible	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	5.3	3.8	5.2	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.4	0.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and related products	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.2	7.7	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	14.3	13.8	12.3	9.7	12.9	6.1	5.7	5.8	4.4	5.4
Machinery and transport equipment	46.9	50.5	52.5	57.1	51.9	60.7	66.9	63.5	70.9	67.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.5	10.9	10.5	10.0	10.8	27.2	22.7	22.0	15.8	21.3
Poland										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.6	5.9	12.2	10.4	8.9	7.9	7.8
Crude materials, inedible	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.1	6.3	7.2	10.8	10.1	6.1	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.6
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Chemicals and related products	14.1	13.6	14.3	14.1	14.6	7.9	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.0	20.6	20.7	20.0	20.6	26.7	25.2	25.5	24.8	23.9
Machinery and transport equipment	36.8	38.0	38.2	37.0	36.4	21.7	28.4	30.3	34.2	36.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.5	9.4	9.8	8.6	8.8	21.9	20.7	20.9	18.3	17.6

	Imports in % of total value					Exports in % of total value				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Romania										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.6	7.7	7.0	6.5	7.2	5.2	3.7	3.7	2.6	3.1
Crude materials, inedible	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.3	4.7	6.0	8.6	9.1	6.1
Mineral fuels and lubricants	18.9	12.1	9.9	12.1	12.7	6.1	4.7	4.9	7.2	6.2
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	9.7	10.2	11.0	10.0	9.9	7.8	5.3	5.0	5.8	5.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	23.1	26.0	28.6	26.7	27.9	25.6	25.3	20.5	19.5	18.9
Machinery and transport equipment	26.5	27.3	27.4	29.2	27.9	14.0	14.6	16.6	18.8	19.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.3	10.2	12.1	10.9	11.5	34.5	38.7	40.0	36.7	40.2
Slovak Republic [1]										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	3.1
Crude materials, inedible	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	15.7	10.9	12.9	17.5	15.2	4.6	3.5	4.8	7.0	6.6
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	11.6	10.6	11.3	10.9	10.3	10.8	8.9	7.9	7.9	7.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.5	18.0	18.3	17.7	18.5	34.0	30.0	27.3	26.7	27.4
Machinery and transport equipment	36.0	40.3	37.7	35.6	37.6	28.4	37.4	39.5	39.5	38.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.9	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.0	13.7	12.7	12.9	12.4	13.5
Slovenia										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.6
Crude materials, inedible	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	8.4	5.6	6.4	9.1	8.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	12.1	11.9	11.7	12.4	12.7	11.2	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.5	21.8	21.6	21.9	22.9	27.1	25.8	26.2	27.3	26.8
Machinery and transport equipment	33.1	36.4	37.0	34.2	33.6	33.6	36.7	35.5	36.0	36.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.0	12.6	12.2	11.0	11.4	21.0	20.4	21.0	19.3	19.1
Turkey										
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.5	18.4	16.4	14.3	12.4	12.1
Crude materials, inedible	8.1	7.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.3	7.9	13.0	17.3	20.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.6
Chemicals and related products	13.3	14.3	15.6	13.7	15.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.8	17.4	16.2	15.6	16.1	29.7	28.9	28.7	29.7	30.6
Machinery and transport equipment	38.3	39.5	37.9	37.7	30.7	2.8	15.1	19.2	20.9	23.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6.0	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.5	29.7	30.5	28.3	28.1	25.7

[1] 2000 data are from a national source.

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.

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

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Bulgaria										
1st	Russia	28.0	Russia	20.1	Russia	20.7	Russia	24.3	Russia	20.0
2nd	Germany	11.8	Germany	13.7	Germany	15.0	Germany	13.9	Germany	15.3
3rd	Italy	7.2	Italy	7.7	Italy	8.5	Italy	8.4	Italy	9.6
4th	Greece	4.2	Greece	5.9	Greece	5.7	Greece	4.9	France	6.0
5th	USA	3.7	France	4.5	France	5.2	France	4.9	Greece	5.7
Others		45.1		48.1		44.9		43.6		43.4
Cyprus										
1st	UK	12.8	UK	11.9	UK	10.8	Italy	10.3	Greece	10.4
2nd	Italy	10.3	Italy	11.3	Italy	10.5	Greece	10.3	Italy	10.0
3rd	Greece	9.0	Greece	9.6	Greece	9.8	UK	9.6	UK	9.1
4th	Germany	6.9	Germany	9.5	Germany	7.3	Germany	7.5	Germany	7.2
5th	USA	6.1	Japan	6.6	Japan	6.4	USA	6.1	USA	5.2
Others		54.9		51.1		55.2		56.2		58.1
Czech Rep.										
1st	Germany	32.0	Germany	34.4	Germany	34.1	Germany	32.3	Germany	32.9
2nd	Slovak Rep.	8.4	Slovak Rep.	7.3	Slovak Rep.	6.3	Russia	6.5	Russia	5.5
3rd	Russia	6.8	Austria	5.9	Austria	5.7	Slovak Rep.	6.0	Slovak Rep.	5.4
4th	Austria	6.1	Russia	5.6	Italy	5.4	Italy	5.2	Italy	5.3
5th	Italy	5.5	Italy	5.3	Russia	4.9	France	5.0	France	4.8
Others		41.1		41.5		43.6		45.2		46.2
Estonia										
1st	Finland	27.7	Finland	25.8	Finland	25.9	Finland	27.4	Finland	18.1
2nd	Germany	11.9	Germany	11.9	Sweden	10.7	Sweden	9.8	Germany	11.0
3rd	Sweden	10.6	Sweden	10.7	Germany	10.4	Germany	9.5	Sweden	9.2
4th	Russia	8.8	Russia	7.8	Russia	8.0	Russia	8.5	China	8.7
5th	Japan	3.6	Japan	5.4	Japan	5.4	Japan	6.1	Russia	8.1
Others		37.4		38.4		39.6		38.7		44.9
Hungary										
1st	Germany	26.9	Germany	28.2	Germany	29.2	Germany	25.5	Germany	24.9
2nd	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6	Austria	8.9	Russia	8.1	Italy	7.9
3rd	Russia	9.2	Italy	7.6	Italy	7.7	Italy	7.5	Austria	7.4
4th	Italy	7.4	Russia	6.5	Russia	5.9	Austria	7.4	Russia	7.0
5th	France	4.4	France	4.9	France	4.7	Japan	5.3	France	4.7
Others		41.5		43.3		43.6		46.2		48.1

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Latvia										
1st	Germany	16.0	Germany	16.8	Germany	15.2	Germany	15.6	Germany	17.0
2nd	Russia	15.6	Russia	11.8	Russia	10.5	Russia	11.6	Russia	9.2
3rd	Finland	9.7	Finland	9.5	Finland	9.1	Finland	8.6	Lithuania	8.5
4th	Sweden	7.7	Sweden	7.2	Lithuania	7.3	Lithuania	7.6	Finland	8.0
5th	Lithuania	6.4	Estonia	6.6	Sweden	7.2	Sweden	6.7	Sweden	6.5
Others		44.6		48.1		50.7		49.9		50.8
Lithuania										
1st	Russia	25.3	Russia	21.2	Russia	20.1	Russia	27.4	Russia	25.3
2nd	Germany	17.5	Germany	18.2	Germany	16.5	Germany	15.1	Germany	17.2
3rd	Poland	4.9	Poland	5.5	Poland	5.7	Poland	4.9	Polanrd	4.9
4th	Italy	4.1	Italy	4.4	UK	4.2	UK	4.5	Italy	4.2
5th	Denmark	3.8	Denmark	3.8	Italy	4.1	France	4.2	France	3.8
Others		44.4		46.9		49.4		43.9		44.6
Malta										
1st	Italy	20.2	Italy	19.3	France	19.1	France	18.9	Italy	19.9
2nd	France	16.6	France	17.8	Italy	16.7	Italy	16.7	France	15.0
3rd	UK	14.7	UK	12.4	UK	10.9	Singapore	14.8	USA	11.6
4th	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.5	Germany	10.0	USA	10.6	UK	10.0
5th	USA	7.9	USA	8.9	Singapore	9.5	Germany	8.2	Germany	8.8
Others		30.6		31.1		33.8		30.8		34.7
Poland										
1st	Germany	24.1	Germany	26.4	Germany	25.3	Germany	23.9	Germany	24.0
2nd	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.4	Italy	9.4	Russia	9.5	Russia	8.8
3rd	Russia	6.3	France	6.4	France	6.7	Italy	8.3	Italy	8.3
4th	France	5.9	Russia	5.0	Russia	5.8	France	6.4	France	6.8
5th	UK	5.5	UK	4.9	UK	4.6	USA	4.5	UK	4.2
Others		48.3		47.8		48.2		47.4		47.9
Romania										
1st	Germany	16.4	Germany	17.5	Italy	19.5	Italy	18.7	Italy	19.9
2nd	Italy	15.8	Italy	17.4	Germany	17.4	Germany	14.7	Germany	15.2
3rd	Russia	12.0	Russia	9.0	Russia	6.7	Russia	8.6	Russia	7.6
4th	France	5.7	France	6.9	France	6.7	France	6.1	France	6.3
5th	South Korea	5.1	Hungary	4.6	UK	4.2	UK	4.1	UK	3.9
Others		45.0		44.6		45.5		47.8		47.1
Slovak Rep.										
1st	Czech Rep.	21.3	Germany	25.7	Germany	26.1	Germany	25.1	Germany	24.7
2nd	Germany	19.7	Czech Rep.	18.4	Czech Rep.	16.7	Russia	17.0	Czech Rep.	15.1
3rd	Russia	13.9	Russia	10.4	Russia	12.0	Czech Rep.	14.7	Russia	14.8
4th	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.5	Italy	7.1	Italy	6.2	Italy	6.4
5th	Austria	5.0	Austria	4.7	Austria	4.8	Austria	3.9	Austria	4.1
Others		34.3		34.3		33.2		33.1		35.0

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.1	Germany	19.0	Germany	19.2
2nd	Italy	16.6	Italy	16.8	Italy	16.8	Italy	17.4	Italy	17.7
3rd	France	10.5	France	12.5	France	11.0	France	10.3	France	10.6
4th	Austria	8.4	Austria	7.9	Austria	8.0	Austria	8.2	Austria	8.3
5th	Croatia	5.0	Croatia	4.3	Hungary	4.5	Hungary	4.4	Croatia	4.0
Others		38.8		37.8		39.6		40.7		40.2
Turkey										
1st	Germany	16.5	Germany	15.9	Germany	14.5	Germany	13.2	Germany	12.9
2nd	Italy	9.2	Italy	9.2	Italy	7.8	Italy	7.9	Italy	8.4
3rd	USA	8.9	USA	8.8	France	7.7	USA	7.2	Russia	8.3
4th	France	6.1	France	6.6	USA	7.6	Russia	7.1	USA	7.9
5th	UK	5.7	UK	5.8	Russia	5.8	France	6.5	France	5.5
Others		53.6		53.7		56.6		58.1		57.0

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

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Bulgaria										
1st	Italy	11.7	Italy	12.7	Italy	14.1	Italy	14.3	Italy	15.0
2nd	Germany	9.5	Germany	10.5	Germany	9.9	Turkey	10.2	Germany	9.5
3rd	Turkey	9.0	Greece	8.8	Greece	8.6	Germany	9.1	Greece	8.8
4th	Greece	8.2	Turkey	7.9	Turkey	7.3	Greece	7.8	Turkey	8.1
5th	Russia	7.9	Russia	5.5	Russia	4.8	Yugoslavia	7.8	France	5.6
Others		53.7		54.6		55.3		50.8		53.0
Cyprus										
1st	UK	19.6	UK	19.9	UK	19.1	UK	19.8	UK	15.2
2nd	Greece	10.2	Greece	10.0	Greece	11.7	Greece	13.4	Greece	13.5
3rd	Lebanon	7.6	Germany	9.1	Germany	8.6	Germany	6.9	Germany	6.0
4th	Germany	7.1	Egypt	4.3	USA	3.5	USA	3.3	Netherlands	3.1
5th	Israel	4.1	Lebanon	3.1	Netherlands	3.2	Netherlands	3.0	USA	2.5
Others		51.4		53.6		53.9		53.6		59.7
Czech Rep.										
1st	Germany	36.1	Germany	38.5	Germany	41.9	Germany	40.5	Germany	38.2
2nd	Slovak Rep.	12.9	Slovak Rep.	10.7	Slovak Rep.	8.3	Slovak Rep.	7.7	Slovak Rep.	8.0
3rd	Austria	6.5	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.5	Austria	6.0	Austria	5.8
4th	Poland	5.8	Poland	5.7	Poland	5.6	Poland	5.4	UK	5.5
5th	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.8	France	3.9	UK	4.3	Poland	5.2
Others		35.0		35.0		33.7		36.2		37.4
Estonia										
1st	Finland	20.3	Finland	23.7	Finland	23.6	Finland	32.3	Finland	33.9
2nd	Sweden	18.2	Sweden	20.8	Sweden	22.9	Sweden	20.5	Sweden	14.0
3rd	Russia	9.8	Latvia	9.3	Germany	8.6	Germany	8.5	Germany	6.9
4th	Latvia	9.0	Germany	6.6	Latvia	8.4	Latvia	7.0	Latvia	6.9
5th	Germany	7.3	Russia	5.8	Denmark	4.8	UK	4.4	UK	4.2
Others		35.4		33.8		31.7		27.3		34.1
Hungary										
1st	Germany	37.2	Germany	36.6	Germany	38.4	Germany	37.3	Germany	35.6
2nd	Austria	11.5	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6	Austria	8.7	Austria	7.9
3rd	Italy	6.2	Italy	5.8	Italy	5.9	Italy	5.9	Italy	6.3
4th	Russia	5.1	Netherlands	4.7	USA	5.2	Netherlands	5.4	France	6.0
5th	France	3.8	USA	4.5	Netherlands	5.2	USA	5.3	USA	5.0
Others		36.3		37.8		35.8		37.5		39.2
Latvia										
1st	Russia	21.0	Germany	15.6	Germany	16.9	UK	17.4	Germany	16.7
2nd	UK	14.3	UK	13.5	UK	16.4	Germany	17.2	UK	15.7
3rd	Germany	13.8	Russia	12.1	Sweden	10.7	Sweden	10.8	Sweden	9.6
4th	Sweden	8.3	Sweden	10.3	Lithuania	7.5	Lithuania	7.6	Lithuania	8.1
5th	Lithuania	7.5	Lithuania	7.4	Russia	6.6	Denmark	5.8	Russia	5.9
Others		35.1		41.1		41.9		41.2		44.0
Lithuania										
1st	Russia	24.5	Russia	16.5	Germany	16.0	Latvia	15.0	UK	13.8
2nd	Germany	11.4	Germany	13.1	Latvia	12.8	Germany	14.3	Latvia	12.6
3rd	Belarus	10.3	Latvia	11.1	Russia	7.0	UK	7.8	Germany	12.6
4th	Ukraine	8.8	Belarus	8.8	Denmark	6.2	Russia	7.1	Russia	11.0
5th	Latvia	8.6	Ukraine	7.8	Belarus	5.9	Poland	5.5	Poland	6.3
Others		36.4		42.7		52.1		50.3		43.7

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%	Partners	%
Malta										
1st	France	19.4	France	20.7	USA	21.3	USA	27.4	USA	19.8
2nd	USA	14.5	USA	18.1	Singapore	15.9	Singapore	15.5	France	15.9
3rd	Germany	13.5	Singapore	14.5	France	15.2	Germany	9.6	Germany	13.0
4th	Singapore	10.4	Germany	12.6	Germany	12.6	France	8.0	Singapore	11.8
5th	UK	8.1	UK	7.7	UK	9.3	UK	7.3	UK	8.7
Others		34.1		26.4		25.7		32.2		30.8
Poland										
1st	Germany	32.9	Germany	36.3	Germany	36.1	Germany	34.8	Germany	34.4
2nd	Russia	8.4	Italy	5.9	Italy	6.5	Italy	6.3	France	5.4
3rd	Italy	5.9	Russia	5.7	Netherlands	5.3	France	5.2	Italy	5.4
4th	Ukraine	4.7	Netherlands	4.8	France	4.9	Netherlands	5.0	UK	5.0
5th	Netherlands	4.7	France	4.7	UK	4.0	UK	4.5	Netherlands	4.7
Others		43.5		42.7		43.2		44.1		45.1
Romania										
1st	Italy	19.5	Italy	22.0	Italy	23.3	Italy	22.4	Italy	24.9
2nd	Germany	16.8	Germany	19.6	Germany	17.8	Germany	15.7	Germany	15.6
3rd	France	5.5	France	5.9	France	6.2	France	7.0	France	8.1
4th	Turkey	4.2	Turkey	3.9	Turkey	5.5	Turkey	6.1	UK	5.2
5th	USA	3.8	USA	3.8	UK	4.9	UK	5.3	Turkey	4.0
Others		50.2		44.8		42.3		43.5		42.2
Slovak Rep.										
1st	Czech Rep.	25.5	Germany	28.8	Germany	27.7	Germany	26.7	Germany	27.1
2nd	Germany	23.7	Czech Rep.	20.3	Czech Rep.	18.1	Czech Rep.	17.3	Czech Rep.	16.6
3rd	Austria	7.2	Austria	7.5	Italy	8.8	Italy	9.2	Italy	8.8
4th	Italy	6.0	Italy	7.1	Austria	8.0	Austria	8.3	Austria	8.1
5th	Poland	5.2	Poland	5.9	Poland	5.4	Poland	5.9	Poland	5.8
Others		32.4		30.4		32.1		32.6		33.5
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	29.4	Germany	28.4	Germany	30.7	Germany	27.2	Germany	26.2
2nd	Italy	14.9	Italy	13.9	Italy	13.8	Italy	13.6	Italy	12.5
3rd	Croatia	10.0	Croatia	9.0	Croatia	7.9	Croatia	7.9	Croatia	8.6
4th	Austria	6.8	France	8.3	Austria	7.3	Austria	7.5	Austria	7.5
5th	France	5.5	Austria	6.9	France	5.7	France	7.1	France	6.8
Others		33.4		33.5		34.6		36.7		38.4
Turkey										
1st	Germany	20.0	Germany	20.2	Germany	20.6	Germany	18.6	Germany	17.1
2nd	Russia	7.8	USA	8.3	USA	9.2	USA	11.3	USA	10.0
3rd	USA	7.7	UK	6.4	UK	6.9	UK	7.3	Italy	7.5
4th	UK	5.8	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.3	Italy	6.4	UK	6.9
5th	Italy	5.3	Russia	5.0	France	5.9	France	6.0	France	6.0
Others		53.4		54.3		51.1		50.4		52.5

TRADE PRICES AND TERMS OF TRADE

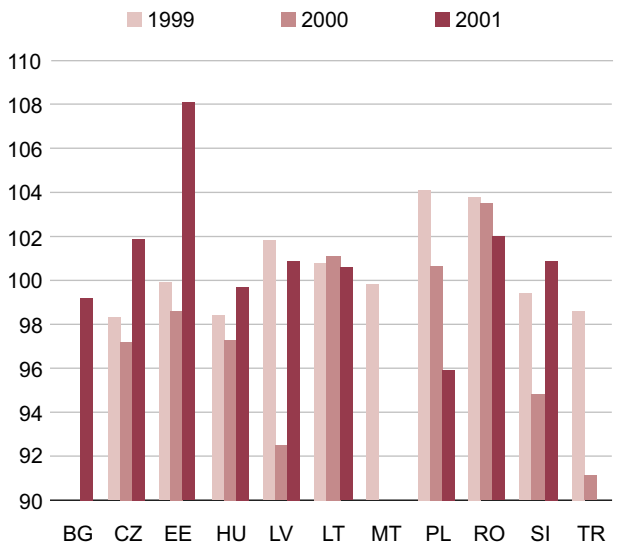
14.9. External trade price indices

	Imports Previous year = 100.0					Exports Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	98.3	:	:	:	:	97.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	104.6	98.1	101.3	107.1	98.0	105.4	104.7	99.5	104.1	99.8
EE	:	99.8	100.4	106.1	100.6	107.5	102.1	99.6	107.8	132.9
HU	113.4	111.4	105.5	112.9	102.5	114.8	112.9	103.8	109.9	102.2
LV	:	98.0	94.7	106.7	101.7	101.6	99.8	96.4	98.7	102.6
LT	99.4	94.2	95.9	105.2	96.7	102.0	94.9	96.7	106.4	97.3
MT	100.0	103.7	101.0	:	:	98.2	102.8	100.8	:	:
PL	113.6	102.4	107.2	105.4	93.8	112.9	106.8	108.1	101.2	96.0
RO	91.9	88.5	89.5	95.2	96.2	93.1	93.0	92.8	98.5	98.1
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	90.4	97.4	91.6	96.8	99.8	90.2	99.7	91.1	91.8	100.7
TR	91.3	95.9	94.5	105.0	99.7	95.3	96.0	93.2	95.7	97.4

14.10. Terms of trade

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	99.2
CY	:	:	:	:	:
CZ	100.8	106.7	98.3	97.2	101.9
EE	98.8	98.5	99.9	98.6	108.1
HU	101.2	101.3	98.4	97.3	99.7
LV	:	101.8	101.8	92.5	100.9
LT	102.6	100.7	100.8	101.1	100.6
MT	98.2	99.1	99.8	:	:
PL	99.4	104.3	100.8	96.0	102.3
RO	101.3	105.1	103.8	103.5	102.0
SK	:	:	:	:	:
SI	99.8	102.4	99.4	94.8	100.9
TR	104.4	100.1	98.6	91.1	:

Fig. 14.c. Terms of trade in % of previous year



Chapter 15

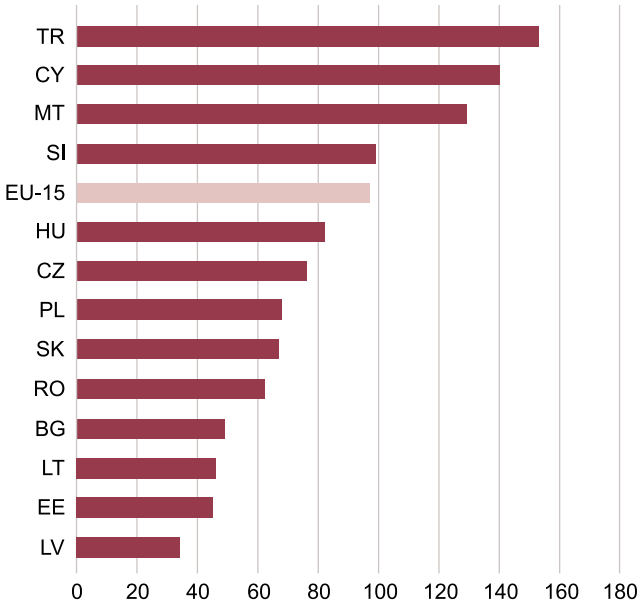
ENVIRONMENT

AIR POLLUTION

15.1. Greenhouse gases emissions (1990 = 100)

based on CO_2 equivalents					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	57.2	51.4	49.4	49.4	:
CY	120.0	120.0	140.0	140.0	:
CZ	82.4	77.1	72.8	76.4	:
EE	54.4	49.4	45.2	45.4	:
HU	75.6	81.4	84.4	82.4	:
LV	38.5	39.0	36.5	34.1	:
LT	48.3	46.3	46.3	46.3	:
MT	120.0 P	122.0 P	126.0 P	129.0 P	:
PL	75.5	71.3	70.9	68.1	:
RO	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	:
SK	74.3	72.6	70.7	66.9	:
SI	99.3 P	99.3 P	99.3 P	99.3 P	:
TR	139.0 P	139.0 P	144.0 P	153.0 P	:

Fig. 15.a. Greenhouse gases emissions, 2000 (1990 = 100), based on CO_2 equivalents

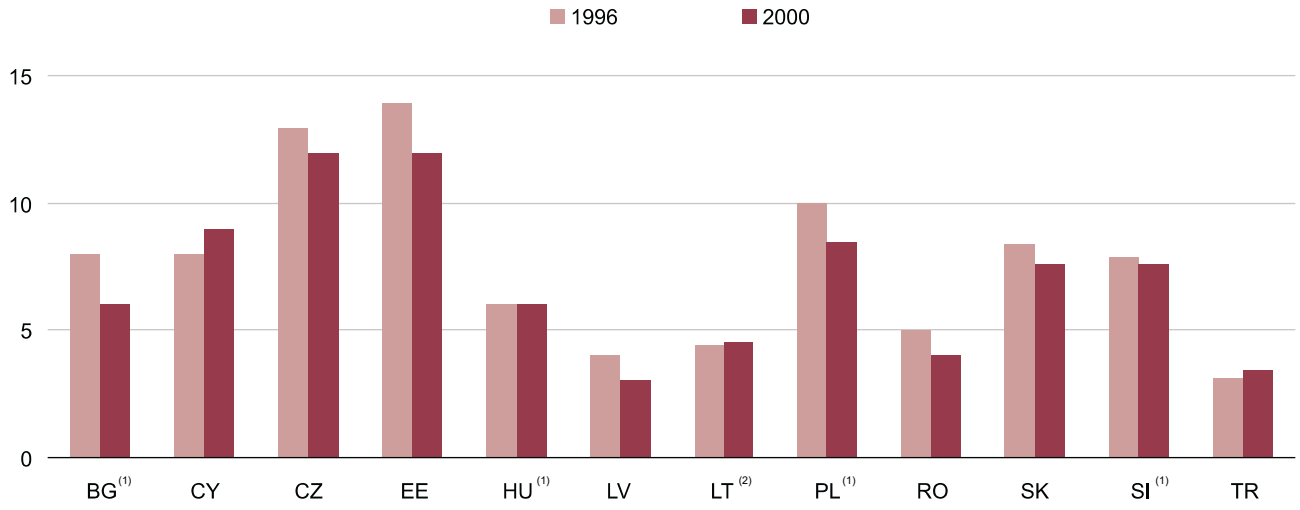


15.2. Emissions of carbon dioxide

	Total emissions In million tonnes					Emissions per capita In tonnes				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
BG	67	59	52	48	:	8.0	7.1	6.3	5.9	:
CY	6	6	6 P	7 P	7 P	7.9	8.0	8.5 P	8.8 P	9.2 P
CZ	133	137	128	121	128	12.9	13.3	12.5	11.8	12.4
EE	20	20	18	17	17	13.8	13.9	12.6	11.9	12.3
HU	60	59	58	60	:	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.0	:
LV	10	9	8	8	7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9
LT	16	16	17	:	:	4.4	4.4	4.5	:	:
MT	2	2	2	2	2	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6
PL	373	362	337	330	:	9.6	9.4	8.7	8.5	:
RO (1)	111	105	93	95	90 P	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0 P
SK	45	46	45	44	41	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.7
SI (1)	16	16	16	15	:	7.9	8.2	8.0	7.7	:
TR	191	205	204	212	227 P	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.4 P

(1) *Source:* National sources.

Fig. 15.b. Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide in tonnes



(1) 1996 and 1999 data.
(2) 1996 and 1998 data.

15.3. 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	257	224	225	203	186	31	27	27	25	23
CY	21	21	22	21	23	28	28	29	28	30
CZ	433	423	414	392	399	42	41	40	38	39
EE	44	45	46	40	40	30	31	32	28	29
HU	196	200	202	200	187	19	20	20	20	18
LV	35	46	42	36	33	14	19	17	15	14
LT	65	57	60	54	48	18	15	16	15	13
MT	9	10	10	10	10	25	25	26	27	26
PL	1 155	1 114	991	953	838	30	29	26	25	22
RO (1)	326	330	387	396	400 P	14	15	17	18	18 P
SK	132	125	129	118	105	25	23	24	22	19
SI	71	71	64	58	58	36	36	32	29	29
TR	872	879	863	953	942	14	14	13	14	14

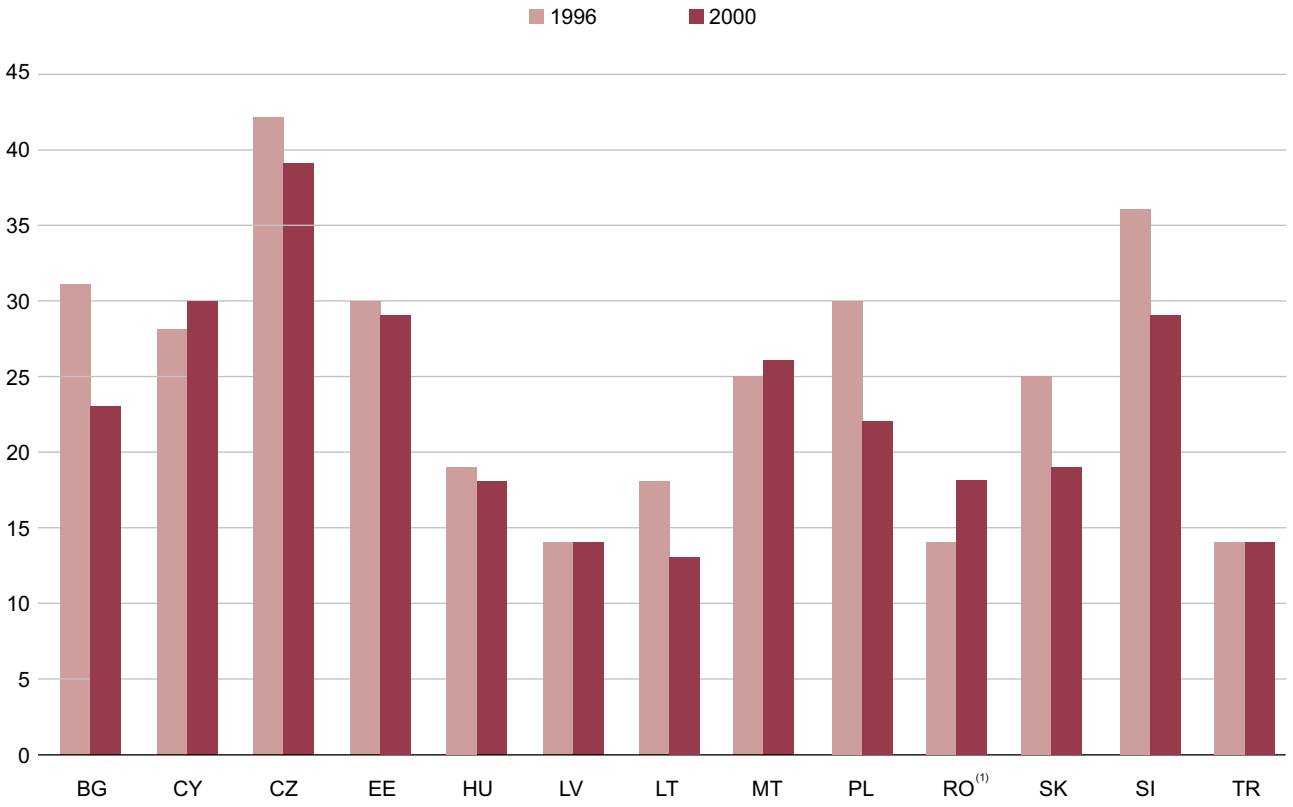
(1) *Source:* National sources.

15.4. 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	1 422	1 363	1 253	942	982	170	164	152	115	120
CY	46	49	49	51	50	62	66	65	68	66
CZ	947	700	444	270	266	92	68	43	26	26
EE	125	119	110	102	96	85	82	76	72	70
HU	673	658	592	590	486	66	65	59	59	48
LV	59	45	39	30	17	24	18	16	12	7
LT	93	76	93	70	42	25	21	25	19	12
MT	31	32	34	30	26	83	86	90	80	68
PL	2 368	2 180	1 897	1 719	1 511	61	56	49	44	39
RO[1]	751	898	994	1 015	950 P	33	40	44	45	42 P
SK	226	202	178	172	120	42	38	33	32	22
SI	112	117	123	105	90	56	59	62	53	45
TR	1 165	1 225	1 353	2 105	1 347	19	19	21	32	20

[1] *Source:* National sources.

Fig. 15.c. Emissions of nitrogen oxides per capita, in kg



[1] 2000: provisional.

WATER

15.5. Fresh groundwater abstraction

	Total abstraction In million m^3					Abstraction per capita In m^3				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	798	793	585	574	525	96	96	71	70	66
CY	:	242	:	87	:	:	324	:	115	:
CZ	587	547	557	555	529	57	53	54	54	52
EE	322	316	299	255	:	220	217	207	186	:
HU	851	858	938	871	:	84	85	93	86	:
LV	167	155	133	118	116	67	63	55	50	49
LT	234	202	183	166	157	63	55	49	45	43
MT	20	19	19	17	:	55	49	51	45	:
PL	2 871	2 633	2 906	2 843	2 700	74	68	75	74	70
RO	1 260	1 208	1 134	1 107	990	56	54	50	49	44
SK	498	493	465	448	423	93	92	86	83	78
SI	159	153	148	136	:	80	77	75	69	:
TR	5 600*	5 790*	:	6 000*	6 000*	88*	89*	:	89*	87*

15.6. Fresh surface water abstraction

	Total abstraction In million m^3					Abstraction per capita In m^3				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	6 735	7 112	6 233	5 558	5 308	807	859	757	679	671
CY	:	184	:	88	:	:	247	:	117	:
CZ	1 906	1 730	1 419	1 363	1 310	185	168	138	133	128
EE	1 306	1 282	1 228	1 216	:	893	882	849	888	:
HU	4 917	4 914	4 602	4 720	:	483	486	457	466	:
LV	196	189	174	165	141	79	77	71	70	60
LT	4 552	4 923	4 461	3 412	2 611	1 228	1 329	1 205	923	707
MT	-	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	:
PL	9 928	9 613	9 339	9 151	8 899	257	249	242	237	230
RO	8 000	7 843	7 436	6 860	6 353	354	348	331	305	283
SK	812	733	697 p	723	716	151	136	129 p	134	133
SI	168	151	170	168	:	85	76	86	85	:
TR	26 222*	27 840*	:	33 300*	33 780*	411*	428*	:	494*	492*

15.7. Public sewage treatment plants

Total number					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	51	51	50	51	54
CY	:	:	30	30	:
CZ	870	912	959	1 055	1 122
EE	:	:	:	447	:
HU	460	479	508	520	:
LV	1 592	1 474	1 441	1 454	1 421
LT	787	785	790	797	791
MT	:	:	:	:	:
PL	1 767	1 923	2 209	2 417	2 558
RO	268	280	:	350	:
SK	198	199	:	:	:
SI	:	90	95	110	:
TR	67	80	:	:	:

15.8. Residential population connected to public wastewater treatment

In % of residential population					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	36	36	36	37	38
CY	:	:	33	35	:
CZ	59	62	62	64	65
EE	72	69	69	69	:
HU	24	26	29	32	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:
LT	:	:	:	:	:
MT	13	13	13	13	13
PL	47	49	52	53	55
RO	:	:	:	:	:
SK	49	49	:	:	:
SI	:	30	30	:	:
TR	14	17	:	:	:

WASTE

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

	Total generation In 1 000 tonnes					Generation per capita In kilograms				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	1 098	548	853	758	756	131	66	103	92	93
CY	52	:	:	:	:	70	:	:	:	:
CZ [2]	6 436	3 417	2 393	2 630	2 817	624	332	232	256	273
EE	7 361	6 272	5 860	5 966	:	5 011	4 302	4 042	4 235	:
HU	601	908	914	951	:	59	89	90	94	:
LV	180	106	96	93	82	72	43	39	38	35
LT	132	132	106	114*	111	36	36	29	31*	31
MT	:	:	:	5	4	:	:	:	14	11
PL [3]	4 007	1 105	1 134	1 601	1 308	104	29	29	41	34
RO	2 757	2 299	2 174	897	:	122	102	97	40	:
SK	1 501	1 400	1 420	1 630	:	279	260	263	302	:
SI	:	46	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:
TR	71	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:

[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.

15.10. Generation of municipal waste

	Total generation In 1 000 tonnes					Generation per capita In kilograms				
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	455	476	494	513	525	617	641	659	681	694
CZ	3 280*	3 017	3 365	3 434	2 798	318*	293	327	334	272
EE	593 [1]	557 [1]	569 [1]	633 [1]	:	404 [1]	382 [1]	392 [1]	449 [1]	:
HU	5 016*	4 976*	4 943*	4 552*	4 603	492*	490*	489*	452*	455
LV	621	597	584	:	713	249	242	239	:	300
LT	1 510 [1]	1 578 [1]	1 236 [1]	1 086 [1]	1 046 [1]	407 [1]	426 [1]	334 [1]	294 [1]	291 [1]
MT	:	145	179	188	215	:	387	474	495	552
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	7 347	6 246	7 066	7 961	:	325	277	314	354	:
SK	:	1 700 [1]	1 700 [1]	1 706	:	:	316 [1]	315 [1]	316	:
SI	:	1 159	:	:	:	:	583	:	:	:
TR	24 180 [1]	24 945	:	:	:	386 [1]	391	:	:	:

[1] Eurostat estimate.

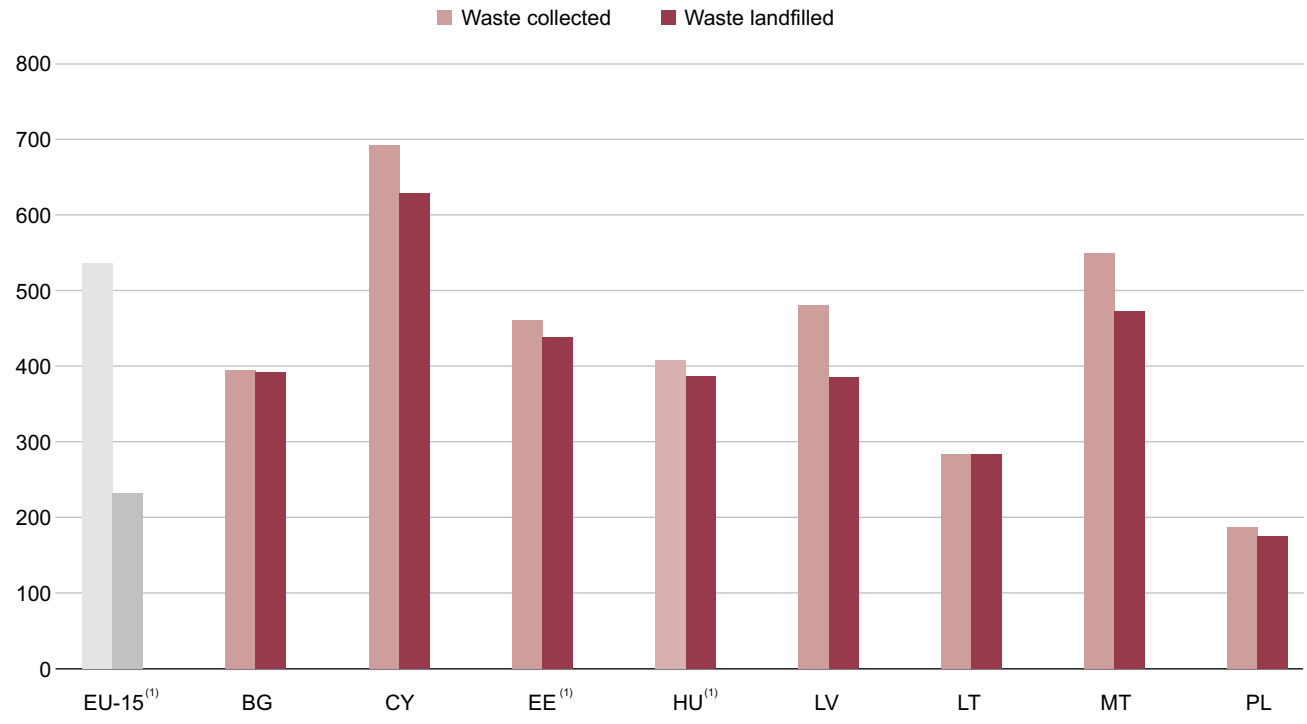
15.11. Municipal waste collected

in kg per person per year					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	435	386	390	405	394
CY	614	638	657	679	692
CZ	318	293	327	334	273
EE	406	383	393	461	:
HU	418	423	434	407	:
LV	:	:	:	:	480
LT	407	426	334	294	283
MT	:	385	473	494	549
PL	315	306	319	316	287
RO	327	277	314	355	:
SK	:	316	315	316	:
SI	:	584	:	:	:
TR	382	387	:	:	:

15.12. Municipal waste landfilled

in kg per person per year					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
BG	433	382	388	399	392
CY	567	582	597	617	628
CZ	:	:	:	:	:
EE	405	382	393	438	:
HU	395	401	411	383	:
LV	:	:	:	:	385
LT	407	426	334	294	283
MT	:	:	362	344	472
PL	306	300	312	310	275
RO	151	224	253	294	:
SK	:	:	:	196	:
SI	:	484	:	:	:
TR	363	373	:	:	:

Fig. 15.c. Municipal waste collected and municipal waste landfilled, 2001 – in kg per person per year



(1) 2000.

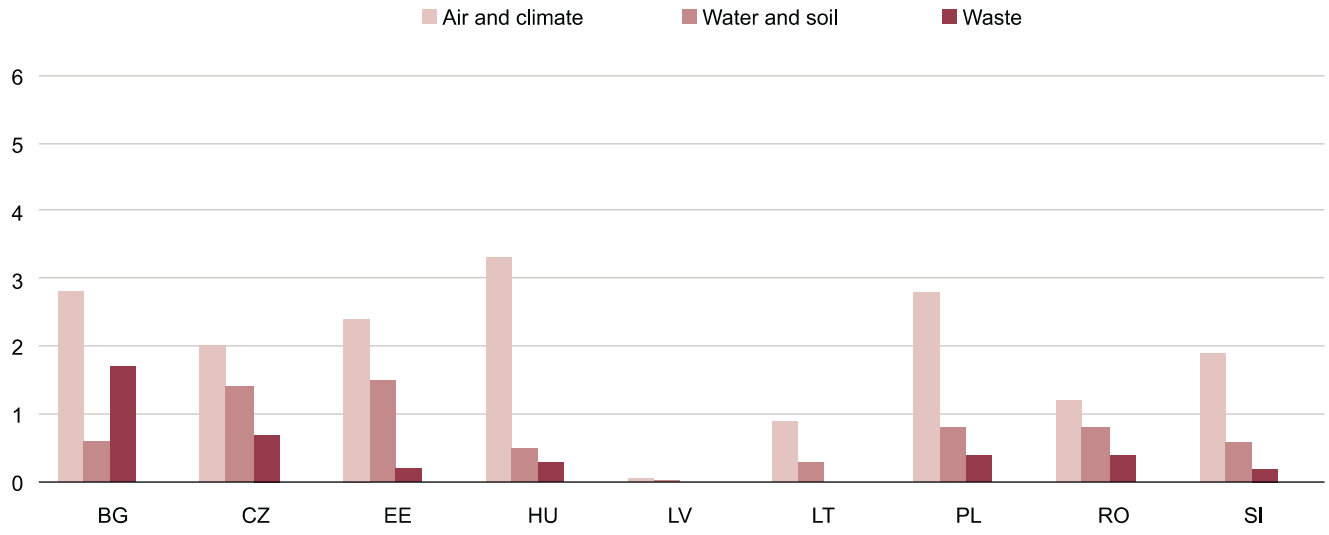
ENVIRONMENT EXPENDITURE

15.13. Distribution of industry investment by environmental domain

	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
BG	1996	6.4	5.9	0.3	2.7	15.2	0.81	0.75	0.04	0.34	1.95
	1997	9.0	8.4	9.3	1.5	28.2	0.98	0.91	1.01	0.16	3.08
	1998	8.5	16.5	5.3	1.9	32.2	0.75	1.45	0.46	0.17	2.83
	1999	8.2	14.3	3.6	1.5	28.6	0.67	1.18	0.29	0.13	2.35
	2000	39.0	8.2	24.1	2.1	73.4	2.84	0.60	1.76	0.15	5.35
CZ	1996	482.5	85.9	59.6	:	654.0	10.61	1.89	1.31	:	14.38
	1997	463.7	117.9	64.3	:	666.4	9.92	2.52	1.38	:	14.25
	1998	428.4	67.8	41.9	:	556.4	8.46	1.34	0.83	:	10.99
	1999	300.1	80.3	39.4	:	439.6	5.82	1.56	0.76	:	8.52
	2000	112.3	77.0	37.9	:	245.5	2.01	1.38	0.68	:	4.40
EE	1996	8.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	11.1	2.54	0.36	0.10	0.01	3.23
	1997	3.9	23.0	0.2	-	28.0	0.96	5.65	0.05	-	6.86
	1998	5.7	14.5	1.9	0.1	24.9	1.21	3.10	0.41	0.01	5.32
	1999	9.4	5.3	2.1	4.5	24.4	1.93	1.08	0.43	0.93	5.00
	2000	13.6	8.2	1.1	2.3	27.0	2.44	1.47	0.20	0.41	4.84
HU	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	11.8	16.6	16.7	5.3	60.3	0.33	0.47	0.47	0.15	1.70
	1998	33.3	15.4	14.1	2.5	81.0	0.83	0.38	0.35	0.06	2.01
	1999	66.1	37.6	17.0	4.9	162.1	1.58	0.90	0.40	0.12	3.87
	2000	149.8	23.2	15.9	5.0	206.6	3.32	0.52	0.35	0.11	4.58
LV	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	0.1	0.5	:	0.1	0.7	0.03	0.12	:	0.02	0.18
	1998	4.1	0.5	:	0.2	4.8	0.82	0.11	:	0.04	0.97
	1999	0.9	0.1	:	:	1.2	0.16	0.02	:	:	0.22
	2000	0.3	0.1	:	:	1.1	0.04	0.01	:	:	0.18
LT	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	3.5	2.9	0.5	9.2	16.2	0.56	0.47	0.09	1.48	2.60
	1998	3.6	1.7	1.0	0.1	6.5	0.43	0.20	0.12	0.01	0.77
	1999	7.5	3.7	:	:	11.6	0.78	0.39	:	:	1.21
	2000	9.1	2.9	:	1.5	15.3	0.91	0.29	:	0.15	1.53

	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	97.5	47.1	:	1 096.5	8.33	0.86	0.42	:	9.68
	1997	911.8	134.2	70.2	7.7	1 130.1	7.17	1.06	0.55	0.06	8.89
	1998	1 081.2	171.8	136.2	7.5	1 406.9	7.65	1.22	0.96	0.05	9.96
	1999	856.8	172.2	65.9	4.7	1 110.1	5.89	1.18	0.45	0.03	7.63
	2000	501.5	135.3	64.8	17.4	729.4	2.82	0.76	0.36	0.10	4.10
RO	1996	20.7	53.0	6.5	1.6	99.2	0.75	1.91	0.23	0.06	3.57
	1997	21.2	71.7	8.3	5.7	117.0	0.68	2.30	0.27	0.18	3.75
	1998	29.5	97.8	12.7	8.0	163.6	0.79	2.61	0.34	0.21	4.37
	1999	25.2	68.3	28.2	2.2	127.9	0.76	2.05	0.84	0.07	3.83
	2000	47.8	30.8	17.9	1.2	121.4	1.19	0.77	0.44	0.03	3.02
SI	1996	24.4	5.6	3.5	0.2	38.0	1.64	0.38	0.24	0.01	2.56
	1997	30.7	6.3	6.7	0.3	48.1	1.91	0.39	0.42	0.02	2.99
	1998	23.4	2.6	4.6	:	33.4	1.34	0.15	0.26	:	1.91
	1999	8.6	11.3	7.9	0.4	34.5	0.46	0.60	0.42	0.02	1.84
	2000	36.7	11.9	4.0	0.8	59.6	1.88	0.61	0.21	0.04	3.05

Fig. 15.d. Distribution of industry investment by environmental domain in per 1 000 of GDP, 2000



15.14. 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	1.0	4.7	0.02	0.41	0.03	0.13	0.60
	1997	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.9	5.0	0.03	0.33	0.08	0.10	0.55
	1998	0.8	10.1	1.1	1.6	13.8	0.07	0.89	0.10	0.14	1.21
	1999	-	15.3	2.6	3.1	22.0	-	1.26	0.21	0.25	1.81
	2000	-	10.8	4.1	1.5	16.9	-	0.78	0.30	0.11	1.23
CZ	1996	125.7	191.5	23.4	:	364.7	2.76	4.21	0.51	:	8.02
	1997	113.7	175.2	30.6	:	344.1	2.43	3.75	0.66	:	7.36
	1998	103.6	142.4	27.9	:	302.8	2.05	2.81	0.55	:	5.98
	1999	108.1	146.5	18.1	:	298.0	2.10	2.84	0.35	:	5.78
	2000	108.8	146.0	10.8	:	300.8	1.95	2.62	0.19	:	5.40
EE	1996	0.6	5.4	0.2	0.3	7.4	0.18	1.58	0.07	0.09	2.16
	1997	0.0	4.9	0.7	0.1	7.2	0.01	1.20	0.17	0.03	1.77
	1998	0.2	6.3	0.8	0.1	9.1	0.04	1.35	0.16	0.02	1.94
	1999	0.0	5.7	1.2	0.1	8.8	0.01	1.18	0.25	0.03	1.80
	2000	0.2	11.4	0.5	0.1	14.4	0.03	2.05	0.09	0.01	2.59
HU	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	0.8	72.0	7.0	0.9	91.7	0.02	1.78	0.17	0.02	2.27
	1998	5.8	185.6	14.4	2.3	218.8	0.14	4.43	0.34	0.05	5.22
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	1996	-	:	-	:	:	-	:	-	:	:
	1997	-	1.4	-	0.3	1.8	-	0.28	-	0.06	0.37
	1998	0.0	2.2	-	0.1	2.2	0.00	0.40	-	0.01	0.41
	1999	:	1.9	-	0.1	2.0	:	0.31	-	0.02	0.32
	2000	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	0.05	:	:	0.05
LT	1996	0.1	12.2	0.7	0.6	13.8	0.01	1.96	0.12	0.10	2.22
	1997	0.3	13.8	1.3	0.5	16.2	0.03	1.63	0.15	0.06	1.92
	1998	0.4	12.7	1.0	1.8	16.2	0.04	1.33	0.11	0.19	1.69
	1999	0.1	6.9	1.0	0.3	8.8	0.01	0.69	0.10	0.03	0.88
	2000	0.1	6.5	1.1	0.5	8.7	0.01	0.53	0.09	0.04	0.71

	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	521.1	50.8	0.1	653.8	0.70	4.60	0.45	0.00	5.77
	1997	52.2	623.9	54.2	12.7	743.7	0.41	4.91	0.43	0.10	5.85
	1998	60.8	628.0	59.0	8.6	759.0	0.43	4.44	0.42	0.06	5.37
	1999	54.2	632.8	70.4	3.5	763.0	0.37	4.35	0.48	0.02	5.24
	2000	52.6	637.0	62.6	5.8	768.4	0.30	3.58	0.35	0.03	4.32
RO	1996	:	:	:	:	51.7	:	:	:	:	1.86
	1997	:	:	:	:	75.9	:	:	:	:	2.43
	1998	:	:	:	:	107.0	:	:	:	:	2.86
	1999	:	:	:	:	85.4	:	:	:	:	2.56
	2000	-	14.1	4.3	1.0	19.4	-	0.35	0.11	0.02	0.48
SI	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	2000	0.3	9.3	4.8	0.1	34.3	0.01	0.48	0.25	0.01	1.76

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
FSO	Fisheries Statistics Office
FTE	full-time equivalent
fob	free on board
FOWL	forest and other wooded land area
GDP	gross domestic product
GVA	gross value added
GWh	gigawatt hour (1 million kWh)
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
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
NUTS	nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques (nomenclature of territorial units for statistics)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
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
SITC	standard international trade classification
SNA	system of national accounts
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)
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

COUNTRY CODES

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

WEB SITES OF NATIONAL BANKS

Bulgaria
Bulgarian National Bank
www.bnb.bg

Cyprus
Central Bank of Cyprus
www.centralbank.gov.cy

Czech Republic
Czech National Bank
www.cnb.cz

Estonia
Bank of Estonia
www.ee/epbe

Hungary
National Bank of Hungary
www.mnb.hu

Latvia
Bank of Latvia
www.bank.lv

Lithuania
Bank of Lithuania
www.lb.lt

Malta
Central Bank of Malta
www.centralbankmalta.com

Poland
National Bank of Poland
www.nbp.pl

Romania
National Bank of Romania
www.bnro.ro

Slovak Republic
National Bank of Slovakia
www.nbs.sk

Slovenia
Bank of Slovenia
www.bsi.si

Turkey
Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey
www.tcmb.gov.tr

NATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTES

Bulgaria
National Statistical Institute
2, P. Volov Str.
1038 Sofia
www.nsi.bg

Cyprus
Statistical Service of Cyprus
Michalakis Karaolis Str.
1444 Nicosia
www.pio.gov.cy/dsr

Czech Republic
Czech Statistical Office
Sokolovská 142
186 04 Praha 8
www.czso.cz

Estonia
Statistical Office of Estonia
15 Endla Str.
15174 Tallinn
www.stat.ee

Hungary
Hungarian Central Statistical Office
Keleti Karoly Str. 5–7
PO Box 51
1525 Budapest
www.ksh.hu

Latvia
Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
1 Lacplesa Str.
1301 Riga
www.csb.lv

Lithuania
Statistics Lithuania
29 Gedimino pr.
2746 Vilnius
www.std.lt

Malta
National Statistics Office
Lascaris
Valletta CMR02
www.nso.gov.mt

Poland
Central Statistical Office
Al. Niepodleglosci 208
00925 Warsaw
www.stat.gov.pl

Romania
National Institute of Statistics
16, Libertatii Avenue, Sector 5
70542 Bucharest
www.insse.ro

Slovak Republic
Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Mileticova 3
824 67 Bratislava
www.statistics.sk

Slovenia
Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Vozarski pot 12
1000 Ljubljana
www.sigov.si/zrs

Turkey
State Institute of Statistics
114 Necatibey Caddesi
06100 Ankara
www.die.gov.tr/english/index.html

SITC Rev. 3: STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION, THIRD REVISION

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

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

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

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

6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material
- 61 Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur skins
- 62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.
- 63 Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)
- 64 Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of 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
- 71 Power-generating machinery and equipment
- 72 Machinery specialised for particular industries
- 73 Metalworking machinery
- 74 General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.
- 75 Office machines and automatic data-processing machines
- 76 Telecommunications and sound-recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
- 77 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment)
- 78 Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles)
- 79 Other transport equipment

8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

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

9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC

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

NACE REV. 1: CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
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 97 — 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, childcare, 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'.