

# Statistical yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries










EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION















THEME 1  
General  
statistics

..... Our mission is to provide the **European Union**  
with a **high-quality statistical information service**

Eurostat's **collections** are adapted to the needs of all users.  
You will find them in each of the nine themes proposed by Eurostat.

- |                                                                                   |                                           |                                                                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  | <b>1</b> General statistics               |  | <b>6</b> External trade           |
|  | <b>2</b> Economy and finance              |  | <b>7</b> Transport                |
|  | <b>3</b> Population and social conditions |  | <b>8</b> Environment and energy   |
|  | <b>4</b> Industry, trade and services     |  | <b>9</b> Research and development |
|  | <b>5</b> Agriculture and fisheries        |                                                                                   |                                   |

 <b>Graphs</b>  <b>Tables</b>  <b>Comments</b>  <b>Maps</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Format</b>
<p><b>Press releases:</b> Eurostat publishes around 100 press releases every year in connection with the release of new data. The press releases include the key figures on the EU, the Member States and their partners. They are provided free of charge. They are also available on the Internet as soon as they are published: <a href="http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/">www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/</a></p>		Paper Html PDF
<p><b>Statistics in focus:</b> This collection is published regularly by Eurostat and provides up-to-date summaries of the main results of statistical surveys, studies and analyses. It covers all themes and consists of about four to eight pages per issue. Eurostat issues around 150 <i>Statistics in Focus</i> per year. Available as single copies or on subscription.</p>		Paper PDF
<p><b>Key indicators:</b> This collection provides the main indicators on a theme or sub-theme in an easy-to-carry booklet of up to 100 pages. Available as single copies or on subscription.</p>		Paper Html
<p><b>Panorama of the European Union:</b> This collection highlights the features and trends of a multi-sectoral theme or a sectoral sub-theme. The publications consist of around 200 pages and include analysis as well as tables and graphs. Available as single copies or on subscription.</p>		Paper CD-ROM
<p><b>Methods and nomenclatures</b> are intended for specialists who want to consult the methodologies and nomenclatures used for a theme, a sub-theme or a sector. Available as single copies.</p>		Paper CD-ROM
<p><b>Detailed tables</b> are intended for specialists. They present part, or all, of the statistical data compiled on a theme, sub-theme or sector. Available as single copies or on subscription.</p>		Paper CD-ROM
<p><b>Studies and research</b> summarise the results of European statistical studies and research and are intended for specialists. Available as single copies or on subscription.</p>		Paper CD-ROM
<p><b>Catalogues</b> provide rapid access to concise information on Eurostat's products and services. They are free of charge and include the <i>Mini guide</i>, a selection of Eurostat products and services, and <i>Statistical references</i>, the quarterly newsletter on Eurostat's latest products and services.</p>		Paper

2000 YEARBOOK

# Statistical yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries

**Data 1994-98**

## ..... Immediate access to harmonized statistical data

### **Eurostat Data Shops:**

#### **A personalised data retrieval service**

In order to provide the greatest possible number of people with access to high-quality statistical information, Eurostat has developed an extensive network of Data Shops (¹).

Data Shops provide a wide range of **tailor-made services**:

- ★ immediate information searches undertaken by a team of experts in European statistics;
- ★ rapid and personalised response that takes account of the specified search requirements and intended use;
- ★ a choice of data carrier depending on the type of information required.

Information can be requested by phone, mail, fax or e-mail.

(¹) See list of Eurostat Data Shops at the end of the publication.

### **Internet:**

#### **Essentials on Community statistical news**

- ★ Euro indicators: more than 100 indicators on the euro-zone; harmonized, comparable, and free of charge;
- ★ About Eurostat: what it does and how it works;
- ★ Products and databases: a detailed description of what Eurostat has to offer;
- ★ Indicators on the European Union: convergence criteria; euro yield curve and further main indicators on the European Union at your disposal;
- ★ Press releases: direct access to all Eurostat press releases.

For further information, visit us on the Internet at: [www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)

---

#### **Second edition**

**Editor:** Eurostat, Statistical Office of the European Communities  
Coordination: Directorate A, *Statistical information systems, research and data analysis, technical cooperation with the PHARE and TACIS countries* with the assistance of all Eurostat directorates

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

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

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2000

ISBN 92-828-9150-X

© European Communities, 2000

*Printed in France*

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER



EUROSTAT

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tel. (352) 43 01-1 — Telex COMEUR LU 3423  
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles — Tel. (32-2) 299 11 11

---

Eurostat is the Statistical Office of the European Communities. Its task is to provide the European Union with statistics at a European level, that allow comparisons to be made between countries and regions. Eurostat consolidates and harmonizes the data collected by the Member States.

To ensure that the vast quantity of accessible data is made widely available, and to help each user make proper use of the information, Eurostat has set up a publications and services programme.

This programme makes a clear distinction between general and specialist users and particular collections have been developed for these different groups. The collections *Press releases*, *Statistics in focus*, *Panorama of the European Union*, *Key indicators* and *Catalogues* are aimed at general users. They give immediate key information through analyses, tables, graphs and maps.

The collections *Methods and nomenclatures*, *Detailed tables* and *Studies and research* suit the needs of the specialist who is prepared to spend more time analysing and using very detailed information and tables.

All Eurostat products are disseminated through the Data Shop network or the sales agents of the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. Data Shops are available in 12 of the 15 Member States as well as in Switzerland, Norway and the United States. They provide a wide range of services from simple database extracts to tailor-made investigations. The information is provided on paper and/or in electronic form via e-mail, on diskette or CD-ROM.

As part of the new programme Eurostat has developed its website. It includes a broad range of on-line information on Eurostat products and services, newsletters, catalogues, on-line publications as well as indicators on the euro-zone.

**Yves Franchet**  
**Director-General**



## ***Peace and prosperity***

*The quest for peace and prosperity has been the driving force of European integration. In 50 years the Union has come a long way towards these goals, and this success has made it more and more attractive to a growing number of European countries.*

*Almost overnight the fall of the Berlin wall turned the hopes of millions of Europeans for a life in freedom, prosperity and stability into a realistic perspective. The Union responded to their hopes and embarked on the most ambitious enlargement project of its history.*

*Following the accession negotiations, which started with six candidate countries in 1998, the EU Summit of Helsinki has taken a number of decisions which mark a new stage in the enlargement process. All 13 candidate countries, which have presented an application for membership, are now participating within a single framework.*

*In addition the European Union is assuming a leading role in promoting stability, security and economic development in South-East Europe.*

*Comprehensive, reliable and up-to-date information on our partner countries is obviously an essential prerequisite for the steering and monitoring of such complex processes. Therefore I am very grateful that Eurostat is continuing this annual reference publication which was launched last year. This Yearbook has considerably increased its coverage in countries and statistical domains and will continue to serve as an important tool for policy makers, enterprises and the general public alike.*

Pedro Solbes Mira

Commissioner for  
Economic and Monetary Affairs

## Foreword

Since Eurostat started this annual reference publication as the *Statistical yearbook on Central European countries* last year, the enlargement process has gained considerable momentum. The EU summit of Helsinki gave the status of a candidate country to Malta and Turkey, and decided to open negotiations with six more countries. In addition it was decided that the EU will assume a leading role in promoting stability, security and economic development in South-East Europe.

In order to respond to these political developments, Eurostat made a particular effort to increase the data made available to the public in this Yearbook. Cyprus, Malta, Turkey and Croatia were added to the countries covered, although the data availability from them does not always correspond to that of other countries treated in this publication. As a result of the increased country coverage the Yearbook also received a new title and is now published as the *Statistical yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries*.

As regards the statistical themes covered, the Yearbook has grown considerably compared to last year. Many indicators and statistical domains were added, in particular on social indicators, agriculture, energy and transport. As a result the publication has become more comparable to the Statistical Yearbook of the EU.

It is obvious that the preparation of a large publication like this Yearbook requires constant commitment and close cooperation between a large number of contributors. Therefore I would like to express my sincere thanks to all those who have contributed to this publication.

It was prepared under the responsibility of Heikki Salmi, Head of Eurostat Unit A 5 'Technical cooperation with PHARE and TACIS countries'. Project management and coordination were ensured by Andreas Krüger, Isabelle Vançon and Irene Lynch-Clooney of Eurostat A 5. A substantial part of the data was supplied by Eurostat production units. The remaining data collection took place under the responsibility of Andreas Petermann and Stéphane Quéfélec of CESD-Communautaire, and the desktop publishing and layout were the responsibility of Jessica Erbe and Mascia Marcolini, Eurogramme Luxembourg. The project team received valuable support from Alma Rutkauskiene of Statistics Lithuania during the time of her secondment to Eurostat.

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

Photios Nanopoulos

Director, Directorate A  
Eurostat





**3 SOCIAL INDICATORS**

Structure of household consumption by expenditure (Family budget statistics)	37
3.1: Total monthly expenditures per capita	37
3.2: Food and non-alcoholic beverages	38
3.3: Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	38
3.4: Clothing and footwear	39
3.5: Housing, water, electricity and other fuels	39
3.6: Furnishing, household equipment	40
3.7: Health	40
3.8: Transport	41
3.9: Communication	41
3.10: Recreation and culture	42
3.11: Education	42
Methodological note	43
<u>Health</u>	<u>44</u>
3.12: Number of physicians	44
3.13: Number of dentists	44
<i>Fig. 3.1: Number of physicians and dentists</i>	45
Methodological note	45
<u>Monthly wages and salaries</u>	<u>46</u>
3.14: Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries	46
<i>Fig. 3.2: Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries</i>	46
3.15: Total	47
3.16: Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	47
3.17: Mining and quarrying	48
3.18: Manufacturing	48
3.19: Electricity, gas and water supply	49
3.20: Construction	49
3.21: Wholesale & retail trade	50
3.22: Transport, storage and communication	50
Methodological note	51
<u>Pensions</u>	<u>52</u>
3.23: Average monthly pensions	52
<i>Fig. 3.3: Average monthly pensions</i>	53
Methodological note	53

**4 LABOUR FORCE**

<u>Economic activity</u>	<u>55</u>
4.1: Total (ILO methodology)	55
4.2: Women	56

4.3: Men	56
Methodological note	57
<u>Unemployment rate from LFS (ILO methodology)</u>	<u>58</u>
4.4: Total	58
4.5: Total by gender	59
4.6: People aged less than 25	59
4.7: People aged less than 25 by gender	60
4.8: People aged 25 years and more	60
4.9: People aged 25 years and more by gender	61
<i>Fig. 4.1: Unemployment by age group</i>	61
Methodological note	62
<u>Persons in employment by economic activity (NACE classification)</u>	<u>63</u>
4.10: Agriculture	63
4.11: Industry	64
4.12: Construction	64
4.13: Services	65
<u>Dispatching of men and women by branch</u>	<u>65</u>
4.14: Agriculture	65
4.15: Industry	66
4.16: Construction	66
4.17: Services	67
Methodological note	67
<u>Registered unemployment</u>	<u>68</u>
4.18: As percentage of labour force	68
4.19: By gender	69
Methodological note	69
<u>Long-term unemployment</u>	<u>71</u>
4.20: As percentage of all unemployed	71
4.21: By gender	71
<i>Fig. 4.2: As percentage of total unemployed</i>	72
Methodological note	72
<u>Retired persons</u>	<u>73</u>
4.22: As percentage of population	73
4.23: By gender	74
<i>Fig. 4.3: As percentage of total population</i>	74
Methodological note	75

## 5 NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

<u>Gross domestic product (GDP)</u>	<u>77</u>
5.1: GDP at current prices	77
5.2: GDP per capita at current prices	78
5.3: Annual GDP growth rates	78
<i>Fig. 5.1: Annual GDP growth rates</i>	79
<u>Uses of GDP</u>	<u>80</u>
5.4: Final consumption of GDP	80
<i>Fig. 5.2: Final consumption of GDP</i>	80
5.5: Gross capital formation	81
5.6: Exports and imports of goods and services	81
<u>GDP in purchasing power standards (PPS)</u>	<u>82</u>
5.7: GDP at current prices and in PPS	82
5.8: GDP per capita at current prices and in PPS	83
<i>Fig. 5.3: GDP per capita as per cent of EU average</i>	83
<u>Contribution to gross value added (GVA) by sectors of economic activity</u>	<u>84</u>
5.9: Agriculture	84
5.10: Industry	84
5.11: Construction	85
5.12: Services	85
<i>Fig. 5.4: GVA by sector</i>	86

## 6 FINANCE

<u>General government budget</u>	<u>87</u>
6.1: General government budget deficit/surplus	87
<i>Fig. 6.1: Deficit/surplus as a percentage of GDP</i>	88
6.2: Gross foreign debt of the whole economy	88
<u>Balance of payments</u>	<u>89</u>
6.3: Balance of payments	89
Methodological note	95
6.4: Foreign direct investment	95
<u>Money and credit</u>	<u>96</u>
6.5: Money supply	96
6.6: Total credit to economy	97
6.7: Credit to government	98
6.8: Credit to private sector	98

## Interest rates 99

6.9: Selected official central bank rates	99
6.10: Interbank daily rates	100
6.11: Treasury bill rates	100
6.12: Other deposit rates	101
6.13: Lending rates	101
Methodological note	102
6.14: Foreign official reserves (mon. gold incl.)	104
6.15: Foreign official reserves (mon. gold excl.)	104
<i>Fig. 6.2: Foreign official reserves (mon. gold excl.)</i>	105
6.16: Monetary gold	105

## Exchange rates 106

6.17: ECU exchange rates	106
<i>Fig. 6.3: Appreciation/depreciation against ECU</i>	106

## Consumer price indices (CPI) 107

6.18: CPI - total	107
<i>Fig. 6.4: CPI in percentage of previous year</i>	108
6.19: Food and non-alcoholic beverages	109
6.20: Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	109
6.21: Clothing and footwear	110
6.22: Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels	110
6.23: Transport	111

## 7 AGRICULTURE

### Land area by land use categories 113

7.1: Area - total	113
7.2: Utilised agricultural area	114
7.3: Arable land	114
7.4: Permanent grassland	115
7.5: Land under permanent crops	116
Methodological note	116

### Land by legal status 117

7.6: Land by legal status	117
Methodological note	119

### Agricultural production 120

7.7: Agricultural production volume indices	120
Methodological note	120
<i>Fig. 7.1: Annual growth in volume</i>	121

	<u>Livestock breeding intensity</u>	122
7.8:	Cattle and cows	122
7.9:	Pigs and sows	122
7.10:	Sheep and goats	123
	<u>Production of agricultural products</u>	124
7.11:	Slaughtering of cattle	124
7.12:	Slaughtering of pigs	124
7.13:	Slaughtering of poultry	125
7.14:	Sales or procurement of milk	125
	<u>Crop production and yields</u>	126
7.15:	Cereals including rice	126
Fig. 7.2:	Harvested production of cereals	127
7.16:	Wheat	127
7.17:	Rye	128
7.18:	Barley	128
7.19:	Oats	129
7.20:	Grain maize	129
7.21:	Potatoes	130
7.22:	Sugar beets	130
7.23:	Oilseeds	131
7.24:	Vegetables	131
7.25:	Tomatoes	132
7.26:	Apples	132
	<u>Fishing</u>	133
7.27:	Total catch of fish	133
7.28:	Aquaculture production	134
7.29:	Fishing fleet	134
7.30:	Employment – total number of fishers	135
	Methodological note	135
	<u>Forestry</u>	136
7.31:	Forest resources	136
7.32:	Fellings	137

## 8 ENERGY

	<u>Energy production and supply</u>	139
8.1:	Primary production	139
8.2:	Total primary energy supply	140
Fig. 8.1:	Energy production and consumption	140

	<u>Energy consumption</u>	141
8.3:	Transport sector	141
8.4:	Industry sector	141
8.5:	Other sectors	142
Fig. 8.2:	Final energy consumption by sector	142

	<u>Electricity generation and distribution</u>	143
8.6:	Installed electrical capacity	143
8.7:	All generating stations	143
8.8:	Nuclear generating stations	144
8.9:	District heating plants	144

## 9 INDUSTRY & CONSTRUCTION

	<u>Industry</u>	145
9.1:	Industrial production: total	145
9.2:	Mining and quarrying	146
9.3:	Manufacturing	146
9.4:	Electricity, gas and water	147
Fig. 9.1:	Industrial production: total	147
9.5:	Industrial productivity	148
9.6:	Industrial producer price indices	148
Fig. 9.2:	Industrial producer price indices	149

	<u>Construction</u>	150
9.7:	Production volume indices	150
Fig. 9.3:	Production volume indices	150
9.8:	Cost indices	151

	<u>Dwelling construction</u>	151
9.9:	Dwellings completed per inhabitant	151
9.10:	Dwellings completed	152
9.11:	Floor space of a dwelling	152

## 10 RETAIL TRADE & TOURISM

	<u>Retail trade</u>	153
10.1:	Retail trade turnover indices	153
Fig. 10.1:	Trends in retail trade turnover indices	154
	Methodological note	154

Tourism	156	11.19: Oil pipelines: int'l loaded/unloaded	175
10.2: Hotels and similar establishments	156	11.20: Air: total and national	175
10.3: Bed places in hotels	157	11.21: Air: international loaded/unloaded	176
<i>Fig. 10.2: Bed places in hotels per inhabitant</i>	157	11.22: Sea: total and national	176
10.4: Utilisation of bed places	158	11.23: Sea: international loaded/unloaded	177
10.5: Nights spent in collective tourist accom.	159		
10.6: Nights by non-residents and EU-15 residents	159	<u>Passenger transport</u>	177
10.7: Nights by residents and non-residents	160	11.24: Railways: total	177
<i>Fig. 10.3: Nights by residents and non-residents</i>	160	11.25: Railways: national and international	178
		11.26: Bus: total	178
<u>International visitor flow</u>	161	11.27: Air: total and national	179
10.8: Arrivals at the borders: visitors and tourists	161	11.28: Air: national embarked/ int'l disembarked	179
10.9: Balance of payments: credit and debit	162	11.29: Sea: total and national	180
10.10: Balance of payments: balance	162	11.30: Sea: national embarked/ int'l disembarked	180
Methodological note	163	<i>Fig. 11.2: Passenger transport by mode in per cent</i>	181
		<u>Road accidents</u>	181
<b>11</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>	11.31: Persons killed in road accidents	181
	<b>&amp;</b>	Methodological note	182
	<b>TELECOMMUNICATION</b>		
		<u>Telecommunication</u>	184
<u>Infrastructure</u>	165	11.32: Telephone subscribers	184
11.1: Motorways	165	11.33: Cellular mobile telephone systems	185
11.2: Railways	166	11.34: Share of cellular mobile telephones	185
11.3: Inland waterways	166	<i>Fig. 11.3: Share of cellular mobile telephones</i>	186
11.4: Pipelines	167	11.35: Internet connections	186
11.5: Major ports	167	Methodological note	187
11.6: Major commercial airports	168		
<u>Transport equipment</u>	168	<b>12</b>	<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>
11.7: Passenger cars	168		
11.8: Motor coaches, buses and trolley buses	169	<u>Trade at current prices</u>	190
11.9: Lorries	169	12.1: Total imports and share of EU	190
11.10: Road tractors	170	12.2: Total exports and share of EU	190
<i>Fig. 11.1: Cars per 1000 inhabitants</i>	170	<i>Fig. 12.1: Share of European Union</i>	191
11.11: Commercial aircrafts and ships	171	12.3: Balance of trade and exports	191
		<i>Fig. 12.2: Exports as percentage of imports</i>	192
		12.4: Trade as percentage of GDP	192
<u>Freight transport</u>	171	<u>Volume of trade</u>	193
11.12: Railways: total and national	171	12.5: Growth of imports and exports	193
11.13: Railways: international loaded/unloaded	172		
11.14: Road: total and national	172	<u>Structure of trade</u>	194
11.15: Road: international loaded/unloaded	173	12.6: Structure of imports by commodity	194
11.16: Inland waterways: total and national	173	12.7: Structure of exports by commodity	197
11.17: Inland waterways: int'l loaded/unloaded	174		
11.18: Oil pipelines: total and national	174		

External trade by main partners	200
12.8: Structure of imports by partner country	200
12.9: Structure of exports by partner country	203
Trade prices and terms of trade	206
12.10: External trade price indices	206
12.11: Terms of trade	206
Fig. 12.3: Terms of trade evolution	207

### 13 ENVIRONMENT

Air pollution	209
13.1: Emissions of sulphur oxides	209
13.2: Emissions of carbon dioxide	210
Fig. 13.1: Carbon dioxide per capita	210
Fig. 13.2: Sulphur and nitrogen oxides per capita	211
13.3: Emissions of nitrogen oxides	211
Water	212
13.4: Fresh ground water abstraction	212

13.5: Fresh surface water abstraction	212
13.6: Public sewage treatment plants	213
13.7: Wastewater treatment	213
Waste	214
13.8: Generation of hazardous waste	214
13.9: Generation of municipal waste	214
Environment expenditure	215
13.10: Industry investments by domain	215
13.11: Public investments by domain	216

### ANNEXES

Abbreviations	217
National statistical institutes	219
SITC: Classification of commodities	220
NACE Rev.1: Classification of economic activities	222
ISCED 97: Summary descriptions	223
ISCED 97: Classification of fields of study	225
Satisfaction survey	228

# USERS' GUIDE

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

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

Most data are in time series covering the years 1994 to 1998. 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 mid-November 1999, with the exception of national accounts, where revised figures as of 15 February 2000 are included. Therefore, some of the indicators expressed as percentage of GDP may not correspond precisely to the figures given in Chapter 5.

## Countries covered and their order of appearance

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

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

### Candidate countries

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

### South-East European countries

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

## Symbols

Throughout this publication, the following symbols apply:

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

## Abbreviations

For all abbreviations used in this publication, please refer to the list of abbreviations in the Annex on page 217.





# POPULATION

## Population by sex and age

**Table 1.1: Total population on 31 December**

	In 1000				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	8427.4	8384.7	8340.9	8283.2	8230.4
Cyprus	638.0	645.0	652.0	658.0	663.0
Czech Republic	10333.2	10321.3	10309.1	10299.1	10289.6
Estonia	1491.6	1476.3	1462.1	1453.8	1445.6
Hungary	10245.7	10212.3	10174.4	10135.4	10092.0
Latvia	2529.5	2501.7	2479.9	2458.4	2439.4
Lithuania	3717.7	3711.9	3707.2	3704.0	3700.8
Malta	369.5	371.2	374.0	376.5	:
Poland	38580.6	38609.4	38639.3	38660.0	38667.0
Romania	22712.4	22656.1	22581.9	22526.1	22488.6
Slovakia	5356.2	5367.8	5378.9	5387.7	5393.4
Slovenia	1989.5	1990.3	1987.0	1984.9	1978.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	3225.4	3265.9	:	3354.3	:
Croatia	4670.2	4597.0	:	4582.0	:
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	1957.3	1974.8	1991.4	2002.3	:

**Table 1.2: Number of women on 31 December**

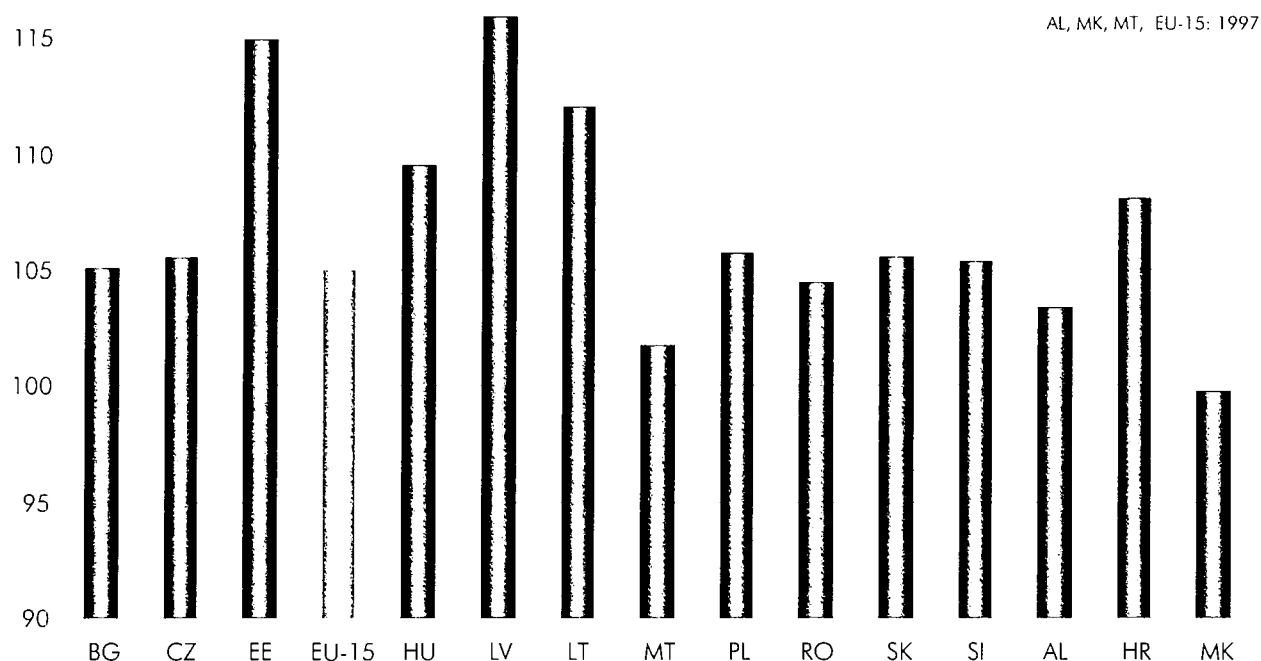
	In 1000				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4297.5	4281.3	4263.4	4238.2	4216.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	5312.7	5304.8	5297.1	5290.4	5284.2
Estonia	795.7	788.3	781.4	777.2	772.9
Hungary	5342.0	5328.4	5311.2	5293.5	5274.0
Latvia	1357.5	1343.2	1331.7	1319.9	1309.4
Lithuania	1961.1	1959.3	1958.2	1956.9	1955.4
Malta	186.6	187.3	188.6	189.8	:
Poland	19802.6	19823.4	19842.6	19858.8	19868.7
Romania	11569.0	11548.4	11518.9	11499.0	11487.4
Slovakia	2747.3	2754.1	2760.5	2765.6	2769.7
Slovenia	1025.1	1022.2	1018.4	1016.8	1015.1
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	1704.7	:
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	2234.0	2244.0	2160.0	2198.0	2163.0
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	977.4	986.0	994.5	1000.1	:

1) Mid year population.

**Table 1.3: Number of men on 31 December**

	In 1000				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4130.0	4103.4	4077.5	4045.0	4014.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	5020.5	5016.5	5012.1	5008.7	5005.4
Estonia	695.9	688.0	680.7	676.6	672.7
Hungary	4903.7	4883.9	4863.3	4841.9	4818.0
Latvia	1172.0	1158.5	1148.2	1138.5	1130.0
Lithuania	1756.6	1752.6	1749.0	1747.1	1745.4
Malta	182.8	183.9	185.3	186.7	:
Poland	18778.0	18786.0	18796.7	18801.2	18798.3
Romania	11143.4	11107.7	11063.0	11027.1	11001.2
Slovakia	2608.9	2613.7	2618.4	2622.0	2623.7
Slovenia	964.4	968.1	968.6	968.2	963.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	1649.6	:
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	2415.0	2425.0	2334.0	2374.0	2338.0
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	979.9	988.8	996.9	1002.3	:

1) Mid year population.

**Fig. 1.1: Number of women per 100 men in 1998****Table 1.4: Population: yearly average**

	In 1000				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	8443.6	8406.1	8362.8	8312.1	8256.8
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	10336.2	10330.8	10315.4	10303.6	10294.9
Estonia	1499.3	1483.9	1469.2	1458.0	1449.7
Hungary	10261.3	10229.0	10193.4	10154.9	10113.7
Latvia	2547.7	2515.6	2490.8	2469.1	2448.9
Lithuania	3720.9	3714.8	3709.5	3705.6	3702.4
Malta	367.9	370.3	372.6	375.2	377.5
Poland	38543.6	38587.6	38618.0	38649.9	38666.1
Romania	22730.6	22681.0	22619.0	22545.9	22507.3
Slovakia	5347.4	5363.7	5373.8	5383.2	5390.7
Slovenia	1988.9	1987.5	1991.2	1986.8	1982.6
Turkey	60159.9	61074.7	62003.4	62981.0	63451.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	3173.8
Croatia	4649.0	4668.8	4493.6	4572.5	4501.0
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	1945.9	1966.0	1983.1	1996.9	:

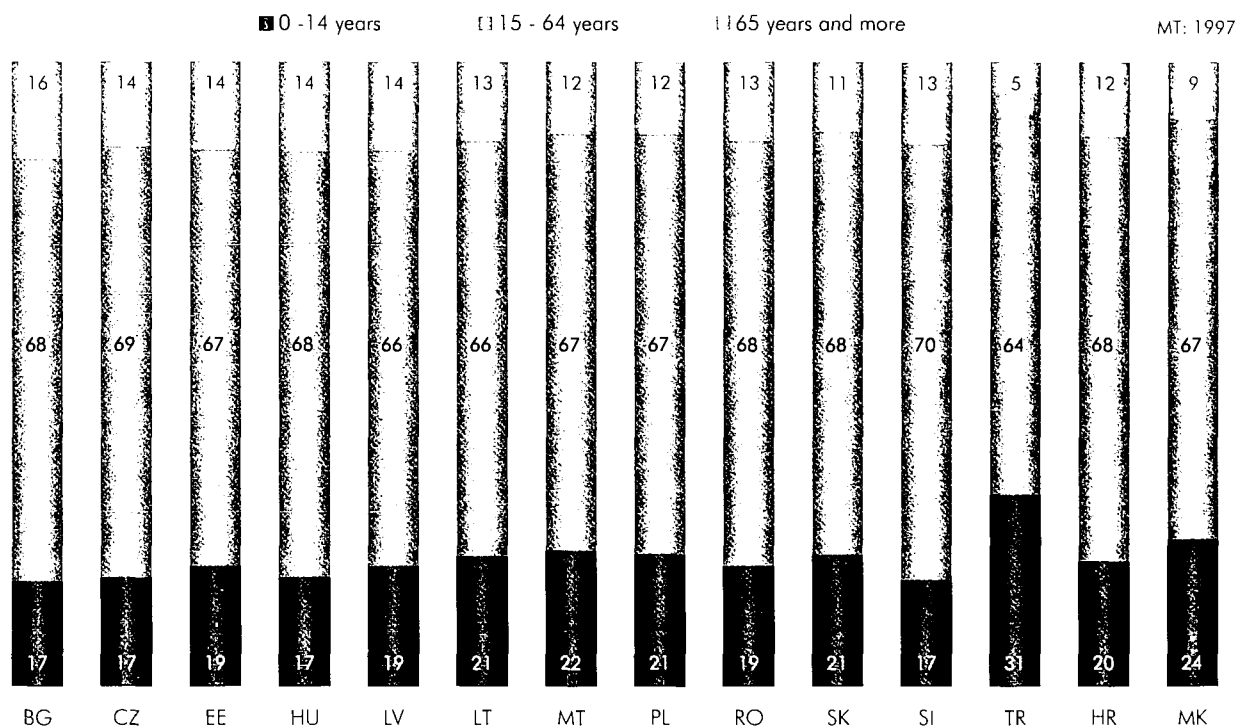
**Table 1.5: Proportion of population by age groups**

	In % of total population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Bulgaria</b>					
0 -14 years	18.6	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.8
15-24 years	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.8
25-44 years	27.2	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.3
45-64 years	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.5
65 years and more	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.6
80 years and more	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1
<b>Cyprus</b>					
0 -14 years	:	:	:	:	:
15-24 years	:	:	:	:	:
25-44 years	:	:	:	:	:
45-64 years	:	:	:	:	:
65 years and more	:	:	:	:	:
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>					
0 -14 years	19.4	18.9	18.3	17.9	17.4
15-24 years	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.4
25-44 years	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.6
45-64 years	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.5	25.0
65 years and more	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6
80 years and more	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
<b>Estonia</b>					
0 -14 years	21.1	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.2
15-24 years	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3
25-44 years	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.6	28.7
45-64 years	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.6	23.7
65 years and more	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.1
80 years and more	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
<b>Hungary</b>					
0 -14 years	18.6	18.3	18.0	17.7	17.5
15-24 years	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.8
25-44 years	28.2	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8
45-64 years	23.7	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5
65 years and more	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.4
80 years and more	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
<b>Latvia</b>					
0 -14 years	21.0	20.7	20.3	19.9	19.3
15-24 years	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5
25-44 years	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.9	29.0
45-64 years	24.0	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.9
65 years and more	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3
80 years and more	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6

	In % of total population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Lithuania</b>					
0 -14 years	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.2	20.8
15-24 years	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.2
25-44 years	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.1
45-64 years	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
65 years and more	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7
80 years and more	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
<b>Malta</b>					
0 -14 years	:	22.0	22.1	21.7	:
15-24 years	:	14.8	14.8	14.9	:
25-44 years	:	29.6	28.4	28.1	:
45-64 years	:	22.7	23.3	23.7	:
65 years and more	:	11.0	11.4	11.6	:
80 years and more	:	2.1	2.2	2.2	:
<b>Poland</b>					
0 -14 years	23.7	23.1	22.5	:	21.1
15-24 years	15.1	15.5	15.8	:	16.4
25-44 years	30.4	30.0	29.7	:	29.1
45-64 years	20.2	20.5	20.8	:	21.7
65 years and more	10.7	10.9	11.2	:	11.7
80 years and more	2.1	2.2	2.1	:	2.0
<b>Romania</b>					
0 -14 years	21.4	20.8	20.2	19.6	19.2
15-24 years	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.8
25-44 years	28.0	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6
45-64 years	22.2	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.7
65 years and more	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.7
80 years and more	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8
<b>Slovakia</b>					
0 -14 years	23.5	22.9	22.3	21.7	21.0
15-24 years	16.4	16.7	17.0	17.1	17.2
25-44 years	30.0	29.9	29.7	29.6	29.5
45-64 years	19.5	19.7	20.1	20.5	21.0
65 years and more	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2
80 years and more	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
<b>Slovenia</b>					
0 -14 years	19.1	18.5	18.1	17.5	17.0
15-24 years	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9
25-44 years	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.1	30.9
45-64 years	23.1	23.4	23.2	23.5	23.9
65 years and more	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9	13.2
80 years and more	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
<b>Turkey</b>					
0 -14 years	33.0	32.4	31.8	31.2	30.7
15-24 years	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.5	20.4
25-44 years	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.3	29.6
45-64 years	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2
65 years and more	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:

	In % of total population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Albania</b>					
0 -14 years	:	:	:	:	:
15-24 years	:	:	:	:	:
25-44 years	:	:	:	:	:
45-64 years	:	:	:	:	:
65 years and more	:	:	:	:	:
80 years and more	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Croatia</b>					
0 -14 years	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
15-24 years	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
25-44 years	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
45-64 years	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
65 years and more	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
80 years and more	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>F. Y. R. of Macedonia</b>					
0 -14 years	25.1	24.7	24.4	24.1	23.5
15-24 years	16.3	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4
25-44 years	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.8	29.8
45-64 years	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.9
65 years and more	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.2
80 years and more	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1

**Fig. 1.2: Age groups in per cent of total population in 1998**



## Birth and death rate

**Table 1.6: Crude birth rate**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.7	7.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	10.3	9.3	8.8	8.8	8.8
Estonia	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.5
Hungary	11.3	11.0	10.3	9.9	9.6
Latvia	9.5	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.5
Lithuania	11.4	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.0
Malta	13.1	12.5	13.3	12.9	11.9
Poland	12.5	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.2
Romania	10.9	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.5
Slovakia	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.7
Slovenia	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0
Turkey	22.8	22.4	22.0	21.4	21.1
Albania	22.5	22.2	20.8	:	18.9
Croatia	10.9	11.2	12.0	12.1	10.5
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	17.2	16.4	15.8	14.8	:

**Table 1.7: Crude death rate**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.7	14.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	11.4	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.6
Estonia	14.8	14.1	12.9	12.7	13.4
Hungary	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.9
Latvia	16.4	15.5	13.8	13.6	14.0
Lithuania	12.5	12.2	11.6	11.1	11.0
Malta	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.1
Poland	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.7
Romania	11.7	12.0	12.7	12.4	12.0
Slovakia	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.9
Slovenia	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.6
Turkey	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3
Albania	:	:	5.4	:	5.8
Croatia	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.3	:

## Population increase

**Table 1.8: Crude rate of natural increase**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	-3.8	-5.1	-5.4	-6.9	-6.4
Cyprus	8.6	7.7	7.2	6.3	5.3
Czech Republic	-1.0	-2.1	-2.2	-2.1	-1.8
Estonia	-5.3	-4.9	-3.9	-4.1	-5.0
Hungary	-3.0	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8	-4.3
Latvia	-6.9	-6.9	-5.8	-6.0	-6.4
Lithuania	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0
Malta	5.8	5.1	5.8	5.2	3.8
Poland	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
Romania	-0.9	-1.5	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4
Slovakia	2.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8
Slovenia	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4	-0.6
Turkey	16.2	15.8	15.5	15.1	15.1
Albania	:	:	15.5	:	13.2
Croatia	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.8	-1.2
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	9.1	8.0	7.7	6.5	:

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, also administrative

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

**Table 1.9: Crude rate of net migration (including corrections)**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	1.0	0.6	-0.3	0.6	2.1
Czech Republic	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9
Estonia	-4.9	-5.4	-5.7	-1.6	-0.7
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	-7.4	-4.2	-2.9	-2.7	-1.3
Lithuania	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.2
Malta	2.4	-0.5	1.6	1.6	:
Poland	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Romania	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-0.3
Slovakia	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Slovenia	0.0	0.4	-1.7	-0.7	-2.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	5.0	5.7	7.7	7.4	9.8
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	1.4	0.9	0.6	-1.0	:



**Table 1.10: Crude rate of increase**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	-3.8	-5.1	-5.2	-6.9	-6.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	-0.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9
Estonia	-10.2	-10.3	-9.6	-5.7	-5.7
Hungary	-3.0	-3.3	-3.7	-3.8	-4.3
Latvia	-14.3	-11.1	-8.7	-8.7	-7.7
Lithuania	-1.7	-1.6	-1.3	-0.9	-0.9
Malta	8.2	4.7	7.5	6.8	:
Poland	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2
Romania	-1.6	-2.5	-3.3	-2.5	-1.7
Slovakia	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.4	-1.6	-1.0	-3.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	12.7	12.5	:	:	:
Croatia	0.2	0.4	-3.7	1.7	-1.6
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	10.5	8.9	8.4	5.5	:

## Fertility

**Table 1.11: Total fertility rate**

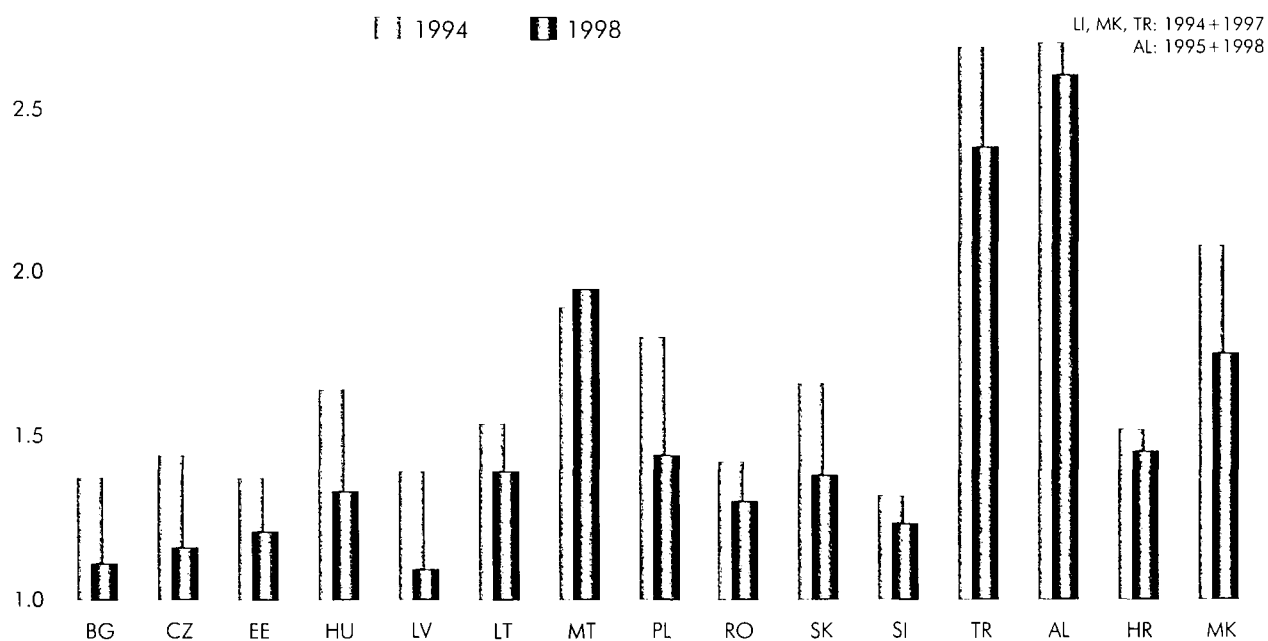
	Children per woman				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Hungary	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Latvia	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Lithuania	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	:
Malta	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	:
Poland	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Romania	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Slovakia	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Slovenia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Turkey	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Albania	:	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Croatia	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	:

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

specific fertility rates of the specific calendar year or period.

Average age of all mothers giving birth is based on age-specific fertility rates.

**Fig. 1.3: Number of children per woman in 1994 and 1998**



**Table 1.12: Mean age of women at birth of first child**

	In years				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	22.3	22.5	22.6	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	22.5	22.9	23.3	:	:
Estonia	22.8	23.0	:	:	:
Hungary	22.7	22.9	23.2	:	:
Latvia	22.9	23.0	23.6	23.5	:
Lithuania	22.7	22.8	22.9	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	22.7	22.8	22.9	:	:
Romania	22.5	22.7	:	:	:
Slovakia	22.6	22.8	:	:	:
Slovenia	24.9	25.2	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	24.8	25.0	25.0	25.2	25.4
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 1.13: Mean age of women at childbearing**

	In years				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.5	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	24.9	25.3	25.6	26.5	:
Estonia	25.4	25.6	25.9	26.2	:
Hungary	25.4	25.8	25.6	25.7	:
Latvia	25.5	25.5	25.7	26.1	:
Lithuania	25.1	25.3	25.8	26.0	:
Malta	:	:	29.8	28.7	:
Poland	26.8	26.9	26.9	26.9	:
Romania	24.4	24.6	25.2	24.9	:
Slovakia	25.3	25.4	25.5	:	:
Slovenia	26.8	27.1	27.3	27.7	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.9	:
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	25.8	25.8	25.9	29.6	:

## Marriages and divorces

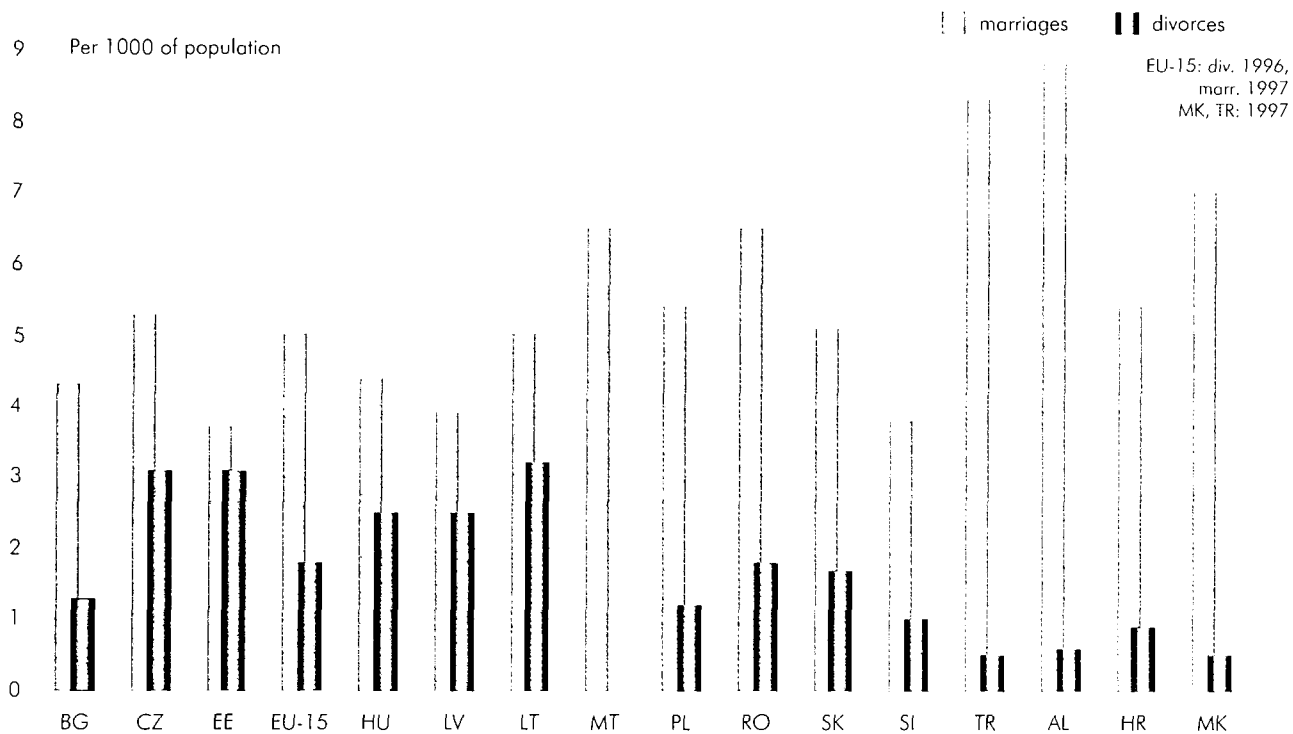
**Table 1.14: Crude marriage rate**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.3
Estonia	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.7
Hungary	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.4
Latvia	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9
Lithuania	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.0
Malta	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
Poland	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
Romania	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
Slovakia	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1
Slovenia	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8
Turkey	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.3:	:
Albania	8.7	8.3	8.4	:	8.8
Croatia	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	8.1	8.0	7.1	7.0	:

**Table 1.15: Crude divorce rate**

	Per 1000 of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Estonia	3.7	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.1
Hungary	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5
Latvia	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
Lithuania	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Romania	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8
Slovakia	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Slovenia	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Turkey	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	:
Albania	0.7	0.7	0.6	:	0.6
Croatia	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	:

**Fig. 1.4: Marriage and divorce rates in 1998**



## Life expectancy

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

ages of a given population.

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

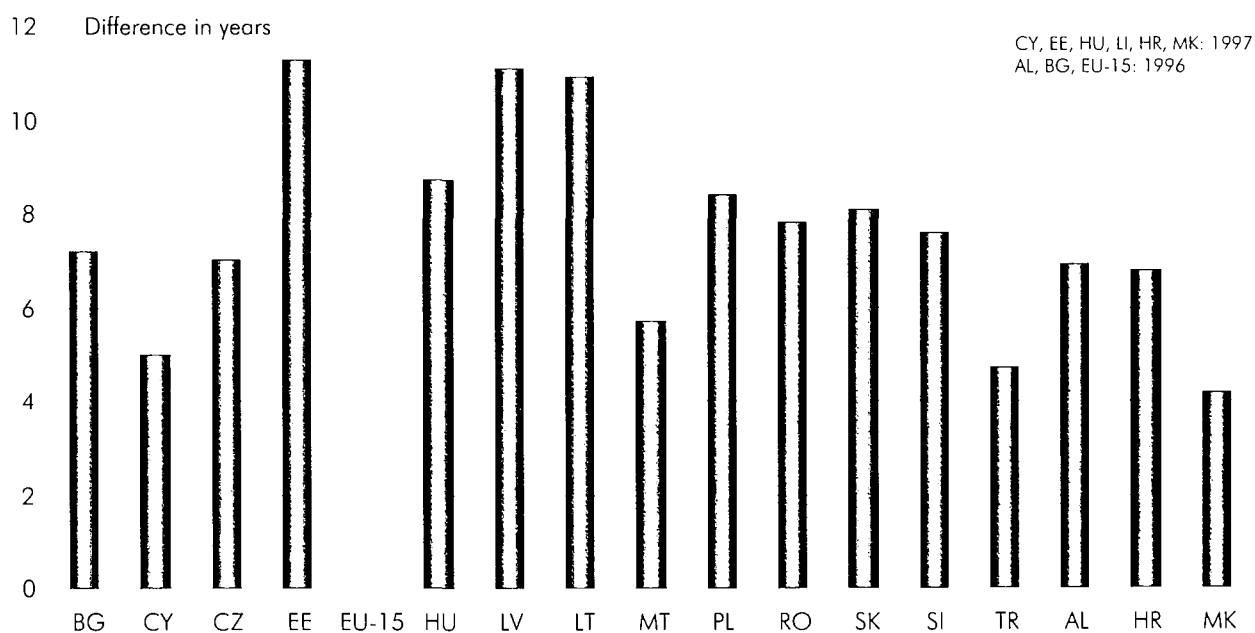
**Table 1.16: Life expectancy at birth: girls<sup>1)</sup>**

	In years				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	74.6	74.3	:	:
Cyprus	:	79.8	:	80.0	:
Czech Republic	76.6	76.6	77.3	77.5	78.1
Estonia	73.1	74.3	75.5	76.0	:
Hungary	74.2	74.5	74.7	75.1	:
Latvia	72.9	73.1	75.6	75.9	74.9
Lithuania	74.9	75.2	76.1	76.8	:
Malta <sup>2)</sup>	79.1	79.5	79.8	80.1	80.1
Poland	76.1	76.4	76.6	77.0	77.3
Romania	73.4	73.1	73.0	73.0	73.3
Slovakia	76.5	76.3	76.8	76.7	76.7
Slovenia	77.8	77.8	78.3	78.6	78.7
Turkey	70.0	70.3	70.5	70.9	71.2
Albania	:	:	75.4	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	77.0	:
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	74.0	73.5	:	74.5	:

1) Less than 1 year.

2) 1998 data are from national source.

**Fig. 1.5: Life expectancy at birth: difference between men and women in 1998**

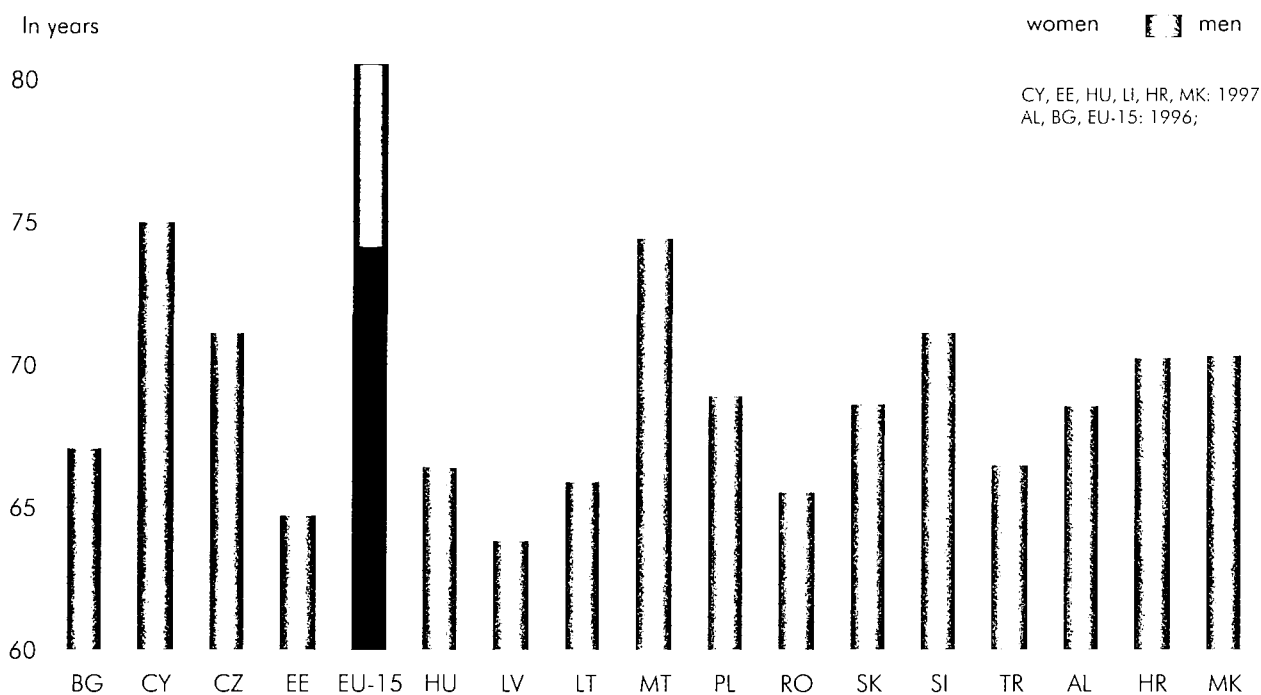


**Table 1.17: Life expectancy at birth: boys<sup>1)</sup>**

	In years				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	67.1	67.1	:	:
Cyprus	:	75.3	:	75.0	:
Czech Republic	69.5	69.7	70.4	70.5	71.1
Estonia	61.1	61.7	64.5	64.7	:
Hungary	64.8	65.3	66.1	66.4	:
Latvia	60.7	60.8	63.9	64.2	63.8
Lithuania	62.8	63.6	65.0	65.9	:
Malta <sup>2)</sup>	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.4
Poland	67.5	67.6	68.1	68.5	68.9
Romania	65.7	65.3	65.2	65.2	65.5
Slovakia	68.3	68.4	68.9	68.9	68.6
Slovenia	69.9	70.3	70.8	71.0	71.1
Turkey	65.4	65.7	65.9	66.3	66.5
Albania	:	:	68.5	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	70.2	:
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	69.6	69.6	:	70.3	:

1) Less than 1 year.

2) 1998 data are from national source.

**Fig. 1.6: Life expectancy of men and women at birth in 1998**

**Table 1.18: Life expectancy at the age of 65: women**

	In years				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	15.2	15.1	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.6	:
Estonia	15.6	16.1	16.2	16.8	:
Hungary	15.6	15.8	15.6	15.9	:
Latvia	16.3	15.8	17.6	17.6	:
Lithuania	16.7	16.9	17.2	17.3	:
Malta	17.4	17.5	18.5	:	:
Poland	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.8	:
Romania	15.3	15.1	15.0	:	:
Slovakia	16.5	16.1	16.4	16.4	:
Slovenia	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.6	:
Turkey	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	:	14.0	:	15.0	:

**Table 1.19: Life expectancy at the age of 65: men**

	In years				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	12.5	12.3	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	12.8	12.7	13.1	13.2	:
Estonia	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.6	:
Hungary	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	:
Latvia	:	11.7	11.9	11.4	:
Lithuania	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.3	:
Malta	14.9	15.3	14.7	:	:
Poland	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.1	:
Romania	12.8	12.6	12.5	:	:
Slovakia	12.9	12.7	12.9	12.9	:
Slovenia	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	:
Turkey	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	:	12.5	:	13.0	:

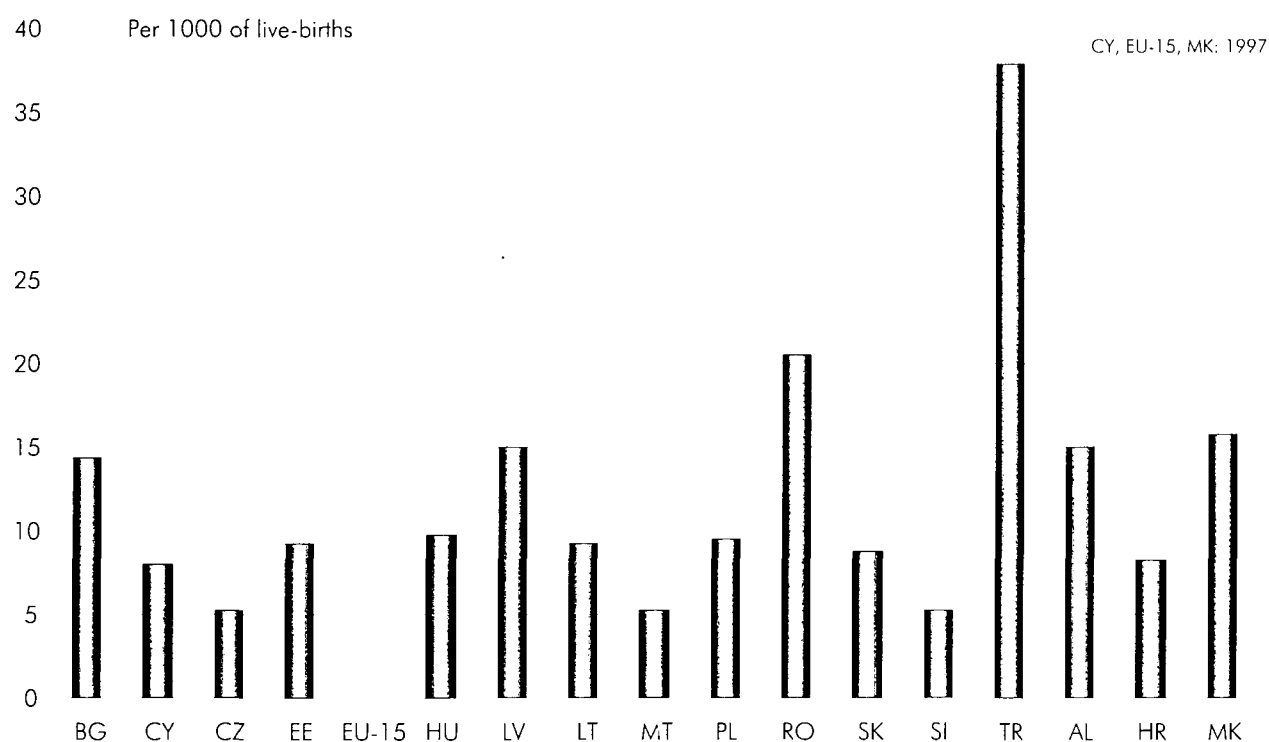


## Infant mortality

**Table 1.20: Infant mortality rate**

	Per 1000 of live births				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	16.3	14.8	15.6	17.5	14.4
Cyprus	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0	:
Czech Republic	7.9	7.7	6.0	5.9	5.2
Estonia	14.5	14.8	10.4	10.1	9.3
Hungary	11.5	10.7	10.9	9.9	9.7
Latvia	15.7	18.8	15.9	15.3	15.0
Lithuania	14.2	12.5	10.1	10.3	9.3
Malta	9.1	8.9	10.7	6.4	5.3
Poland	15.1	13.6	12.2	10.2	9.5
Romania	23.9	21.2	22.3	22.0	20.5
Slovakia	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.7	8.8
Slovenia	6.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.2
Turkey	46.8	44.4	42.2	39.5	37.9
Albania	:	:	:	22.2	15.0
Croatia	10.2	8.9	8.0	8.2	8.2
F. Y. R. of Macedonia	22.5	22.7	16.4	15.7	:

**Fig. 1.7: Infant mortality rate in 1998**





# 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 to this yearbook, pages 223–227.

Education stages are coded as follow:

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

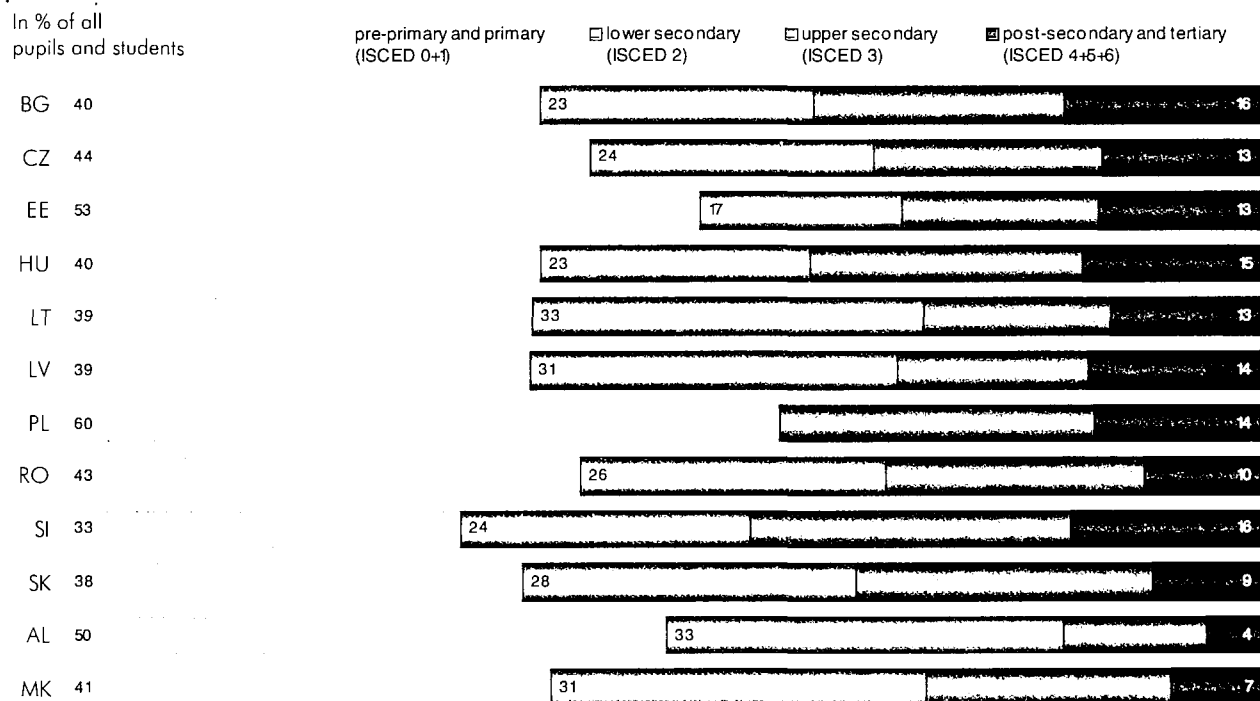
**Table 2.1: Percentage of pupils and students by level of education**

In 1997/98	Number of pupils and students (ISCED 0-6) in 1000	Of which in %					
		ISCED 0	ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3	ISCED 4	ISCED 5+6
Bulgaria	1624	14	26	23	21	0	16
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	2230	14	30	24	19	4	10
Estonia	345	16	37	17	17	1	12
Hungary	2240	17	23	23	23	4	11
Latvia	531	11	28	31	16	1	13
Lithuania	804	11	28	33	16	1	12
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>3)</sup>	9846	10	50	:	26	2	12
Romania <sup>2)</sup>	4643	13	30	26	22	2	8
Slovakia	1293	13	25	28	25	0	9
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	433	11	22	24	27	0	16
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania <sup>1) 2)</sup>	772	11	39	33	12	.	4
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM <sup>1) 2)</sup>	408	8	33	31	21	0	7

1) 1996/97 data.

2) Excluding ISCED 6.

3) ISCED 2 is included under ISCED 1.

**Fig. 2.1: Percentage of pupils and students by level of education (1997/98)****Table 2.2: Duration of compulsory schooling <sup>1)</sup>**

In 1997/98	Ages at which education is compulsory
Bulgaria	7-15
Cyprus	:
Czech Republic	6-14
Estonia	7-15
Hungary	5-15
Latvia	7-15
Lithuania	7-15
Malta	:
Poland	7-14
Romania	7-14
Slovakia	6-14
Slovenia	6-14
Turkey	:
Albania <sup>2)</sup>	6-13
Croatia	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia <sup>2)</sup>	7-14

1) Last year is included.

2) 1996/97 data.

**Table 2.3: Distribution of students in tertiary education by sex**

In 1997/98	Male students in % of total number of students	Female students in % of total number of students
Bulgaria	39	61
Cyprus	:	:
Czech Republic	52	48
Estonia	43	57
Hungary	46	54
Latvia	41	59
Lithuania	40	60
Poland	43	57
Romania <sup>2)</sup>	50	50
Slovakia	49	51
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	45	55
Turkey	:	:
Albania <sup>1) 2)</sup>	50	49
Croatia	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia <sup>1) 2)</sup>	45	55

1) 1996/97 data.

2) Excluding ISCED 6.

**Table 2.4: Participation rates of pupils and students aged 16 to 20 (ISCED 0 to 6)**

In 1997/98	Participation rates by age in % of age population				
	16	17	18	19	20
Bulgaria	79.20	66.37	47.79	28.04	28.65
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	96.35	88.51	63.90	36.80	24.05
Estonia	94.43	80.67	61.82	48.60	39.02
Hungary	97.64	86.60	62.50	44.82	37.47
Latvia	88.81	80.66	60.95	44.44	34.54
Lithuania	88.25	80.60	63.63	46.63	37.44
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	93.14	89.75	73.01	55.75	47.62
Romania <sup>2)</sup>	73.68	61.46	37.39	27.57	25.53
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	96.66	89.87	66.73	50.07	37.80
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania <sup>1) 2)</sup>	31.51	28.50	16.31	8.11	6.41
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia <sup>1) 2)</sup>	65.84	59.12	37.27	18.97	15.53

1) 1996/97 data.

2) Excluding ISCED 6.

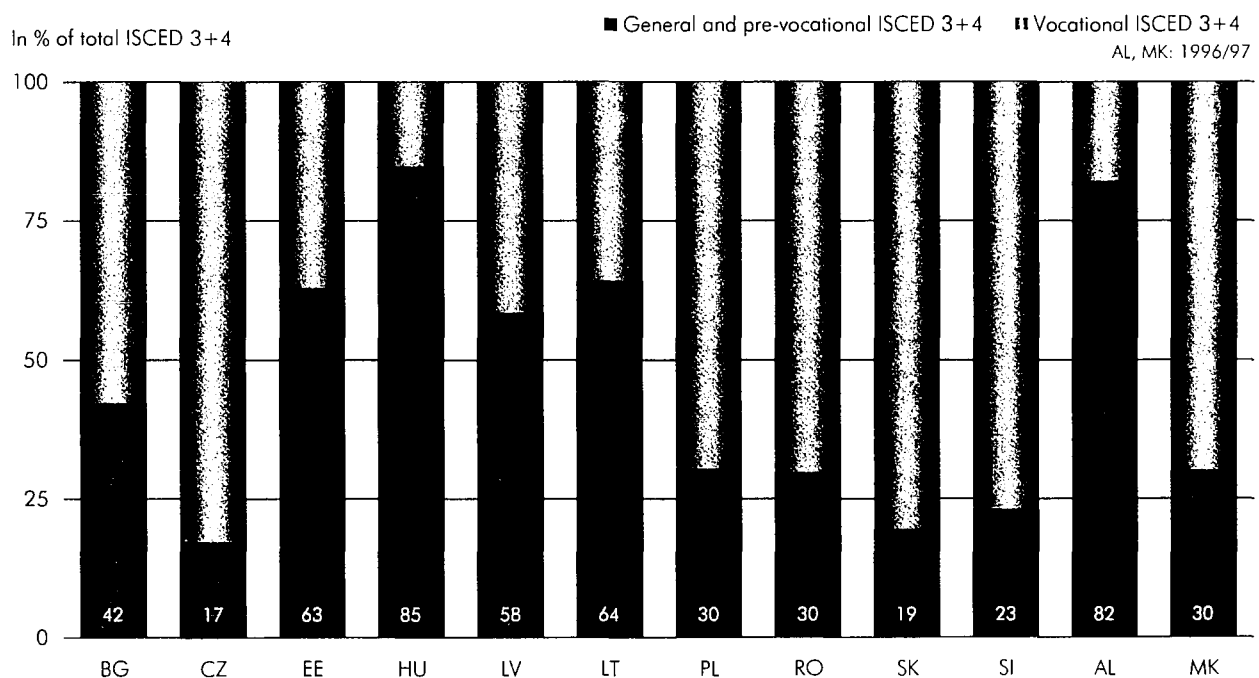
### Students by programme and field

**Table 2.5: Distribution of students in general and vocational upper secondary and post-secondary education**

In 1997/98	Students in general and pre-vocational	Students in vocational
	In % of total ISCED 3+4	
Bulgaria	42	58
Cyprus	:	:
Czech Republic	17	83
Estonia	63	37
Hungary	85	15
Latvia	58	42
Lithuania	64	36
Malta	:	:
Poland	30	70
Romania	30	70
Slovakia	19	81
Slovenia	23	77
Turkey	:	:
Albania <sup>1)</sup>	82	18
Croatia	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia <sup>1)</sup>	30	70

1) 1996/97 data.

**Fig. 2.2: Distribution of students in general and vocational upper secondary and post-secondary education (1997/98)**



**Table 2.6: Distribution of graduates from tertiary education (ISCED 5+6) by field of study and by sex**

In 1997/98	Total number of graduates from tertiary education	Of which percentage graduating in:								Others <sup>1)</sup>
		Education	Humanities and Arts	Social sciences, business and law	Of which		Science	Of which	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	
					Business and administration (ISC 34)	Law (ISC 38)				
FEMALE GRADUATES										
Bulgaria	27641	23	7	39	24	6	3	0	8	21
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	15452	24	10	36	25	6	3	0	8	18
Estonia <sup>3)</sup>	3697	18	16	39	18	8	4	1	5	19
Hungary	25102	41	5	33	24	3	2	0	6	14
Latvia	6677	27	12	37	19	4	4	0	6	13
Lithuania	11954	23	11	30	23	3	3	1	12	21
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	115971	32	12	37	23	3	1	:	5	13
Romania <sup>5)</sup>	36047	3	13	48	27	15	7	0	8	20
Slovakia <sup>6)</sup>	8774	26	10	26	16	3	4	1	9	26
Slovenia	5524	17	7	47	36	5	3	0	7	19
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania <sup>2)</sup>	2208	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM <sup>4)</sup>	1903	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MALE GRADUATES										
Bulgaria	14257	8	5	37	23	7	4	0	22	24
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	15152	9	7	30	20	5	7	4	31	15
Estonia <sup>3)</sup>	2011	2	10	33	17	7	10	4	21	23
Hungary	18688	18	5	31	23	3	4	2	24	17
Latvia	3768	10	6	38	18	6	5	2	31	10
Lithuania	7255	7	6	29	18	8	7	4	35	17
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	62818	9	6	38	34	5	3	:	28	16
Romania <sup>5)</sup>	31752	3	8	37	20	14	5	0	29	19
Slovakia <sup>6)</sup>	7549	9	8	25	16	3	13	10	26	19
Slovenia	4237	3	4	33	27	3	6	3	35	18
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania <sup>2)</sup>	1817	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM <sup>4)</sup>	1429	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) Including graduates whose field of study is agriculture, health and welfare, services, or whose field of study is unknown.

2) 1996/97 data. Excluding ISCED 6.

3) Percentage by field does not include ISCED 5b.

4) 1995/96 data.

5) Excluding ISCED 6.

6) 1996/97 data.

## Languages

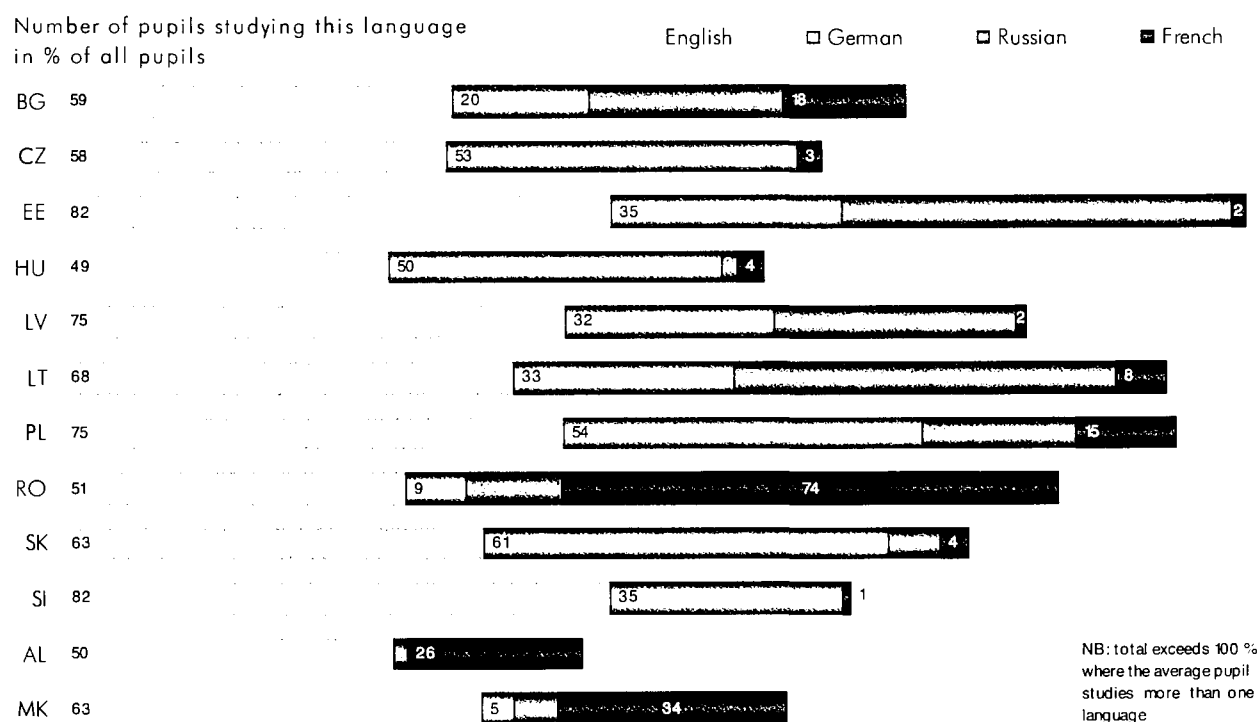
**Table 2.7: Percentage of pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) by language studied**

In 1997/98	Average number of foreign languages learned per pupil in general secondary education (ISCED 2+3)	Percentage of pupils in secondary general education (ISCED 2+3) by language studied				
		English	German	French	Russian	Spanish
Bulgaria	1.3	59	20	18	29	2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1.1	58	53	3	0	1
Estonia <sup>1)</sup>	2.1	82	35	2	59	0
Hungary <sup>1)</sup>	1.2	49	50	4	3	0
Latvia	1.5	75	32	2	36	0
Lithuania	1.7	68	33	8	57	0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	1.7	75	54	15	23	0
Romania <sup>1)</sup>	1.5	51	9	74	14	1
Slovakia	1.4	63	61	4	8	0
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	1.2	82	35	1	0	0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania <sup>1)</sup>	0.8	50	0	26	2	0
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM <sup>1)2)</sup>	1.4	63	5	34	6	0

1) 1996/97 data.

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

**Fig. 2.3: Percentage of pupils in secondary general education by language studied**





## 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)

**Table 3.1: Total monthly expenditures per capita**

	In ECU <sup>1)</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	29	32	22	22	36
Cyprus	:	:	:	546	:
Czech Republic	:	:	147	158	169
Estonia	:	:	92	105	118
Hungary	:	:	98	103	99
Latvia	:	:	67	76	89
Lithuania	35	36	54	69	79
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	114	128
Romania	:	:	41	42	52
Slovakia	:	:	102	121	127
Slovenia	:	:	267	326	:
Turkey	52	:	:	:	:
Albania	35	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	196
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Eurostat exchange rate.

**Table 3.2: Expenditures on food and non-alcoholic beverages**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	47.9	48.8	51.5	55.1	49.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	17.0	:
Czech Republic	:	:	24.9	23.8	23.3
Estonia	:	:	41.6	37.3	34.2
Hungary	:	:	35.2	33.3	38.0
Latvia	:	:	52.2	48.0	42.1
Lithuania	53.3	54.2	46.7	44.5	41.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	35.7	33.7
Romania	:	:	55.3	57.1	55.3
Slovakia	:	:	29.5	29.6	28.4
Slovenia	:	:	23.4	23.5	:
Turkey	29.7	:	:	:	:
Albania	63.2	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	35.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.3: Expenditures on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.6	3.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	1.6	:
Czech Republic	:	:	3.7	3.5	3.5
Estonia	:	:	3.6	3.5	3.3
Hungary	:	:	3.5	5.5	4.1
Latvia	:	:	2.5	2.5	2.8
Lithuania	2.5	2.4	4.5	4.4	4.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	3.1	3.2
Romania	:	:	2.8	2.5	2.7
Slovakia	:	:	3.5	3.6	3.4
Slovenia	:	:	2.9	2.5	:
Turkey	3.0	:	:	:	:
Albania	4.7	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	4.6
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.4: Expenditures on clothing and footwear**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	9.8	10.3	8.2	8.1	8.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	7.2	:
Czech Republic	:	:	8.8	8.0	7.3
Estonia	:	:	6.8	7.1	7.4
Hungary	:	:	6.0	5.8	6.7
Latvia	:	:	5.8	5.8	7.1
Lithuania	10.3	8.1	9.0	8.7	9.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	7.0	6.7
Romania	:	:	9.1	7.5	7.4
Slovakia	:	:	10.4	10.5	9.9
Slovenia	:	:	9.3	9.1	:
Turkey	9.5	:	:	:	:
Albania	2.7	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	6.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.5: Expenditures on housing, water, electricity and other fuels**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	9.5	9.6	12.1	12.8	14.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	19.9	:
Czech Republic	:	:	14.0	15.6	18.1
Estonia	:	:	17.7	18.4	18.0
Hungary	:	:	17.9	18.6	20.6
Latvia	:	:	14.7	15.4	17.0
Lithuania	13.0	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	16.5	17.7
Romania	:	:	15.0	14.9	15.3
Slovakia	:	:	12.9	12.7	12.2
Slovenia	:	:	10.4	10.8	:
Turkey	11.8	:	:	:	:
Albania	3.3	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	11.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.6: Expenditures on furnishing, household equipment**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6.1	5.8	4.7	3.9	4.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	6.9	:
Czech Republic	:	:	8.4	8.3	7.6
Estonia	:	:	4.7	5.3	5.1
Hungary	:	:	4.6	4.5	3.8
Latvia	:	:	2.6	3.1	4.2
Lithuania	2.9	2.8	4.0	4.2	5.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	5.3	5.3
Romania	:	:	4.5	4.4	4.3
Slovakia	:	:	5.9	5.9	6.2
Slovenia	:	:	7.5	7.4	:
Turkey	9.4	:	:	:	:
Albania	12.4	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	6.9
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.7: Expenditures on health**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	4.7	:
Czech Republic	:	:	1.3	1.4	1.4
Estonia	:	:	1.4	1.4	1.6
Hungary	:	:	4.8	4.8	5.3
Latvia	:	:	3.8	3.9	3.5
Lithuania	1.8	1.9	3.0	3.4	3.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	3.8	4.2
Romania	:	:	1.8	2.0	2.3
Slovakia	:	:	1.0	1.2	1.2
Slovenia	:	:	1.2	1.7	:
Turkey	2.7	:	:	:	:
Albania	1.0	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	1.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.8: Expenditures on transport**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	9.5	8.7	8.6	6.4	7.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	19.0	:
Czech Republic	:	:	11.2	10.4	9.3
Estonia	:	:	6.1	6.3	6.5
Hungary	:	:	9.9	9.7	7.7
Latvia	:	:	6.2	7.1	6.9
Lithuania	5.4	5.6	6.4	7.9	7.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	8.3	8.3
Romania	:	:	4.6	5.1	5.2
Slovakia	:	:	8.9	9.0	8.7
Slovenia	:	:	16.0	17.9	:
Turkey	9.7	:	:	:	:
Albania	3.4	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	14.6
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.9: Expenditures on communication**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	1.7	:
Czech Republic	:	:	1.2	1.5	1.9
Estonia	:	:	1.5	1.9	2.7
Hungary	:	:	2.5	3.3	4.2
Latvia	:	:	1.4	2.0	3.2
Lithuania	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	1.8	2.2
Romania	:	:	0.6	0.9	1.4
Slovakia	:	:	1.5	1.7	2.0
Slovenia	:	:	1.8	2.0	:
Turkey	2.0	:	:	:	:
Albania	0.5	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	2.0
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.10: Expenditures on recreation and culture**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	3.4	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	5.6	:
Czech Republic	:	:	11.4	11.2	10.8
Estonia	:	:	5.1	6.1	7.2
Hungary	:	:	5.1	4.8	4.1
Latvia	:	:	4.3	4.8	5.6
Lithuania	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	6.2	6.2
Romania	:	:	2.5	2.2	2.6
Slovakia	:	:	8.0	7.5	8.0
Slovenia	:	:	8.5	9.5	:
Turkey	2.5	:	:	:	:
Albania	3.9	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	5.6
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.11: Expenditures on education**

	In % of total expenditure				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	5.9	:
Czech Republic	:	:	1.0	0.9	0.7
Estonia	:	:	2.1	2.2	1.1
Hungary	:	:	1.3	1.0	1.1
Latvia	:	:	0.8	0.9	1.0
Lithuania	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	0.9	1.0
Romania	:	:	0.6	0.5	0.6
Slovakia	:	:	0.6	0.5	0.5
Slovenia	:	:	0.5	0.8	:
Turkey	1.6	:	:	:	:
Albania	0.3	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	0.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

## Methodological note

- Cyprus:** Total monthly expenditure per capita corresponds to the total household consumption expenditure, i.e. both purchases effected in monetary form and benefits in kind. The percentage distribution of total expenditure by main category does not sum up to 100 % as the categories of (i) Hotel, cafes and restaurants (4.4 %) and (ii) Miscellaneous goods and services (6.1 %), are not included in the table.
- Czech Rep.:** Data for average households are obtained by reweighting of figures for individual social groups according to the structure surveyed in the Micro census 1996 (average per capita). It concerns net monetary expenditures corresponding with the CZ-COICOP classification, except the group housing, water, electricity and other fuels, which does not include imputed rents.
- Estonia:** All estimates are calculated using data from sampling survey and include errors caused by sampling, measuring and non-response.  
Since 1998 food in school canteens is excluded from expenditures on education.
- Latvia:** The group, housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.
- Lithuania:** In 1994-95, data on education includes expenditures on services provided by swimming pools, sports studio, skating rink, television and radio broadcasting.  
Data for 1995 cover the period from January to September.
- Romania:** The household consumption expenditure corresponds to the expenditure effected by households in order to consume goods and services. This includes, in addition to purchases effected in monetary form, the estimated value of consumption from own-resources (from internal production, stocks, gifts) and the benefits in kind. Data relate to the total consumption expenditures (net), including consumption in kind.
- Slovakia:** Total monthly expenditure per capita – net monetary expenditure (without natural consumption). The group, housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.
- Slovenia:** The group, housing, water, electricity and other fuels, includes imputed rents.
- Croatia:** The household budget survey was done for the first time after 8 years in 1998. The survey is based on international standards used in the EU (Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation, 1997). Response rate is 81 % and 3123 households with 9534 members were successfully interviewed.  
Two groups according to COICOP (hotels, cafes and restaurants, 3.31 % and miscellaneous goods and services, 6.49 %) are not included in the table. The group, housing, water, electricity and other fuels, does not include imputed rents.

## Health

**Table 3.12: Number of physicians**

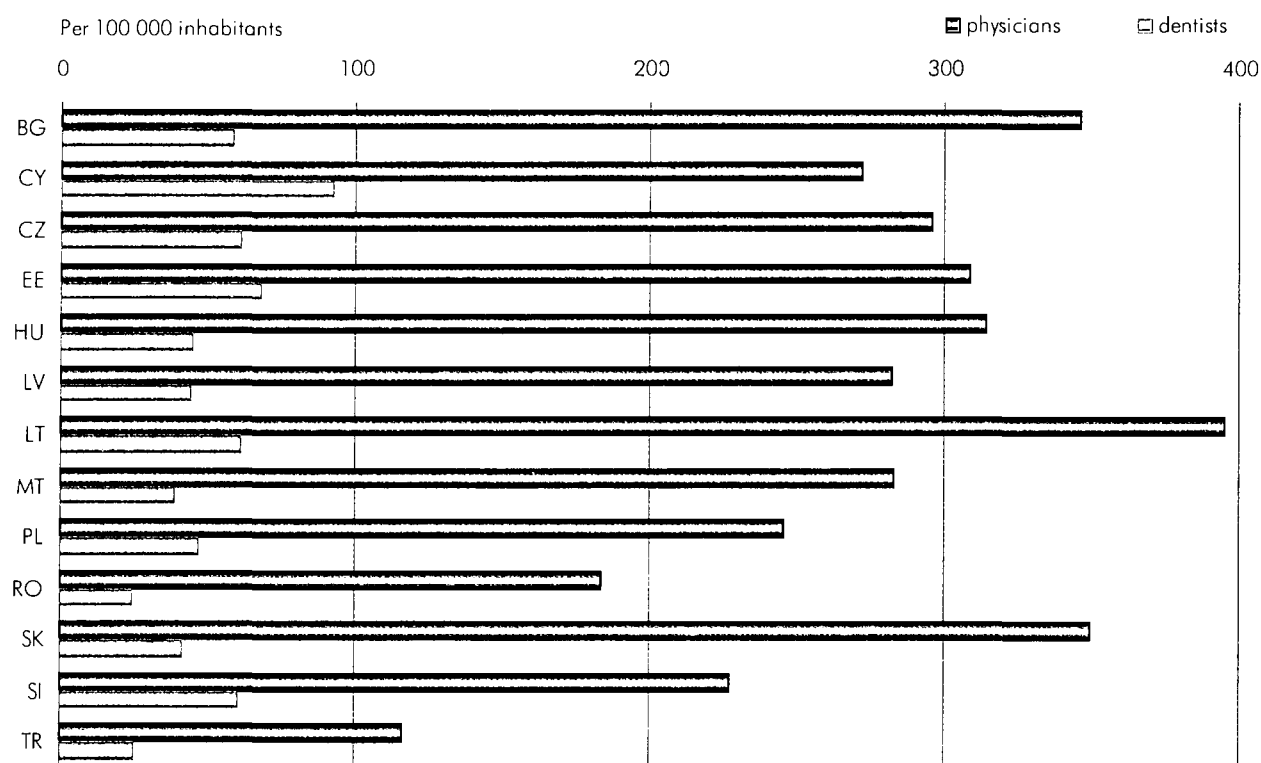
	Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	333	347	355	346	346
Cyprus	241	248	255	264	272
Czech Republic	286	292	293	296	296
Estonia	314	311	305	311	309
Hungary	297	299	303	308	314
Latvia	305	295	297	296	282
Lithuania	403	397	398	398	395
Malta	248	262	266	266	283
Poland	:	:	:	:	246
Romania	176	177	181	179	184
Slovakia	345	317	312	340	349
Slovenia	219	213	213	224	227
Turkey	109	114	114	115 *	116 *
Albania	132	141	141	130	:
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	201	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia <sup>1)</sup>	219	:	:	:	:

1) Source: UN - World report on human development, 1993 data.

**Table 3.13: Number of dentists**

	Per 100 000 inhabitants				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	66	65	66	63	59
Cyprus	83	85	89	91	93
Czech Republic	59	60	60	60	61
Estonia	55	59	64	66	68
Hungary	41	40	41	42	45
Latvia	38	40	51	45	44
Lithuania	50	47	46	58	61
Malta	30	32	35	35	39
Poland	:	:	:	:	47
Romania	26	27	26	24	25
Slovakia	42	42	46	42	42
Slovenia	53	64	57	59	61
Turkey	22	22	23	24	25
Albania	40	35	31	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:



**Fig. 3.1: Number of physicians and dentists in 1998**

### Methodological note

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

**Cyprus:** Data concern physicians and dentists practising in Cyprus.

**Hungary:** The number of physicians at the end of the year includes all active physicians working in health services (public or private) including health services under other ministries than the Ministry of Health (excluding dentists).

A stomatologist is actually counted as a dentist, practising dental care only. Data exclude dental technicians.

**Lithuania:** Since 1997 private practitioners are included.

## Monthly wages and salaries

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

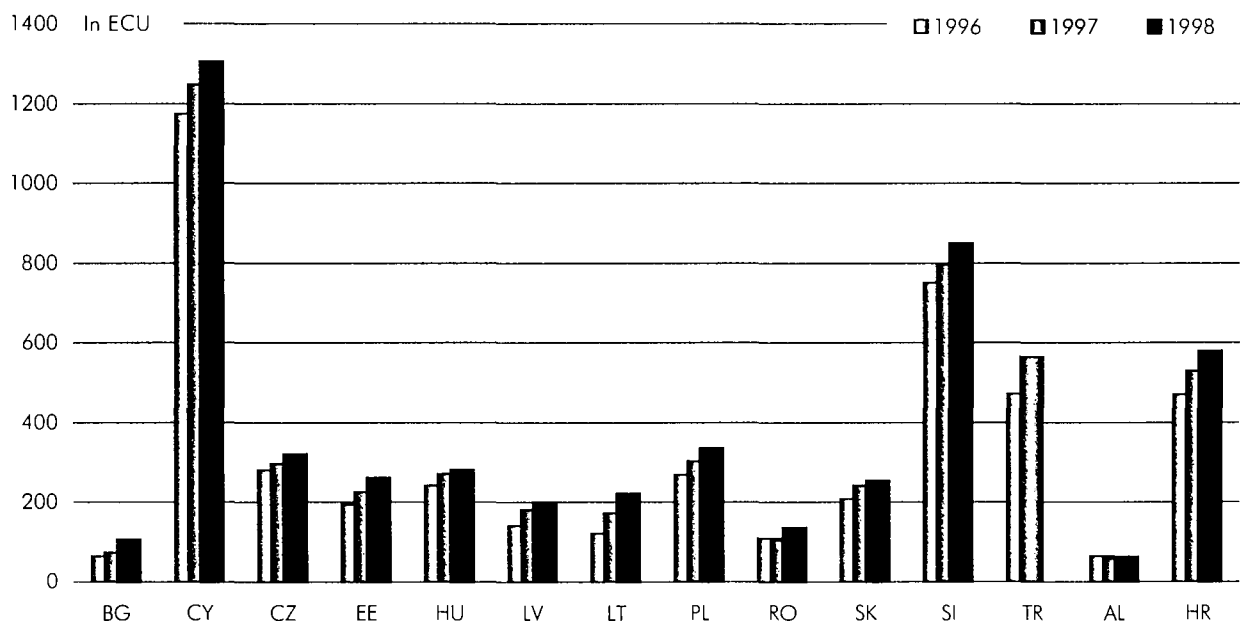
employers to the employees at reduced or zero rates of interest, as well as services provided by the employers, i.e. recreation, catering, housing, kindergarten, etc., which are paid from the profit-share fund.

**Table 3.14: Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries**

	In ECU <sup>1)</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	77	86	64	74	106
Cyprus	1129	1136	1174	1248	1306
Czech Republic	202	236	281	298	322
Estonia	113	158	195	227	262
Hungary	271	236	242	271	282
Latvia	108	130	141	182	201
Lithuania	69	92	122	173	222
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	203	229	270	304	335
Romania	:	:	109	104	136
Slovakia	165	185	210	242	253
Slovenia	619	723	752	797	850
Turkey	411	:	472	565	:
Albania	40	53	65	57	62
Croatia	302	422	470	530	579
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Eurostat exchange rate.

**Fig. 3.2: Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries from 1996 to 1998**



**Table 3.15: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: total**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	153.5	153.2	189.4	984.2	146.9	82.1	94.5	84.9 *	83.2 *	120.2 *
Cyprus	106.5	106.1	106.1	106.6	105.3 <sup>P</sup>	101.7	103.4	103.0	102.9	103.0
Czech Rep.	:	:	118.4	110.5	109.3	:	:	108.8	101.8	98.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	110.0	106.0	102.0	108.0	107.0
Hungary	:	:	120.4	122.3	118.3	:	:	95.0	104.9	103.6
Latvia	152.2	124.5	110.3	121.6	111.1	112.0	99.6	93.8	112.2	106.1
Lithuania	195.9	147.2	129.7	126.5	121.6	114.2	103.2	104.1	113.9	114.7
Malta	107.2	112.7	108.1	103.6	105.2	103.0	108.4	105.5	100.5	102.7
Poland	:	:	127.0	122.1	116.2	:	:	105.9	106.1	103.8
Romania	:	:	154.5	197.9	160.9	:	:	109.2	77.8	106.6
Slovakia	:	:	113.3	113.1	109.6	:	:	107.1	106.6	102.7
Slovenia	:	:	115.3	111.7	109.6	:	:	104.9	103.0	101.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	126.4	124.4	119.6	77.9	99.3
Croatia	:	144.5	112.3	113.1	112.6	:	138.5	107.7	108.7	105.8
FYROM	205.0	110.7	102.8	102.8	:	89.8	95.7	100.5	100.2	:

**Table 3.16: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	150.8 *	154.3 *	209.8	1123.1	152.0	80.6	95.2	94.1 *	95.0 *	124.3 *
Cyprus	102.2	106.2	105.3	104.7	104.6 <sup>P</sup>	97.6	103.5	102.3	101.1	102.3
Czech Rep.	:	:	113.5	109.1	108.5	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	117.4	120.4	115.5	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	165.7	135.0	108.2	118.3	109.5	121.9	108.0	92.0	109.1	104.6
Lithuania	183.2	183.9	132.0	135.2	111.8	:	112.1	105.7	119.2	106.3
Malta	104.5	110.6	105.0	107.5	106.3	100.4	106.4	102.5	104.2	104.0
Poland	:	:	126.4	120.3	117.4	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	150.6	190.1	154.8	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	112.7	111.9	107.8	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	114.6	110.2	110.4	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	111.7	105.6	:	:	:	107.3	99.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.17: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: mining and quarrying**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	144.3 *	150.6 *	208.5	993.6	132.5	77.1	92.9	93.5 *	84.0 *	108.4 *
Cyprus	104.5	106.5	108.0	104.7	105.1 <sup>P</sup>	99.8	103.7	104.9	101.1	102.8
Czech Rep.	:	:	115.6	112.3	112.3	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	118.4	128.0	110.4	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	140.7	119.6	138.2	115.7	107.2	103.5	95.7	117.5	106.7	102.4
Lithuania	157.8	140.9	136.2	130.2	120.6	:	98.9	108.8	117.3	113.9
Malta	108.5	111.8	105.3	115.0	100.0	103.9	107.5	103.5	111.9	97.0
Poland	:	:	127.7	117.6	114.9	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	148.1	202.6	165.1	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	108.8	111.8	104.7	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	111.1	111.8	107.0	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	109.6	103.5	:	:	:	105.3	97.3
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.18: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: manufacturing**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	166.2 *	159.5 *	213.3	1025.1	136.5	88.8	98.4	95.7 *	86.7 *	111.6 *
Cyprus	105.3	105.9	106.0	105.6	105.3 <sup>P</sup>	100.6	103.2	102.9	102.0	103.0
Czech Rep.	:	:	117.9	112.5	110.3	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	121.6	122.1	116.6	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	159.7	124.6	113.6	122.2	105.3	117.5	99.7	96.6	112.7	100.6
Lithuania	164.6	146.3	134.7	123.1	113.5	:	102.0	107.6	111.3	107.8
Malta	104.7	109.9	102.4	100.3	108.3	100.5	105.7	99.9	97.3	105.8
Poland	:	:	127.1	121.7	115.4	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	158.2	194.8	151.2	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	114.4	111.7	109.4	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	114.3	112.1	111.0	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	110.7	109.6	:	:	:	106.3	103.0
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.19: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: electricity, gas and water supply**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	147.1 *	147.7 *	171.8	1065.5	160.3	78.6	91.1	77.0 *	90.1 *	131.1 *
Cyprus	108.2	105.3	105.5	108.3	107.5 <sup>P</sup>	103.3	102.6	102.4	104.5	105.2
Czech Rep.	:	:	118.4	112.9	111.7	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	123.1	121.1	119.2	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	152.6	119.0	119.9	117.7	114.1	112.3	95.2	102.0	108.6	109.0
Lithuania	187.3	130.5	123.6	114.1	110.6	:	92.8	99.6	104.3	105.2
Malta	97.9	137.7	99.0	105.8	102.7	94.0	132.4	96.7	102.6	100.2
Poland	:	:	123.5	119.1	114.3	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	152.3	230.7	160.3	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	110.1	112.0	115.1	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	110.8	110.0	109.4	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	109.0	113.0	:	:	:	104.7	106.2
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.20: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: construction**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	158.1 *	141.1 *	178.0	923.2	158.2	84.5	87.0	79.8 *	78.1 *	129.4 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	100.7	103.6	103.3	102.8	101.9
Czech Rep.	:	:	115.0	110.4	107.5	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	118.0	122.1	115.4	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	156.4	112.3	98.7	131.4	116.9	115.1	89.8	83.9	121.2	111.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.3	93.7	112.5	114.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	108.6	102.2	95.6	105.0	104.2
Poland	:	:	127.4	125.9	119.1	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	149.8	184.6	160.8	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	116.5	114.3	105.2	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	115.8	110.3	111.3	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	108.0	101.1
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.21: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: wholesale & retail trade**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	981.3	159.9	:	:	:	83.0 *	130.8 *
Cyprus	107.4	107.5	107.4	106.3	106.2 <sup>P</sup>	102.6	104.8	104.3	102.6	103.9
Czech Rep.	:	:	118.0	123.8	113.9	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	125.2	118.2	116.7	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	145.5	117.1	102.8	122.0	113.5	107.1	93.7	87.4	112.5	108.4
Lithuania	135.2	134.9	128.7	134.9	122.7	:	94.6	103.4	119.7	115.3
Malta	101.8	122.8	106.8	105.5	103.4	97.8	118.2	104.2	102.3	101.0
Poland	:	:	127.6	123.3	118.2	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	150.2	184.6	176.1	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	125.6	117.4	113.6	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	113.3	108.4	109.2	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	113.6	106.2	:	:	:	109.1	99.8
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 3.22: Monthly gross wages and salaries indices: transport, storage and communication**

	Nominal previous year = 100.0					Real previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	156.0 *	149.2 *	188.1	1040.3	139.6	83.4	92.0	84.3 *	88.0 *	114.1 *
Cyprus	108.7	105.7	107.1	106.6	106.5 <sup>P</sup>	103.8	103.0	104.0	102.9	104.2
Czech Rep.	:	:	119.6	114.9	111.6	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	124.3	122.9	120.3	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	133.5	119.0	111.8	117.2	104.4	98.2	95.2	95.1	108.1	99.7
Lithuania	177.3	152.6	130.1	121.8	119.0	:	106.2	104.4	110.5	112.5
Malta	111.9	111.6	112.0	108.0	105.9	107.5	107.3	109.3	104.7	103.4
Poland	:	:	127.0	124.6	119.3	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	158.6	202.1	156.7	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	113.8	114.5	111.0	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	113.8	109.9	109.5	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	117.2	108.9	:	:	:	112.6	102.4
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## Methodological note

### Nominal wages and salaries

Bulgaria:	Gross wages of employees.
Cyprus:	Gross earnings for full-time employees in all sectors of economic activity.
Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Poland:	Gross earnings.
Hungary:	Net earnings of full-time employees.
Latvia:	Gross earnings for the NACE classes (A-I) indices, net earnings for the total index.
Romania:	Net.
Slovakia:	Gross wages of employees.
Slovenia:	Gross earnings in enterprises and companies, except those in private ownership with one or two persons in paid employment.
Albania:	Net wages in public sector.
Croatia:	Gross earnings.
FYROM:	Net.

### Real wages and salaries

Bulgaria:	Indices of gross nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices. The CPI data for 1996, 1997 and 1998 have been calculated by the following method: The national CPI group indices have been re-grouped recording COI COP /HICP classification/.
Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia and Slovenia:	Indices of gross nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices.
Hungary:	Indices of net nominal wages and salaries of full-time employees divided by consumer price indices.
Latvia:	Indices of net nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices.
Poland:	Indices of gross nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices of households of employees and employees possessing farms.
Romania:	Index of net nominal wages divided by consumer price indices of employees' household.
Albania:	Indices of net nominal wages and salaries divided by consumer price indices only for wages in the public sector.
Croatia:	Indices of gross nominal earnings divided by cost-of-living indices.
FYROM:	Indices of net nominal wages and salaries divided by the cost-of-living index.

## Pensions

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.

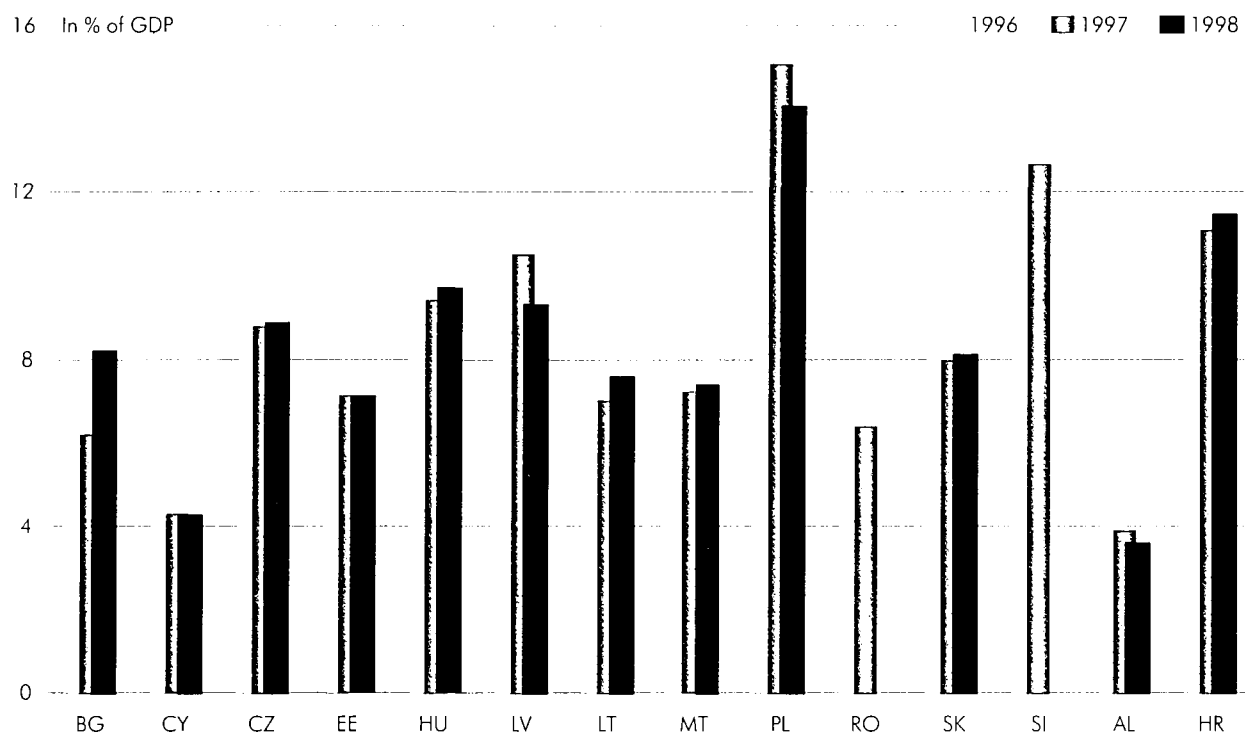
Average monthly pensions paid out at the end of period represent an average amount of pension paid to one pensioner irrespective of the type of pension he/she receives.

**Table 3.23: Average monthly pensions**

	In ECU <sup>1)</sup>					In % of GDP				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	30	32	27	29	40	9.7	7.9	6.9	6.2	8.2
Cyprus	223	216	245	264	284	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.3
Czech Rep.	95	105	131	140	150	:	7.8	8.0	8.8	8.9
Estonia	28	42	58	65	73	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.1	7.1
Hungary	112	97	93	101	108	:	10.6	9.7	9.4	9.7
Latvia	43	49	57	70	:	11.8	10.2	10.6	10.5	9.3
Lithuania	22	28	40	54	65	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.6
Malta	616	632	711	769	805	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.4
Poland	124	138	146	161	175	:	12.8	15.2	15.1	14.1
Romania	31	33	32	32	40	:	:	6.9	6.4	:
Slovakia	73	78	88	100	105	:	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1
Slovenia	321	347	324	341	365	:	12.9	12.7	12.7	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	23	26	29	24	25	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.6
Croatia	92	122	135	161	174	7.2	8.5	9.4	11.1	11.5
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) Eurostat exchange rate.



**Fig. 3.3: Average monthly pensions from 1996 to 1998**

### Methodological note

- Bulgaria:** Data refer to average monthly pension per pensioner for the last quarter of the relevant year.
- Cyprus:** Data refer to the following pensions paid out: old-age, widows' and widowers', invalidity, disability, orphans', missing persons' allowance and social pension (which was introduced in June 1995).
- Czech Rep.:** Average monthly pensions are published on the basis of data of December every year.
- Hungary:** Sum of pensions, rents and other provisions.
- Latvia:** Starting from 1996, in connection with the enactment of the new law on pensions, recipients of social pensions (since 1996 State social maintenance benefits) are neither included in the total number of pensioners, nor in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions. Pensioners registered with the Ministry of Interior Affairs are neither included in the total number of pensioners, nor in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions.
- Lithuania:** Average monthly pension during corresponding period.
- Poland:** Data do not cover family and nursing allowances paid by State budget to the family members of the retired and pensioners.
- Romania:** Average monthly pensions. Data do not cover pensions of farmers.
- Slovenia:** Outcomes of the Pension Fund for pensions of residents and non-residents.
- Albania:** Data refer to average monthly pension in urban areas in national currency. (There are two different contribution systems for retirement pensions in Albania: one for urban areas and one for rural areas.) An average level of pension for the whole country is not calculated by the national source. For information, rural area pensions displayed a level equal to around 27 to 30 % of the urban area pensions over the period 1993-97.



## LABOUR FORCE

### Economic activity

According to the Labour Force Sample Survey (LFS), the *economic activity rate* represents the labour force as a percentage of population at working age (15 years or more), where:

The *labour force* comprises employed and unemployed persons. In the sense of the ILO definitions, the category *employed* comprises all persons aged 15+, 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 child-care leave are included in this category. The category *unemployed* comprises all persons aged 15+, who concurrently meet all three conditions of the ILO definition for being classified as the unemployed: have no work, are actively seeking a job and are ready to take up a job within a fortnight.

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

**Table 4.1: Economic activity rate (ILO methodology)**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	52.4	51.5	51.8	51.6	50.4
Cyprus	61.0	62.0	62.0	61.3	61.5 *
Czech Republic	61.6	61.5	61.2	61.1	61.0
Estonia	63.0	61.5	61.0	61.2	60.5
Hungary	54.0	52.4	51.8	51.2	51.7
Latvia	:	67.6	59.8	59.7	58.8
Lithuania	67.9	66.9	65.4	61.5	61.7
Malta	47.0	48.0	48.6	48.5	48.3
Poland	60.2	58.8	58.2	57.7	57.4
Romania	63.9	66.0	64.8	64.8	63.6
Slovakia	59.9	59.8	60.1	59.9	59.9
Slovenia	57.6	58.7	57.6	59.5	59.4
Turkey	53.9	53.8	53.2	50.8	51.3
Albania	79.6	71.6	68.9	69.9	69.9
Croatia	:	:	56.2	54.7	52.9
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	54.9	53.7	54.8

**Table 4.2: Economic activity rate of women**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	47.5	47.1	47.2	46.8	45.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	52.6	52.3	51.8	51.8	52.0
Estonia	54.6	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.0
Hungary	46.3	43.8	43.4	42.8	44.1
Latvia	:	59.5	51.5	52.3	50.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	53.9	54.9
Malta	23.8	24.8	25.7	25.9	26.1
Poland	53.0	51.5	51.0	50.3	50.0
Romania	57.2	59.4	57.4	57.7	56.3
Slovakia	51.4	51.5	52.3	51.8	51.5
Slovenia	51.4	52.0	51.3	53.2	52.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	68.7	59.1	55.5	54.3	54.4
Croatia	:	:	48.6	47.6	46.3
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	42.9	41.2	42.2

**Table 4.3: Economic activity rate of men**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	57.6	56.2	56.7	56.7	55.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.1	70.8
Estonia	73.1	71.1	70.2	70.6	69.4
Hungary	62.4	61.7	61.1	60.4	60.0
Latvia	:	76.7	69.8	68.6	68.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	70.3	69.6
Malta	71.1	72.1	72.5	72.1	71.4
Poland	68.2	66.8	66.2	65.9	65.4
Romania	71.2	73.0	72.7	72.5	71.4
Slovakia	69.1	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.9
Slovenia	64.3	66.1	64.4	66.2	66.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	90.4	84.1	82.1	85.5	84.2
Croatia	:	:	64.9	62.7	60.5
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	67.0	66.5	67.4

## Methodological note

- Bulgaria:** Data by ILO methodology are for September 1993, October 1994, October 1995, November 1996, November 1997 and November 1998.
- Labour force: Conscripts on compulsory military services and persons attending military school are not included in the labour force. Persons on partially paid or unpaid maternity leave are also not included in the labour force.
- Czech Rep.:** The employed: data refer to employment in the national economy. Members of the armed forces are included; persons on child-care leave are excluded.
- The unemployed: all persons who have found a job starting at a future date are considered as unemployed.
- Estonia:** The employed: persons on compulsory military service are excluded from the employed. Persons on maternity leave are included in the employed; persons on parental leave are excluded.
- Hungary:** Working age population: LFS monitors only persons aged 15–74.
- The employed: Since 1998 the conception of the Hungarian labour statistics changed; according to the international recommendations, persons on child-care leave are not included in the employed (the economic activity and unemployment rates were recalculated accordingly). Due to the enlargement of the LFS sample, data for 1998 are not comparable with those for the preceding years.
- Latvia:** Working age population: Data from the LFS of November 1995 monitor the population aged 15–69. Data from the LFS of May and November 1996 monitor the population aged 15 years and over.
- The employed: LFS excludes persons on compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households. Employees on maternity leave and child care of 3 months and below are included.
- Lithuania:** Working age population: Working age begins from 16 years; with the consent of parents or custodian, young people may start working from 14 years. Therefore, residents who are 14 years and older are under LFS coverage. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded. (Since LFS are not carried out periodically, the indicator has been estimated from the number of employed which was calculated on the base of reports provided by enterprises and organisations.)
- Malta:** Labour force: is derived from administrative records and excludes part-time employment and persons who are availing themselves of unpaid leave.
- Population at working age: (16–61 for males; 16–60 for females) is given as at end of year (including quarters).
- Poland:** The Labour Force Survey does not cover the members of households who stayed abroad, nor the population living in collective households, such as army barracks, lodging houses for employees, student hostels, boarding schools, houses for the poor and the old, etc. The survey only included members of the armed forces living in private households.
- The employed: Persons on maternity leave are included while persons on parental leave are excluded from the employed.
- Romania:** The Labour Force Survey excludes persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population).
- Working age population: Data for 1994 and 1995 monitor the population aged 14 and over.
- Slovakia:** Data on labour force include the members of the armed forces – professionals on military service and conscripts on compulsory military service (the conscripts are included in the LFS since the first quarter of 1997).

- Slovenia: The Labour Force Survey excludes persons in compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population).  
The employed: Workers on lay-off and persons on maternity leave are classified among persons in employment.
- Albania: Total labour force is not derived from a LFS but from administrative records. It covers total employment and total registered unemployment.  
Working age population: population aged 15 years and over.
- Croatia: Working age population: LFS was carried out in November 1996 for the first time and monitors the population aged 15–85. Starting from 1997, LFS data cover the population aged 15 years and over.  
The employed: Members of the armed forces are included in the total number of employed persons but none of their characteristics (activity, occupation, etc.) are collected.  
Labour force: Conscripts on compulsory military service are excluded from the labour force. All persons who have found a job starting at a future date are considered as unemployed.
- FYROM: Economic activity rate: is calculated as the proportion of the country's labour force in the total population aged 15–80.

## Unemployment rate from LFS (ILO methodology)

**Table 4.4: Unemployment rate**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	20.5	14.7	13.7	15.0	16.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.8	6.5
Estonia	7.6	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9
Hungary	10.7	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8
Latvia	:	18.9	18.3	14.4	13.8
Lithuania	17.3	17.5	16.4	14.1	13.3
Malta	4.1	3.7	4.4	5.4	5.1
Poland	14.4	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.6
Romania	8.2	8.0	6.7	6.0	6.3
Slovakia	13.7	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5
Slovenia	9.0	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.9
Turkey	8.1	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.4
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	9.9	9.9	11.6
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	31.9	36.0	34.5

**Table 4.5: Unemployment rate by gender**

	Women					Men				
	In % of labour force					In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	20.6	15.0	13.8	15.3	15.9	20.4	14.4	13.6	14.7	16.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	5.2	4.8	4.7	5.9	8.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.9	5.0
Estonia	7.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.9	7.3	10.6	10.7	10.1	10.8
Hungary	9.4	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.0	11.8	11.3	10.7	9.5	8.5
Latvia	:	18.0	17.7	14.6	14.1	:	19.7	18.9	14.3	13.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	13.9	12.2	:	:	:	14.2	14.3
Malta	2.2	2.2	2.8	4.4	2.5	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.1
Poland	16.0	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.3	13.1	12.1	11.0	9.6	9.1
Romania	8.7	8.6	7.3	6.4	6.1	7.7	7.5	6.3	5.7	6.5
Slovakia	14.1	13.7	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.3	12.5	10.3	11.0	11.9
Slovenia	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.0	9.5	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	17.3	11.6	11.4	13.8	15.8
Croatia	:	:	10.5	10.4	12.8	:	:	9.5	9.5	10.5
FYROM	:	:	36.2	40.8	37.6	:	:	29.1	33.0	32.6

**Table 4.6: Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	44.9	37.7	33.5	36.0	36.0 *
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.0 <sup>P</sup>
Czech Republic	8.7	7.8	7.2	8.6	12.4
Estonia	11.6	14.1	16.0	14.4	15.7
Hungary	19.4	18.6	18.0	15.9	13.5
Latvia	:	30.1	29.0	24.9	25.5
Lithuania	32.1	31.6	27.4	25.2	22.2
Malta	4.4	4.3	5.2	6.4	6.5
Poland	32.5	31.2	28.5	24.8	23.2
Romania	22.5	20.6	20.2	18.0	18.3
Slovakia	27.3	24.8	20.9	21.7	23.6
Slovenia	22.2	18.8	18.8	17.6	18.3
Turkey	15.7	14.7	12.9	14.4	13.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	26.9	28.4	30.9
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	69.5	74.2	70.8

1) Registered unemployment.

**Table 4.7: Unemployment rate of people aged less than 25 by gender**

	Women					Men				
	In % of labour force					In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	42.7	38.4	33.0	35.8	35.0	46.9	37.0	33.9	36.1	36.8
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	9.8	8.7	8.3	10.3	14.8	7.9	7.2	6.4	7.5	10.7
Estonia	11.8	15.8	16.6	12.4	14.3	11.5	12.9	15.5	15.8	16.8
Hungary	16.6	15.6	16.4	14.5	11.6	21.5	20.7	19.0	16.9	14.9
Latvia	:	31.1	30.4	26.6	30.3	:	29.4	28.1	23.7	21.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	21.9	20.3	:	:	:	27.4	23.5
Malta	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	6.3	5.9	7.0	9.0	9.1
Poland	34.6	33.8	31.1	28.1	25.1	30.8	29.0	26.3	22.1	21.6
Romania	25.8	23.1	23.9	20.7	19.7	20.2	18.8	17.5	15.9	17.3
Slovakia	26.8	23.0	21.7	22.4	23.6	28.1	26.2	20.8	21.0	23.6
Slovenia	23.4	19.7	18.7	19.3	19.2	21.1	18.1	18.9	15.7	17.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	27.1	27.3	32.8	:	:	26.7	29.8	29.9
FYROM	:	:	72.1	77.5	73.5	:	:	67.7	72.0	69.3

**Table 4.8: Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	16.8	11.6	11.3	12.4	13.4 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.4 <sup>P</sup>
Czech Republic	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.1	5.3
Estonia	7.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	:
Hungary	9.2	8.7	8.5	7.5	6.7
Latvia	:	17.0	16.6	12.9	12.2
Lithuania	15.1	15.1	14.8	12.2	12.0
Malta	4.0	3.5	4.1	5.1	4.7
Poland	11.9	10.9	10.1	9.3	8.8
Romania	5.3	5.4	4.2	3.8	4.2
Slovakia	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.7	10.1
Slovenia	7.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1
Turkey	5.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	7.4	7.1	8.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	24.0	28.1	27.0

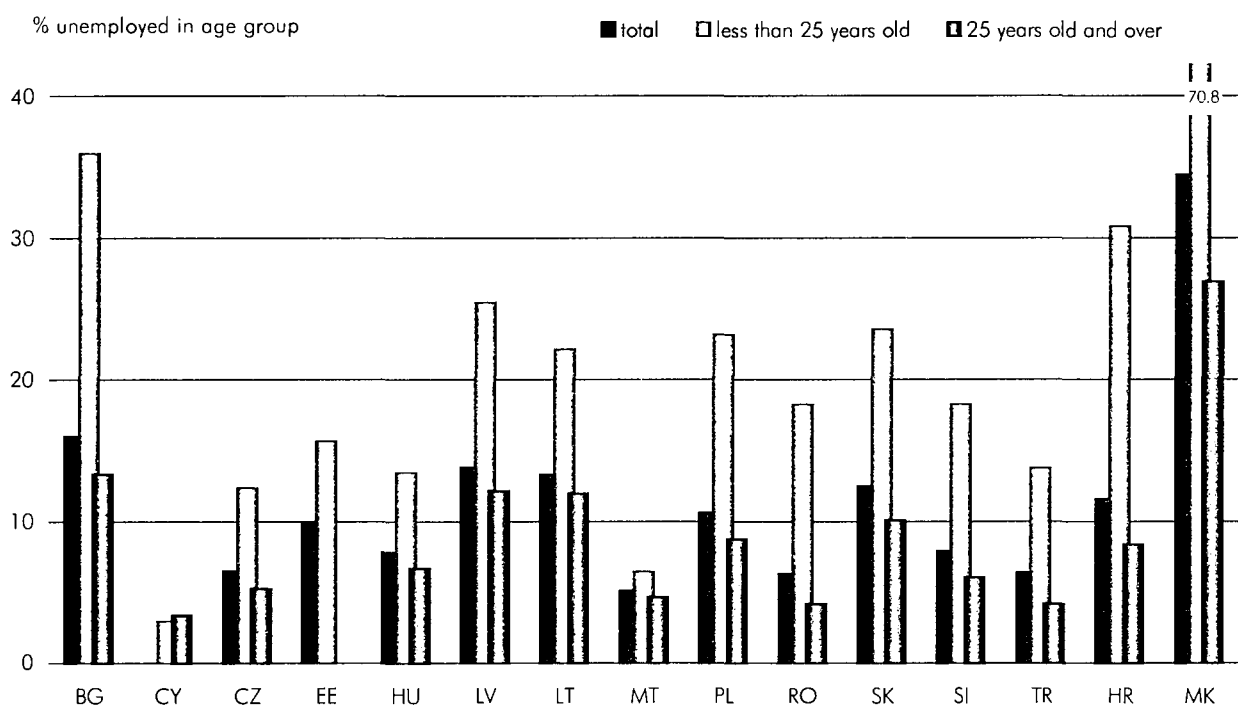
1) Registered unemployment.



**Table 4.9: Unemployment rate of people aged 25 years and more by gender**

	Women In % of labour force					Men In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	17.3	11.9	11.5	12.8	13.5	16.3	11.3	11.2	12.1	13.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	4.3	4.1	4.0	5.2	7.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.9
Estonia	7.3	7.8	8.3	8.8	:	6.5	10.2	9.9	9.1	:
Hungary	8.2	7.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.1	7.2
Latvia	:	16.1	15.9	13.1	12.1	:	17.8	17.3	12.8	12.2
Lithuania	:	:	:	12.8	11.2	:	:	:	11.6	12.7
Malta	2.2	2.1	2.6	5.1	2.1	4.5	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.5
Poland	13.4	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.6	10.6	9.7	8.8	7.8	7.4
Romania	5.7	5.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.9	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.5
Slovakia	11.6	12.0	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.2	9.8	8.2	8.7	9.2
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	6.4	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.2	7.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	7.9	7.8	9.6	:	:	7.0	6.6	7.5
FYROM	:	:	28.1	32.8	30.2	:	:	21.5	25.2	25.0

1) Eurostat estimate.

**Fig. 4.1: Unemployment by age group in 1998**

## Methodological note

- Bulgaria:** Conscripts on compulsory military service and persons attending military school are not included in the labour force. Persons on partially paid or unpaid maternity leave are also excluded.
- Czech Rep.:** For practical reasons, up to the end of 1997, the quarters of the survey did not correspond to the calendar ones, but were shifted one month ahead.  
Persons on compulsory military service are only included in the employed since the beginning of 1996. On the other hand, persons on additional child-care leave (family leave) were included until the end of 1995. In 1998, data will be retrospectively recalculated according to the ILO methodology.
- Hungary:** Data refer to persons aged 15–74.
- Latvia:** For data from November 1995, LFS monitors the population aged 15–69. For data from May and November 1996, LFS monitors the population aged 15 years and over. LFS excludes persons on compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households. Employees on maternity leave and child care of 3 months and less are included.
- Lithuania:** The LFS excludes persons in compulsory military service. Both persons raising children and school pupils who are actively seeking a job are classified as unemployed. Data for unemployed include persons from 14 years and over. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded. LFS data refer to September 1994–97, May and November 1998.
- Malta:** The minimum age for registering as unemployed is 16.
- Poland:** The LFS does not cover the members of households who stayed abroad, nor the population living in collective households, such as army barracks, lodging houses for employees, student hostels, boarding schools, houses for the poor and the old, etc. The survey only includes members of the armed forces living in private households.
- Romania:** The LFS excludes persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population).
- Slovakia:** For practical reasons, the quarters do not correspond to calendar ones, but are shifted one month ahead. The unemployment rate is recalculated on economically active persons (excluding persons on additional maternity (parental) leave, including the conscripts on compulsory military service).
- Slovenia:** The LFS excludes persons in compulsory military service and persons living in non-private households (so-called institutional population). Workers on lay-off and persons on maternity leave are classified among persons in employment. Until the 1st quarter of 1997, LFS was an annual survey, since the 2nd quarter of 1997 it is a quarterly survey.
- Albania:** Data refer to registered unemployment.
- Croatia:** Unemployed persons are those who meet the following criteria:  
(a) did no work for payment in cash or kind during the reference period,  
(b) were actively seeking work during four weeks prior to the survey, and  
(c) were currently available for work within the next two weeks.  
Those who have found a job starting at a later date are also included. Conscripts on compulsory military service are not included in the labour force.
- FYROM:** The LFS monitors only persons aged 15–80 and excludes members of the armed forces.

## Persons in employment by economic activity (NACE classification)

*Employment* is defined by the European System of Accounts as covering both employees and self-employed persons, who are engaged in some productive activity.

Economic activities are classified according to the NACE classification which has been in obligatory use since 1993 onwards. The classification of activities constituting the 4 main aggregates used in this publication is as follow:

– Agriculture: A 01-02 – Agriculture, hunting, forestry and 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 household with employed persons, Q 99 – Extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

**Table 4.10: Agriculture**

	In % of total				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	23.2	23.9	24.4	25.3	25.7 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	11.0	10.8	10.5	9.5	9.6
Czech Republic	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.5
Estonia	14.6	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.5
Hungary	8.7	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.5
Latvia	:	17.4	17.9	20.6	18.8
Lithuania	22.9	21.0	21.0	20.7	21.0
Malta	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Poland	24.0	22.6	22.1	20.5	19.1
Romania	39.0	40.3	38.0	39.0	40.0
Slovakia	10.1	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.2
Slovenia	11.5	10.4	10.1	12.7	11.5
Turkey	44.8	46.8	44.9	41.9	42.3
Albania	67.2	68.4	70.3	69.6	70.8
Croatia	:	:	19.9	17.8	16.5
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	8.7	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.5

**Table 4.11: Industry (excluding construction)**

	In % of total				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	29.1	27.3	27.5	27.6	26.4 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	17.0	16.3	15.5	15.1	14.8
Czech Republic	33.4	33.0	32.5	31.7	31.5
Estonia	25.1	28.6	27.8	26.1	26.1
Hungary	27.6	26.7	26.7	27.1	28.0
Latvia	:	23.1	20.8	21.4	20.7
Lithuania	21.0	20.9	20.7	21.6	21.1
Malta	26.0	25.0	24.1	23.8	23.9
Poland	25.8	25.9	25.5	25.3	25.0
Romania	28.7	26.8	27.2	26.3	25.4
Slovakia	30.7	30.3	31.0	30.2	30.2
Slovenia	36.6	38.0	36.8	34.2	33.7
Turkey	18.4	15.3	15.9	17.2	16.8
Albania	9.5	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.8
Croatia	:	:	22.9	23.9	23.5
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	27.6	26.7	26.7	27.1	28.0

**Table 4.12: Construction**

	In % of total				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.4 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.5
Czech Republic	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8
Estonia	7.2	5.4	5.7	7.3	7.5
Hungary	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2
Latvia	:	5.0	5.9	5.4	5.5
Lithuania	6.2	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.4
Malta	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0
Poland	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.0
Romania	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0
Slovakia	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.3
Slovenia	5.6	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.6
Turkey	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.1
Albania	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.0
Croatia	:	:	6.2	5.7	6.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2

**Table 4.13: Services**

	In % of total				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	42.0	43.5	43.1	42.6	43.5 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	62.8	63.7	65.1	66.6	67.1
Czech Republic	50.4	51.1	51.8	52.6	53.1
Estonia	53.1	55.4	56.5	57.2	57.4
Hungary	58.3	59.4	59.1	59.0	58.2
Latvia	:	54.6	55.4	52.6	55.0
Lithuania	49.9	51.4	51.4	50.8	51.5
Malta	68.2	68.8	69.7	70.2	70.3
Poland	44.1	45.4	46.2	47.6	48.9
Romania	28.1	28.7	30.5	30.5	30.6
Slovakia	50.2	51.9	51.6	51.5	52.3
Slovenia	46.2	46.5	47.8	47.2	49.3
Turkey	33.0	32.2	31.1	34.7	34.9
Albania	21.8	21.4	20.1	21.0	20.4
Croatia	:	:	51.0	52.7	53.3
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	58.3	59.4	59.1	59.0	58.2

## Dispatching of men and women by branch

**Table 4.14: Agriculture**

	Women					Men				
	In % of people employed in agriculture									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	38.5	38.4	38.7	35.8	36.0	61.5	61.6	61.3	64.2	64.0
Czech Rep.	36.6	36.5	34.5	32.9	32.9	63.4	63.5	65.5	67.1	67.1
Estonia	34.4	36.3	35.8	33.3	33.4	65.6	63.7	64.2	66.7	66.2
Hungary	28.4	25.8	24.2	24.7	24.0	71.6	74.2	75.8	75.3	76.0
Latvia	:	40.1	37.5	42.0	40.6	:	59.9	62.5	58.0	59.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	40.9	40.6	:	:	:	59.1	59.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	45.4	45.0	44.8	44.2	44.3	54.6	55.0	55.2	55.8	55.7
Romania	52.1	52.7	50.6	50.8	50.0	47.9	47.3	49.4	49.2	50.0
Slovakia	31.3	31.0	31.8	31.2	30.9	69.2	69.5	68.2	68.8	69.6
Slavenia	44.9	47.8	43.8	48.6	46.7	55.1	53.3	56.2	51.4	53.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	48.7	49.1	48.8	:	:	51.3	50.9	51.2
FYROM	28.4	25.8	24.2	24.7	24.0	71.6	74.2	75.8	75.3	76.0

**Table 4.15: Industry (excluding construction)**

	Women					Men				
	In % of people employed in industry									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	40.6	39.5	37.6	37.1	36.9	59.4	60.5	62.4	62.9	62.9
Czech Rep.	39.1	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.4	60.9	61.3	61.7	62.4	62.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	55.5	58.5	59.2	58.7	58.4
Hungary	40.0	38.9	39.3	38.6	39.1	60.0	61.1	60.7	61.4	60.8
Latvia	:	40.7	41.0	41.3	40.3	:	59.3	59.0	58.8	59.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	43.6	46.3	:	:	:	56.4	54.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	34.8	34.2	33.8	34.1	34.6	65.2	65.8	66.2	65.9	65.4
Romania	40.6	39.3	40.2	39.6	40.4	59.4	60.7	59.8	60.4	59.6
Slovakia	39.2	39.3	38.1	38.3	37.7	61.3	60.8	61.9	61.9	62.4
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	59.5	60.6	60.5	61.1	61.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	60.8	62.1	59.3
FYROM	40.0	38.9	39.3	38.6	39.1	60.0	61.1	60.7	61.4	60.8

**Table 4.16: Construction**

	Women					Men				
	In % of people employed in construction									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	5.6	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.9	94.4	93.8	93.3	93.2	93.1
Czech Rep.	10.3	9.9	9.8	8.7	8.4	89.7	90.1	90.2	91.3	91.6
Estonia	13.7	13.7	13.6	10.7	12.9	86.3	86.3	86.4	89.3	87.1
Hungary	10.9	9.7	10.1	8.7	8.3	89.1	90.3	89.9	91.3	91.7
Latvia	:	13.3	16.8	11.5	10.8	:	86.7	83.2	88.5	89.2
Lithuania	:	:	:	10.8	9.3	:	:	:	89.2	90.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	11.6	10.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	88.4	89.5	90.9	91.1	91.2
Romania	13.5	15.0	14.5	14.1	12.7	86.5	85.0	85.5	85.9	87.3
Slovakia	10.1	9.2	10.0	8.0	8.8	89.9	90.8	90.0	91.5	91.2
Slovenia	12.5	11.1	12.8	10.3	9.9	87.5	88.9	87.2	89.7	90.1
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	9.4	12.1	10.6	:	:	90.6	86.8	89.4
FYROM	10.9	9.7	10.1	8.7	8.3	89.1	90.3	89.9	91.3	91.7

**Table 4.17: Services**

	Women					Men				
	In % of people employed in services <sup>1)</sup>									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	44.2	44.5	44.7	44.7	44.7	55.8	55.5	55.3	55.3	55.4
Czech Rep.	55.6	55.3	55.2	55.6	55.2	44.4	44.7	44.8	44.4	44.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	43.7	43.4	42.7	42.2	41.3
Hungary	53.4	52.6	52.7	52.6	54.1	46.6	47.4	47.3	47.4	46.0
Latvia	:	55.0	56.8	57.0	55.4	:	45.0	43.2	43.0	44.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	56.3	57.4	:	:	:	43.7	42.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	56.3	56.4	56.3	55.5	55.5	43.7	43.6	43.7	44.5	44.5
Romania	48.6	47.2	47.6	48.7	48.9	51.4	52.8	52.4	51.3	51.1
Slovakia	56.2	55.6	56.2	57.6	57.7	43.4	44.2	43.8	42.4	42.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	44.0	44.1	43.3	44.8	44.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48.3	48.3	47.6
FYROM	53.4	52.6	52.7	52.6	54.1	46.6	47.4	47.3	47.4	46.0

1) Eurostat estimate.

## Methodological note

- Cyprus: Data on employment by NACE are from other sources than LFS.
- Czech Rep.: Data refer to employment in civil sector (i.e. without armed forces); persons on child-care leave are excluded.
- Estonia: Data refer to the Estonian Labour Force Survey (ELFS). Data presented in tables for the years 1994–97 are retrospectively collected as annual average data. Data for the year 1998 are reference week data referring to the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1998.  
For the years 1994–96, data refer to population aged 15–69, since 1997 they refer to population aged 15–74.
- Hungary: Data refer to persons aged 15–74.
- Latvia: Data from the LFS of November 1995 monitor the population aged 15–69. Data from the LFS of May and November 1996 monitor the population aged 15 years and over. Employees on maternity leave and child care of 3 months and below are included.
- Lithuania: Data include all employed in civil sector that are 14 years and older. Women raising children of less than 3 years of age are only included in the employed if they have not broken official ties with their working places, if their working places are guaranteed for that period and if they receive child benefits. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded.
- Poland: The LFS does not cover the members of households who stayed abroad, nor the population living in collective households, such as army barracks, lodging houses for employees, student hostels, boarding schools, houses for the poor and the old, etc. The survey only includes members of the armed forces living in private households.

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

- Romania: Employment comprises all people aged 15 years and over, who have carried out an economic or social activity producing goods or services, with a duration of 1 hour at least (for self-employed and unpaid family workers from agriculture, the minimum duration is 15 hours) during the reference period (one week), with a view to achieve certain incomes in the form of salaries, remuneration in kind or other benefits. For 1994 and 1995 employment includes persons aged 14 and older.
- Slovakia: Data cover all employed persons aged 15 and over. Professionals on military service and persons on regular maternity leave are included in the employed.
- Croatia: Data include all employed persons.  
LFS data refer to the reference week in November 1996 and June 1997. From 1998 onwards, LFS is carried out continuously, meaning that every month a part of total sampled households is interviewed. The results are processed and published semi-annually.
- FYROM: All employed in civil sector aged 15–80. LFS data refer to the reference week in April of each year (1996–98).

## Registered unemployment

The registered unemployment can be considered as the number of persons registered in the office for placement, who are currently looking for a job and available for work.

**Table 4.18: Registered unemployment rate as % of labour force (end of period)**

	In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	12.8	11.1	12.5	13.7	12.2
Cyprus	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.3
Czech Republic	3.2	2.9	3.5	5.2	7.5
Estonia	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.9
Hungary	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.6
Latvia	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.0	9.2
Lithuania	4.5	7.3	6.2	6.7	6.9
Malta	4.1	3.7	4.4	5.0	5.1
Poland	16.0	14.9	13.2	10.3	10.4
Romania	10.9	9.5	6.6	8.9	10.3 <sup>P</sup>
Slovakia	14.6	13.1	12.8	12.5	15.6
Slovenia	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.8	14.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	18.4	13.1	12.4	14.9	17.8
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	30.0	35.6	38.8	41.7	:



**Table 4.19: Registered unemployment rate by gender (end of period)**

	Women In % of labour force					Men In % of labour force				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.8
Czech Rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	4.5	8.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	4.4	6.6	5.7	6.6	6.9
Malta	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.5	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.1
Poland	:	16.4	15.4	13.4	13.1	:	13.8	11.4	7.6	8.1
Romania	12.9	11.4	7.5	9.3	10.5 <sup>P</sup>	9.0	7.9	5.7	8.5	10.2 <sup>P</sup>
Slovakia	15.4	14.5	14.4	:	:	13.9	11.9	11.4	:	:
Slovenia	13.6	14.4	14.5	15.7	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	19.8	14.9	13.7	16.5	20.9	17.3	11.7	11.5	13.8	15.8
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

### Methodological note

- Bulgaria:** Data from unemployment registration system maintained by National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.
- Czech Rep.:** Registered job applicants are persons who have no formal job or similar attachment to an organisation, who are not gainfully self-employed, and who have asked a labour office to find a job for them. Registered unemployment rate is calculated as the ratio of registered job applicants to all the labour force available.
- Estonia:** Registered unemployed job seekers: registered persons by the Labour Market Board, who have no income, who register their wish to find a job at the local employment office and visit the employment office at least once a month, and who are available for full-time work if there should be suitable work.  
Economically active population refers to the Estonian Labour Force Survey.
- Hungary:** Registered unemployed are persons registered by the National Labour Methodology Centre (NLMC), who look for a job and are out of employment, not pensioners or students, who do not get support for employment promotion (retraining, communal works, etc.), who look for work, employment or individual occupation, and are ready to accept a job when available.  
Unemployment rate: the ratio of registered unemployed to the economically active population. Since 1 January 1998 persons on child-care leave have been considered as inactive, according to international recommendations.

- Latvia: Registered unemployed are non-working citizens of the Republic of Latvia or stateless foreigners having received a licence for permanent stay or having obtained an entry from the Population Register with an identity code in their passport; are of working age, able to work, are not engaged in entrepreneurial activities, are looking for work and registered with the State Employment Board and apply to it at least once a month.
- The unemployment rate shows the percentage share of persons registered with the State Employment Board and holding the status of unemployed in the total number of economically active population.
- Lithuania: Registered unemployed are persons of working age who do not work, are able to work, are not students in full-time education and registered with the National Labour Exchange at the place of their residence as a job-seeker and are ready for vocational training.
- Malta: The figures for the registered unemployed are gathered from administrative records.
- Poland: According to the Act on Employment and Combating Unemployment of 14 December 1994, the term *the unemployed* refers to a person having no employment and not attending any full-time school, able to work and ready to take up full-time employment, and registered in a local labour office at her/his place of residence, if this person meets certain criteria, among which the most important are:
- she/he is over 18 years of age except for adolescent school leavers,
  - a woman has not reached age of 60 years and a man has not reached age of 65 years,
  - she/he has not acquired the right to an old-age pension or disability pension,
  - after she/he has stopped working, takes neither rehabilitation nor sick benefits, maternity allowance, or child care allowance,
  - she/he is not an owner nor a possessor of an agricultural farm over 2 ha.
- Romania: Registered unemployed are persons aged 18 years and over, able to work, who cannot be employed because of lack of available jobs (stipulated by law) and who are registered with the agencies of employment and vocational training.
- Albania: Registered unemployed: all persons of working age who during the reference period are without jobs, but are registered in the Labour Offices, looking for a job and available to work.
- Croatia: Unemployed persons are persons who satisfy the criteria set in the regulations of the Law on Employment (article 53 and article 56), i.e. persons without work, capable of working, aged from 15 to 65 years who are registered with the Croatian Employment Service as seekers of employment at the end of the reporting month.
- FYROM: The registered unemployment includes persons who were signed up in the Republic's Employment Bureau during the week of the report, regardless of whether they did or did not take unemployment benefits, other kind of monetary compensation or other social welfare.

## Long-term unemployment

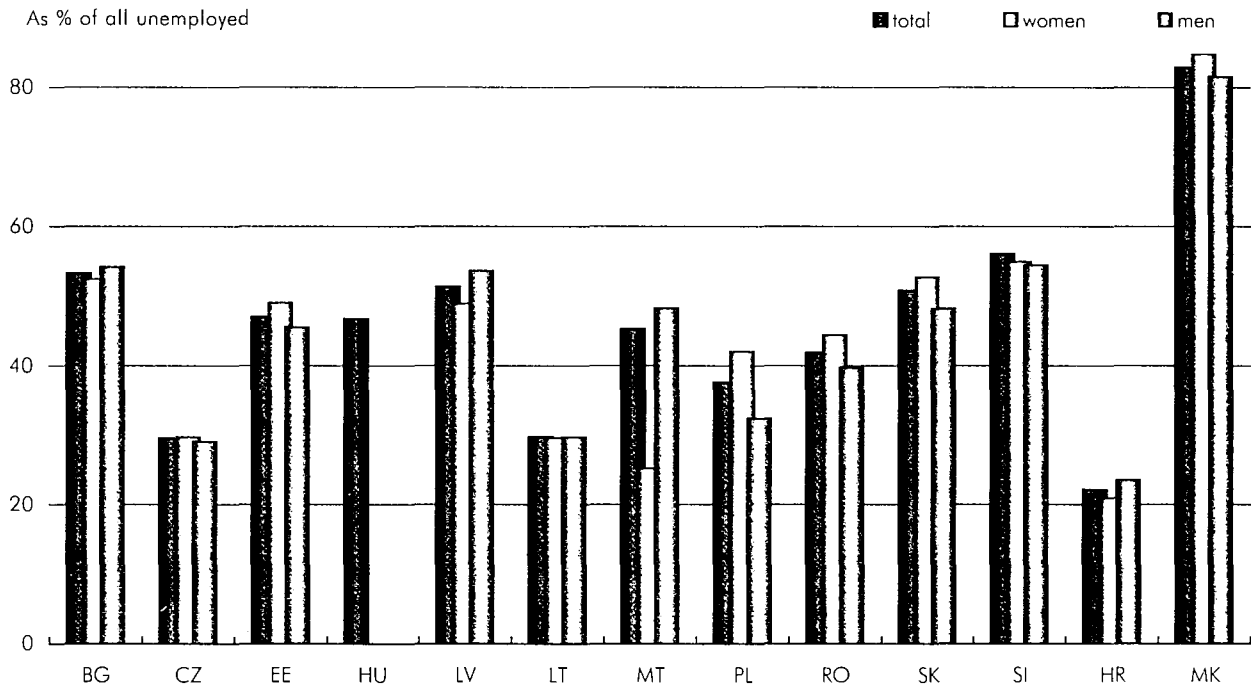
Long-term unemployment refers to an unemployment duration of 12 months or more.

**Table 4.20: Long-term unemployment as percentage of all unemployed**

	As % of all unemployed				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	59.3	64.8	58.6	56.5	53.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	20.2	28.0	28.2	28.2	29.5
Estonia	39.7	31.7	55.4	45.8	47.0
Hungary	41.1	49.2	52.9	48.3	46.7
Latvia	:	73.0	73.9	70.7	51.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	29.7
Malta	53.8	45.5	39.0	40.2	45.2
Poland	40.2	40.1	39.1	37.9	37.6
Romania	45.3	47.0	51.3	47.7	41.8
Slovakia	41.6	53.1	51.8	50.0	50.8
Slovenia	56.8	52.6	52.2	52.9	56.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	12.9	22.3	22.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	80.7	83.1	82.9

**Table 4.21: Long-term unemployment by gender**

	As % of all unemployed women					As % of all unemployed men				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	60.9	67.2	58.3	56.2	52.4	58.0	62.6	58.9	56.8	54.2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	20.8	28.4	28.9	27.5	29.7	19.5	27.6	27.5	28.9	29.1
Estonia	38.8	26.4	49.1	48.6	49.0	40.5	35.7	60.1	43.5	45.5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	71.3	72.3	72.1	48.9	:	74.3	75.3	69.4	53.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	29.6	:	:	:	:	29.7
Malta	37.9	28.7	20.9	18.3	25.2	56.3	48.5	42.7	46.4	48.3
Poland	43.6	43.7	42.5	41.8	42.0	36.6	36.3	35.4	33.3	32.4
Romania	51.0	47.9	54.1	51.4	44.4	39.7	46.1	48.6	44.2	39.7
Slovakia	42.9	55.3	51.4	52.1	52.7	40.6	51.5	51.8	48.0	48.2
Slovenia	52.1	48.7	51.6	46.4	54.9	60.5	58.2	52.8	58.8	54.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	13.4	22.4	21.0	:	:	12.5	22.0	23.5
FYROM	:	:	80.4	84.5	84.8	:	:	80.9	82.0	81.6

**Fig. 4.2: Long-term unemployed as percentage of total unemployed in 1998**

### Methodological note

- Latvia: Data from November 1995 to November 1997 LFS refer to unemployed persons who cannot find a job within a period of more than 6 months. Data from May 1998 refer to unemployed persons who cannot find a job within a period of more than 12 months.
- Malta: Figures on long-term unemployment for 1994 and 1995 refer to unemployment exceeding 48 weeks.
- Poland: Long-term unemployed refers to an unemployment duration of 13 months or more.
- Slovakia: Long-term unemployment refers to an unemployment duration of more than 12 months.
- Albania: Long-term unemployment refers to all registered unemployed during 12 months or more.

## Retired persons

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

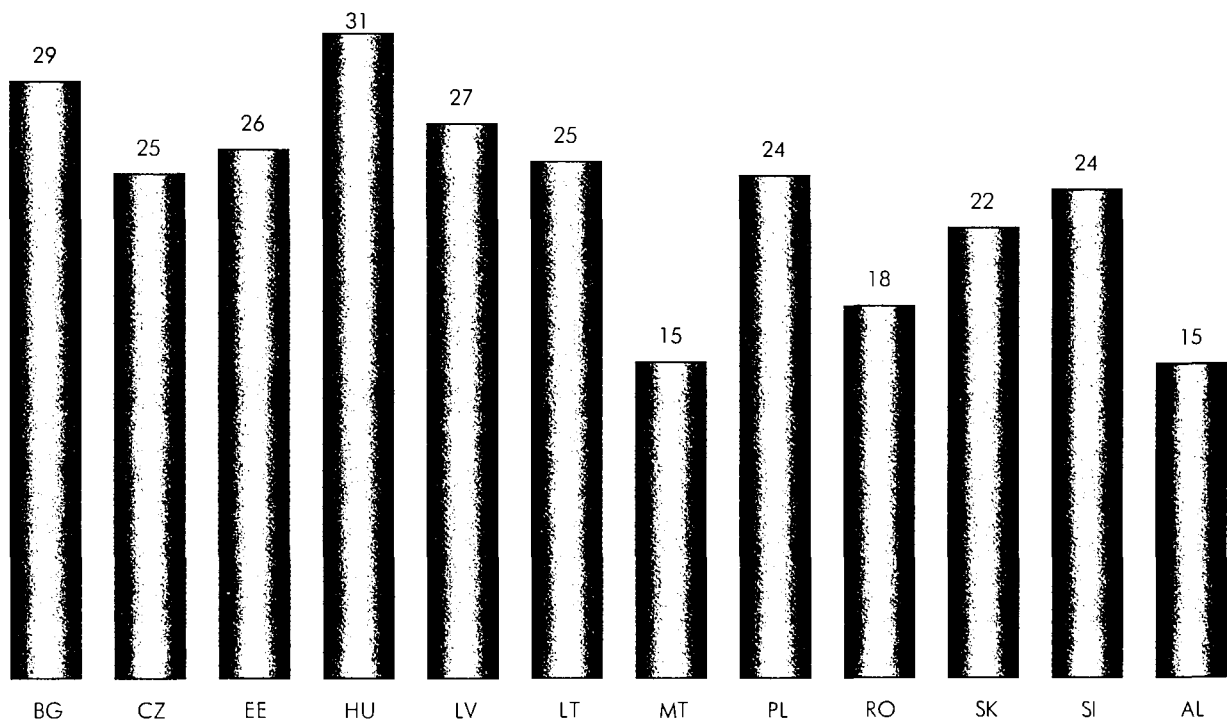
long-term service (full and partial), social pensions (in Hungary social pensions do not exist) and pensions granted according to accident insurance provisions or according to a war disabled act.

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

	In % of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	28.8	28.7	28.5	28.9	29.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	24.2	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.5
Estonia	25.2	25.4	25.3	25.2	25.7
Hungary	28.9	29.5	30.2	30.7	31.3
Latvia	26.0	26.5	26.6	26.9	26.9
Lithuania	23.7	24.4	24.7	24.8	25.1
Malta	12.0	12.5	14.5	14.9	15.4
Poland	23.3	23.7	23.9	24.3	24.4
Romania	15.5	16.2	16.8	17.4	18.1
Slovakia	22.0	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.9
Slovenia	22.8	22.9	23.2	23.4	23.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	13.9	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 4.23: Retired persons by gender (end of period)**

	Men In % of population					Women In % of population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.6	18.9	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.8
Estonia	17.2	17.6	17.6	17.6	18.0	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.9	32.5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	14.0	14.6	16.0	16.5	17.0	10.1	10.5	13.0	13.4	13.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.4	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.1
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	14.9	16.6	17.2	17.5	17.3	13.1	13.1	13.1	13	13.2
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 4.3: Retired persons as percentage of total population in 1998**

## Methodological note

- Bulgaria: Data for 1996 refer to September 1996; data for 1998 refer to September 1998.
- Hungary: Data cover the pensioners, renters and other provisions.
- Latvia: Starting from 1996, in connection with the enactment of the new law on pensions, recipients of social pensions (since 1996 State social maintenance benefits) are not included in the total number of pensioners as well as in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions. Pensioners registered with the Ministry of Interior Affairs are not included in the total number of pensioners as well as in the calculation of the average amounts paid out in pensions. Data on retired persons by sex are not available, because of a lack of data by sex for separate kinds of pension (survivors' pension and State social security benefit).
- Lithuania: Data are calculated on the average of the period. They cover all residents receiving one or several pensions (i.e. old-age, widows' or widowers', State pension). Pensioners who receive several pensions are taken into account several times. Every year approximately 10 000 persons residing in Lithuania receive pensions from the budget of the Russian Federation.
- Poland: Data cover all retired persons and pensioners.
- Romania: Number of pensioners who receive retiring allowances (December every year). Data do not cover farmer pensioners.
- Slovakia: Pensions: old-age, disability, widows', widowers', orphans', pensions for long-term service. Pensions security benefits refunded by government: widows' pensions, social pensions, increase of pensions in case of disability, increase of pensions in case of only income source, fight against fascism and rehabilitation.
- Albania: Data include retirement pensions, invalidity pensions, family pensions and special pensions for special service in urban and rural areas.





# 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.

**Table 5.1: GDP at current prices**

	1000 Mio ECU <sup>1)</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	8.2	10.0	7.8	9.0	11.0
Cyprus	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.4	8.1
Czech Republic	34.6	39.8	45.6	46.4	50.1
Estonia	1.9	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.6
Hungary	34.9	34.1	35.6	40.4	41.9
Latvia	3.1	3.4	4.0	5.0	5.7
Lithuania	3.6	4.6	6.2	8.5	9.6
Malta	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.1
Poland	82.9	96.6	112.6	126.3	140.2
Romania	25.2	27.1	27.8	31.2	36.9
Slovakia	11.6	13.3	14.8	17.2	18.1
Slovenia	12.1	14.3	14.9	16.1	17.4
Turkey	108.9	129.6	143.1	168.6	175.8
Albania	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.9
Croatia	12.3	14.4	15.6	17.9	19.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	2.8	3.4	3.5	:	:

Source: AL, HR, MT, MK and TR: national source; other countries: Eurostat.  
1) At current exchange rates.

**Table 5.2: GDP per capita at current prices**

	ECU per capita					EU-15 = 100				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1000	1200	900	1100	1300	:	7	5	6	7
Cyprus	9900	10500	10800	11400	12200	:	60	58	59	60
Czech Rep.	3400	3900	4400	4500	4900	:	22	24	23	24
Estonia	1300	1800	2300	2800	3200	:	10	13	14	16
Hungary	3400	3300	3500	4000	4100	:	19	19	21	20
Latvia	1200	1400	1600	2000	2300	:	8	9	10	12
Lithuania	1000	1200	1700	2300	2600	:	7	9	12	13
Malta	6200	6700	7000	7900	8300	:	38	38	41	41
Poland	2200	2500	2900	3300	3600	:	14	16	17	18
Romania	1100	1200	1200	1400	1600	:	7	7	7	8
Slovakia	2200	2500	2700	3200	3400	:	14	15	16	17
Slovenia	6100	7200	7500	8100	8800	:	41	41	42	44
Turkey	1800	2100	2300	2700	2800	:	12	13	14	14
Albania	:	:	:	:	1229	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	2638	3081	3483	3913	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	1439	1729	1765	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

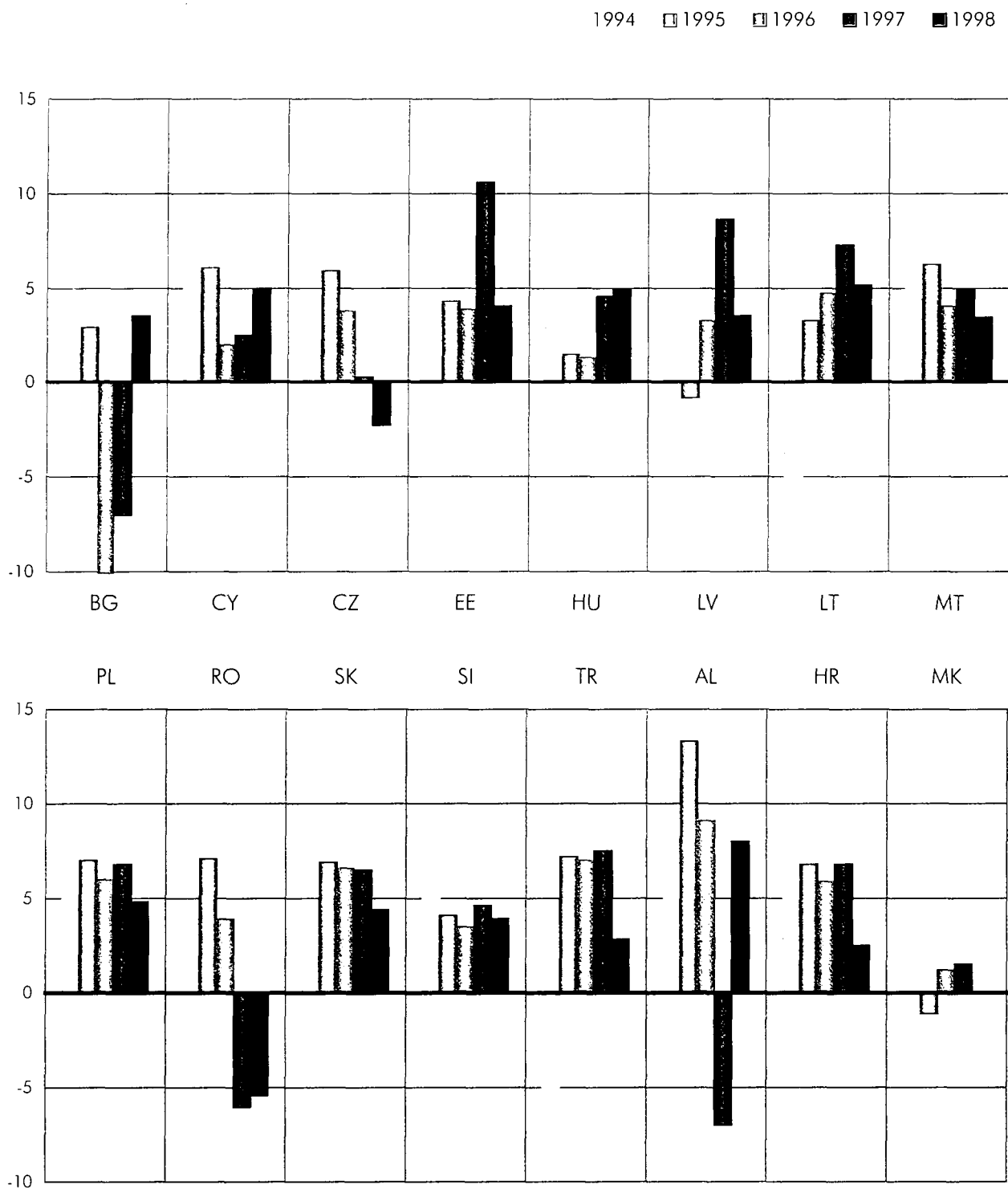
Note: Figures have been calculated using the population figures from National Accounts, which may differ from those used in demographic statistics.

**Table 5.3: Annual GDP growth rates <sup>1)</sup>**

	In % over previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1.8	2.9	-10.1	-7.0	3.5
Cyprus	5.9	6.1	2.0	2.5	5.0
Czech Republic	2.2	5.9	3.8	0.3	-2.3
Estonia	-2.0	4.3	3.9	10.6	4.0
Hungary	2.9	1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9
Latvia	0.6	-0.8	3.3	8.6	3.6
Lithuania	-9.8	3.3	4.7	7.3	5.1
Malta	5.7	6.2	4.0	4.9	3.4
Poland	5.2	7.0	6.0	6.8	4.8
Romania	3.9	7.1	3.9	-6.1	-5.4
Slovakia	4.9	6.9	6.6	6.5	4.4
Slovenia	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.9
Turkey	-5.5	7.2	7.0	7.5	2.8
Albania	8.3	13.3	9.1	-7.0	8.0
Croatia	5.9	6.8	5.9	6.8	2.5
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	-1.1	1.2	1.5	:

Source: AL, HR, MT, MK and TR: national source; other countries: Eurostat.  
1) GDP at constant prices (national currency).

**Fig. 5.1: Annual GDP growth rates in per cent over previous year (at constant prices)**



## 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.

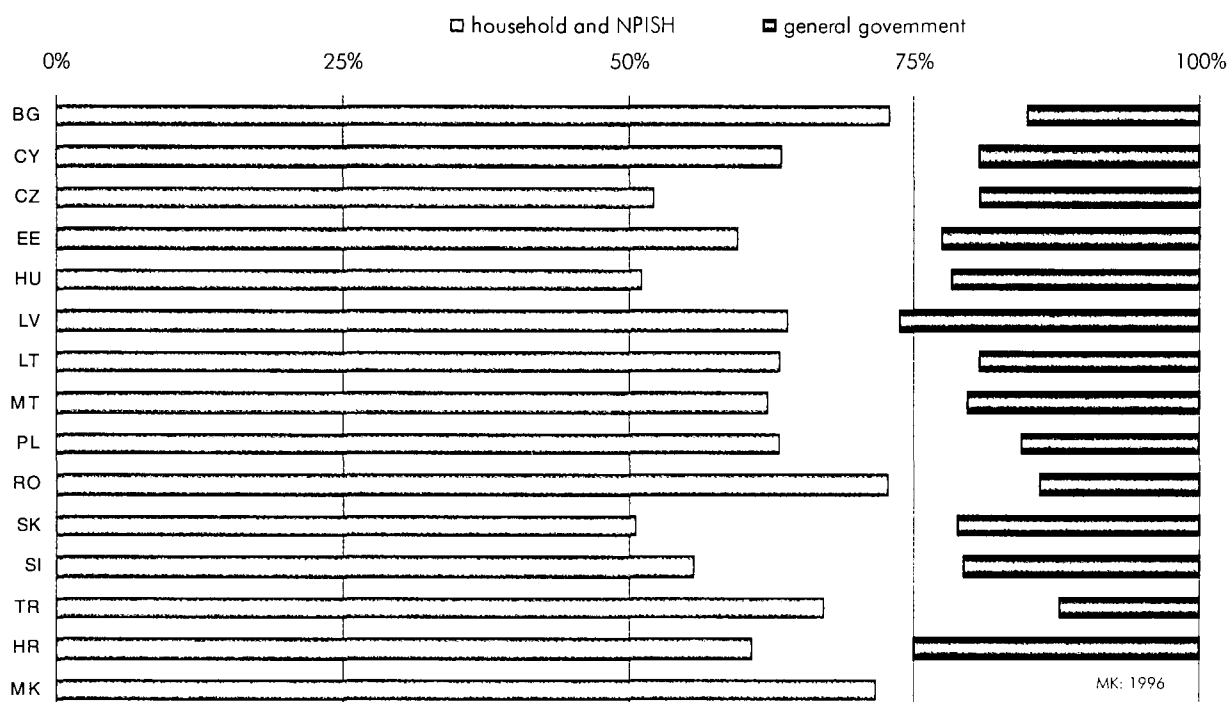
**Table 5.4: Main GDP aggregates: final consumption**

	Households and NPISH in % of GDP					General government in % of GDP				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	74.1	70.7	76.6	70.3	72.9	17.2	15.3	11.9	12.8	15.1
Cyprus	57.8	59.7	61.1	62.0	63.4 *	16.7	16.4	18.0	18.6	19.3 *
Czech Rep.	51.2	50.8	51.6	53.3	52.2	21.6	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.3
Estonia	61.5	58.9	60.7	59.1	59.6	22.9	25.4	24.1	22.1	22.6
Hungary	58.0	53.8	52.2	50.6	51.2	26.2	23.6	22.0	21.9	21.7
Latvia	58.7	62.6	67.6	66.6	63.9	20.1	22.2	21.6	19.1	26.3
Lithuania	68.0	67.4	66.5	65.1	63.2	19.6	19.7	18.9	19.0	19.3
Malta	59.1	61.1	63.7	62.4	62.2	20.4	20.5	21.6	20.5	20.3
Poland	63.4	61.2	63.1	63.5	63.3	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.6
Romania	63.5	67.6	69.5	74.2	72.7	13.8	13.7	13.1	12.3	14.0
Slovakia	50.8	49.6	50.1	49.7	50.6	20.8	20.3	22.5	21.9	21.2
Slovenia	56.7	58.1	57.3	56.5	55.7	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.5	20.6
Turkey	67.2	68.9	69.3	68.3	67.0	11.2	10.6	11.9	12.3	12.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	65.1	62.1	63.8	60.8	:	28.2	25.4	24.2	25.0
FYROM <sup>1)</sup>	75.0	70.1	71.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Note: NPISH: non-profit institutions serving households.

1) Only household consumption.

**Fig. 5.2: Final consumption of GDP in 1998**



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

	Gross fixed capital formation in % of GDP					Stock variation in % of GDP <sup>1)</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	13.8	15.3	13.6	10.8	11.6	-4.5	0.4	-5.2	0.6	1.5
Cyprus	20.6	19.3	20.4	18.4	17.7 *	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	28.7	32.0	31.8	30.8	27.5	1.1	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.4
Estonia	27.0	26.0	26.7	27.9	29.1	1.9	3.7	2.2	5.1	1.3
Hungary	20.1	20.0	21.4	22.2	23.6	2.2	3.9	5.4	5.2	5.6
Latvia	14.9	15.1	18.1	18.7	20.1	4.2	2.5	0.7	4.0	2.9
Lithuania	23.1	23.0	23.0	24.4	24.4	-4.7	1.7	1.5	2.2	5.0
Malta	29.7	31.9	28.7	25.3	23.8	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	18.0	18.7	20.9	23.6	25.3	-0.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Romania	20.3	21.4	23.0	21.2	19.4	4.5	2.9	2.9	-0.5	2.1
Slovakia	29.4	27.4	36.9	38.6	40.8	-6.3	1.0	2.4	0.0	-1.4
Slovenia	20.1	21.4	22.6	23.5	24.2	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.7	1.0
Turkey	23.7	23.3	25.8	26.5	24.3	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	15.7	20.5	24.2	23.7	:	1.9	1.5	4.0	-0.6
FYROM	15.3	16.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) Stock variation figures include changes in inventories, acquisitions less disposals of valuables and the statistical discrepancy between the GDP and its expenditure components.

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

	Exports of goods and services In % of GDP					Imports of goods and services In % of GDP				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	45.1	44.7	62.9	61.9	45.2	45.7	46.3	59.8	56.4	46.3
Cyprus	47.7	46.8	46.9	47.0	43.5 *	48.1	50.1	53.4	52.5	51.0 *
Czech Rep.	50.5	53.6	52.9	56.9	60.0	53.2	58.4	59.3	62.9	61.4
Estonia	76.0	72.4	67.1	78.1	80.0	87.0	80.4	78.6	89.6	90.5
Hungary	28.9	36.9	38.9	45.5	50.6	35.4	38.2	39.9	45.5	52.7
Latvia	46.5	46.9	50.9	51.0	47.7	44.4	49.3	59.0	59.5	61.0
Lithuania	55.4	53.0	53.4	54.5	47.2	61.4	64.8	63.2	65.1	59.1
Malta	96.7	93.8	87.0	85.1	87.5	106.9	107.5	101.0	93.5	92.4
Poland	23.8	25.5	24.4	25.7	28.4	21.6	23.2	26.0	30.0	33.6
Romania	24.9	27.6	28.1	29.2	23.7	27.0	33.2	36.6	36.2	31.8
Slovakia	65.1	63.0	58.0	60.7	63.7	59.9	61.2	70.0	71.0	74.8
Slovenia	60.0	55.2	55.6	57.1	56.7	57.8	56.8	56.5	58.3	58.1
Turkey	20.5	19.5	22.2	24.7	24.2	19.6	23.8	28.7	30.5	27.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	38.6	40.2	40.6	40.0	:	49.5	49.7	56.8	49.0
FYROM	38.2	33.0	28.2	:	:	48.4	42.8	38.5	:	:

## GDP expressed in purchasing power standards (PPS)

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

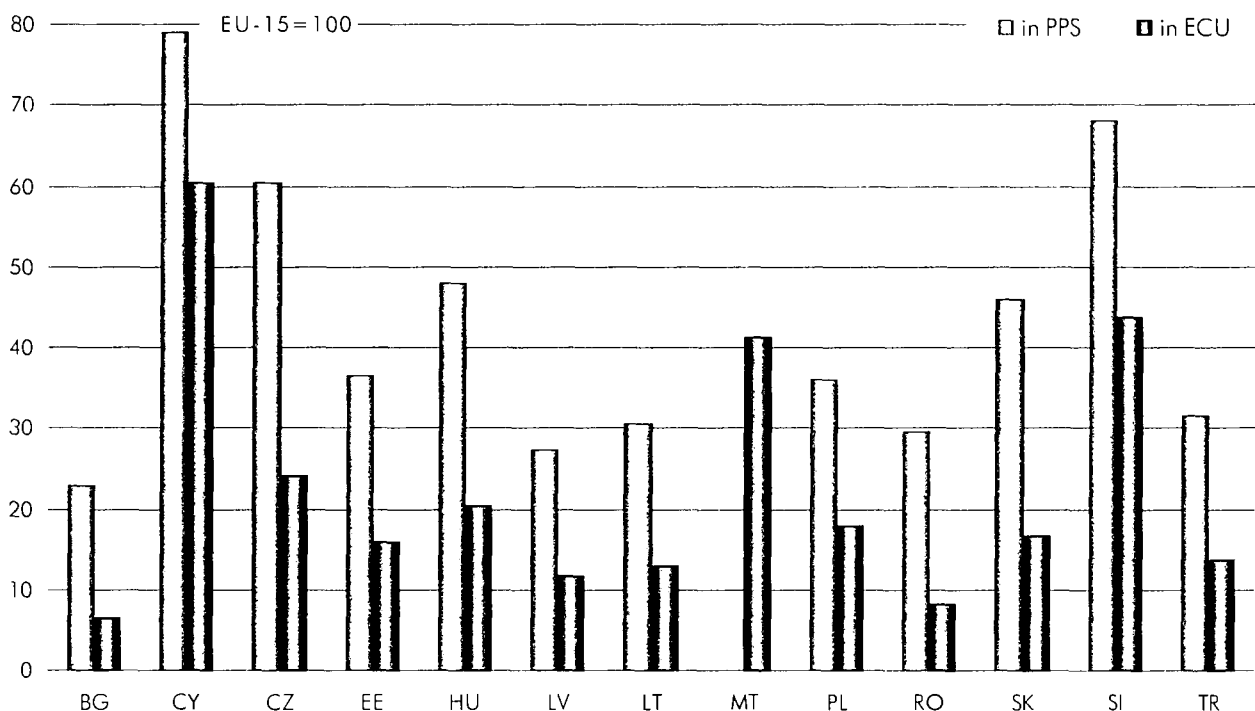
In order to overcome this difficulty, calculations are based on an artificial conversion rate, which is the purchasing power parity (PPP). PPPs are obtained by major price surveys covering a basket of goods and services which are both comparable and representative for the countries included in the comparison. The absolute figures calculated using these PPP-rates are called purchasing power standards (PPS). This publication provides revised data using the new PPP results from the 1996 and 1997 International Comparison Project.

**Table 5.7: GDP at current prices and in PPS**

	Total - 1000 Mio PPS				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	39.3	40.9	38.4	36.4	38.2
Cyprus	8.3	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.5
Czech Republic	106.5	114.2	123.9	125.9	125.2
Estonia	7.9	8.3	9.0	10.2	10.7
Hungary	80.5	82.7	87.6	93.4	98.0
Latvia	10.7	10.7	11.6	12.9	13.5
Lithuania	17.2	18.0	19.7	21.5	22.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	202.5	219.2	242.9	264.6	280.3
Romania	117.3	127.2	138.1	132.5	133.7
Slovakia	36.1	39.1	43.5	47.3	49.9
Slovenia	21.3	22.4	24.3	25.9	27.2
Turkey	317.5	343.1	372.0	407.1	404.9
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 5.8: GDP per capita at current prices and in PPS**

	In PPS					EU-15 = 100				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4700	4900	4600	4400	4600	:	28	25	23	23
Cyprus	13100	13900	14700	15200	15900	:	79	79	78	79
Czech Rep.	10300	11100	12000	12200	12200	:	63	65	63	60
Estonia	5200	5600	6100	6900	7300	:	32	33	36	36
Hungary	7800	8100	8600	9200	9700	:	46	47	48	48
Latvia	4200	4300	4700	5200	5500	:	24	25	27	27
Lithuania	4600	4800	5300	5800	6200	:	27	29	30	31
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	5300	5700	6300	6800	7200	:	32	34	35	36
Romania	5200	5600	6100	5900	5900	:	32	33	30	29
Slovakia	6700	7300	8100	8800	9300	:	41	44	45	46
Slovenia	10700	11300	12200	13000	13700	:	64	66	67	68
Turkey	5300	5600	6000	6500	6400	:	32	33	33	32
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 5.3: GDP per capita at current prices in 1998 as per cent of EU average**

## Contribution to gross value added (GVA) by sectors of economic activity

**Table 5.9: Share of agriculture <sup>1)</sup> in GVA**

	In % of gross value added				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	15.4	26.6	21.1
Cyprus	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.6
Czech Republic	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Estonia	10.1	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.2
Hungary	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.5
Latvia	9.5	10.8	9.0	5.8	4.7
Lithuania	10.7	11.7	12.2	11.7	10.3
Malta <sup>2)</sup>	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8
Poland	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.6	4.8
Romania	20.6	20.7	20.1	19.5	16.1
Slovakia	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.1	4.6
Slovenia	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9
Turkey	14.8	15.0	15.9	13.6	16.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	10.7	10.3	9.6	8.9
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

Source: AL, HR, MT, MK and TR: national source; other countries: Eurostat.  
Note: In % of GVA including FISIM except for CY, MT and TR.

1) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.  
2) In % of GVA at factor cost.

**Table 5.10: Share of industry <sup>1)</sup> in GVA**

	In % of gross value added				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	25.9	25.4	25.0
Cyprus	15.6	15.0	14.8	14.3	13.9
Czech Republic	33.6	33.3	32.4	34.3	34.3
Estonia	24.1	23.1	22.2	21.5	20.2
Hungary	25.3	26.3	26.3	28.1	28.2
Latvia	25.4	28.1	26.4	27.4	24.3
Lithuania	27.0	26.1	25.8	25.2	23.9
Malta <sup>2)</sup>	26.1	25.5	24.7	24.3	24.7
Poland	31.1	31.9	30.3	29.5	27.7
Romania	37.6	34.5	34.8	33.4	30.4
Slovakia	34.7	29.5	32.0	29.6	28.1
Slovenia	34.7	32.6	32.0	31.8	32.0
Turkey	25.7	25.8	24.2	24.2	21.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	28.4	26.5	26.9	25.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

Source: AL, HR, MT, MK and TR: national source; other countries: Eurostat.  
Note: In % of GVA including FISIM except for CY, MT and TR.

1) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply.  
2) In % of GVA at factor cost.



**Table 5.11: Share of construction in GVA**

	In % of gross value added				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	4.3	2.8	3.7
Cyprus	9.4	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.0
Czech Republic	7.4	8.7	8.4	8.6	7.5
Estonia	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1
Hungary	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.6
Latvia	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.2
Lithuania	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.7	8.2
Malta	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8
Poland	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.0	8.5
Romania	6.8	6.9	6.8	5.7	5.9
Slovakia	7.5	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.2
Slovenia	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.7
Turkey	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	5.9	6.8	7.4	7.1
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

Source: AL, HR, MT, MK and TR: national source; other countries: Eurostat.  
 Note: In % of GVA at factor cost, including FISIM except for CY, MT and TR.

**Table 5.12: Share of services in GVA**

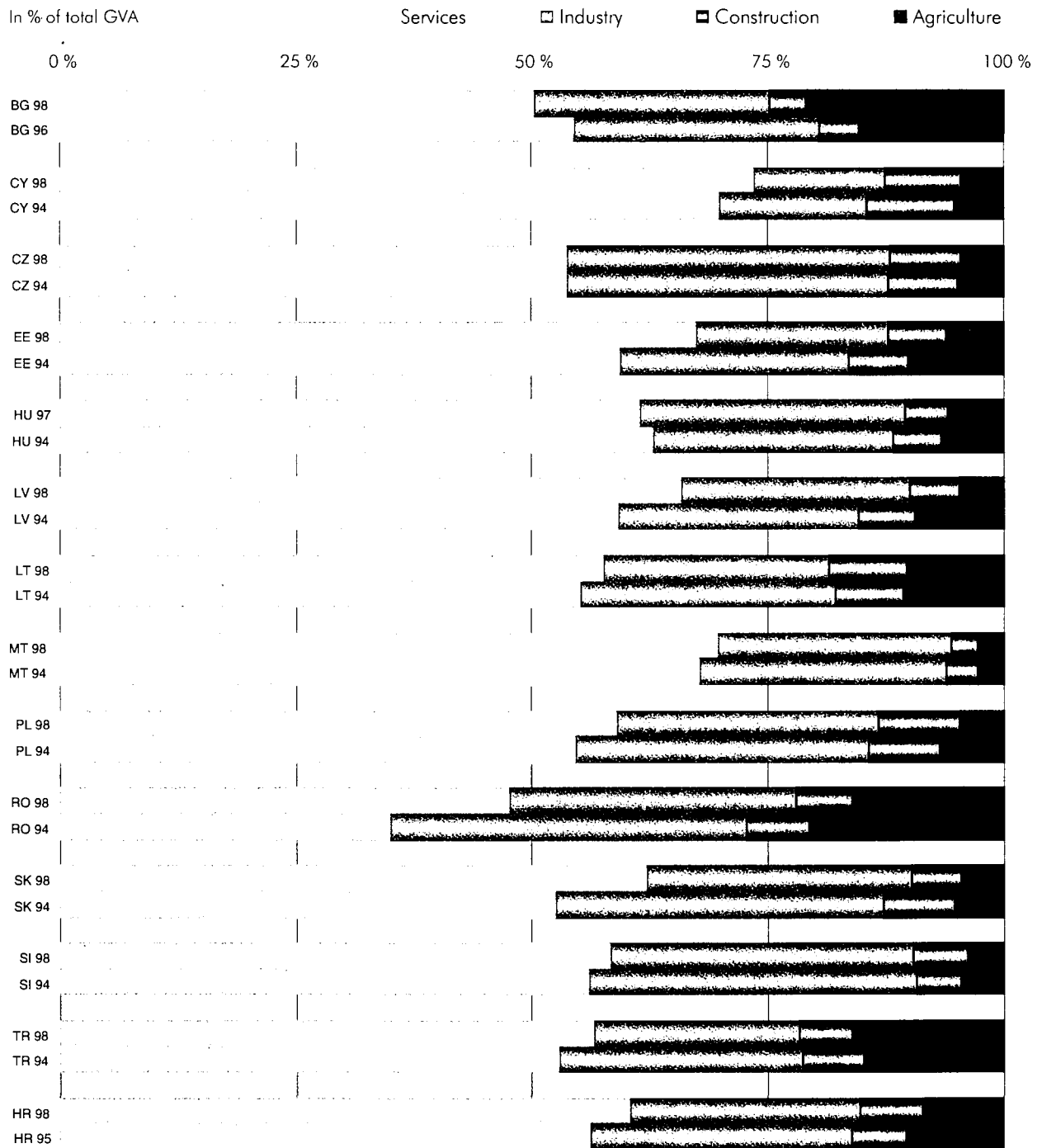
	In % of gross value added				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	54.5	45.2	50.2
Cyprus	69.8	70.7	71.3	73.0	73.5
Czech Republic	54.1	53.4	54.5	52.4	53.7
Estonia	59.4	63.1	64.5	65.9	67.5
Hungary <sup>1)</sup>	62.9	62.3	62.8	61.4	61.7
Latvia	59.2	56.0	59.9	62.0	65.8
Lithuania	55.1	55.0	54.9	55.4	57.7
Malta <sup>2)</sup>	67.7	68.3	69.3	69.7	69.7
Poland	54.6	53.8	55.8	56.9	59.1
Romania	35.0	37.9	38.3	41.5	47.6
Slovakia <sup>3)</sup>	52.5	59.2	57.4	59.8	62.1
Slovenia	56.1	57.9	58.0	58.4	58.3
Turkey	52.9	53.8	54.3	56.4	56.5
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	57.9	59.7	59.9	63.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

Source: AL, HR, MT, MK and TR: national source; other countries: Eurostat.  
 Note: Per cent of GVA including FISIM except for CY, MT and TR.

1) The item 'Services' includes statistical discrepancies.

2) In per cent of GVA at factor cost.

3) For 1995, 1996 and 1997 the item 'Services' includes statistical discrepancies.

**Fig. 5.4: Contribution to GVA by sectors of economic activity in 1994 and 1998**

# FINANCE

## General government budget

General government deficit/surplus is an approximation of the national accounts definition, derived from data based on the IMF's GFS (government finance statistics) methodology. The general government deficit/surplus is obtained by adding the consolidated central government deficit/surplus (normally including certain extra-

budgetary funds) to the local government deficit/surplus.

The total is adjusted for net lending/borrowing for specific policy purposes, which is a financing item in the national accounts. GFS data are on a cash basis. For Cyprus, Slovenia, Malta, and Turkey, the data are for central government only.

**Table 6.1: General government budget deficit/surplus**

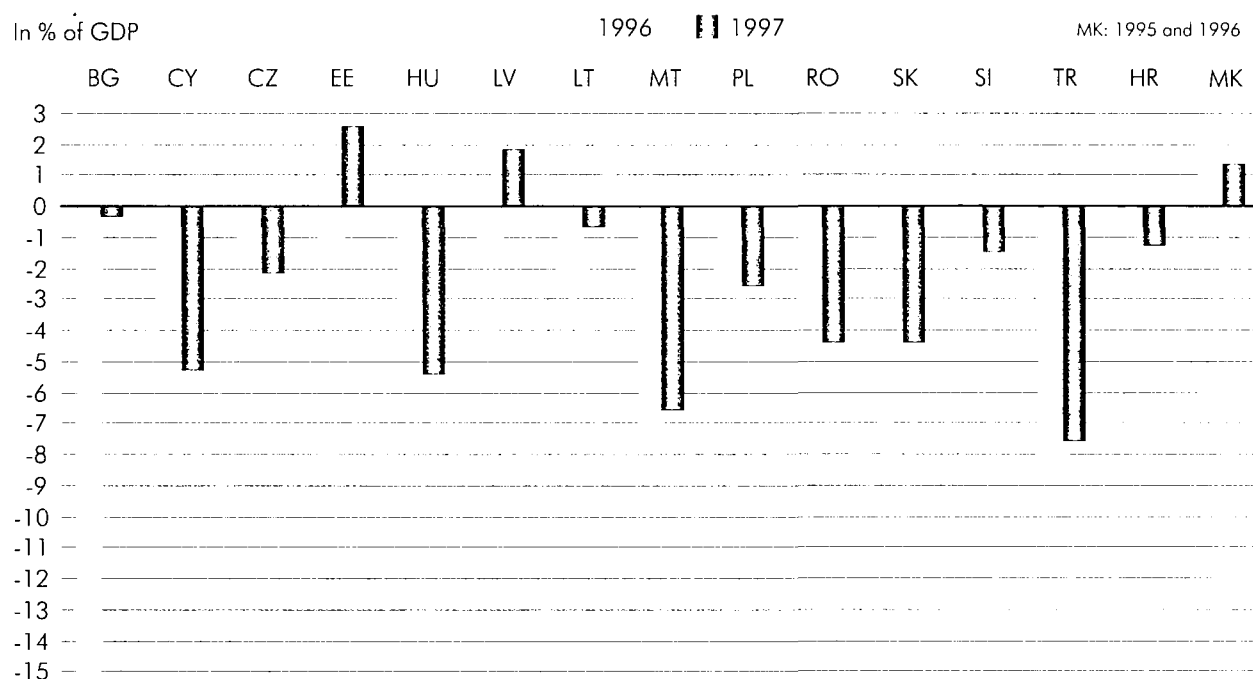
	% GDP					Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	-5.2	-5.1	-15.3	-0.3	1.3	-420.9	-512.1	-1185.4	-30.8	-145.6
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	1.3	-0.9	-3.4	-5.3	:	-81.9	-59.7	-234.9	-392.2	:
Czech Rep.	-1.3	-1.2	-1.8	-2.2	:	-421.1	-447.2	-812.5	-988.3	:
Estonia	3.3	0.0	-1.6	2.6	-0.2	63.2	-1.2	-53.8	106.5	-9.5
Hungary	-9.2	-6.6	-3.2	-5.4	-7.1	-3196.0	-2236.5	-1135.0	-2183.8	-3004.1
Latvia	-1.9	-2.9	-1.3	1.8	0.1	-57.7	-99.4	-51.6	89.6	6.0
Lithuania	-1.7	-1.6	-2.8	-0.7	-3.4	-59.8	-73.5	-172.8	-57.7	-324.0
Malta <sup>1)</sup>	-4.3	-3.5	-7.7	-6.6	:	-98.4	-88.0	-202.0	-193.5	:
Poland	-2.4	-2.1	-2.4	-2.6	-2.1	-1850.1	-1909.8	-2587.7	-3099.8	-2929.7
Romania	-2.0	-2.1	-3.5	-4.4	:	-495.5	-572.5	-977.5	-1373.9	:
Slovakia <sup>2)</sup>	0.0	0.2	-1.3	-4.4	:	-150.2	26.6	-192.3	-755.0	:
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	-1.5	-0.8	-33.1	-41.7	9.4	-238.7	-141.7
Turkey <sup>1)3)</sup>	-3.9	-4.1	-8.4	-7.6	-7.2	-4234.2	-5279.8	-11994.4	:	:
Albania	:	-10.4	:	:	:	:	-166.4	:	:	:
Croatia	1.9	-1.8	-0.8	-1.3	:	234.9	-252.6	-130.0	-232.2	:
FYROM	:	2.3	1.4	:	:	:	79.2	48.1	:	:

Source: Data are based on government finance statistics of IMF.

1) Excluding local government.

2) Data are from national sources.

3) 1997 and 1998 data are from national sources.

**Fig. 6.1: General budget deficit/surplus as a percentage of GDP in 1996 and 1997****Table 6.2: Gross foreign debt of the whole economy**

	% GDP					Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>1)</sup>	1998 <sup>1)</sup>	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>1)</sup>	1998 <sup>1)</sup>
Bulgaria	60.3	47.5	55.6	87.5	65.7	4910	4762	4316	7868	7204
Cyprus	65.6	60.7	64.7	91.9	80.0	4100	4085	4516	6847	6446
Czech Rep.	20.5	25.3	24.9	20.1	19.9	6861	9811	11062	9210	9754
Estonia	8.8	9.4	10.7	24.4	36.8	169	255	367	1005	1707
Hungary	69.0	65.5	60.8	46.3	43.3	22205	22340	21618	18669	18383
Latvia	10.2	12.3	10.2	9.0	10.8	315	418	413	437	620
Lithuania	11.8	12.1	14.1	13.4	15.0	420	566	885	1137	1426
Malta	59.8	60.9	71.2	89.1	100.7	1370	1511	1866	2624	3158
Poland	34.7	28.4	23.4	24.8	15.9	27023	25839	24860	29709	22338
Romania	17.4	16.7	22.6	20.7	17.9	4397	4522	6272	6402	6054
Slovakia	18.5	19.7	23.2	28.6	33.0	2139	2615	3389	4902	5980
Slovenia	11.0	11.0	19.1	12.9	15.2	1339	1575	2838	2067	2660
Turkey	45.4	37.6	37.3	30.2	27.6	49408	48662	53348	50976	48435
Albania	:	:	25.0	13.5	12.8	:	:	601	392	499
Croatia	9.3	10.5	16.0	35.3	31.3	1141	1507	2508	6320	6084
FYROM	12.3	11.6	13.8	:	:	344	394	483	592	639

Source (1994-97): OECD External Debt Statistics.

1) Time series break in 1997: Data for 1997 and 1998 are the result of closer cooperation between BIS, IMF, OECD and World Bank. This source should be more reliable in terms of broader coverage and avoidance of double counting.

## Balance of payments

The balance of payments is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and non-residents, consists of those involving goods, services and income (compensation of employees, investment income); one-side transfers

and capital transfers (direct investments and portfolio and other investments). A transaction is defined as an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer, or extinction of economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services, or the provision of labour and capital.

**Table 6.3: Balance of payments**

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Bulgaria</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-27	-20	13	376	-55
of which: Trade balance	-14	93	148	335	-340
Exports of goods	3308	4086	3851	4356	3741
Imports of goods	3322	3994	3704	4020	4080
Services, net	9	117	95	147	332
Income, net	-162	-330	-312	-315	-253
Current transfers, net	140	101	82	209	205
of which: General government	2	11	29	114	53
<b>Capital account</b>	642	0	52	0	0
<b>Financial account</b>	-675	-91	20	-604	322
of which: Direct investment, net	89	75	108	446	479
Portfolio investment, net	-195	-50	-102	117	-215
Other investment, net	-282	62	-578	279	470
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-287	-178	592	-1446	-411
<b>Cyprus</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	63	-131	-375	-299	-537
of which: Trade balance	-1459	-1594	-1720	-1827	-2175
Exports of goods	813	939	1097	1099	955
Imports of goods	2272	2534	2817	2926	3130
Services, net	1500	1398	1352	1509	1632
Income, net	-75	-23	-100	-73	-94
Current transfers, net	97	90	93	91	101
of which: General government	13	15	14	15	23
<b>Capital account</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Financial account</b>	-51	168	364	358	587
of which: Direct investment, net	58	45	0	18	-38
Portfolio investment, net	-135	-52	-36	129	193
Other investment, net	233	-102	353	170	357
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-208	278	47	41	74

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Czech Republic</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-663	-1047	-3381	-2835	-1187
of which: Trade balance	-1164	-2813	-4630	-4008	-2269
Exports of goods	13424	16415	17088	20108	23412
Imports of goods	14588	19228	21718	24117	25680
Services, net	411	1409	1515	1557	1593
Income, net	-17	-81	-569	-699	-873
Current transfers, net	106	438	303	316	362
Of which: General government	:	79	102	46	63
<b>Capital account</b>	0	5	0	9	2
<b>Financial account</b>	842	587	3949	2515	873
of which: Direct investment, net	631	1932	1005	1126	2346
Portfolio investment, net	720	1042	572	958	950
Other investment, net	1490	3318	1720	-1129	-700
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-1999	-5704	652	1560	-1724
<b>Estonia</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-139	-121	-315	-497	-429
of which: Trade balance	-300	-508	-804	-996	-998
Exports of goods	1028	1296	1429	2028	2398
Imports of goods	1328	1804	2234	3024	3396
Services, net	89	289	409	524	511
Income, net	-25	2	2	-128	-74
Current transfers, net	96	96	79	103	132
of which: General government	92	77	66	85	99
<b>Capital account</b>	-1	-1	-1	0	2
<b>Financial account</b>	119	110	339	521	427
of which: Direct investment, net	181	152	87	113	508
Portfolio investment, net	-12	-17	117	233	-1
Other investment, net	-24	54	215	351	-71
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-26	-80	-80	-176	-8
<b>Hungary</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-3417	-1837	-1319	-840	-2059
of which: Trade balance	-3140	-1828	-2088	-1726	-2110
Exports of goods	6457	9911	11215	17386	18505
Imports of goods	9597	11739	13302	19112	20615
Services, net	136	531	1186	1252	815
Income, net	-1183	-1366	-1139	-1264	-1675
Current transfers, net	770	826	721	897	910
of which: General government	12	10	-12	-4	-41
<b>Capital account</b>	:	45	123	105	169
<b>Financial account</b>	3257	822	90	490	1684
of which: Direct investment, net	920	3642	1576	1459	1296
Portfolio investment, net	2078	1729	-344	-908	1733
Other investment, net	-136	-716	-2240	-151	-696
Reserves change ("-" increase)	394	-3832	1098	90	-649

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Latvia</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	169	-14	-220	-305	-632
of which: Trade balance	-254	-444	-629	-748	-1007
Exports of goods	860	1047	1172	1621	1798
Imports of goods	1114	1491	1801	2369	2805
Services, net	304	362	302	327	251
Income, net	7	14	33	49	48
Current transfers, net	112	54	74	68	75
of which: General government	90	27	40	29	37
<b>Capital account</b>	:	:	:	12	10
<b>Financial account</b>	266	511	257	216	476
of which: Direct investment, net	233	187	299	455	269
Portfolio investment, net	-19	-28	-111	-505	-6
Other investment, net	137	327	216	324	247
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-84	25	-147	-58	-35
<b>Lithuania</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-76	-470	-569	-865	-1158
of which: Trade balance	-169	-534	-706	-1012	-1354
Exports of goods	1707	2069	2688	3697	3534
Imports of goods	1877	2602	3394	4709	4888
Services, net	-46	-10	95	119	215
Income, net	7	-10	-72	-175	-228
Current transfers, net	132	84	113	203	210
of which: General government	99	47	57	89	92
<b>Capital account</b>	11	-30	4	4	-2
<b>Financial account</b>	104	280	522	687	905
of which: Direct investment, net	26	55	120	289	822
Portfolio investment, net	4	58	148	166	-47
Other investment, net	229	344	266	442	486
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-155	-177	-12	-210	-356
<b>Malta</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-111	-274	-281	-180	-174
of which: Trade balance	-507	-553	-601	-579	-528
Exports of goods	1361	1490	1396	1467	1626
Imports of goods	1867	2042	1998	2046	2154
Services, net	259	209	233	332	349
Income, net	58	30	9	8	-58
Current transfers, net	79	39	78	59	63
of which: General government	27	8	45	26	25
<b>Capital account</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Financial account</b>	82	266	237	99	80
of which: Direct investment, net	128	97	213	57	227
Portfolio investment, net	256	-351	-92	97	-79
Other investment, net	20	279	49	-49	113
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-322	241	67	-6	-180

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Poland</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	802	653	-2571	-5065	-6156
of which: Trade balance	-483	-1258	-5739	-8661	-11450
Exports of goods	15431	19144	21703	27099	28960
Imports of goods	15914	20403	27442	35760	40410
Services, net	2388	2704	2681	2797	3761
Income, net	-2155	-1525	-847	-996	-1051
Current transfers, net	1053	732	1334	1794	2584
of which: General government	108	187	65	106	391
<b>Capital account</b>	7747	218	74	58	56
<b>Financial account</b>	-8461	-434	2244	3853	6562
of which: Direct investment, net	1552	2765	3500	4288	5396
Portfolio investment, net	-525	900	237	1850	1514
Other investment, net	-8216	2347	1373	881	4736
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-1272	-6446	-2867	-3167	-5083
<b>Romania</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-360	-1356	-2025	-1884	-2647
of which: Trade balance	-346	-1206	-1945	-1746	-2341
Exports of goods	5171	6047	6367	7434	7405
Imports of goods	5517	7253	8313	9180	9747
Services, net	-144	-248	-303	-365	-583
Income, net	-108	-184	-243	-284	-394
Current transfers, net	238	282	467	511	672
of which: General government	85	48	37	56	46
<b>Capital account</b>	10	185	120	38	35
<b>Financial account</b>	271	821	1624	879	2394
of which: Direct investment, net	287	318	207	1079	1820
Portfolio investment, net	63	24	962	779	116
Other investment, net	441	281	625	489	-293
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-520	196	-171	-1468	752
<b>Slovakia</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	559	299	-1655	-1725	-1893
of which: Trade balance	49	-174	-1805	-1836	-2097
Exports of goods	5624	6564	6953	8503	9555
Imports of goods	5575	6738	8758	10339	11652
Services, net	552	413	29	66	17
Income, net	-100	-11	-37	-110	-140
Current transfers, net	58	71	159	154	327
of which: General government	5	13	7	8	0
<b>Capital account</b>	73	35	23	0	63
<b>Financial account</b>	-961	-444	1503	1486	2140
of which: Direct investment, net	214	173	241	72	384
Portfolio investment, net	231	159	12	13	-158
Other investment, net	-366	432	1439	1448	1420
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-1039	-1208	-189	-47	494



	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Slovenia</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	504	-18	31	32	-3
of which: Trade balance	-283	-729	-694	-680	-691
Exports of goods	5742	6384	6592	7413	8113
Imports of goods	6026	7114	7286	8094	8804
Services, net	568	482	555	520	458
Income, net	143	161	122	115	130
Current transfers, net	77	70	49	77	100
of which: General government	-92	-63	-62	-58	-75
<b>Capital account</b>	-3	-14	-4	-4	-4
<b>Financial account</b>	-436	142	-33	-87	-145
of which: Direct investment, net	111	131	140	261	138
Portfolio investment, net	-27	-11	502	208	80
Other investment, net	23	203	-213	580	-222
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-542	-180	-462	-1135	-141
<b>Turkey</b>					
<b>Current account</b>	2212	-1788	-1919	-2326	1669
of which: Trade balance	-3544	-10101	-8334	-13543	-12784
Exports of goods	15460	16800	25553	28788	27848
Imports of goods	19004	26901	33887	42331	40632
Services, net	5901	7326	5218	9583	12007
Income, net	-2744	-2450	-2305	-2657	-2663
Current transfers, net	2599	3437	3502	4291	5108
of which: General government	322	819	437	277	142
<b>Capital account</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Financial account</b>	-3699	-11	3322	4756	291
of which: Direct investment, net	470	591	482	489	511
Portfolio investment, net	974	181	449	1441	-5696
Other investment, net	-4683	3044	5970	5750	5669
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-459	-3826	-3579	-2924	-193
<b>Albania <sup>1)</sup></b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-132	-9	-85	-240	-58
of which: Trade balance	-386	-363	-534	-472	-538
Exports of goods	119	157	192	140	186
Imports of goods	505	520	726	612	724
Services, net	-45	-44	-47	-45	-38
Income, net	12	33	57	44	69
Current transfers, net	288	365	441	233	449
of which: General government	68	98	66	25	74
<b>Capital account</b>	:	298	4	2	28
<b>Financial account</b>	28	-330	4	99	-33
of which: Direct investment, net	45	54	71	42	40
Portfolio investment, net	:	:	:	:	:
Other investment, net	30	-360	-29	95	-20
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-46	-23	-38	-39	-54

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Croatia <sup>2)</sup></b>					
<b>Current account</b>	766	-1151	-916	-2051	-1382
of which: Trade balance	-962	-2536	-2908	-4679	-3723
Exports of goods	3573	3551	3579	3723	4105
Imports of goods	-4535	-6087	-6487	-8402	-7828
Services, net	1337	793	1233	1864	1860
Income, net	-135	-22	-56	-10	-151
Current transfers, net	526	614	815	774	632
of which: General government	282	214	123	29	-8
<b>Capital account</b>	0	0	13	19	17
<b>Financial account</b>	-480	390	1790	687	1228
of which: Direct investment, net	87	74	401	268	702
Portfolio investment, net	7	4	488	588	24
Other investment, net	34	644	1319	218	650
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-608	-332	-417	-388	-148
<b>F.Y.R. of Macedonia <sup>2)</sup></b>					
<b>Current account</b>	-133	-165	-227	-243	-259
of which: Trade balance	-156	-168	-250	-342	-357
Exports of goods	:	:	:	:	:
Imports of goods	:	:	:	:	:
Services, net	-130	-153	-122	-128	-154
Income, net	-40	-22	-24	-30	-40
Current transfers, net	193	178	168	256	292
of which: General government	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Capital account</b>	25	2	0	0	-2
<b>Financial account</b>	22	157	213	270	278
of which: Direct investment, net	20	7	9	14	105
Portfolio investment, net	0	2	0	2	7
Other investment, net	36	230	197	285	204
Reserves change ("-" increase)	-34	-77	6	-31	-37

1) Source: IMF.

2) National source.

## Methodological note

Slovakia,  
Slovenia,  
Romania  
and  
FYROM:

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

Poland:

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

Since the beginning of 1998 cash payment and withdrawal transactions on A currency accounts of the population were excluded from the current transfers and moved to the item *non-classified current turnover*.

Data relate to change of gross official reserves.

Romania:

In Financial account balance, data for *other investments, net* include barter and clearing accounts and documents in transit.

In Reserve change, data refer to the reserve assets of the National Bank of Romania.

Slovenia:

In Financial account balance, data for *direct investment, net* include cash flows only, without investment in kind.

In Reserve change, data refer to the reserve assets of the Bank of Slovenia.

**Table 6.4: Foreign direct investment flows with the rest of the world**

	Direct investment abroad					Direct investment in the reporting economy				
	Mio ECU					Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	6	22	1	0	89	69	86	445	479
Cyprus	-5	-16	-38	-39	-71	63	61	38	56	33
Czech Rep.	-101	-28	-120	-22	-70	732	1960	1125	1148	2416
Estonia	-2	-2	-32	-122	-5	183	154	119	235	504
Hungary	-41	-33	3	-394	-430	961	3675	1573	1853	1725
Latvia	53	51	-2	-5	-49	179	136	301	460	318
Lithuania	0	-1	0	-24	-4	26	55	120	313	826
Malta	1	-43	-43	-89	-57	128	140	255	145	284
Poland	-24	-32	-42	-40	-282	1576	2797	3542	4328	5678
Romania	0	-2	0	8	8	287	320	207	1071	1812
Slovakia	-12	-8	-38	-82	-120	226	181	279	154	504
Slovenia	3	-4	-6	-22	-10	108	135	146	283	148
Turkey	-41	-86	-87	-221	-327	511	677	569	710	838
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	45	54	71	42	40
Croatia	-6	-4	-19	-163	-82	95	77	420	429	779
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	14	105

Source: Eurostat and IMF. Data on foreign direct investment are based on balance of payment statistics.

## Money and credit

Monetary aggregates are end-year stock data. M1 generally means notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits. M2 generally means M1 plus savings deposits plus other short-term claims on banks. Total credit generally means domestic credit to the government (net of deposits, including non-

financial public enterprises), plus the private non-financial sector, plus other non-monetary financial institutions. It should be noted that the problem of measuring the circulation of foreign currency in some candidate countries may affect the reliability of the data.

**Table 6.5: Money supply**

	M1 in Mio ECU					M2 in Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	936	1161	388	1159	1445	5049	6149	2038	2910	3236
Cyprus	985	1022	1110	1214	1255	5761	6267	7045	7935	8570
Czech Rep.	12301	12972	13879	11705	12315	25383	29750	32718	32019	36393
Estonia	515	674	794	970	918	657	894	1173	1644	1662
Hungary	7123	5654	5979	6764	6956	14540	12843	13793	15676	:
Latvia	504	475	583	837	866	735	509	622	902	982
Lithuania	503	664	720	1157	1194	886	1069	1082	1646	1784
Malta	1024	1077	1086	1131	1189	3465	3782	4221	4747	5023
Poland	9210	11530	13683	18598	19930	25937	32108	37950	45473	53936
Romania	1976	2093	2156	2114	1725	4899	5401	5853	7015	7221
Slovakia	3195	3807	4353	4322	3409	7650	9164	10435	11799	10940
Slovenia	1088	1231	1326	1448	1762	3129	3723	4235	5389	6685
Turkey	4829	4778	6533	6582	6652	26102	31253	40449	47611	55975
Albania	330	478	696	557	510	602	868	1190	1206	1460
Croatia	959	1184	1644	1982	1865	2496	3494	5253	7214	7739
FYROM	200	245	227	224	247	370	414	394	412	472

Credit to the economy is the sum of the net credit to the government, the credit to the private sector and of the credit to other financial institutions.

Credit to government is composed of: credit of central government minus deposits of the central government plus credit to the local government minus deposits of the local government plus credit to non-

financial public companies.

Credit of the other financial institutions includes credit to other banking institutions and credit to non-banking financial institutions.

Data on credit are end of period unless otherwise stated.

**Table 6.6: Total credit to economy**

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	6830.6	3292.4	2599.0	2161.2
Cyprus	8858.3	9916.0	11439.3	12893.1	14249.0
Czech Republic	24852.6	28372.2	32290.8	32167.0	33454.9
Estonia	133.7	271.5	584.1	1076.9	1606.4
Hungary	29729.7	25204.7	24033.9	24786.9	25297.2
Latvia	662.4	471.7	505.2	745.4	955.4
Lithuania	458.7	515.1	589.6	935.8	1039.4
Malta	2509.2	2732.8	3304.9	3835.5	4186.7
Poland	27525.0	30177.8	35626.2	42139.0	48833.0
Romania	4225.5	5032.3	6068.8	5348.6	6332.9
Slovakia	8944.1	9507.7	10778.0	12194.8	12268.3
Slovenia	3701.8	4802.6	5066.0	5462.0	6698.1
Turkey	23792.1	27351.1	36934.1	42580.8	50770.4
Albania	803.9	690.0	970.2	1094.9	1301.9
Croatia	6201.4	6817.9	6932.4	7988.1	9066.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	2309.1	874.2	990.7	895.4	605.8

**Table 6.7: Credit to government**

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	4784.8	2234.1	1465.2	744.1
Cyprus	1415.7	1483.7	1721.6	1943.6	2106.8
Czech Republic	4940.8	5428.3	6611.7	2880.9	2348.4
Estonia	-136.7	-171.9	-172.5	-232.9	-157.5
Hungary	20917.5	18017.4	16496.7	15413.4	15415.3
Latvia	116.3	181.1	201.1	175.3	104.9
Lithuania	-151.2	-191.9	-119.5	-46.6	-105.5
Malta	332.7	364.3	506.5	717.0	807.5
Poland	13579.5	12865.7	13396.2	14250.2	14996.7
Romania	4225.5	5032.3	3436.8	2737.5	2637.5
Slovakia	2011.9	1644.5	1712.1	2568.0	3212.3
Slovenia	998.5	1137.9	969.8	1053.9	1139.5
Turkey	11285.1	10077.1	12688.9	9755.9	18437.0
Albania	742.6	622.6	886.4	1015.9	1211.3
Croatia	2581.5	2460.6	2408.2	1410.8	1382.1
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	979.5	88.9	85.8	65.0	32.1

**Table 6.8: Credit to private sector**

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	2045.7	1058.4	1133.9	1417.1
Cyprus	7442.6	8432.3	9717.7	10949.5	12142.1
Czech Republic	19924.3	22944.2	25679.1	29286.1	31106.5
Estonia	270.2	403.6	645.4	1102.9	1489.5
Hungary	8363.1	6821.2	7219.7	8949.9	9348.9
Latvia	546.2	290.6	304.1	547.2	818.9
Lithuania	605.7	697.5	699.6	944.0	1044.3
Malta	2176.5	2368.4	2798.4	3118.5	3379.2
Poland	13945.5	17312.0	22230.0	27494.4	33010.2
Romania	:	:	2415.1	2386.9	3369.8
Slovakia	6932.2	7863.2	9065.9	9626.8	9056.0
Slovenia	2668.0	3587.7	4043.3	4341.9	5450.8
Turkey	12082.1	16865.2	23715.1	32000.8	31423.9
Albania	61.2	67.4	83.8	79.0	90.6
Croatia	3606.6	4338.6	4498.7	6532.3	7634.1
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1329.6	785.0	902.5	828.7	571.0

## Interest rates

Retail interest rates are average rates. Lending rates generally consist of the average rate charged on loans granted by reporting banks.

Deposit rates generally refer to average demand and time deposit rates. Official central bank rates are end of year. The first official central bank interest rate

(discount rate) is a rate at which the central bank accepts deposits or discounts securities from commercial banks. The second official central bank rate (Lombard rate) is the rate at which the central bank is prepared to lend urgently to the commercial banks.

**Table 6.9: Selected official central bank rates**

	Type of rate	Annualised percentages				
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria		93.9	38.6	342.1	6.8	5.2
Cyprus	discount	6.5	6.5	7.5	7.0	7.0
Czech Republic	discount	8.5	9.5	10.5	13.0	7.5
Estonia		:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	base rate	25.0	28.0	23.0	20.5	17.0
Latvia	discount	25.0	24.0	9.5	4.0	4.0
Lithuania	refinancing rate	:	24.3	16.7	13.0	13.0
Malta	discount	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Poland	discount	28.0	25.0	22.0	24.5	18.3
Romania		:	35.0	35.0	40.0	35.0
Slovakia	discount	12.0	9.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Slovenia	repo	:	14.6	11.4	13.8	8.6
Turkey	discount	55.0	50.0	:	:	:
Albania	discount	25.0	20.5	24.0	32.0	23.4
Croatia	discount	8.5	8.5	6.5	5.9	5.9
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	discount	33.0	15.0	9.2	8.9	8.9

**Table 6.10: Interbank daily rates/day-to-day money rates**

	Annualised percentages				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	97.45	69.88	286.36	136.80	2.37
Cyprus	:	:	7.00	4.70	4.80
Czech Republic	7.87	10.62	11.57	18.96	13.58
Estonia	5.67	4.94	3.53	6.45	11.66
Hungary	25.60	31.34	23.81	20.80	18.00
Latvia	37.17	22.41	13.09	3.73	4.43
Lithuania	:	26.75	18.87	10.78	6.11
Malta	:	:	:	5.26	5.26
Poland	18.66	26.40	21.24	22.66	21.11
Romania	:	48.56	53.39	86.02	80.85
Slovakia	13.12	5.67	11.57	24.64	14.46
Slovenia	29.08	12.18	13.98	9.71	7.45
Turkey	136.47	72.30	76.24	70.32	74.60
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	26.93	21.13	19.26	10.18	14.48
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

Sources: Data for HR are from the IMF; data for CY and MT are from national sources.

**Table 6.11: Treasury bill rates (three months)**

	Annualised percentages				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	77.06	84.18	292.08	201.02	5.44
Cyprus	6.00	6.00	6.10	5.40	5.50
Czech Republic	6.46	8.54	10.52	10.93	14.15
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	26.93	32.04	23.95	20.13	17.83
Latvia	23.93	28.21	16.26	4.73	5.28
Lithuania	:	29.27	20.96	8.64	10.70
Malta	4.25	4.65	4.99	5.08	5.41
Poland	28.81	25.62	20.32	21.58	19.09
Romania	:	:	51.49	99.28	63.98
Slovakia	11.77	7.77	8.45	18.24	17.14
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	8.30
Turkey	101.20	95.04	81.68	.	86.40
Albania	:	13.80	17.70	32.50	:
Croatia	:	:	11.43	8.89	10.50
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

Sources: Data for HR and CY are from national sources; data for MT are from IMF; data for TR are from national source: Undersecretariat Treasury and Central Bank of Turkey.



**Table 6.12: Other deposit rates**

	Annualised percentages				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	51.14	35.94	74.58	46.83	3.00
Cyprus	5.75	5.75	5.75	:	:
Czech Republic	9.42	9.65	9.42	11.07	11.36
Estonia	11.54	8.74	6.05	6.19	8.07
Hungary	20.31	24.78	20.63	17.64	15.41
Latvia	31.69	14.81	11.71	5.91	5.34
Lithuania	48.4	20.08	13.61	8.09	6.53
Malta	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.60	4.60
Poland	33.40	26.80	20.00	19.40	18.20
Romania	:	36.47	38.05	55.80	37.28
Slovakia	9.32	9.01	9.30	13.44	16.25
Slovenia	28.10	15.38	15.08	13.19	10.54
Turkey	87.80	76.00	80.70	79.50	81.80
Albania	19.80	15.30	16.80	27.80	16.50
Croatia	6.52	5.53	5.59	4.30	4.62
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	117.56	24.07	12.75	11.64	11.68

Sources: Data for BG, HR, CY, MT, PL, SK and TR are from IMF; for AL (1997-98) are from national source.

**Table 6.13: Lending rates**

	Annualised percentages				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	72.6	59.0	123.5	84.0	13.3
Cyprus	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0
Czech Republic	10.9	11.3	11.5	12.6	12.0
Estonia	24.7	19.0	14.9	11.8	15.1
Hungary	27.2	32.4	28.2	23.0	20.1
Latvia	35.3	28.3	19.1	15.1	13.1
Lithuania	62.3	18.4	12.5	15.0	12.6
Malta	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.1
Poland	32.8	33.5	26.1	25.0	24.5
Romania	:	48.9	55.3	72.5	55.4
Slovakia	14.6	16.9	13.9	18.7	21.2
Slovenia	39.4	24.8	23.7	21.3	17.3
Turkey	135.0	150.0	150.0	126.0	126.0
Albania	23.7	19.7	24.0	43.0	25.0
Croatia	22.9	20.2	22.5	15.5	15.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	159.8	46.0	21.6	21.4	21.0

Sources: Data for AL (1994 and 1996), BG, HR, PL and SK are from the IMF; for AL (1997-98), CY (1997-98), MT and TR are from national sources.

## Methodological note

### Official central bank interest rates

- Cyprus: Rate on day-to-day advances basket by T-bills since 1996.
- Hungary: Base rate: Reference rate of the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) at which it grants long-term refinancing credits to financial institutions and certain loans for government. The interest rates of some preferential credits to financial institutions are tied to the base rate, so their rates change proportionally with base rate changes.
- Lithuania: The refinancing rate of 13 % was set by the Board of the Bank of Lithuania in October 1997.
- Poland: Rediscount.
- Romania: Interest rate on structural credit. Since 1997 this type of credit has not been used.
- Slovenia: Repo (term: 60 days) interest rate is for loans granted on the basis of temporary purchase of Bank of Slovenia's Bills in foreign currency.
- Croatia: The discount rate is being set by special decrees of the Council of the Croatian National Bank, on an annual basis.

### Interbank rate

- Cyprus: The rate of 13-week treasury bills. Since 1996 treasury bills are issued through auctions and the rates stated are the average yields in the primary market.
- Czech Rep.: Pribor; in Czech Republic, series of different terms (from 1 day to 1 year) are used.
- Estonia: Data refer to banks' overnight money market financing rate (per cent per annum).
- Hungary: Arithmetic average daily rates, weighted by the amounts of interbank money flows.
- Lithuania: Monthly average interest rates on contracts concluded between banks-residents with one-day maturity are given from January 1998.
- Poland: Monthly average offered interest rate.
- Turkey: Monthly average offered interest rate
- Croatia: The treasury bill rate is the weighted average interest rate attained in auctions of the CNB bills due in 91 days.

### Treasury bill rate

- Czech Rep.: Average interest rate is calculated from daily data as weighted average of prime rate on individual unpaid issues; weighted by the amounts of issued and unpaid bills.
- Hungary: Arithmetic average yields, weighted by the amounts of offers accepted at auctions.
- Malta: Weighted average on T-bills sold through weekly auctions.
- Slovakia: Possibility to have the calculation.
- Turkey: No data after 1993.
- Albania: Weighted average of accepted bids on the last auction of the month.

## Deposit rates

Bulgaria:	Weighted average interest rate of the commercial banks.
Cyprus:	Commercial banks rate.
Czech Rep.:	Possibility to have medium or long-term deposit rate.
Estonia:	Weighted average annual deposit rate on time and saving deposits in Estonian kroons with banks (per cent per annum).
Lithuania:	Weighted average interest rate on resident deposits with commercial banks fixed for 1 to 3 months.
Poland:	Weighted average rate on households' deposits in domestic currency.
Slovakia:	Since 1996, weighted average on short-term deposit; before, weighted average on all commercial bank deposits.
Slovenia:	31 to 90 days.
Albania:	Since October 1995, weighted average interest rates of the 3 largest banks having the highest deposit; before, the rate was related to the official rate.
Croatia:	Average rate offered by commercial banks, weighted according to the category of deposits.
FYROM:	Lowest rate on households' deposits.

## Lending rates

Bulgaria:	Weighted average of the commercial banks.
Cyprus:	Rates on advances and loans of commercial banks.
Czech Rep.:	Possibility to have medium- or short-term lending rates.
Estonia:	Weighted average lending rate on short-term loans in Estonian kroons extended by banks (per cent per annum).
Hungary:	Possibility to have lending rate within one year.
Lithuania:	Weighted average interest rate on commercial banks' loans to residents with maturities from 1 to 5 years.
Malta:	Weighted average on commercial banks loans.
Poland:	Since 1995, weighted average rate on minimum risk loans.
Slovakia:	Since 1995, weighted average on short-term loans to private companies, before weighted. Average on the outstanding credit.
Slovenia:	Long-term loans for capital assets.
Albania:	Since October 1995, weighted average interest rates of the 3 largest banks, having the highest outstanding. From July 1992 until June 1995, rates were related to the official rate, and from July 1995 to October 1995 the highest rate asked by a commercial bank was used.
Croatia:	Average rate asked by commercial banks, weighted according to the category of loans.
FYROM:	Average rate on loans on all sectors.

## 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.

**Table 6.14: Foreign official reserves (monetary gold included) <sup>1)</sup>**

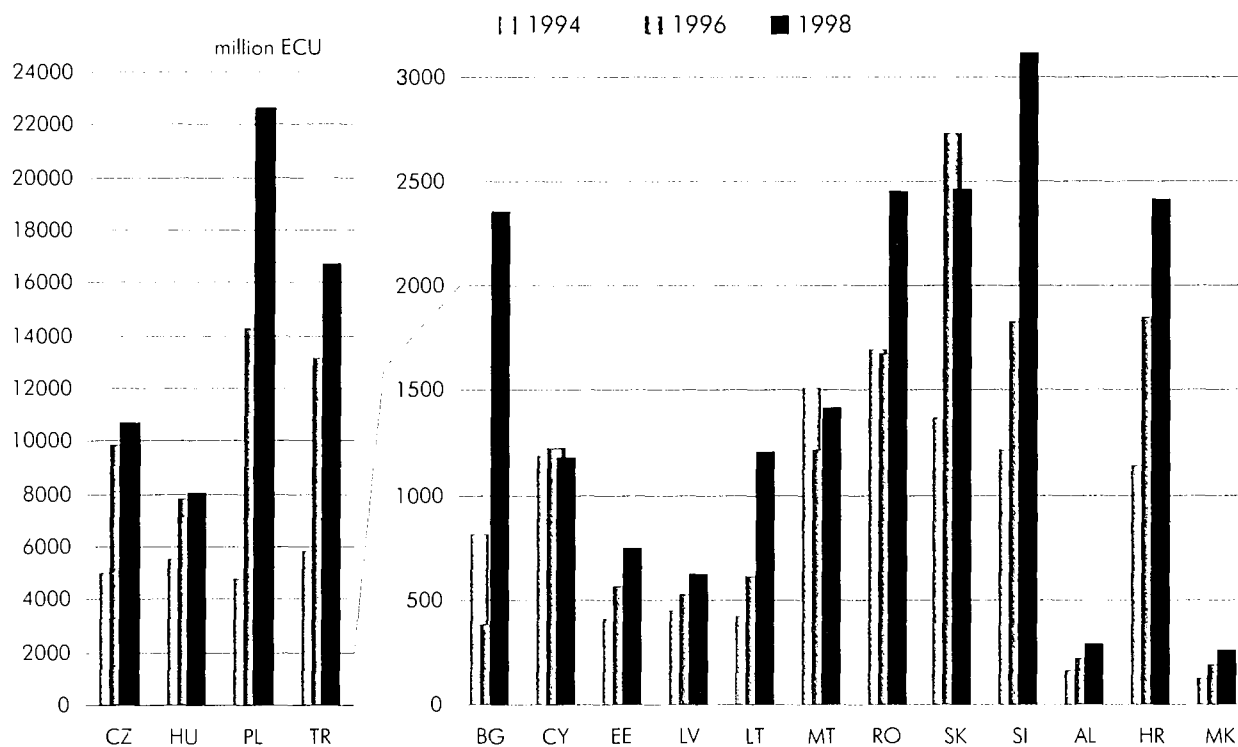
	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1066	1176	633	2241	2619
Cyprus	1334	985	1360	1382	1296
Czech Republic	5684	11119	10443	8902	10703
Estonia	418	496	564	746	753
Hungary	5571	9203	7847	7703	8106
Latvia	524	460	596	698	681
Lithuania	480	617	666	964	1254
Malta	1542	1258	1234	1297	1417
Poland	4924	11369	14388	18741	23463
Romania	2515	1996	2509	4238	3253
Slovakia	1777	2939	3109	3264	2777
Slovenia	1219	1386	1834	3002	3119
Turkey	7018	10570	14221	17883	17627
Albania	182	201	259	311	313
Croatia	1142	1442	1847	2299	2413
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	135	209	214	254	287

1) End of period (month).

**Table 6.15: Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded) <sup>1)</sup>**

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	814	941	386	1986	2361
Cyprus	1191	850	1231	1260	1183
Czech Republic	5027	10533	9858	8862	10693
Estonia	416	494	562	744	751
Hungary	5536	9170	7817	7676	8081
Latvia	447	386	523	633	619
Lithuania	422	562	611	915	1208
Malta	1509	1246	1221	1294	1416
Poland	4777	11229	14248	18502	22648
Romania	1697	1201	1678	3445	2457
Slovakia	1375	2560	2729	2925	2459
Slovenia	1219	1385	1833	3002	3119
Turkey	5828	9467	13117	16898	16703
Albania	166	183	224	280	284
Croatia	1142	1442	1847	2299	2413
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	121	196	191	233	262

1) End of period (month).

**Fig. 6.2: Foreign official reserves (monetary gold excluded) in 1994 and 1998****Table 6.16: Monetary gold: value at market prices <sup>1)</sup>**

	Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	321.2	303.4	303.8	271.0	254.3
Cyprus	143.0	135.4	129.6	121.4	114.0
Czech Republic	607.6	585.5	584.8	273.5	71.0
Estonia	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0
Hungary	34.3	32.6	29.8	26.5	24.9
Latvia	77.6	73.3	73.5	65.5	61.5
Lithuania	57.9	54.7	54.9	49.0	45.9
Malta	32.7	12.1	13.0	2.9	1.5
Poland	147.2	139.0	139.2	238.4	815.3
Romania	817.9	794.7	830.4	793.4	795.3
Slovakia	401.9	379.6	380.1	339.0	318.2
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkey	1190.0	1103.0	1104.0	985.0	925.0
Albania	15.6	17.7	35.4	31.5	29.6
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	14.0	13.2	22.4	21.3	24.7

1) End of period (month).

## Exchange rates

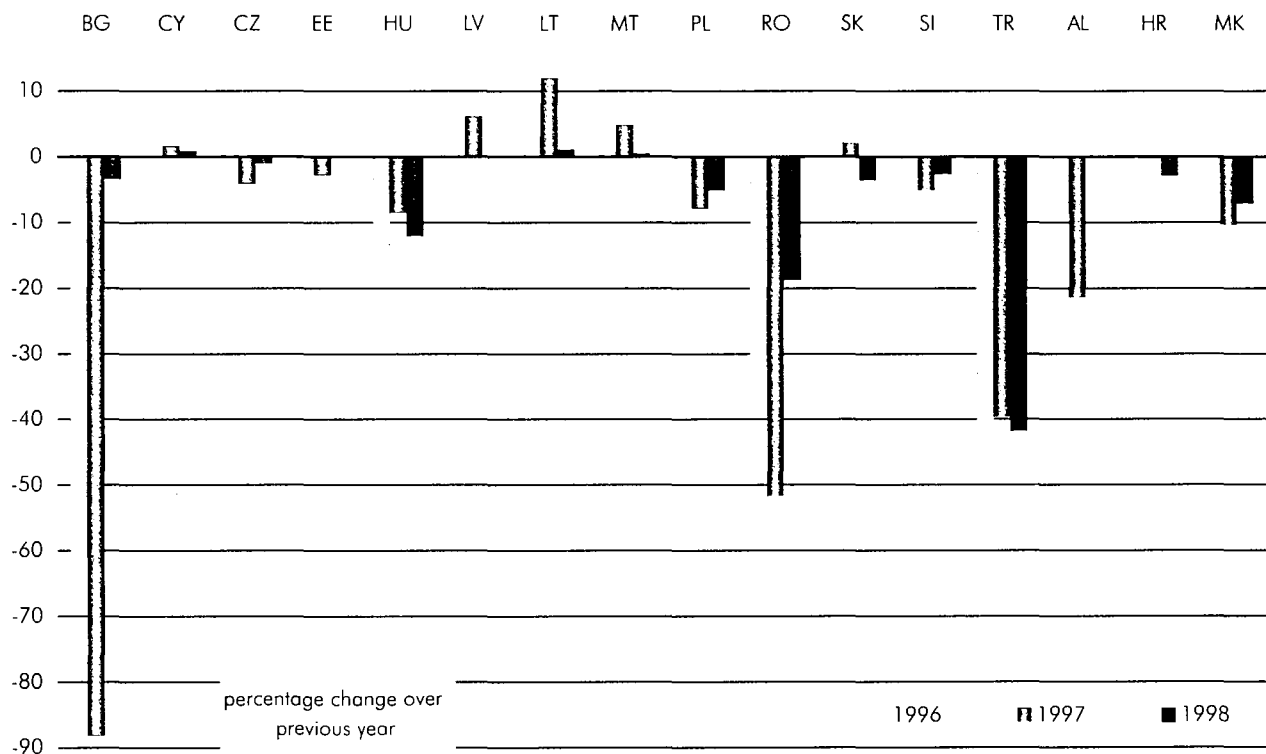
**Table 6.17: ECU exchange rates**

	End of year (1ECU=.. national currency) <sup>1)</sup>					Yearly average (1ECU=.. national currency) <sup>2)</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	0.081	0.093	0.611	1.976	1.956	0.064	0.088	0.225	1.902	1.969
Cyprus	0.585	0.599	0.589	0.580	0.582	0.584	0.592	0.592	0.583	0.577
Czech Rep.	34.29	34.94	34.25	38.03	35.19	34.15	34.70	34.46	35.93	36.32
Estonia	15.24	15.07	15.57	15.81	15.65	15.40	14.99	15.28	15.72	15.75
Hungary	136.7	183.3	206.9	224.7	252.4	125.0	164.5	193.7	211.7	240.6
Latvia	0.669	0.703	0.696	0.657	0.669	0.664	0.690	0.700	0.659	0.660
Lithuania	4.920	5.257	5.012	4.417	4.667	4.732	5.232	5.079	4.536	4.484
Malta	0.453	0.463	0.451	0.433	0.442	0.449	0.461	0.458	0.437	0.435
Poland	2.980	3.247	3.601	3.880	4.089	2.702	3.170	3.422	3.715	3.918
Romania	2173	3384	5182	8859	12814	1972	2662	3922	8111	9985
Slovakia	38.47	38.98	39.95	38.43	43.21	38.12	38.86	38.92	38.11	39.54
Slovenia	156.5	165.6	177.3	186.8	188.8	152.8	154.9	171.8	181.0	186.0
Turkey	47303	80442	135042	226634	365748	35535	59912	103214	170992	293736
Albania	117.6	123.9	129.9	164.7	164.0	112.6	121.3	132.7	168.9	168.9
Croatia	6.924	6.986	6.942	6.960	7.290	7.132	6.841	6.900	6.919	7.132
FYROM	49.93	49.91	51.89	61.20	60.48	51.46	49.55	50.77	56.71	61.06

1) Data for AL and HR are from IMF.

2) Data for AL, HR and MK are from IMF.

**Fig. 6.3: Appreciation/depreciation of national currency against ECU for 1996, 1997 and 1998 (yearly average)**



## Consumer price indices

The EU Member States have designed a new consumer price index in order to meet the obligations in Treaty of the EU, as a part of the preparations for the common currency. The aim was to produce CPIs 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 respect to enlargement, it is equally important that their economic performance is assessed on the basis of comparable indices. Some progress has already been made towards adapting the new rules. However, it will still take some time before genuine HICPs will be available in candidate countries.

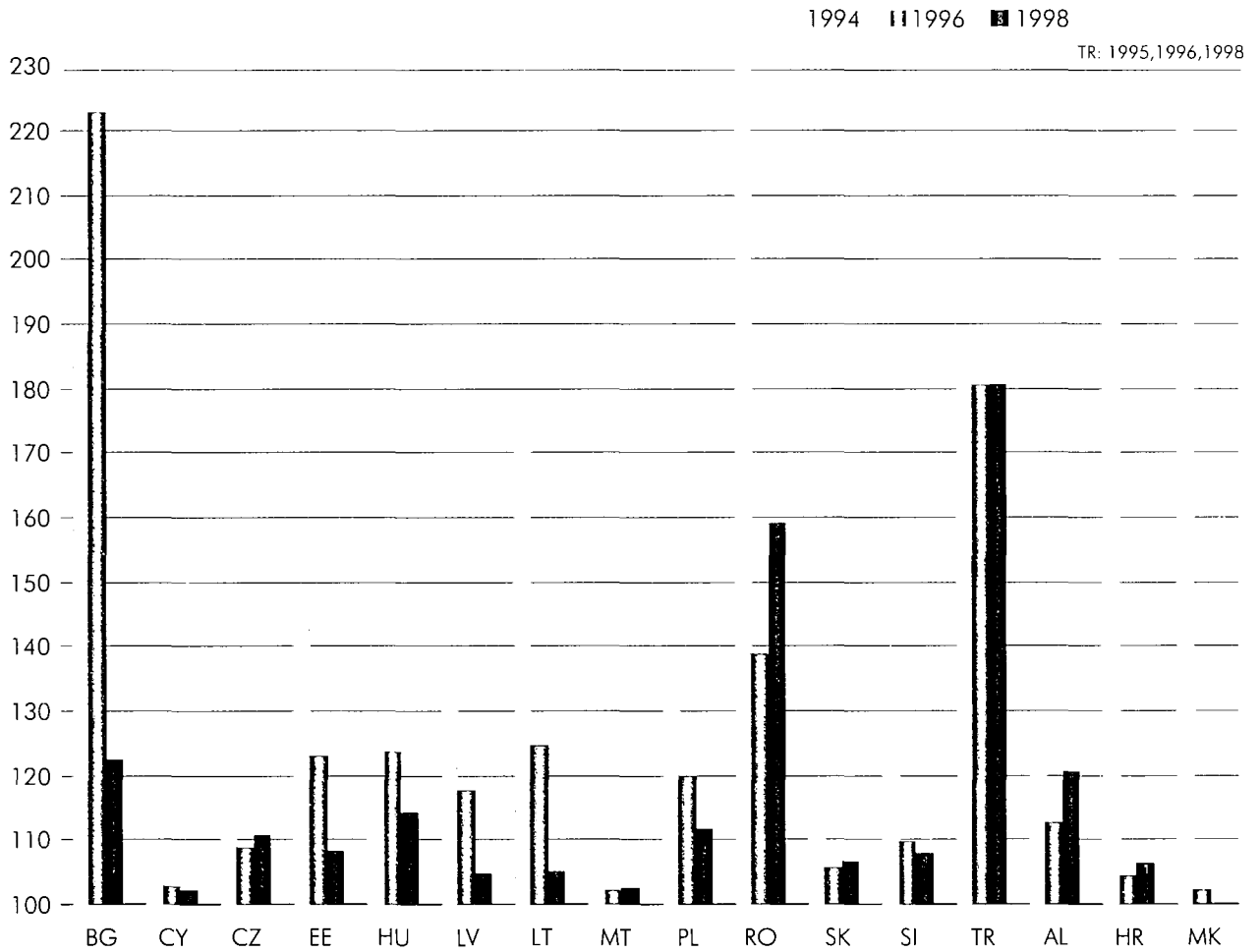
**Table 6.18: Consumer price index (COICOP classification)**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 <sup>1)</sup>
Bulgaria	187.1	162.1	223.0	1182.3	122.3
Cyprus	104.7	102.6	103.0	103.6	102.2
Czech Republic	110.0	109.1	108.8	108.5	110.7
Estonia	147.7	129.0	123.1	111.2	108.2
Hungary	119.2	128.3	123.6	118.3	114.3
Latvia	135.9	125.0	117.6	108.4	104.7
Lithuania	172.2	139.6	124.6	108.9	105.1
Malta	104.1	104.0	102.1	103.1	102.4
Poland	133.3	128.1	119.9	114.9	111.8
Romania	236.5	131.6	138.8	254.8	159.1
Slovakia	113.4	109.9	105.8	106.1	106.7
Slovenia	121.0	113.5	109.9	108.4	107.9
Turkey	:	188.5	180.4	183.9	180.5
Albania	122.5	107.8	112.6	133.2	120.6
Croatia	207.2	104.0	104.3	104.1	106.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	228.3	115.7	102.3	:	:

Sources: Eurostat, except for Croatia and Turkey (national sources).

1) For HR, the Cost of Living Index is used (see methodology); for EE: the official rate of inflation for the years 1997 to 1998 as published by the Statistical Office of Estonia is 8.2. However, the Statistical Office of

Estonia has not provided Eurostat with the information necessary to evaluate the statistical operation applied to the Figures. For PL: as reported by CSO Poland. The average rate calculated by Eurostat is 11.6.

**Fig. 6.4: Consumer price index in percentage of previous year**



**Table 6.19: Consumer price indices for food and non-alcoholic beverages**

	CPI for food and non-alcoholic beverages previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	191.6	159.8	218.3	1226.5	121.2
Cyprus	106.0	101.5	103.3	105.5	103.5
Czech Republic	110.3	111.8	107.9	104.6	105.2
Estonia	133.4	115.8	118.2	105.5	104.9
Hungary	123.4	131.1	116.4	117.3	114.0
Latvia	133.2	116.1	112.4	102.5	101.3
Lithuania	159.6	140.2	127.7	106.1	99.9
Malta	:	103.7	104.0	101.5	101.9
Poland	133.0	127.0	118.6	112.6	107.7
Romania	233.6	132.6	136.7	250.2	147.4
Slovakia	116.2	111.9	104.0	105.7	105.8
Slovenia	122.5	114.4	109.0	108.5	108.2
Turkey	:	196.7	170.3	190.5	185.2
Albania	:	106.9	115.4	136.6	121.1
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	201.1	100.8	103.2	104.4	106.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Data include only food.

**Table 6.20: Consumer price indices for alcoholic beverages and tobacco**

	CPI for alcoholic beverages and tobacco previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	190.2	149.9	212.6	1116.1	113.2
Cyprus	109.7	99.9	101.6	102.6	111.0
Czech Republic	107.0	105.6	109.8	105.8	109.6
Estonia	119.4	121.4	148.4	104.6	112.5
Hungary	116.4	120.1	127.0	119.4	115.8
Latvia	115.9	130.1	115.6	106.5	105.6
Lithuania	146.3	130.1	119.1	113.5	116.2
Malta	:	111.3	104.0	110.2	110.4
Poland	129.6	133.0	131.4	117.3	116.3
Romania	215.0	115.8	165.4	268.8	149.8
Slovakia	110.9	107.3	103.4	104.0	111.8
Slovenia	148.0	114.9	113.1	110.7	108.5
Turkey	:	147.8	183.5	209.9	159.8
Albania	:	99.5	111.0	123.4	120.6
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	227.8	114.2	112.9	101.5	99.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Data include also non-alcoholic beverage.

**Table 6.21: Consumer price indices for clothing and footwear**

	CPI for clothing and footwear previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	199.7	1099.5	117.8
Cyprus	104.0	102.9	107.3	103.0	100.1
Czech Republic	:	:	108.3	108.8	106.2
Estonia	129.0	120.1	115.2	112.4	112.0
Hungary	:	:	125.5	118.8	114.2
Latvia	135.8	130.4	123.7	115.8	109.6
Lithuania	189.3	132.1	120.0	107.8	103.9
Malta	100.3	101.2	93.7	99.4	102.1
Poland	:	:	119.3	114.4	112.0
Romania	:	:	132.0	247.8	171.6
Slovakia	:	:	107.2	107.6	107.8
Slovenia	:	:	106.7	106.2	105.8
Turkey	:	204.4	183.3	167.5	172.0
Albania	106.1	105.7	114.5	131.1	122.5
Croatia	212.7	100.6	99.7	105.8	105.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 6.22: Consumer price indices for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels**

	CPI for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	263.4	1146.6	131.7
Cyprus	105.2	105.7	105.0	105.2	101.6
Czech Republic	:	:	110.4	118.7	130.2
Estonia	188.3	150.6	124.0	112.5	111.2
Hungary	:	:	128.6	122.8	115.3
Latvia	131.0	135.9	126.6	114.8	107.8
Lithuania	225.4	161.8	126.5	117.2	116.0
Malta	101.1	105.7	102.1	103.4	101.5
Poland	:	:	120.4	117.9	115.6
Romania	:	:	138.5	272.7	172.1
Slovakia	:	:	104.6	107.2	106.3
Slovenia	:	:	118.4	113.2	108.2
Turkey	:	182.9	194.6	180.5	179.6
Albania	280.4	118.3	110.8	130.6	122.6
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	201.4	99.9	102.0	103.3	106.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Data include also furnishing and household equipment.

**Table 6.23: Consumer price indices for transport**

	CPI for transport previous year = 100				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	258.1	1109.7	117.7
Cyprus	104.5	100.7	99.7	100.6	100.4
Czech Republic	:	:	107.6	109.2	107.5
Estonia	157.3	128.5	129.3	115.0	109.6
Hungary	:	:	123.8	116.9	110.9
Latvia	127.7	124.6	121.5	115.2	105.6
Lithuania	161.4	136.5	118.6	112.3	101.4
Malta	105.0	100.9	101.1	108.5	103.6
Poland	:	:	117.0	113.5	111.0
Romania	:	:	150.9	255.5	153.5
Slovakia	:	:	106.3	106.0	102.5
Slovenia	:	:	107.9	106.8	110.4
Turkey	:	185.9	196.6	192.4	176.8
Albania		108.2	104.1	128.3	127.5
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	187.2	106.2	107.0	105.7	105.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Data include also communication.



# AGRICULTURE

## Land area by land use categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 7.1: Area – total**

	1000 hectares				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	11099.0	11099.0	11099.0	11099.0	11099.0
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	925.1	925.1	925.1	925.1	925.1
Czech Republic	7887.0	7887.0	7887.0	7887.0	7887.0
Estonia	4522.7	4522.7	4522.7	4522.7	4522.7
Hungary	9303.0	9303.0	9303.0	9303.0	9303.0
Latvia	6458.9	6458.9	6458.9	6458.9	6458.9
Lithuania	6530.1	6530.1	6530.1	6530.1	6530.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	31.5
Poland	31268.5	31268.5	31268.5	31268.5	31268.5
Romania	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1	23839.1
Slovakia	4903.6	4903.7	4903.5	4903.5	4903.5
Slovenia	2027.3	2027.3	2027.3	2027.3	2027.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	2875.0	2875.0	2875.0	2862.0	2875.0
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	5654.0	5661.0	5661.0	5661.0	5661.0
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	2571.0	2571.0	2571.0	2571.0	2571.0

1) Data are from national source.

**Table 7.2: Utilised agricultural area (UAA)**

	1000 hectares				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6159.0	6164.0	6164.0	6203.0	6203.0
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	133.4	134.4	136.4	133.0	134.0
Czech Republic	4281.0	4280.0	4279.0	4280.0	4272.3
Estonia	1100.7	990.8	1005.0	1023.8	1042.7
Hungary	6122.0	6179.3	6184.4	6194.6	6192.7
Latvia	2053.9	2540.3	2541.2	2521.3	2508.3
Lithuania	3513.0	3506.8	3504.0	3502.1	3496.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	18447.5	18409.5	18272.7	18263.6	18278.1
Romania	14797.5	14797.2	14787.1	14787.3	14783.9
Slovakia	2446.0	2445.9	2445.6	2444.5	2444.7
Slovenia	522.0	538.0	524.5	494.1	490.9
Turkey <sup>1)</sup>	42208.0	41371.0	41523.0	41401.0	41488.0
Albania	1069.0	1047.0	1003.0	990.0	998.0
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	2336.0	2357.0	3006.0	3016.0	3181.1
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1298.0	1289.0	1291.0	1285.0	1293.0

1) Data are from national source.

**Table 7.3: Arable land**

	1000 hectares				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4001.0	3998.0	4203.0	4298.0	4286.7
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	91.2	92.0	93.0	90.1	92.0
Czech Republic	3158.0	3143.0	3098.0	3091.0	3089.6
Estonia	948.6	873.8	884.3	888.6	886.3
Hungary	4714.4	4715.9	4712.7	4710.8	4709.5
Latvia	1226.6	1710.1	1712.6	:	1800.0
Lithuania	2958.3	2946.8	2940.0	2946.0	2945.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	14300.1	14285.6	14087.0	14059.0	14114.1
Romania	9336.3	9335.4	9335.8	9352.2	9332.9
Slovakia	1482.6	1483.2	1479.1	1475.6	1472.1
Slovenia	196.1	196.4	190.6	172.5	172.1
Turkey <sup>1)</sup>	26765.0	26533.0	26674.0	26457.0	26581.0
Albania	519.0	495.0	434.0	422.0	431.0
Croatia <sup>1) 2)</sup>	1105.0	1117.0	1304.0	1317.0	1458.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	608.0	604.0	608.0	601.0	635.0

1) Data are from national source.

2) Arable land and garden.

**Table 7.4: Permanent grassland**

	1000 hectares				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1942.0	1962.0	1748.0	1692.0	1692.3
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Czech Republic	886.0	902.0	902.0	912.4	921.7
Estonia	140.2	105.2	109.0	123.2	143.9
Hungary	1148.0	1148.0	1148.3	1148.1	1147.8
Latvia	803.4	800.5	798.1	738.0	677.9
Lithuania	495.9	500.5	503.8	496.0	492.3
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	3805.4	3769.9	3867.7	3889.6	3842.0
Romania	4872.1	4890.1	4890.2	4881.5	4904.4
Slovakia	834.6	834.8	839.0	841.7	845.6
Slovenia	501.2	494.9	495.6	288.3	290.0
Turkey <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	:	:	12377.0
Albania	425.0	428.0	446.0	445.0	445.0
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	1091.0	1099.0	1550.0	1550.0	1564.0
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	637.0	633.0	632.0	636.0	656.0

1) Data are from national source.

**Table 7.5: Land under permanent crops**

	1000 hectares				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	216.0	204.0	200.0	199.0	222.9
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	42.2	42.4	43.4	42.9	43.0
Czech Republic	79.0	76.0	120.0	117.6	65.1
Estonia	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.4
Hungary	:	:	:	:	226.0
Latvia	23.9	29.7	30.5	:	30.4
Lithuania	58.8	59.5	60.2	60.1	59.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	342.0	354.0	318.0	315.0	322.0
Romania	587.4	570.0	559.5	552.0	544.9
Slovakia	50.8	50.1	49.5	49.2	49.0
Slovenia	33.7	33.0	33.1	31.5	31.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	125.0	124.0	123.0	123.0	122.0
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	53.0	52.0	50.0	48.0	48.0

1) Data are from national source.

### 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 to the permanent crops for purposes of land use classification, while as crop area it is recorded to both crops.
- Turkey:** Agricultural land is composed by 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 by area sown, fallow land, vegetable gardens, unused and undeveloped potentially productive land.
- Croatia:** Data on agricultural land include arable land and gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, pastures, fishponds, reeds and ponds.  
Data for forest area and wooded area are aggregated.  
Data on arable land include also gardens.



## 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.

**Table 7.6: Land by legal status**

	In %				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria					
State enterprises	45.0	28.0	21.0	20.0	20.0
Cooperatives	21.0	33.0	:	:	:
Others	34.0	39.0	79.0	80.0	80.0
Cyprus					
State enterprises	1.0	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	0.2	:	:	:	:
Others	98.8	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic					
State enterprises	5.0	3.4	2.1	1.8	:
Cooperatives	42.9	40.3	37.0	32.9	:
Others	52.1	56.3	60.9	65.3	:
Estonia					
State enterprises	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
Cooperatives	33.7	29.2	27.3	27.2	26.4
Others	64.4	69.5	71.7	72.8	73.6
Hungary					
State enterprises	18.8	16.2	17.6	15.6	16.0
Cooperatives	37.1	30.1	28.3	26.0	23.9
Others	44.1	53.7	54.1	58.4	60.1
Latvia					
State enterprises	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.3	:
Cooperatives	16.9	11.4	4.8	1.6	:
Others	81.2	87.3	94.4	98.1	:
Lithuania					
State enterprises	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Cooperatives	26.6	19.4	15.6	11.9	8.5
Others	72.6	79.9	83.7	87.5	91.0
Malta					
State enterprises	.	.	.	.	.
Cooperatives	.	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	.	.	.
Poland					
State enterprises	10.0	7.3	6.7	5.8	5.7
Cooperatives	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
Others	86.9	89.8	90.6	91.7	92.0

	In %				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Romania					
State enterprises	30.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
Cooperatives	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0
Others	58.0	60.0	60.0	59.0	60.0
Slovakia					
State enterprises	18.2	17.4	14.4	5.3	2.1
Cooperatives	63.1	61.0	59.0	57.7	54.0
Others	18.7	21.6	26.6	37.0	43.9
Slovenia					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	11.0	11.7	14.9	7.2	6.5
Others	89.0	88.3	85.1	92.8	93.5
Turkey					
State enterprises	:	:	:	:	:
Cooperatives	:	:	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:	:	:
Albania					
State enterprises	52.0	38.0	44.0	42.0	41.0
Cooperatives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	48.0	62.0	56.0	58.0	59.0
Croatia					
State enterprises <sup>1)</sup>	32.8	32.7	34.4	33.6	34.3
Cooperatives <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:
Others	67.2	67.3	65.6	66.4	65.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia					
State enterprises	46.4	47.2	47.2	47.8	:
Cooperatives	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	:
Others	53.1	52.3	52.4	51.9	:

1) Data concern legal entities (State enterprises, private enterprises and cooperatives).

2) Data concern family farms.

## Methodological note

- Cyprus:** State enterprises refer to crop and livestock farms and nurseries operated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (experimental farms are not included).  
Cooperatives refer to holdings operated by cooperative institutions.  
Others include individual holdings, joint holdings, company holdings, church holdings operated by churches and local monasteries and other types of legal status of holder.
- Czech Rep.:** State enterprises are enterprises whose dominant assets holder is the State.  
Cooperatives include entities joining finances, current assets and real estates for joint enterprise, irrespective of their legal status. Despite being considered as a part of the private sphere, cooperatives are treated separately because of their dominant position in agriculture in the Czech Republic.  
Others include other legal or natural persons with agricultural activity or production.
- Hungary:** Corporations (State enterprises) are corporations with or without legal entity, budgetary and other institutions irrespective of their classification by economic branches.  
Cooperatives include cooperatives engaged in agricultural activity irrespective of their classification by economic branches.  
Others refer to private farmers, i.e. households carrying out agricultural activity (irrespective of the size of their livestock and land area) and private agricultural ventures with tax number.
- Estonia:** Cooperatives are legal persons (enterprises).  
Others refer to private farms and household plots.
- Latvia:** The purpose of the use of land is laid down according to the decisions of the land commissions, local government and State institutions on the use of land.  
State farms are State (local government) stock companies where the total basic capital or all votes belong to the State (local government).  
Cooperatives are limited liability companies (cooperative company, partnership, etc.) generating its statutory fund from the invested property (partnership payments) of its participants.  
Others refer to private farms.
- Lithuania:** State agricultural enterprises are State-owned or belong to local government and have legal entity right and limited liability.  
Agricultural partnership (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 farm is a plot of land of 1 ha and over, acquired, restituted as ownership or granted on lease. Other land users include private landowners, natural or legal entities, which by existing rules were granted State-owned or privately owned land and lease.
- Croatia:** Others refer to private family farms.

## Agricultural production

**Table 7.7: Gross agricultural production volume indices**

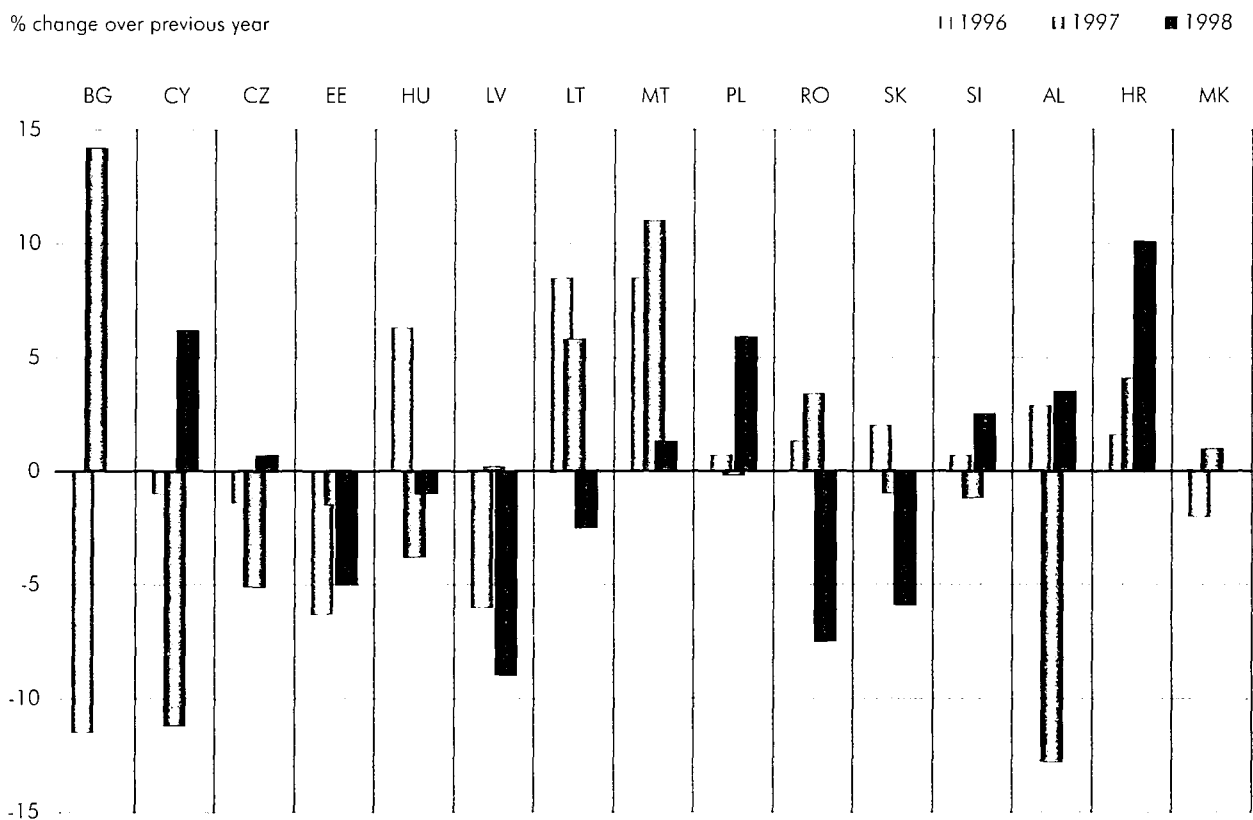
	Previous year =100				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	107.1	116.0	88.5	114.2	100.0
Cyprus	91.7	116.0	99.0	88.8	106.2
Czech Republic	94.0	105.0	98.6	94.9	100.7
Estonia	87.1	100.2	93.7	98.5	95.0
Hungary	103.2	102.6	106.3	96.2	99.0 <sup>P</sup>
Latvia	80.0	93.0	94.0	100.2	91.0
Lithuania	83.0	107.7	108.5	105.8	97.5
Malta	:	:	108.5	111.0	101.3
Poland	90.7	110.7	100.7	99.8	105.9
Romania	100.2	104.5	101.3	103.4	92.5
Slovakia	102.6	102.4	102.0	99.0	94.1
Slovenia	120.0	99.9	100.7	98.8	102.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	108.3	113.2	102.9	87.2	103.5
Croatia	97.9	99.8	101.6	104.1	110.1
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	108.0	104.0	98.0	101.0	:

### Methodological note

- Bulgaria:** Data are based on ESA'95/ SNA'93 and the requirements of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture methodology.
- Cyprus:** Indices of crop and livestock production are computed annually by using the Laspeyres formula. Producers' prices (farm-gate prices) are used for the valuation of gross output. Gross output is the value of agricultural products and other ancillary output produced during a calendar year. The gross agricultural output is calculated in prices of 1990.
- Czech Rep.:** Indices are based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of 1989.
- Estonia:** The gross agricultural output is calculated in 1995 prices.
- Malta:** Indices with 1995 base are calculated on the basis of vegetable and fruit crop data.
- Hungary:** Indices are calculated using the fixed price basis applied for national accounts. Until 1996 the prices of 1991, from 1997 prices of 1995 serve as fixed prices basis in the calculations.
- Poland:** Indices are based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of the year preceding the examined one. The indices of gross agricultural production are calculated on the basis of the previous year.
- Latvia:** Constant prices are based on average prices of 1995.
- Lithuania:** The gross agricultural output is calculated in constant prices of 1995.
- Romania:** The indices of all individual products of the gross agricultural production are calculated in constant prices on the basis of the previous year.

- Slovakia: The gross agricultural output is calculated on the basis of the turnover at current prices. The agricultural output index is recalculated at the constant prices of the corresponding period of the previous year.
- Slovenia: Indices are calculated from the data on crop and animal production and from triennial moving arithmetic mean of average purchasing prices.
- Albania: Constant price refers to 1994.
- Croatia: Volume indices of agricultural production are calculated on the basis of production data for 65 agricultural products since 1977 (until then, on the basis of 73 agricultural products). The moving average of producers' prices (purchase prices) in the last three years has been taken as a weighting factor in index calculation.

**Fig. 7.1: Annual growth in volume of agricultural production**



## Livestock breeding intensity

Table 7.8: Cattle and cows

	Number of cattle in 1000 head					Number of cows in 1000 head				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	652	645	593	622	682	351	371	358	389	242
Cyprus	64	68	70	62	56	28	30	27	26	24
Czech Rep. <sup>1)</sup>	2030	1989	1866	1701	1657	768	751	702	647	642
Estonia	420	370	343	326	308	213	186	172	168	159
Hungary	910	928	909	871	873	415	421	414	403	407
Latvia	551	537	509	477	434	312	292	277	266	245
Lithuania	1152	1065	1054	1016	928	:	:	:	590	548
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	7120	7193	6958	7029	6455	3715	3556	3442	3496	3471
Romania	3481	3496	3435	3235	3143	1784	1798	1764	1698	1656
Slovakia	916	929	892	803	705	359	355	335	310	284
Slovenia	477	496	486	446	453	207	212	187	183	181
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	820	840	806	771	705	451	470	483	432	423
Croatia	519	494	461	451	443	330	321	298	288	277
FYROM	281	283	295	289	:	:	:	161	160	:

1) March of following year.

Table 7.9: Pigs and sows

	Number of pigs in 1000 head					Number of sows in 1000 head				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria <sup>1)</sup>	1986	2140	1500	1480	1721	345	234	157	183	201
Cyprus	356	374	400	415	436	48	48	49	53	55
Czech Rep. <sup>2)</sup>	3867	4016	4080	4013	4001	424	463	463	442	431
Estonia	460	449	298	306	326	66	55	39	45	44
Hungary <sup>3)</sup>	4356	5032	5289	4931	5479	414	481	489	464	447
Latvia	501	553	460	430	421	71	70	40	46	44
Lithuania	1260	1270	1128	1200	1168	279	284	289	126	102
Malta	55	55	65	67	61	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>4)</sup>	19138	20343	17697	18497	19275	1770	1856	1637	1757	1880
Romania	7758	7960	8235	7097	7194	576	590	584	506	515
Slovakia	2037	2076	1985	1810	1593	238	244	231	215	203
Slovenia	571	592	552	578	592	56	56	55	63	60
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	98	100	98	97	83	16	16	12	10	9
Croatia	1347	1175	1197	1176	1166	194	178	176	180	181
FYROM <sup>1)</sup>	172	175	192	184	:	26	30	29	33	:

1) Mated sows (PP4210).

2) March of following year.

3) In 1994 breeding sows.

4) Sows aged 6 months and over.

**Table 7.10: Sheep and goats**

	Number of pigs in 1000 head					Number of sows in 1000 head				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	3398	3383	3020	2848	2774	795	833	849	966	1048
Cyprus	255	250	252	265	270	210	220	240	275	290
Czech Rep. <sup>1)</sup>	165	134	121	94	86	45	42	38	35	34
Estonia	60	48	38	34	29	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	947	977	872	858	909	62	:	:	:	:
Latvia	86	72	56	41	29	7	9	8	9	11
Lithuania	40	32	28	24	16	12	15	17	19	24
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	766	608	506	468	422	:	:	179	:	186
Romania	10897	10381	9663	8938	8409	745	705	654	610	585
Slovakia	397	428	419	417	326	25	25	26	27	51
Slovenia	18	28	28	:	72	10	11	9	:	17
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	2460	2480	1982	1858	1872	1717	1650	1250	1148	1051
Croatia	444	453	427	452	427	108	107	105	100	84
FYROM	2466	2320	1814	1631	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) March of the following year.

## Production of agricultural products

**Table 7.11: Slaughtering of cattle**

	1000 tonnes of carcass weight				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	85	65	80	57	57
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	4	5	5	5	5
Czech Republic <sup>2)</sup>	162	168	161	148	132
Estonia	31	26	22	19	19
Hungary <sup>2)</sup>	72	59	59	56	:
Latvia	68	48	27	26	26
Lithuania	116	87	83	90	:
Malta	2	2	2	2	2
Poland	415	380	410	423	:
Romania	239	192	178	187	150
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	52	51	54	56	48
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	28	35	36	35	32
Croatia	31	29	24	28	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	8	7	7	18	:

1) Edible offal is included.

2) Assessed according to production of animals for slaughtering.

**Table 7.12: Slaughtering of pigs**

	1000 tonnes of carcass weight				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	207	256	252	227	247
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	43	43	46	46	48
Czech Republic <sup>2)</sup>	465	461	491	476	468
Estonia <sup>3)</sup>	31	35	32	30	32
Hungary <sup>2)</sup>	352	333	410	355	:
Latvia	54	63	40	37	36
Lithuania	82	93	89	87	:
Malta	9	8	9	10	10
Poland	1655	1975	2032	1862	:
Romania	746	662	683	668	617
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	63	61	61	61	63
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	13	13	6	6	6
Croatia	125	110	109	112	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	14	14	4	3	:

1) Edible offal is included.

2) Assessed according to production of animals for slaughtering.

3) Head is not included.



**Table 7.13: Slaughtering of poultry**

	1000 tonnes of carcass weight				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus 1)	27	28	30	32	31
Czech Republic 2)	124	135	134	143	166
Estonia	7	6	4	4	8
Hungary	250	267	363	402	:
Latvia	11	11	9	8	8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	6	6	6	6	6
Poland	381	332	392	470	:
Romania	255	277	293	255	261
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	49	56	58	60	59
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	3	3	3	3	3
Croatia	53	50	55	51	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) In slaughterhouses only.

2) Assessed according to production of animals for slaughtering.

**Table 7.14: Sales or procurement of milk**

	Production on the farm in 1000 tonnes					Collection by dairies in 1000 tonnes				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria <sup>1)</sup>	1197	1164	1162	1196	1326	658	495	471	386	422
Cyprus	126	139	138	133	136	121	135	134	129	134
Czech Rep.	3228	3122	3130	2784	2797	2725	2641	2610	2458	2522
Estonia	771	707	675	717	729	553	472	490	518	532
Hungary <sup>1)</sup>	1935	1977	1976	1989	:	1597	1640	1620	:	:
Latvia	1000	944	921	986	948	372	321	361	362	464
Lithuania	1891	1810	1820	1937	1915	1199	1216	1332	1416	1477
Malta	39	41	42	44	45	39	41	42	44	45
Poland	12222	11642	11696	12123	12543 <sup>P</sup>	6457	6323	6588	7037	7152 <sup>P</sup>
Romania <sup>1)</sup>	5117	5447	5514	5421	5248 <sup>P</sup>	847	864	798	663	:
Slovakia	1158	1155	1129	1119	1145	:	875	877	818	914
Slovenia	559	590	576	570	582	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	755	876	983	795	810	674	791	895	707	722
Croatia	601	591	595	623	:	:	:	:	265	285
FYROM	116	129	134	:	:	40	47	42	:	:

1) Collection by dairies: milk on farm - delivering to dairies.

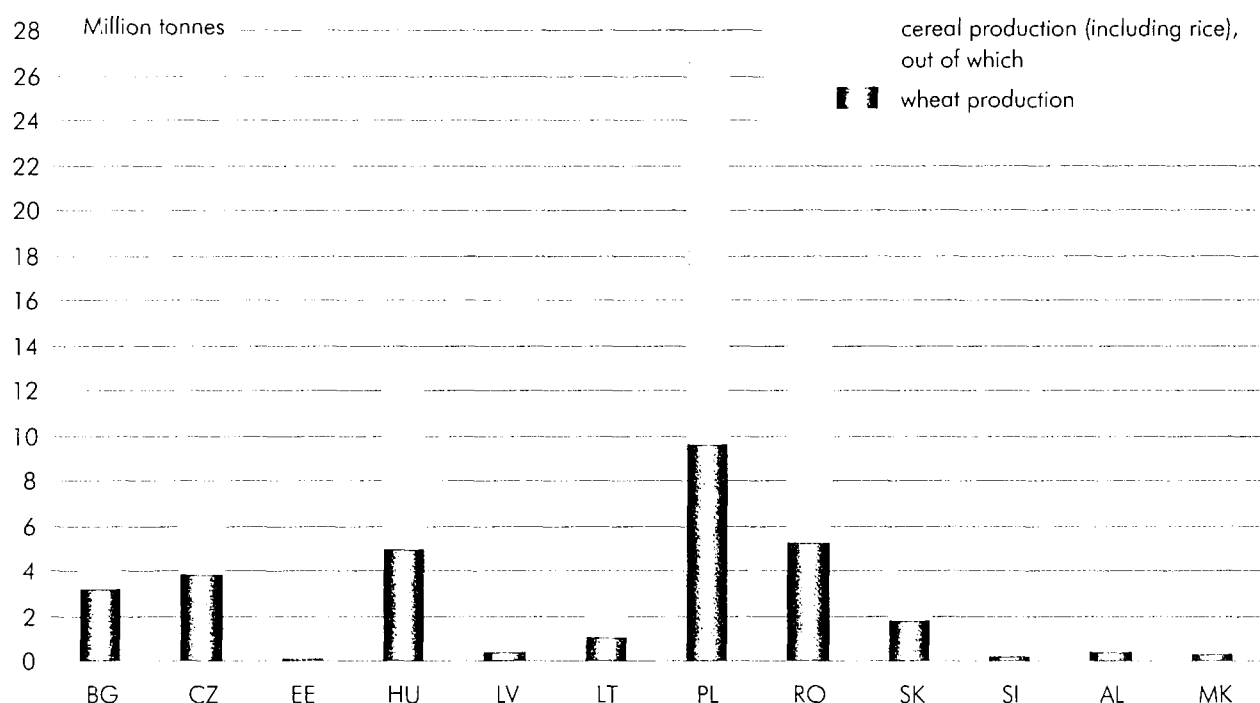
## Crop production and yields

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.

**Table 7.15: Cereals including rice**

	Production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6462.0	6599.9	3435.0	6209.1	5286.7	2283.1	2186.8	1844.1	2108.5	2193.2
Cyprus	162.2	145.2	141.2	47.8	64.9	63.5	60.9	59.8	43.0	59.1
Czech Rep.	6777.2	6601.7	6644.2	7004.7	6668.9	1660.0	1580.4	1586.1	1685.9	1678.3
Estonia	510.4	513.5	629.2	650.5	576.2	319.5	304.3	288.8	326.6	354.1
Hungary	11709.0	11269.0	11315.0	14139.0	13036.0	2895.0	2749.0	2807.0	2955.0	2882.0
Latvia	896.1	689.0	960.8	1035.2	958.9	486.3	408.5	446.2	482.8	466.0
Lithuania	2098.2	1906.5	2615.1	2945.3	2716.8	1194.5	1026.7	1078.9	1161.8	1107.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	21835.9	25983.0	25404.5	25487.2	27235.4	8533.5	8609.7	8771.4	8944.1	8888.6
Romania	18182.4	19881.6	14197.4	22110.0	15451.6	6557.6	6444.8	5841.3	6328.5	5920.7
Slovakia	3700.5	3489.9	3322.0	3741.1	3484.8	859.7	847.9	827.8	852.9	864.0
Slovenia	524.1	506.4	484.9	542.5	556.3	102.6	100.0	98.5	94.9	94.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	646.0	645.0	504.0	602.0	602.8	263.0	227.0	205.0	212.2	211.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	648.0	725.0	545.0	610.0	:	242.0	242.0	224.0	224.0	:

**Fig. 7.2: Harvested production of cereals in 1998****Table 7.16: Wheat**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	3754.3	3435.3	1802.1	3574.8	3171.1	1319.8	1181.1	957.7	1211.7	1375.4
Cyprus	8.0	11.0	13.0	11.5	11.6	3.3	3.7	4.6	5.3	5.8
Czech Rep.	3713.5	3822.8	3727.7	3640.3	3844.7	812.0	832.0	801.0	825.5	912.3
Estonia	57.1	77.1	101.3	111.2	118.0	34.2	38.6	45.9	50.9	66.8
Hungary	4874.0	4614.0	3910.0	5258.0	4895.0	1059.0	1108.0	1193.0	1247.0	1174.0
Latvia	199.4	243.7	357.5	394.6	385.3	94.6	109.6	149.2	152.3	150.9
Lithuania	549.4	637.3	936.2	1127.4	1031.0	270.0	260.6	347.8	375.6	359.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	7658.5	8668.0	8575.9	8192.7	9536.6	2407.0	2406.8	2480.4	2555.1	2631.3
Romania	6135.3	7666.6	3143.8	7156.7	5181.8	2412.2	2480.8	1781.7	2407.9	2019.8
Slovakia	2144.6	1937.9	1713.1	1886.0	1789.3	442.0	436.7	414.8	412.5	433.0
Slovenia	155.3	155.6	137.1	138.9	169.1	53.9	36.8	35.2	33.4	35.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	420.0	405.0	271.0	388.4	395.1	170.0	141.0	125.0	136.0	141.0
Croatia	750.0	877.0	741.0	834.0	1020.0	198.0	227.0	201.0	208.0	242.0
FYROM	336.0	381.0	268.0	294.0	:	122.0	130.0	118.0	115.0	:

**Table 7.17: Rye**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	22.3	19.4	16.1	26.9	26.6	14.0	14.1	15.5	18.2	22.7
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	275.6	261.9	204.3	259.4	261.2	79.0	79.4	64.1	75.6	71.9
Estonia	41.3	58.2	62.1	71.9	54.6	21.7	32.0	31.6	34.3	38.8
Hungary	193.0	171.0	98.0	153.0	129.0	88.0	77.0	59.0	67.0	62.0
Latvia	113.4	71.3	112.9	133.5	104.8	62.7	40.4	56.4	62.5	57.7
Lithuania	313.0	239.3	286.8	348.2	348.7	203.5	134.7	152.2	158.7	174.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	5300.1	6287.7	5652.5	5299.5	5663.6	2436.3	2451.6	2415.0	2297.9	2290.9
Romania	51.2	42.7	20.3	29.3	26.1	28.7	20.6	16.0	16.1	13.9
Slovakia	96.2	89.3	71.4	84.2	96.2	31.2	30.9	28.7	29.7	34.4
Slovenia	6.1	5.8	5.5	3.5	3.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.0
Croatia	7.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
FYROM	15.0	15.0	11.0	11.0	:	10.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	:

**Table 7.18: Barley**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1143.2	1173.0	456.7	809.8	718.3	390.0	396.2	260.5	291.3	260.8
Cyprus	154.0	134.0	128.0	36.0	53.0	60.0	57.0	55.0	37.5	53.0
Czech Rep.	2419.3	2140.5	2262.3	2484.5	2093.1	641.0	560.0	604.0	646.5	577.7
Estonia	339.5	279.4	317.1	311.7	272.8	217.9	186.5	148.0	165.7	166.8
Hungary	1558.0	1408.0	921.0	1330.0	1305.0	423.0	393.0	325.0	370.0	369.0
Latvia	481.1	284.0	371.5	359.8	321.7	266.5	203.3	178.4	194.5	173.4
Lithuania	1090.5	891.5	1176.6	1193.5	1104.3	619.9	544.5	473.8	503.0	462.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	2685.8	3278.6	3436.6	3866.1	3611.7	1032.0	1047.6	1129.8	1242.0	1137.6
Romania	2133.6	1816.3	1107.5	1891.3	1238.0	785.0	581.7	515.4	626.5	517.2
Slovakia	873.9	794.2	718.1	868.5	875.0	238.0	233.6	225.7	242.6	249.0
Slovenia	44.3	42.1	39.4	38.8	43.4	12.7	12.7	12.5	10.8	10.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	9.0	7.0	3.0	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	1.7
Croatia	108.0	103.0	88.0	108.0	144.0	36.0	32.0	31.0	34.0	43.0
FYROM	149.0	152.0	98.0	120.0	:	60.0	55.0	49.0	51.0	:

**Table 7.19: Oats**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	85.0	47.1	40.5	54.4	63.6	53.1	35.7	35.4	41.1	47.8
Cyprus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Czech Rep.	207.6	186.7	214.2	246.6	179.7	77.0	60.0	66.0	77.6	57.7
Estonia	57.6	80.0	114.8	114.7	99.3	36.1	38.5	49.0	54.4	61.0
Hungary	131.0	139.0	112.0	138.0	132.0	56.0	53.0	48.0	53.0	52.0
Latvia	88.9	73.2	101.4	116.5	103.6	54.0	45.6	53.6	59.1	59.7
Lithuania	69.0	66.7	101.6	111.7	97.2	54.5	47.4	51.6	56.1	49.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	1242.7	1494.7	1581.2	1630.0	1460.1	618.1	595.4	624.7	625.6	561.3
Romania	496.8	404.4	290.5	333.4	362.1	334.1	238.9	233.9	219.1	228.1
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.9
Slovenia	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	20.0	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.3	9.6
Croatia	42.0	38.0	40.0	47.0	56.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	22.0
FYROM	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	:	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	:

**Table 7.20: Grain maize**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1384.0	1817.2	1042.0	1659.2	1274.0	493.2	475.3	477.8	463.7	474.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	91.4	113.3	168.7	285.2	200.6	30.0	27.0	30.0	41.2	32.9
Estonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	4761.0	4680.0	5989.0	6828.0	6143.0	1204.0	1033.0	1053.0	1059.0	1023.0
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	189.0	238.8	350.1	416.5	496.3	50.4	48.2	69.3	77.1	85.2
Romania	9343.2	9923.1	9607.9	12679.7	8623.4	2983.4	3109.2	3277.0	3046.9	3128.9
Slovakia	520.9	596.6	750.0	818.7	637.5	125.9	121.9	130.4	137.7	115.8
Slovenia	311.9	296.3	296.9	355.3	333.5	49.4	46.8	47.1	47.5	45.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	193.0	216.0	214.0	194.8	189.1	75.0	69.0	66.0	61.0	57.0
Croatia	1687.0	1736.0	1886.0	2183.0	1983.0	371.0	354.0	361.0	371.0	378.0
FYROM	133.0	166.0	142.0	158.0	:	43.0	42.0	42.0	40.0	:

**Table 7.21: Potatoes**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	497.0	649.0	319.0	463.3	479.0	47.3	56.0	40.0	44.3	27.5
Cyprus	135.0	234.0	228.0	:	:	7.5	9.9	9.1	:	:
Czech Rep.	1231.1	1330.1	1800.2	1401.7	1519.8	77.0	78.0	87.0	72.6	71.9
Estonia	563.0	537.4	500.2	437.5	316.7	39.9	36.9	35.3	35.2	32.6
Hungary	946.0	1099.0	1308.0	1111.0	1012.0	57.0	57.0	62.0	64.0	53.0
Latvia	1044.9	863.7	1081.9	946.2	694.1	80.4	75.3	78.7	69.6	58.8
Lithuania	1096.4	1593.5	2044.3	1829.8	1849.2	116.5	124.5	125.3	121.2	136.3
Malta	21.1	30.8	25.8	34.4	30.7	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.6
Poland	23057.5	24891.3	27217.1	20775.6	25948.7	1697.2	1522.4	1341.9	1306.4	1295.0
Romania	2946.7	3019.9	3591.4	3206.1	3319.2	248.6	244.3	257.0	255.0	261.3
Slovakia	399.1	441.5	776.6	504.0	412.0	41.3	39.9	40.8	32.5	28.8
Slovenia	175.2	191.2	181.1	188.1	195.7	10.1	10.1	9.4	9.2	9.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	89.0	134.0	132.0	126.7	145.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.4
Croatia	563.0	692.0	666.0	620.0	663.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	63.0	65.0
FYROM	134.0	156.0	157.0	158.0	:	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	:

**Table 7.22: Sugar beets**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	112.0	157.0	87.0	79.5	61.0	8.0	9.0	8.4	5.2	1.7
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	3240.1	3711.6	4315.6	3722.0	3479.4	91.0	94.0	104.0	92.3	81.4
Estonia	10.6	12.7	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hungary	3370.0	4199.0	4677.0	3691.0	3361.0	105.0	124.0	118.0	98.0	80.0
Latvia	228.2	250.0	257.8	387.5	597.0	12.0	9.5	10.0	10.9	16.3
Lithuania	461.5	692.4	795.5	1001.9	949.2	26.6	24.4	31.2	35.2	30.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	11676.1	13309.1	17845.9	15886.2	15170.6	400.5	384.5	452.6	419.4	400.3
Romania	2763.8	2654.6	2848.2	2725.5	2361.4	130.0	133.2	135.9	128.8	117.8
Slovakia	1112.1	1176.3	1713.0	1687.6	1330.9	32.2	34.3	42.1	47.7	34.8
Slovenia	221.9	265.1	308.0	288.8	380.2	4.9	6.1	6.3	5.8	7.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	60.0	67.0	74.0	50.9	55.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
Croatia	592.0	691.0	906.0	931.0	1233.0	16.0	19.0	21.0	17.0	29.0
FYROM	54.0	55.0	78.0	72.0	:	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	:

**Table 7.23: Oilseeds**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	508.0	600.0	511.0	464.8	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	514.5	738.0	586.8	607.9	778.9	222.0	291.0	265.0	270.0	349.6
Estonia	2.2	7.1	10.0	9.7	17.9	2.7	6.0	8.5	7.9	17.5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	2.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.3	3.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	3.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	759.1	1382.8	452.0	596.5	1100.2	378.4	620.2	288.5	321.1	468.4
Romania	874.1	1055.4	1218.7	1001.6	1317.5	663.9	806.8	1012.1	871.1	1148.9
Slovakia	155.1	235.6	253.0	268.9	235.6	86.9	123.7	134.2	139.0	139.7
Slovenia	8.5	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.6	4.5	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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 special adapted and erected buildings.

**Table 7.24: Vegetables – total**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	78.0	56.8	54.7	52.3	50.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.3
Hungary	1419.0	1644.0	1597.1	1548.3	1796.0	98.0	119.0	95.0	118.0	109.0
Latvia	233.2	223.7	179.5	162.5	119.6	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	65.0	66.2	69.5	76.3	77.7	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	5106.7	5643.2	5103.9	4936.2	5918.5	290.5	279.2	236.6	237.0	255.1
Romania	3180.0	3509.9	3421.4	3052.3	3508.8	244.9	259.5	266.2	250.3	267.6
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	138.9	167.6	172.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	590.0	685.0	785.0	572.3	604.6	30.0	36.0	36.0	30.0	30.8
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	57.0	59.0	61.0	58.0	:

**Table 7.25: Tomatoes**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	477.0	530.0	324.0	227.5	:	23.0	30.0	17.0	19.3	:
Cyprus	30.0	38.0	36.0	34.0	37.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4
Czech Rep.	35.6	38.4	28.5	23.1	30.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Estonia	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	224.0	230.8	263.4	220.0	330.0	9.0	12.0	10.0	13.7	13.0
Latvia	:	:	:	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	3.1	1.5	8.1	9.6	9.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.4
Malta	19.3	18.5	20.3	20.0	20.6	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	375.3	401.3	230.5	219.0	356.0	29.6	28.5	23.8	23.2	23.8
Romania	716.4	730.9	689.3	462.6	677.5	43.9	44.6	46.2	43.9	47.7
Slovakia	74.7	66.9	71.3	83.7	72.0	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.5
Slovenia	15.4	15.1	14.4	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	46.0	47.0	49.0	48.0	62.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
FYROM	121.0	134.0	146.0	117.0	:	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	:

**Table 7.26: Apples (including cider apples)**

	Harvested production in 1000 tonnes					Area of production in 1000 ha				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	76.0	149.0	204.0	161.2	:	17.0	15.0	15.0	14.3	:
Cyprus	7.5	9.3	10.0	9.5	11.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Czech Rep.	244.1	225.5	251.4	291.0	283.1	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	14.0	31.5	9.2	20.0	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0
Hungary	657.0	353.0	552.0	500.0	482.0	:	:	5.0	4.8	:
Malta	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.8	25.5	11.9	10.9	8.2
Latvia	19.0	63.2	16.0	85.6	13.7	32.4	32.3	32.1	36.7	36.1
Lithuania	49.4	121.4	81.2	254.1	109.7	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	1441.1	1288.3	1951.5	2098.3	1687.2	:	:	:	:	157.8
Romania	363.0	457.2	659.7	664.1	364.6	87.6	85.6	81.5	81.0	79.5
Slovakia	56.9	38.1	79.1	80.2	83.5	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.9
Slovenia	76.6	72.6	73.0	54.7	67.5	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	47.0	51.0	75.0	58.0	72.0	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	70.0	70.0	69.0	77.0	:	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	:



## Fishing

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.

**Table 7.27: Total catch of fish**

	In tonnes of live weight				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	11757	25003	24485	13262	12320
Cyprus	3082	3022	3436	3377	3678
Czech Republic	22613	22608	21724	20881	:
Estonia	120380	131643	108446	123613	118958
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	138665	149719	143024	106027	102700
Lithuania	51036	50027	56725	19837 *	23860
Malta	902	926	841	887	979
Poland	450200	442200	358200	372700	268700
Romania	15064	15242	14603	12303	8969
Slovakia	:	2840	2221	2531	2007
Slovenia	2325	2141	2343	2345	:
Turkey	585106	627593	516445	454810	487200
Albania	1710	1720	2448	1450	1847
Croatia	16901	15727	17781	17161	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1230	1506	989	1099	1388

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.

**Table 7.28: Aquaculture production**

	In tonnes of live weight				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1650	1765	1660	1817	1552
Cyprus	291	458	780	968	1180
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	354	317	240	249	256
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	1874	1714	1537	1516	1511
Malta	909	1300	1552	1800	1950
Poland	41000	37000	38000	38000	39900
Romania	19597	13817	12423	11168	9616
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	787	788	869	916	:
Turkey	15998	21607	33201	45450	56700
Albania	:	:	:	16	20
Croatia	5124	4193	2512	3948	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	489	534	690	463	376

**Table 7.29: Fishing fleet**

	Total tonnage (end of period)				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	57810	33872	33981	33851	34046
Cyprus	1088	1153	1249	1537	1500 *
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	181419	124105	84789	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	49700
Lithuania	176185	142693	110476	97182	60390
Malta	20551	19220	:	:	:
Poland	183400	187100	191300	192700	190500
Romania	1980	1452	1452	1980	1584
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1093	905	905	664	702
Turkey <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	25620	26724	29034	23547	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Data will be evaluated by 1999.

**Table 7.30: Employment – total number of fishers (end of period)**

	Number of fishers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6510	6848	7102	7666	6967
Cyprus	1125	1136	1143	1228	1330
Czech Republic	1942	2022	2090	2491	:
Estonia	13500	6000	5000	7200	:
Hungary	612	:	:	:	1242
Latvia	7600	5200	5100	5500	5500
Lithuania	1400	1800	1600	1700	1400
Malta	349	359	375	372	393
Poland	11187	10137	9178	8796	8640
Romania	16800	17318	19249	16807	16284
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	174	175	179	178	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	47792
Albania	2500	2500	1400	1300	1400
Croatia	12085	11861	11909	11211	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	8394	8356	8461	8149	8453

### Methodological note

- Cyprus:** Catch of fish quantities include fish caught by amateur fishermen.  
In the aquaculture production data, fry production is not included.
- Czech Rep.:** As the Czech Republic is an inland country without a fishing fleet, it produces only freshwater fishery statistics. Fishery statistics include fish yields of ponds, rivers and streams of the most spread freshwater fish species in the country such as the carp, the sander, the pike, the tech, the trout, the catfish, etc.  
The majority of activities connected with farming aquatic animals and plants are performed by professionals and hobby groups on ponds, rivers and streams that are common property resources. Harvest from those activities is, therefore, reported under fishery production and not under aquaculture.
- Latvia:** Data for catch of fish include individual fisher activities.
- Croatia:** Since 1997, data on aquaculture production include production in marine water.  
The number of fishers includes regularly employed, short-term seasonal workers and contractual workers.
- FYROM:** Data on employment in fishery include fishers or fishers companies and individual fishermen (so-called subsistence club).

## 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.

**Table 7.31: Forest resources**

	Reference period	Forest and other wooded land	Forest	Growing stock	Growing stock/ forest
		1000 ha	1000 ha	1000 m <sup>3</sup> overbark	m <sup>3</sup> /ha
Bulgaria	1995	3903	3590	467345	130
Cyprus	1996	280	117	5000	43
Czech Republic	1995	2630	2630	683806	260
Estonia	1996	2162	2016	314537	156
Hungary	1996	1811	1811	314667	174
Latvia	1997	2995	2884	502000	174
Lithuania	1996	2050	1978	362637	183
Malta	1996	0.347	0.347	80	232
Poland	1992-96	8942	8942	1908019	213
Romania	1995-97	6680	6301	1341465	213
Slovakia	1996	2031	2016	510948	253
Slovenia	1996	1166	1099	310577	283
Turkey	1996	20713	9954	1349323	136
Albania	1995	1030	1030	83455	81
Croatia	1996	2105	1775	356302	201
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1995	988	906	63420	70

Source: UN-ECE/FAO Temperate and Boreal Forest Resource Assessment 2000.

**Table 7.32: Fellings**

	Reference period	Net annual increment	Net annual increment/forest	Fellings	Fellings/net annual increment
		1000 m <sup>3</sup> overbark	m <sup>3</sup> /ha	1000 m <sup>3</sup> overbark	%
Bulgaria	1995	11972	3.3	4852	41
Cyprus	1996	90	0.8	50	56
Czech Republic	1995	20715	7.9	16345	79
Estonia	1996	7452	3.7	4028	54
Hungary	1996	10344	5.7	6049	58
Latvia	1997	13200	4.6	8010	61
Lithuania	1996	9808	5.0	5570	57
Malta	1996	:	:	:	:
Poland	1992-96	42871	4.8	31617	74
Romania	1995-97	31878	5.1	13600	43
Slovakia	1996	13858	6.9	7400	53
Slovenia	1996	6339	5.8	2300	36
Turkey	1996	36601	3.7	17606	48
Albania	1995	1004	1.0	740	74
Croatia	1996	7423	4.2	4600	62
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1995	1010	1.1	999	99

Source: UN-ECE/FAO Temperate and Boreal Forest Resource Assessment 2000.



# ENERGY

## Energy production and supply

**Table 8.1: Primary production – all products**

	1000 toe				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	9092	10029	10348	9981	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	5	5	6	4	4
Czech Republic	32620	31819	32498	31539	29507 *
Estonia	3493	3263	3852	3788	:
Hungary	12522	13045	12881	12747	12057 *
Latvia	1019	910	1025	1660	1781
Lithuania	2453	3554	4168	3970	4438
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	97639	99509	103489	100935	88880 *
Romania	31241	31741	34605	31013	:
Slovakia	5065	4927	4818	4688	:
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	2770	2811	2762	2870	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	996	1000	1076	912	:
Croatia	4080	4184	4192	4011	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1703	1808	1790	1700	:

1) Fuel wood and charcoal.

2) Source: Ministry for Economic Affairs.

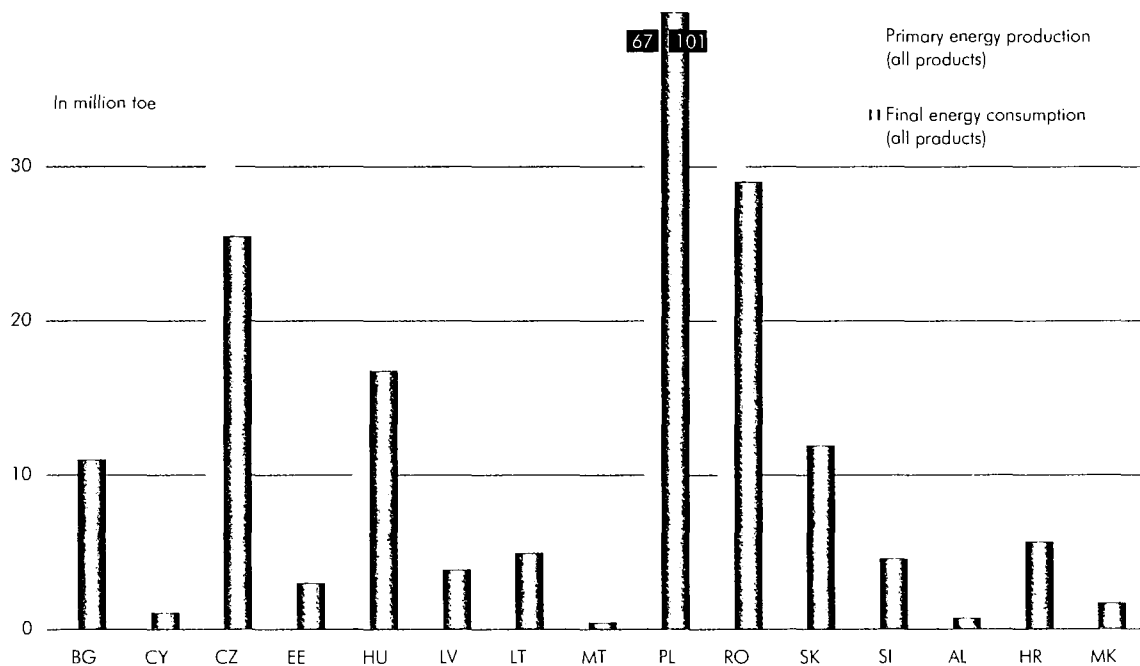
**Table 8.2: Total primary energy supply - all products**

	1000 toe				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	21025	22904	22598	20616	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	921	850	782	1069	1109
Czech Republic	38892	39694	41168	40576	38682 *
Estonia	5502	5166	5646	5556	:
Hungary	24508	25289	25796	25311	24086 *
Latvia	4243	3542	3877	3885	3696
Lithuania	7864	8774	8939	8806	9259
Malta <sup>2)</sup>	817	877	857	1001	814
Poland	96425	99315	108423	105155	98739 *
Romania	42292	45669	49114	44135	:
Slovakia	16751	17348	17651	17216	:
Slovenia <sup>3)</sup>	5489	5880	6168	6380	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	1130	1090	1204	1048	:
Croatia	6934	7119	7243	7650	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	2653	2762	3126	2841	:

1) Crude oil imported and processed by the Petroleum Refinery, + fuel wood and charcoal.

2) Product importation figures only.

3) Source: Ministry for Economic Affairs.

**Fig. 8.1: Energy production and consumption in 1997**



## Energy consumption

**Table 8.3: Final energy consumption (all products): transport sector**

	1000 toe				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1629	1691	1574	1146	:
Cyprus	470	499	516	537	556
Czech Republic	3357	2928	3826	3841	3821
Estonia	533	501	549	572	:
Hungary	2652	2710	2716	2845	:
Latvia	830	509	543	756 <sup>3)</sup>	732 <sup>3)</sup>
Lithuania	1021	1189	1261	1262	1289
Malta <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	242	273	236
Poland	8167	8446	9582	10079	:
Romania	3343	3324	4229	4272	:
Slovakia	1225	1372	1256	1270	:
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	1215	1353	1525	1548	1363
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	254	285	297	302	:
Croatia	1159	1216	1275	1430	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	342	336	592	532	:

1) Excluding marine bunkers.

2) Source: Ministry for Economic Affairs.

3) Since 1997, fuel consumption for private cars is included in the transport sector figures.

**Table 8.4: Final energy consumption (all products): industry sector**

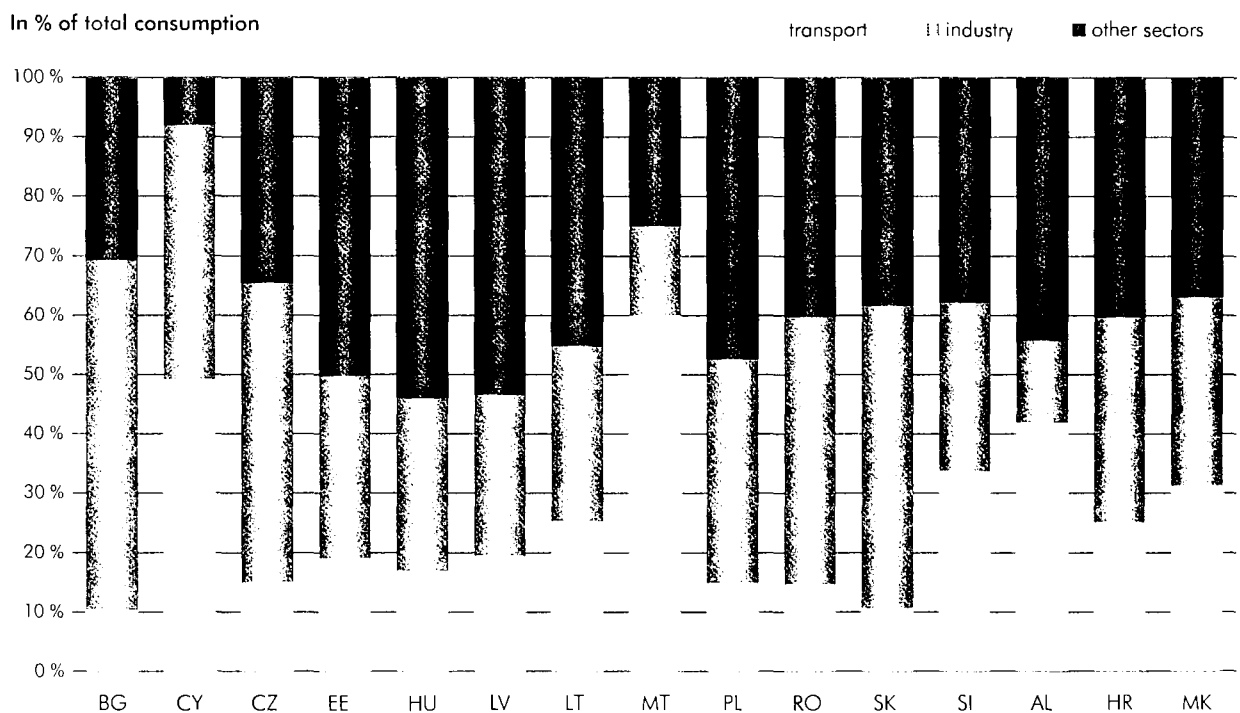
	1000 toe				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6187	6914	7067	6498	:
Cyprus	425	430	471	466	482
Czech Republic	13789	13994	13539	12862	12778
Estonia	984	984	1031	922	:
Hungary	4605	4745	4963	4896	:
Latvia	923	852	1010	1057	779
Lithuania	1436	1554	1550	1468	:
Malta	:	:	71	68	61
Poland	21988	24118	28305	25338	:
Romania	13906	14624	14747	13071	:
Slovakia	5959	5913	6226	6071	:
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	1216	1241	1275	1305	1266
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	284	114	129	99	:
Croatia	2071	1988	1892	1963	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	546	500	610	539	:

1) Source: Ministry for Economic Affairs.

**Table 8.5: Final energy consumption (all products): other sectors**

	1000 toe				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	3724	3564	3863	3382	:
Cyprus	80	83	85	87	85
Czech Republic	9275	9493	8975	8804	8717
Estonia	1212	1157	1479	1508	:
Hungary	9130	9207	9526	9050	:
Latvia	2490	2181	2324	2071	2184
Lithuania	2462	2214	2138	2245	2169
Malta	:	:	107	114	114
Poland	32521	31900	33454	31964	:
Romania	8297	8540	13071	11678	:
Slovakia	4567	4445	4872	4563	:
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	1364	1452	1704	1736	1739
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	262	314	349	319	:
Croatia	1865	2043	2156	2299	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	664	657	657	629	:

1) Source: Ministry for Economic Affairs.

**Fig. 8.2: Final energy consumption by sector in 1997**

## Electricity generation and distribution

**Table 8.6: Installed electrical capacity**

	MW				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	12840	12840	:
Cyprus	625	700	700	700	700
Czech Republic	13852	13803	14973	15103	15513
Estonia	3288	2692	2699	2722	:
Hungary	7314	7404	7536	7903	:
Latvia	2035	2066	2092	2096	2105
Lithuania	6335	6335	5791	5791	5791
Malta	385	455	455	455	455
Poland	29636	29455	29704	29933	:
Romania	22060	22276	22856	22843	:
Slovakia	:	7239	7438	7863	:
Slovenia	2523	2518	2524	2517	2519
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	3593	3633	3606	3582	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 8.7: Electricity generation output: all generating stations**

	GWh				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	38133	41789	42716	42803	:
Cyprus	2681	2473	2592	2711	2954
Czech Republic	58705	60847	64257	64598	65112
Estonia	9151	8693	9103	9218	:
Hungary	33514	34016	35091	35396	37188*
Latvia	4441	3979	3124	4503	5798
Lithuania	10021	13898	16789	14861	17631
Malta	1542	1633	1658	1686	1721
Poland	135347	139006	143173	142769	142753*
Romania	55136	59266	61350	57148	:
Slovakia	24740	26306	25290	24547	:
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	12630	12649	11972	12349	12855
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	3904	4414	5926	5600	:
Croatia	8275	8863	10548	9685	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	5511	6114	6489	6719	:

1) Net production.

**Table 8.8: Electricity generation output: nuclear generating stations**

	GWh				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	15335	17261	18082	17751	:
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	12977	12230	12850	12494	13178
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	14049	14026	14180	13968	13949*
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	7706	11822	13942	12024	13554
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	.	.	.	.	.
Romania	0	0	1386	5400	:
Slovakia	12135	11437	11261	10797	:
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	4609	4779	4359	4785	4787
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	.	.	.	.	.
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.

1) Net production.

**Table 8.9: Derived heat output from district heating plants**

	TJ				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	53782	55317	56893	47600	:
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	161364	175941	191084	180370	177500
Estonia	33143	18682	20226	20050	:
Hungary	24235	34056	32918	28437	60930*
Latvia	1365	1265	1352	1220	1055
Lithuania	54634	51303	52417	48650	:
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	181260	196361	444370	422969	400000*
Romania	63845	61324	81588	76788	:
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	3077	3238	3706	3316	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	1540	2620	2720	2626	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	5762	5975	5975	5975	:

# 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).

**Table 9.1: Industrial production volume indices: total**

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	5.1	-10.0	-12.7 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	3.7	1.5	-3.1	-0.2	2.8
Czech Republic	2.1	9.2	2.0	4.5	1.6
Estonia	-3.0	1.9	2.9	14.6	1.8 <sup>P</sup>
Hungary	9.6	4.6	3.4	11.1	12.6
Latvia	-9.9	-3.7	5.5	13.8	3.1
Lithuania	-26.6	5.3	5.0	3.3	7.0 <sup>P</sup>
Malta	16.7	29.5	23.5	21.7 <sup>P</sup>	30.4 <sup>P</sup>
Poland	13.1	10.2	9.0	11.2	4.8
Romania	3.3	9.4	6.3	-7.2	-16.8
Slovakia	2.6	2.4	2.7	-0.8	-5.0 <sup>P</sup>
Slovenia	6.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.7
Turkey	-6.2	12.7	7.6	11.5	1.3
Albania	-35.2	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-2.7	0.3	3.1	6.8	3.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	-10.5	-10.7	3.0	1.6	4.8

**Table 9.2: Industrial production volume indices: mining and quarrying**

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	15.5	-8.9	-4.1 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	7.9	-7.9	2.5	-1.1	17.9
Czech Republic	0.6	-1.4	1.4	-2.9	-5.7
Estonia	-1.1	-4.4	5.7	-0.4	1.1 <sup>P</sup>
Hungary	-17.3	-13.3	2.4	-8.5	-20.4
Latvia	22.5	-16.8	2.4	7.8	6.2
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	6.1	-0.9	1.2	-1.3	-13.0
Romania	:	-0.6	1.3	-6.3	-13.9
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	-5.1	0.9	0.4	1.8	-0.4
Turkey	8.7	2.8	1.1	4.6	11.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-4.8	2.5	-3.0	-0.4	-2.4
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

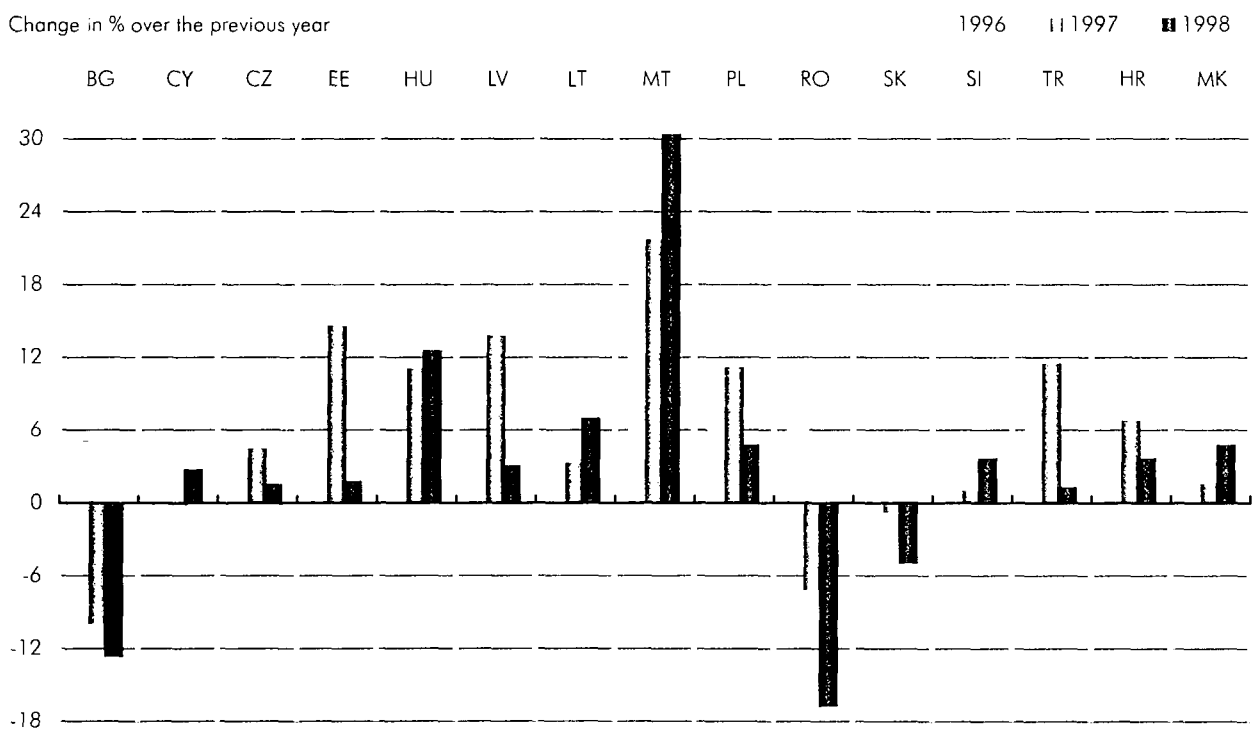
**Table 9.3: Industrial production volume indices: manufacturing**

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	4.8	-12.0	-16.4 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	3.1	0.5	-5.1	-0.7	1.1
Czech Republic	0.1	8.2	1.7	6.4	2.6
Estonia	-3.1	2.9	2.2	18.5	2.9
Hungary	9.3	5.0	3.4	14.8	16.1
Latvia	-12.0	-4.5	7.3	17.1	3.7
Lithuania <sup>1)</sup>	-29.8	0.9	3.5	8.0	7.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	14.9	12.4	11.2	13.5	6.7
Romania	:	:	7.9	-6.8	-17.8
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	6.7	2.6	0.9	0.2	3.9
Turkey	-8.3	13.5	7.5	12.1	0.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-2.4	-0.3	1.3	3.8	3.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) The indices refer to mining, quarrying and manufacturing.

**Table 9.4: Industrial production volume indices: electricity, gas and water**

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	1.6	6.6	10.1 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	6.4	7.6	5.6	2.1	7.6
Czech Republic	-2.8	3.4	3.7	-2.7	-1.5
Estonia	-2.4	-2.0	6.3	-3.1	-3.8 <sup>P</sup>
Hungary	1.7	1.8	4.6	1.2	0.0
Latvia	-2.0	-0.2	-1.9	-0.7	1.1
Lithuania	-11.6	21.9	9.7	-9.3	6.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	5.0	0.6	-0.7	2.6	0.9
Romania	:	:	0.8	-12.1	-12.4
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	7.8	-0.2	0.8	8.2	3.3
Turkey	6.0	10.3	10.6	8.1	7.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-7.6	4.9	25.4	24.2	8.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 9.1: Industrial production volume indices: total**

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

For Cyprus, figures refer to the ratio of value added at constant 1990 prices and the number of person employed. For Poland, data refer to industrial sales per one employee.

**Table 9.5: Industrial productivity volume indices**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	106.4	103.4	104.3	104.2	102.9 <sup>P</sup>
Czech Republic		110.6	108.5	106.2	103.0
Estonia	109.4	108.4	105.8	115.4	106.3 <sup>P</sup>
Hungary		110.9	109.4	113.6	111.9
Latvia	101.7	100.9	103.8	112.6	103.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	109.3	110.1	112.0	105.5
Romania	114.7	113.7	111.1	96.9	:
Slovakia			:	:	:
Slovenia	:	106.3	109.2	104.4	105.4
Turkey	95.4	110.1	103.8	106.6	100.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	103.0	106.6	111.3	111.9	108.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	93.4	101.2	129.6	101.6	:

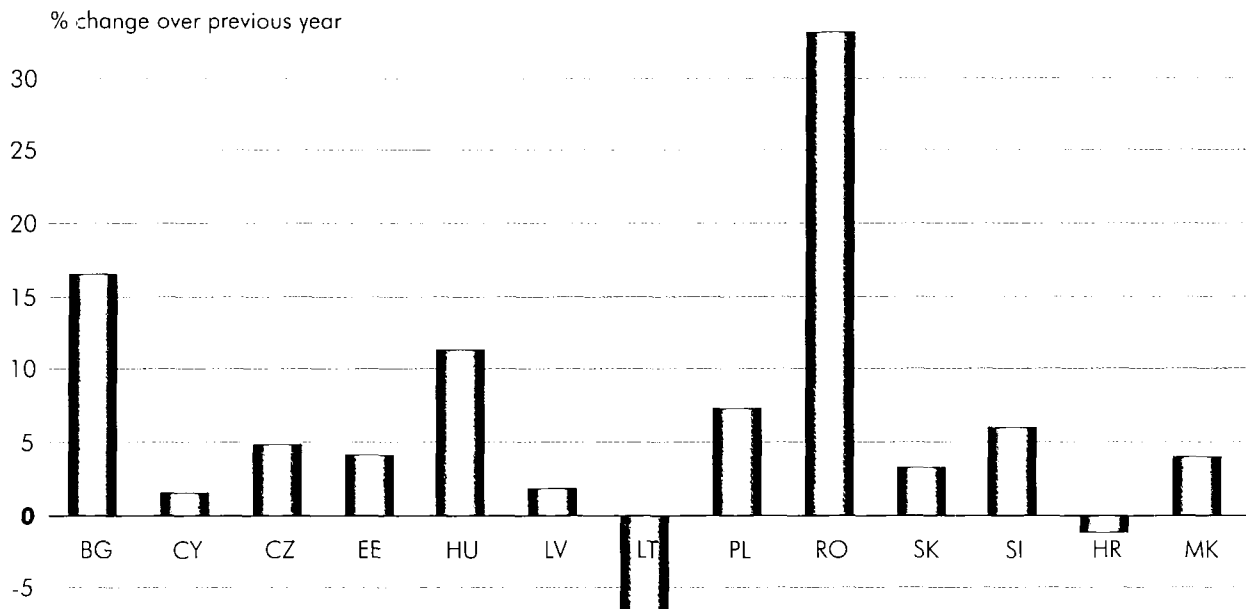
**Table 9.6: Industrial producer price indices**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	100.0	233.8	1071.0	116.6
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	102.4	103.2	102.7	102.3	101.5
Czech Republic	105.3	107.6	104.8	104.9	104.9
Estonia	136.3	125.6	114.8	108.8	104.2
Hungary	111.3	128.9	121.8	120.4	111.3
Latvia	116.9	111.9	113.7	104.1	101.9
Lithuania	144.8	128.3	117.2	104.2	93.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	125.3	125.4	112.4	112.2	107.3
Romania	240.5	135.1	252.7	149.9	133.2
Slovakia	110.0	109.0	104.5	104.1	103.3
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	117.7	112.8	106.1	106.8	106.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	138.8	:	:	:	:
Croatia	177.6	100.7	101.4	102.3	98.8
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	188.9	104.7	99.7	104.2	104.0

1) 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.

2) The 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.



**Fig. 9.2: Industrial producer price indices in 1998**

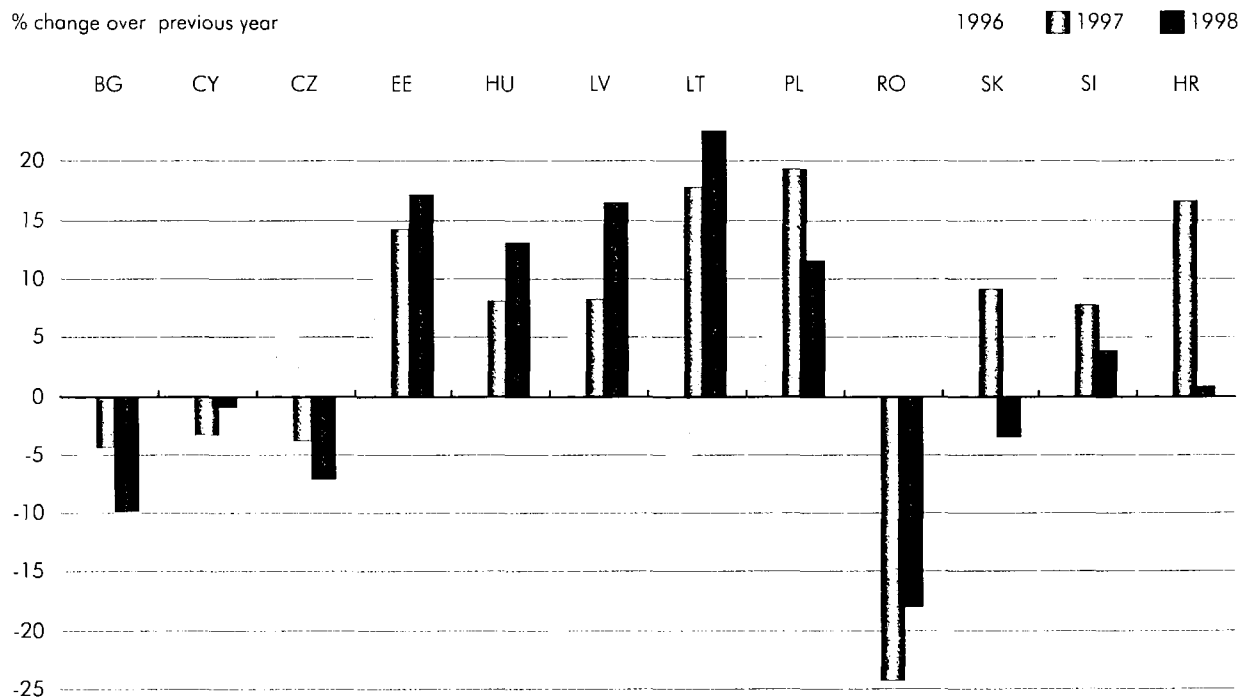
## Construction

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

**Table 9.7: Construction production volume indices**

	Change in % over the previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	-14.0	-4.4	-9.8
Cyprus	-1.1	-0.8	1.2	-3.3	-1.0
Czech Republic	7.5	8.5	5.3	-3.9	-7.0
Estonia	:	6.2	13.8	14.3	17.2
Hungary	12.4	-17.6	2.7	8.1	13.1
Latvia	10.0	18.2	5.3	8.2	16.5
Lithuania	0.8	-1.0	-7.2	17.9	22.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	1.7	15.0	7.8	19.4	11.6
Romania	29.1	13.2	3.7	-24.4	-18.0
Slovakia	-6.8	2.9	4.4	9.2	-3.5
Slovenia	:	:	13.2	7.7	3.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-4.5	-3.9	9.0	16.7	0.7
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	77.7	23.0	-8.2	:	:

**Fig. 9.3: Construction production volume indices**



**Table 9.8: Construction cost indices**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	103.4	104.2	103.6	103.6	103.5
Czech Republic	113.9	110.6	111.3	111.3	109.3
Estonia	:	136.0	118.8	110.1	107.7
Hungary	114.5	126.6	124.8	119.9	110.7
Latvia	149.6	140.0	108.0	107.9	111.0
Lithuania	184.0	125.4	116.8	109.8	105.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	119.7	121.9	119.2	114.2	112.9
Romania	217.9	143.8	153.0	219.4	151.6
Slovakia	111.0	112.0	115.0	109.7	108.9
Slovenia	114.4	117.8	106.9	110.5	105.0
Turkey	207.8	168.4	176.8	190.0	174.0
Albania	123.9	108.5	102.6	110.3	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

## Dwelling construction

**Table 9.9: Number of dwellings completed per 1000 inhabitants**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	Bulgaria	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Cyprus	13.2	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.9 <sup>P</sup>
Czech Republic	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2
Estonia	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Hungary	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.0
Latvia	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Lithuania	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1
Malta	11.2	12.4	11.3	9.3	11.1
Poland	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1
Romania	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Slovakia	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Slovenia	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	:
Turkey	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.8 <sup>P</sup>
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.7	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.2	:

**Table 9.10: Total number of dwellings completed**

	Number of dwellings				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	8669	6815	8099	7452	4942
Cyprus	8360	6891	7157	7148	7220 <sup>P</sup>
Czech Republic	18162	13286	14909	17041	22610
Estonia	1953	1149	935	1003	882
Hungary	20947	24718	28257	28130	20323
Latvia	3369	1776	1483	1480	1351
Lithuania	6897	5600	5624	5562	4176
Malta <sup>1)</sup>	4126	4619	4227	3484	4205
Poland	76080	67072	62130	73706	80594
Romania	36743	35822	29460	29921	29692
Slovakia	6709	6157	6257	7172	8234
Slovenia	5522	5715	6228	6085	:
Turkey	245610	248946	267306	277056	238958 <sup>P</sup>
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	9710	7359	12624	12516	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	4827	4640	5342	4300	:

1) Number of completed dwellings was not available so the figures represent number of dwellings committed.

**Table 9.11: Average useful floor space of a dwelling completed**

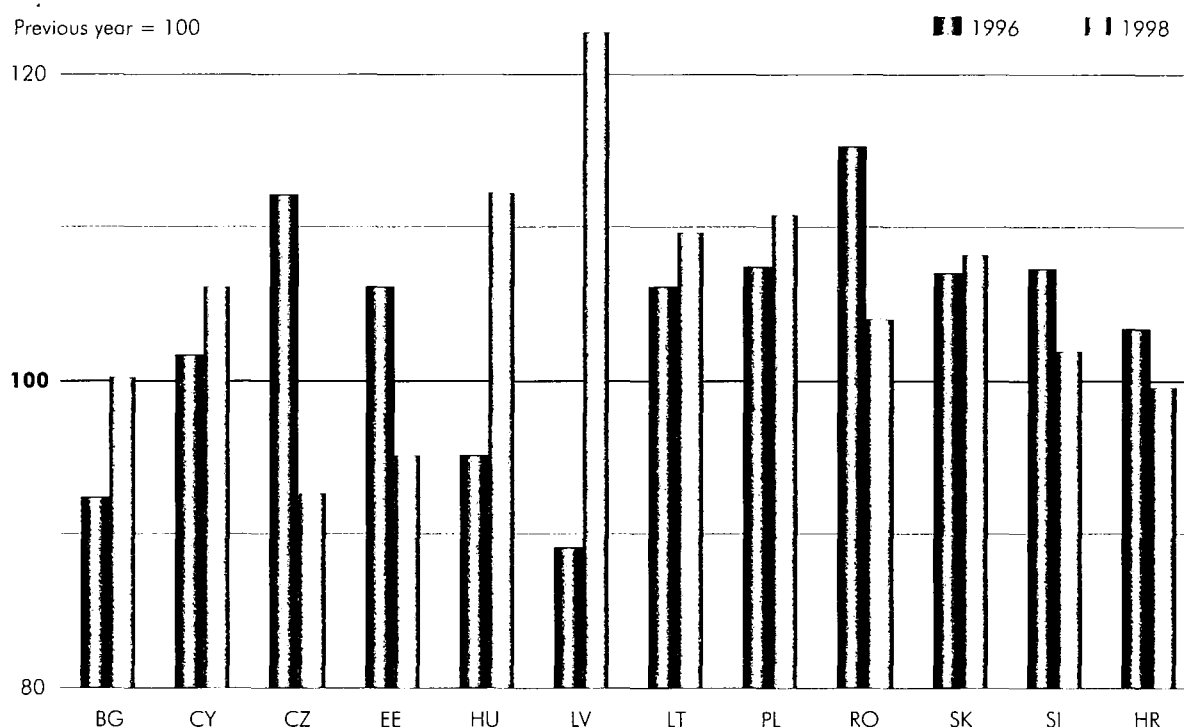
	m <sup>2</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	84.0	86.0	82.0	87.0	85.0
Cyprus	144.0	153.0	160.0	161.0	161.0 <sup>P</sup>
Czech Republic	87.9	96.2	96.2	103.0	104.3
Estonia	82.0	91.0	111.0	121.0	113.0
Hungary	97.0	99.2	96.9	95.4	96.9
Latvia	79.7	123.1	145.4	153.9	166.3
Lithuania	85.5	101.0	112.0	109.0	120.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	88.5	89.6	92.1	93.3	93.4
Romania	73.1	72.9	77.3	82.9	88.1
Slovakia	113.2	111.2	109.1	105.5	121.3
Slovenia	107.1	105.4	105.7	105.4	:
Turkey	114.5	116.0	118.1	120.6	124.5 <sup>P</sup>
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	84.4	84.8	83.0	82.4	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	72.1	71.9	72.2	73.7	:

# RETAIL TRADE AND TOURISM

## Retail trade

**Table 10.1: Retail trade turnover indices**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	92.4	69.7	100.2
Cyprus	100.5	108.1	101.7	98.9	106.2
Czech Republic	105.5	106.5	112.1	99.6	92.7
Estonia	122.1	112.9	106.1	112.1	95.1
Hungary	94.1	91.4	95.1	98.4	112.3
Latvia	123.9	99.6	89.1	119.6	122.7
Lithuania	103.6	107.6	106.1	112.5	109.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	97.3	109.8	107.5	120.0	110.8
Romania	:	:	115.3	87.9	104.1
Slovakia	101.7	102.0	107.0	104.6	108.2
Slovenia	108.0	104.3	107.3	105.4	101.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	114.5	116.5	103.4	114.9	99.6
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 10.1: Retail trade turnover indices in 1996 and 1998**

### Methodological note

- Bulgaria:** In 1998 NSI started to publish and disseminate official data on *value of turnover*, which is the main indicator in the distributive trade survey and which differs in content and coverage from the previously surveyed indicator *Retail sales*. It corresponds to NACE, Rev.1, division 52, excl. 52.7. Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period. This is the value of the sold commodities, production and services of the retail sale enterprises (net of VAT). Monthly surveys of retail trade turnover are sample surveys; they ensure that the results are representative for the level of detail in NACE 52. Retail trade turnover monthly volume indices are calculated using deflators at a fixed base – average prices for 1995. The annual and quarterly constant turnover price indices result from averaging of the corresponding monthly indices.
- Cyprus:** Value and volume indices of retail sales are compiled from data collected in a monthly survey covering a sample of retailers in the major urban areas. Separate indices are compiled for ten commodity categories that are considered representative of consumer demand. The volume indices are obtained by deflating the value indices of the various categories by suitable retail price indices. The weights allocated to the various commodity categories are proportional to their total retail sales value in 1995, as derived from the Distributive Trades Survey of 1995.
- Czech Rep.:** Retail sales (excluding VAT) of retail trade (NACE 52) and motor trade (NACE 50) enterprises.
- Estonia:** Enterprises whose main activity corresponds to NACE 50 and 52.

- Hungary: The monthly observation of retail trade refers to all retail outlets irrespective of the main activity of the enterprise and it consists of the returns of the outlets from retail trade activity. Retail outlets are belonging to one of the following activities of NACE Rev.1: 50.1, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 51.1- 52.6.
- Latvia: Retail trade turnover is collected from all enterprises whose main or secondary activity is retail trade, i.e. NACE 50 (excluding 50.2) and 52 (excluding 52.7). The estimates of retail trade by private persons and farmers in markets of towns are included.
- Lithuania: Up to 1997, data refer to retail turnover of goods in trading enterprises irrespective of their ownership and main activity type (public catering excluded).
- Poland: The sales of consumer and non-consumer commodities carried by retail sales outlets, catering establishments and other sales outlets (i.e. warehouses, stock houses) in quantities including purchases to meet the needs of individual customers. The value of retail sales is the sum of the sales realised by commercial and non-commercial entities. Data cover entities with more than 5 employees.
- Romania: Until 1997, the volume indices are computed for incomes coming from retail trade activity, i.e. NACE 50 (excluding repair and wholesale of motor vehicles) and NACE 52 (excluding group 52.7), and referring to enterprises with retail trade as main or secondary activity. Since 1997, the quarterly volume indices for 1997 are calculated for the total turnover of the enterprises having as main activity the retail trade corresponding to NACE 50. The volume indices for 1996 and 1997 are calculated on the basis of data supplied by the yearly structural survey in enterprises. The quarterly indices and indices for 1998 are obtained from the monthly survey in enterprises whose main activity corresponds to NACE 50 and 52.
- Slovakia: NACE 50, 52, 55 and 63.3 activities. Indices are in constant prices, using December 1995 as a base.
- Slovenia: Until 1997, data are the result of the quarterly survey on retailing irrespective of the main activity. Since 1997, data are obtained 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, 52.61, 52.63) including sale of motor vehicles (NACE Rev. 1: 50). Indices at current prices are deflated with appropriate retail price indices.
- Croatia: Data are collected by monthly survey from legal units that deal with retail trade. A sampling method is used. Volume indices are calculated by turnover value at current prices deflated with retail price indices.
- FYROM: The National Classification is used. Parts of private enterprises are included.

## 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 & breakfast and farmhouse accommodation.

**Table 10.2: Number of hotels and similar establishments**

	Number of establishments				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	530	526	523	477	313
Cyprus	530	537	574	569	580
Czech Republic	1068	1387	2737	3509	3669
Estonia <sup>1)</sup>	147	160	174	200	204
Hungary	1341	1501	1687	1739	1817
Latvia	111	135	151	152	148
Lithuania	106	143	173	182	201
Malta	260	260	257	263	251
Poland	998	1068	1247	1397	1576
Romania	2085	2118	2130	2112	2154
Slovakia	384	447	476	397	543
Slovenia	318	307	398	404	402
Turkey	1703	1767	1840	1910	1929
Albania	63	75	80	85	116
Croatia	656	661	674	658	666 *
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	107	112	116	116	123

1) Data refer to collective accommodation establishments.

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

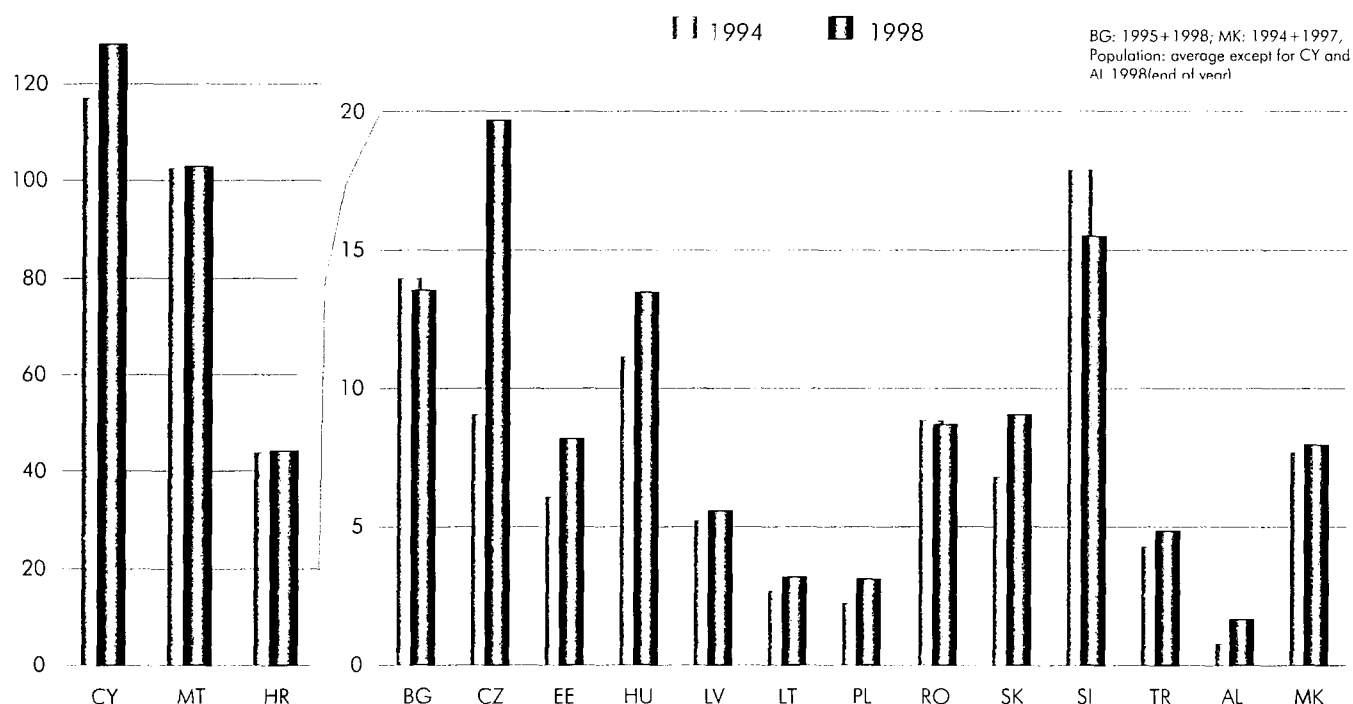
The number of bed places in an establishment or

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.



**Table 10.3: Number of bed places in hotels**

	Number of bed-places				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	118112	107111	99953	112002
Cyprus	74671	77133	83537	83288	85161
Czech Republic	93771	117198	167058	195733	202957
Estonia	9163	10576	10826	11320	11856
Hungary	114251	119109	127650	133362	136413
Latvia	13216	13376	12388	14609	13613
Lithuania	9887	9765	9897	10307	11714
Malta	37795	37308	38152	39434	38932
Poland	87837	93309	102272	111316	120589
Romania	200480	197418	196278	195500	195394
Slovakia	36375	39281	41700	37782	48887
Slovenia	35543	30755	32666	30814	30677
Turkey	258580	274078	294590	307131	306990
Albania	2617	3490	3719	3423	5208
Croatia	204322	205234	200968	199127	199571
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	14988	15032	15063	15476	15955

**Fig. 10.2: Number of bed places in hotels per 1000 inhabitants**

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

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

**Table 10.4: Average net rate of utilisation of bed places**

	Average net rate of utilisation of bed places				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	33.2	32.4
Cyprus	61.3	60.3	54.7	53.9	57.3
Czech Republic	34.8	32.0	35.6	34.7	32.9
Estonia	33.0	29.0	31.0	34.0	34.0
Hungary	46.5	45.4	47.2	47.7	42.7
Latvia	:	:	:	24.5	25.8
Lithuania	:	23.1	23.3	26.3	27.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	43.2	35.8	40.2	41.0 <sup>1)</sup>
Romania	46.4	47.5	43.1	39.7	39.5
Slovakia	31.5	31.9	38.7	32.3	32.3
Slovenia		33.4	31.6	35.8	36.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	24.8	31.0	32.4	31.0	32.0
Croatia	:	:	:	29.8	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) January-September 1998.

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.

**Table 10.5: Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation**

	Total nights spent in 1000s					Nights spent by residents in 1000s				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	9987	9678	8501	8639	:	4549	3756	3025	3442
Cyprus	14665	14566	13210	13711	15033	366	365	505	549	589
Czech Rep.	17801	24108	36278	41349	44054	9521	13833	22637	26416	27836
Estonia	855	933	985	1168	1286	282	325	292	333	379
Hungary	14983	14859	15843	16402	16916	5386	5524	5739	6173	6778
Latvia	2391	2086	1779	1784	2061	:	735	647	744	708
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	1835	1582	1202	1168	1348
Malta <sup>1)</sup>	:	1403	1344	1507	1441	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>2)</sup>	36791	37893	38250	55429	46584	34104	35147	35590	47446	40488
Romania	23296	24111	21838	19611	19184	20537	21730	19550	17106	16977
Slovakia	6349	6402	8592	8221	10329	3580	3378	5339	5430	7073
Slovenia	5692	5681	5651	6181	6095	3319	3360	3214	3236	3161
Turkey	24531	31891	41523	57495	51793	5518	9652	11436	14774	15365
Albania <sup>1)</sup>	238	192	394	108	154	170	123	250	42	81
Croatia <sup>3)</sup>	17924	12045	18650	24654	25833	3972	4090	4383	4778	4495
FYROM	1600	1305	1166	1133	1420	1289	1049	910	879	1086

1) Data are only for hotels and similar establishments.

2) Data from 1994 to 1996 refer to collective accommodation establishments only.

3) Data from 1994 to 1996 are only for hotels and similar establishments.

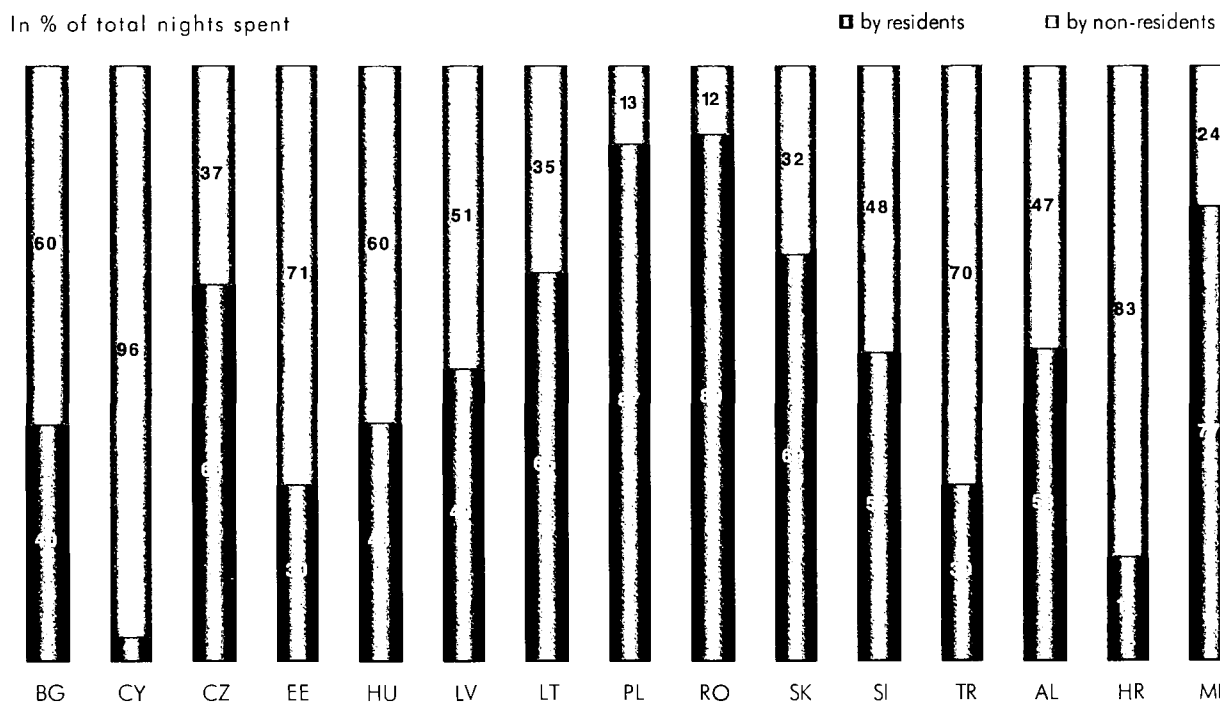
**Table 10.6: Number of nights spent in collective tourist accommodation by non-residents and EU-15 residents**

	Nights spent by non-residents in 1000s					Of which EU-15 residents in %				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	5438	5922	5476	5197	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	14299	14201	12705	13161	14444	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	8280	10275	13641	14933	16218	:	:	69.7	67.1	64.0
Estonia	573	608	693	835	907	72.9	69.9	76.2	78.6	78.9
Hungary	9597	9334	10104	10229	10138	:	22.0	21.4	20.6	19.3
Latvia	:	668	697	763	733	:	:	32.9	33.2	39.2
Lithuania	556	504	576	616	713	:	:	:	:	42.8
Malta	11951	10919	10665	10939	11326	75.6	88.4	82.6	84.5	83.2
Poland	2687	2746	2660	7983	6096	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	2759	2381	2288	2505	2207	56.1	51.8	47.7	49.6	53.8
Slovakia	2769	3024	3253	2791	3256	:	:	:	38.3	36.2
Slovenia	2373	2321	2437	2945	2934	49.3	68.7	71.2	73.9	68.7
Turkey	19013	22239	30087	42721	36428	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	68	69	144	66	73	44.1	50.7	35.4	48.5	63.0
Croatia	13952	7955	14267	19876	21338	50.5	53.2	53.8	54.2	55.0
FYROM	311	256	256	254	334	14.2	15.5	21.6	24.7	22.9

**Table 10.7: Share of total nights spent in collective tourist accommodation by residents and non-residents**

	By residents in %					By non-residents in %				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	45.5	38.8	35.6	39.8	:	54.5	61.2	64.4	60.2
Cyprus	2.5	2.5	3.8	4.0	3.9	97.5	97.5	96.2	96.0	96.1
Czech Rep.	53.5	57.4	62.4	63.9	63.2	46.5	42.6	37.6	36.1	36.8
Estonia	33.0	34.8	29.6	28.5	29.5	67.0	65.2	70.4	71.5	70.5
Hungary	35.9	37.2	36.2	37.6	40.1	64.1	62.8	63.8	62.4	59.9
Latvia	:	52.4	48.1	49.4	49.1	:	47.6	51.9	50.6	50.9
Lithuania	76.7	75.8	67.6	65.5	65.4	23.3	24.2	32.4	34.5	34.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	85.6	86.9	:	:	:	14.4	13.1
Romania	88.2	90.1	89.5	87.2	88.5	11.8	9.9	10.5	12.8	11.5
Slovakia	56.4	52.8	62.1	66.0	68.5	43.6	47.2	37.9	34.0	31.5
Slovenia	58.3	59.1	56.9	52.4	51.9	41.7	40.9	43.1	47.6	48.1
Turkey	22.5	30.3	27.5	25.7	29.7	77.5	69.7	72.5	74.3	70.3
Albania	71.4	64.1	63.5	38.9	52.6	28.6	35.9	36.5	61.1	47.4
Croatia	22.2	34.0	23.5	19.4	17.4	77.8	66.0	76.5	80.6	82.6
FYROM	80.6	80.4	78.0	77.6	76.5	19.4	19.6	22.0	22.4	23.5

**Fig. 10.3: Nights spent in collective tourist accommodation: share of residents and non-residents (in 1998)**



## International visitor flow

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).

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

	Visitors in 1000s					Tourists in 1000s				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	5284	4619	5207	3266	:	2721	2192	2336	1974
Cyprus	2216	2253	2089	2194	2357	2069	2100	1950	2088	2223
Czech Rep.	101140	98061	109405	107884	102844	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	1900	2110	2444	2619	2900	550	530	665	730	825
Hungary	39836	39240	39833	37315	33624	21425	20690	20374	17248	:
Latvia	1944	1633	1750	1842	1788	622	523	560	625	567
Lithuania	2369	2055	3499	3702	4288	:	:	832	1012	1416
Malta	1332	1293	1234	1293	1361	1176	1116	1054	1111	1182
Poland	74253	82244	87439	87817	88592	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	5898	5445	5205	5149	4831	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	21868	27301	33113	31742	32735	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	3339	3184	3594	3828	3297	748	732	832	974	976
Turkey	6671	7727	8537	9713	9431	6033	7083	7888	9063	8638
Albania	340	304	288	119	184	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	18441	16100	19085	23660	25499	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	3189	2628	2156	2078	1848	185	147	136	121	157

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.

**Table 10.9: Balance of payments (travel item): credit and debit**

	Credit in Mio ECU					Debit in Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	303	325	392	:	:	-155	-195	-198
Cyprus	1401	1378	1327	1468	1532 <sup>P</sup>	209	253	289	342	364
Czech Rep.	1879	2199	3210	3220	3304	1335	1249	2326	2101	1660
Estonia	76	272	382	420	477	40	69	79	107	118
Hungary	1211	1336	1782	2301	2242	789	802	756	1021	1077
Latvia	15	15	169	169	163	26	19	294	287	273
Lithuania	58	59	248	317	410	42	81	209	244	261
Malta	539	505	500	572	586	149	164	172	169	173
Poland	:	243	:	:	:	:	424	:	:	:
Romania	354	496	404	414	229	383	586	509	536	398
Slovakia	:	474	530	481	436	:	253	380	387	423
Slovenia	768	828	969	1048	998	315	401	428	480	513
Turkey	3648	3806	4737	7191	6402	731	699	1005	1525	1564
Albania	52	76	82	23	47	5	8	12	4	4
Croatia	1488	1020	1572	2303	2454	334	322	401	472	536
FYROM	1253	723	840	698	800	24	15	17	12	13

**Table 10.10: Balance of payments (travel item): balance**

	In Mio ECU				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	148	130	193
Cyprus	1192	1125	1039	1127	1167
Czech Republic	544	950	884	1119	1644
Estonia	36	203	302	313	359
Hungary	422	534	1026	1280	1165
Latvia	-11	-3	-125	-117	-110
Lithuania	15	-22	39	72	149
Malta	390	341	328	403	413
Poland	:	-181	:	:	:
Romania	:	-90	-105	-122	-168
Slovakia	:	222	150	94	13
Slovenia	453	427	542	567	484
Turkey	2917	3106	3732	5665	4837
Albania	47	68	69	19	42
Croatia	1154	698	1170	1831	1917
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	6	-6	-4	-11	-13

## Methodological note

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

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

Lithuania: Data for other collective accommodation establishments exclude sanatoriums.

Poland: Total of other collective accommodation establishments:

Data on total of other collective accommodation establishments include private rooms.

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

Romania: Total of other collective accommodation establishments:

Data include campsites and houselet type units, bungalows, school and pre-school camps, ships' accommodation spaces.





# TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION

## Infrastructure

**Table 11.1: Length of motorways**

	In kilometres				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	277	314	314	314	319
Cyprus	159	168	194	199	204
Czech Republic	392	414	423	485	498
Estonia	64	64	66	68	74
Hungary	293	335	365	381	448
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	394	394	404	410	417
Malta	:	:	:	157	:
Poland	245	246	258	264	268
Romania	113	113	113	113	113
Slovakia	198	198	215	219	288
Slovenia	277	293	310	330	325
Turkey	1167	1246	1405	1528	1726
Albania	.	.	.	.	.
Croatia	302	302	318	330	330
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	103	138	144	144	144

**Table 11.2: Length of railways (lines in operation)**

	In kilometres				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4291	4293	4293	4292	4290
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	9413	9430	9435	9430	9430
Estonia	1024	1021	1020	1018	1018
Hungary	7715	7632	7619	7593	7642
Latvia	2413	2413	2413	2413	2413
Lithuania	2002	2002	1997	1997	1997
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	24313	23986	23420	23328	23210
Romania	11374	11376	11385	11380	11010
Slovakia	3661	3665	3673	3673	3665
Slovenia	1194	1194	1194	1194	1194
Turkey	8452	8549	8607	8607	8607
Albania	720	720	720	720	720
Croatia	2699	2726	2726	2726	2726
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	699	699	699	699	699

**Table 11.3: Length of inland waterways**

	In kilometres				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	470	470	470	470	470
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	508	677	677	677	664
Estonia	520	520	520	520	520
Hungary	1373	1373	1373	1373	1373
Latvia	106	106	106	106	106
Lithuania	369	369	369	369	369
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	3980	3980	3812	3812	3812
Romania	1779	1779	1779	1779	1779
Slovakia	172	172	172	172	172
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.
Albania	74	74	74	74	74
Croatia	933	933	933	933	933
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.4: Length of pipelines**

	In kilometres				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	578	578	578	578	578
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	581	581	736	736	736
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	6700	6787	6967	7148	7201
Latvia	437	437	437	437	437
Lithuania	400	400	399	399	399
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	2278	2278	2278	2278	2278
Romania	3535	3546	3546	4629	4629
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	1126	1126	2112	2112	2112
Albania	174	174	189	189	189
Croatia	594	601	601	601	601
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.5: Number of ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year)**

	Number of ports				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	1	1	2	2	3
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	3	3	3	3	3
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	3	3	3	3	3
Poland	4	4	4	4	4
Romania	2	2	2	2	2
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	13	15	15	17	15
Albania	.	1	1	1	1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.6: Number of commercial airports (with >100 000 passengers' movements per year)**

	Number of airports				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	3	3	3	3
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	3	3	3	3	3
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	2	2	2	2	2
Poland	3	4	5	6	6
Romania	3	3	3	3	3
Slovakia	:	1	1	1	1
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	10	11	11	13	13
Albania	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	2	2	3	3	3
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

## Transport equipment

**Table 11.7: Number of passenger cars**

	Number of passenger cars in 1000s					Number of first registrations during the year in 1000s				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1587.9	1647.6	1707.0	1730.5	1809.4	76.5	56.7	69.5	28.2	21.4
Cyprus	210.4	219.7	226.8	235.0	249.2	13.4	17.9	20.4	20.3	24.9
Czech Rep.	2923.9	3043.3	3192.5	3391.5	3493.0	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	337.8	383.4	406.6	427.7	451.0	51.2	44.5	35.6	35.3	32.6
Hungary	2176.9	2245.4	2264.2	2297.1	2218.0	190.6	127.8	103.5	85.4	112.7
Latvia	251.6	331.8	379.9	431.8	482.7	:	49.3	52.1	71.6	57.4
Lithuania	652.8	718.5	785.1	882.1	980.9	:	154.9	122.1	173.1	147.1
Malta	170.6	180.9	166.2	183.8	191.8	10.3	11.4	11.5	10.1	10.8
Poland	7153.1	7517.3	8054.4	8533.4	8890.8	486.6	450.8	627.3	722.2	557.8
Romania	2020.0	2197.5	2391.9	2605.5	2822.3	227.0	177.5	194.4	231.6	:
Slovakia	994.0	1015.8	1058.4	1135.9	1196.1	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	667.3	709.6	740.9	778.3	813.4	48.5	63.5	61.7	64.2	70.9
Turkey	2861.6	3058.5	3274.2	3570.1	3838.3	244.3	200.7	219.2	299.1	271.8
Albania	67.9	58.7	67.3	76.8	90.8	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	698.4	710.9	835.7	932.3	1000.1	58.5	65.6	73.6	109.1	85.9
FYROM	263.2	285.9	284.0	289.2	288.7	10.2	14.3	13.3	8.9	8.7

**Table 11.8: Number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses**

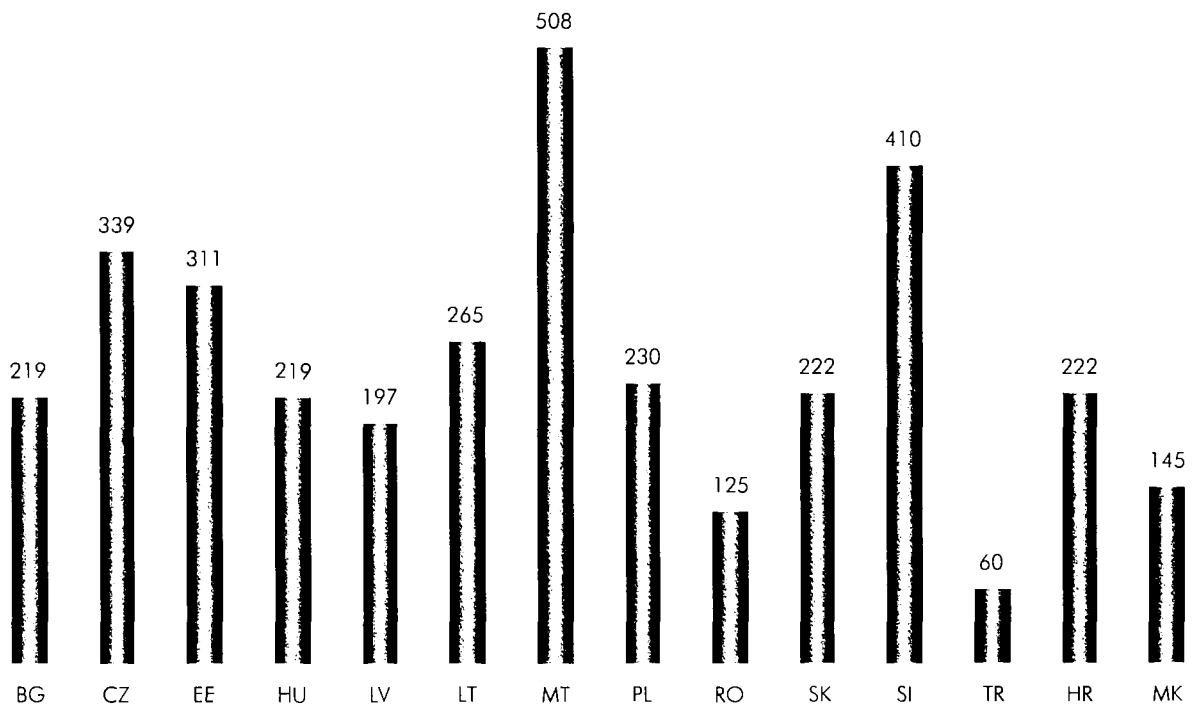
	Number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses					Number of first registrations during the year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	41432	41839	41642	41202	42264	1753	1316	1087	384	210
Cyprus	2546	2670	2801	2800	2754	169	200	233	120	142
Czech Rep.	19071	19756	20489	20755	19960	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	6467	7152	6846	6602	6448	312	492	474	380	441
Hungary	21774	20509	19378	18887	18792	863	772	715	811	636
Latvia	14517	16813	17603	18877	11829	:	1341	1257	2021	:
Lithuania	17635	17584	16026	15435	15679	:	1850	1284	1679	1066
Malta	964	1014	967	1077	1117	:	:	39	67	49
Poland	86548	85101	85325	81541	80591	2707	2332	2526	2425	2259
Romania	40017	42047	43225	44063	45546	2317	2051	1208	810	:
Slovakia	12243	12053	11582	11485	11515	:	277	:	:	:
Slovenia	2486	2467	2408	2372	2327	110	82	79	126	147
Turkey	253969	263248	277672	298953	319856	10664	10712	15962	23271	22599
Albania	8149	6651	7612	8747	9227	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	4026	3897	4596	4771	4814	493	548	475	455	247
FYROM	2453	2541	2442	2430	2478	39	42	45	22	93

**Table 11.9: Number of lorries**

	Number of lorries in 1000s					Number of first registrations during the year in 1000s				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	236.2	243.9	248.1	251.0	262.0	10.9	7.9	9.3	4.1	2.3
Cyprus	94.3	100.9	103.8	104.7	108.1	6.7	9.7	8.1	6.2	7.3
Czech Rep.	184.3	202.9	225.5	246.6	260.3	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	53.7	65.6	71.3	76.6	80.6	5.0	4.5	4.1	5.5	5.0
Hungary	258.1	292.1	303.1	315.2	312.3	32.7	30.5	25.7	22.4	27.6
Latvia	59.4	60.8	64.5	67.5	75.0	:	3.0	2.2	3.5	4.8
Lithuania	93.6	101.4	81.3	84.7	89.9	:	10.3	7.5	12.0	12.1
Malta	37.6	40.8	38.4	46.3	48.4	2.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	2.8
Poland	1002.6	1298.7	1370.9	1421.5	1484.6	63.8	64.2	75.2	79.4	103.9
Romania	297.3	317.9	339.2	356.3	380.3	25.5	20.6	21.7	:	:
Slovakia	148.0	148.4	142.5	148.5	154.8	:	1.8	:	:	:
Slovenia	31.2	34.4	36.6	38.8	40.1	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3
Turkey	688.2	719.2	776.1	883.4	997.2	30.6	33.5	60.3	110.6	116.2
Albania	42.3	25.8	27.8	30.1	34.4	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	64.4	69.5	90.3	104.5	110.4	15.1	15.9	14.2	15.7	7.7
FYROM	17.4	19.5	19.4	19.8	20.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7

**Table 11.10: Number of road tractors**

	Number of road tractors					Number of first registrations during the year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	18970	19920	21982	21806	21320	999	1045	2727	599	376
Cyprus	:	:	:	956	1203	:	:	:	91	121
Czech Rep.	15357	16382	17482	18751	20035	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	16930	29600	30200	31100	:	:	852	818	1320	:
Hungary	38972	32613	29118	27029	24589	3670	1282	1336	1927	2455
Latvia	7050	7899	8431	9308	9988	:	:	449	898	1133
Lithuania	7467	7469	7992	8939	9588	:	778	776	2270	1250
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	51404	56244	61343	66857	79212	4842	5094	4617	7384	10414
Romania	25146	25190	26217	27195	29820	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	1345	1306	:	600	1721	:	209	:	:	:
Slovenia	2882	3326	3608	3765	3911	216	365	241	225	282
Turkey	26265	27774	30193	33285	36601	659	1621	2819	3715	3485
Albania	8842	3334	2638	3151	2731	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	4037	4665	5208	5408	:	489	566	715	452
FYROM	2590	3012	2562	2197	1954	373	223	84	242	252

**Fig. 11.1: Cars per 1000 inhabitants in 1998**

MK: 1997

**Table 11.11: Number of commercial aircrafts <sup>1)</sup> and ships <sup>2)</sup>**

	Number of commercial aircrafts					Number of ships				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	58	46	45	44	42	119	108	101	109	110
Cyprus	15	12	12	12	12	2641	2778	2733	2798	2673
Czech Rep.	34	40	36	46	45	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	:	:	:	20	17	177	157	141	139	:
Hungary	:	:	:	35	34	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	28	28	24	24	25	71	75	72	74	74
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	46	40	32	33	37	178	168	162	162	148
Romania	:	:	67	44	37	250	255	289	283	:
Slovakia	:	12	13	14	14	190	200	200	184	199
Slovenia	9	7	7	7	6	13	13	16	17	16
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	5030	5300	5602	5688	:
Albania	.	.	.	.	.	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	11	9	15	15	18	99	119	131	148	131
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	.	.	.	.	.

1) Commercial aircraft, empty weight &gt; 9 tonnes.

2) Total (sea) fleet controlled with a DWT &gt; 1000 tonnes.

## Freight transport

**Table 11.12: Railways – freight total and national**

	Total in Mio tonne-km					National in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	7563	8407	7394	7283	5972	6918	7696	6791	6720	5306
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	22823	22623	22338	21010	18757	10991	10330	10493	9796	8243
Estonia	3612	3846	4198	5102	6079	605	482	792	800	737
Hungary	7707	8422	7634	8149	8150	2541	2554	2537	2379	2341
Latvia	9520	9757	12412	13970	12995	541	558	461	479	453
Lithuania	7996	7220	8103	8622	8265	1209	829	847	1036	1370
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	64719	68206	67413	67679	60923	51294	49715	51530	51410	44576
Romania	24704	27179	26877	24789	19708	15968	17907	18276	16550	:
Slovakia	12236	13674	12017	12373	11754	7160	3920	3283	3276	3097
Slovenia	2448	3076	2550	2852	2859	250	231	248	212	:
Turkey	8215	8516	8914	9614	8376	8032	8288	8685	9331	7973
Albania	53	53	42	23	25	53	53	42	23	25
Croatia	1563	1974	1717	1876	2001	583	458	575	625	685
FYROM	151	169	271	279	408	51	43	25	22	13

**Table 11.13: Railways – freight international loaded and unloaded**

	International loaded in Mio tonne-km					International unloaded in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	346	496	467	395	468	299	215	136	168	198
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	7640	7751	7579	6873	6114	2632	2998	2877	2763	2725
Estonia	253	296	242	299	.	464	490	483	378	.
Hungary	1516	2230	1548	1982	1920	2572	2482	2530	2583	2547
Latvia	205	205	282	498	493	801	695	854	1085	1123
Lithuania	1293	1209	1158	1259	1248	1135	1113	387	981	933
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	6419	9585	7604	.	.	4201	5679	5111	.	.
Romania	3131	3550	3243	2879	.	2190	2298	2511	2479	.
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	180	184	167	199	.	550	592	553	579	.
Turkey	84	85	118	112	135	88	126	105	161	252
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	294	405	359	276	326	306	374	435	526	410
FYROM	53	45	27	52	58	47	81	197	182	272

**Table 11.14: Road – freight total and national**

	Total in Mio tonne-km					National in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	32603	31044	27305	26505	22514	18531	18562	15510	14201	15304
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	23566	31268	30052	40640	33911	12147	14696	14100	17046	17931
Estonia	1415	1549	1897	2773	3791	518	449	442	510	530
Hungary	2642	9955	10182	10430	12592	752	.	.	4519	6518
Latvia	1402	1834	2208	2920	3365	.	.	.	1189	1498
Lithuania	.	4689	3494	3879	4247	.	2714	2097	1692	3869
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	45365	51200	56513	63688	69543	40863	40062	42204	43728	.
Romania	18321	19748	19807	21750	15785	16495	17420	17058	18398	10526
Slovakia	4910	5158	5171	3779	4750	969	897	905	705	633
Slovenia	1935	1740	1705	1775	1903	253	251	232	255	227
Turkey	95020	112515	135781	139789	152210	95020	112515	135781	139789	152210
Albania	.	.	.	1340	1830	.	.	.	693	.
Croatia	1273	1222	1999	1981	2517	619	574	1322	1294	1813
FYROM	1498	1174	796	896	894	763	458	382	419	435



**Table 11.15: Road – freight international loaded and unloaded**

	International loaded in Mio tonne-km					International unloaded in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	3575	7184	7697	11733	7240	6940	7888	6355	9387	6078
Estonia	:	:	:	736	:	:	:	:	416	:
Hungary	707	:	:	3153	:	577	:	:	2393	:
Latvia	:	:	:	1091	1306	:	:	:	640	561
Lithuania	:	1125	771	1132	1232	:	850	626	1054	1274
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	2252	5330	6556	8800	:	1587	5006	6701	10062	:
Romania	1056	1244	1767	1895	2545	680	953	878	1309	2367
Slovakia	:	:	:	2675	:	:	:	:	1420	:
Slovenia	795	753	741	758	827	670	585	567	583	658
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Albania	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	101	:
Croatia	377	333	350	355	349	277	315	327	332	355
FYROM	269	251	165	165	167	346	372	160	232	220

**Table 11.16: Inland waterways – freight total and national**

	Total in Mio tonne-km					National in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	328	526	505	600	563	0	7	3	3	1
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	1186	1319	1099	744	816	:	353	165	28	15
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	:	0	0	0
Hungary	772	1338	2482	1644	1561	26	36	26	28	33
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	:
Lithuania	28	18	6	8	13	28	18	6	8	13
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	793	876	851	930	1096	239	219	226	290	386
Romania	1896	3107	3774	4326	4203	1216	1915	1706	2375	2234
Slovakia	846	1468	1598	1519	1527	1	2	1	0	0
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	4	5	6	11	41	4	5	6	3	7
FYROM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.17: Inland waterways – freight international loaded and unloaded**

	International loaded in Mio tonne-km					International unloaded in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	141	174	213	283	297	187	345	289	314	265
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	:	647	547	382	406	:	319	387	334	395
Estonia	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	579	927	577	680	816	127	296	570	510	619
Latvia	0	0	0	0	:	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	478	532	501	495	:	48	101	57	76	:
Romania	176	462	576	641	589	15	204	487	192	19
Slovakia	298	333	:	:	:	34	43	:	:	:
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	.	.	.	.	2	0	0	.	8	34
FYROM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.18: Oil pipelines – freight total and national**

	Total in Mio tonne-km					National in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	364	410	362	263	244	364	410	362	263	244
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	2175	2276	2271	2106	2078	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	4106	3925	4532	4517	4799	1137	1119	1086	1015	993
Latvia	4560	5316	6060	6362	6569	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	1855	2006	2308	2656	:	.	.	.	.	.
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	14298	13493	15326	14971	18448	:	3157	3958	4259	4853
Romania	2801	2937	2662	2296	2257	774	769	804	707	699
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	3229	3193	3988	21030	39711	3229	3193	3297	3272	2875
Albania	10	10	7	6	8	10	10	7	6	6
Croatia	70	278	653	725	951	45	146	209	144	166
FYROM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.19: Oil pipelines – freight international loaded and unloaded**

	International loaded in Mio tonne-km					International unloaded in Mio tonne-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	.	.	.	.	.	2175	2276	2271	2106	2078
Estonia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary	.	.	.	10	.	2488	2405	2754	2798	3062
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	.	.	.	.	.	757	702	824	1127	1416
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	260	218	176	124	61	1767	1950	1682	1465	1497
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	691	17758	36836
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	25	132	444	581	785	.	.	.	.	.
FYROM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.20: Air – freight total and national**

	Total In 1000 tonnes					National in 1000 tonnes				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	13	12	9	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	34	40	33	30	36	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	21	35	27	30	34	4	1	1	2	1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	11	13	13	14	14	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	3	5	3	8	7	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	18	15	11	9	:	:	0	0	0
Malta	10	10	10	12	11	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	34	41	51	62	59	5	6	5	6	6
Romania	:	:	:	14	15	:	:	:	1	1
Slovakia	7	2	3	1	0	7	2	3	1	0
Slovenia	8	8	5	6	7	:	:	:	0	0
Turkey	491	576	652	792	725	151	171	182	212	209
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	9	10	9	9	9	2	3	4	3	3
FYROM	6	9	4	5	5	0	0	.	0	0

**Table 11.21: Air – freight international loaded and unloaded**

	International loaded in 1000 tonnes					International unloaded in 1000 tonnes				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6	5	3	4	4	7	7	6	6	6
Cyprus	22	26	20	16	21	12	14	13	14	15
Czech Rep.	6	19	11	12	16	11	15	15	16	17
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	2	2	2	1	:	16	13	9	8
Malta	4	3	4	5	4	6	7	6	7	7
Poland	10	12	17	20	19	19	23	29	36	34
Romania	:	:	:	4	4	:	:	:	9	10
Slovakia	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	0	0
Slovenia	6	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4
Turkey	201	226	265	339	281	139	179	205	241	235
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Croatia	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	4
FYROM	2	1	1	3	3	4	8	3	2	2

**Table 11.22: Sea – freight total and national**

	Total in 1000 tonnes					National in 1000 tonnes				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6934	7778	7308	6832	4980	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	7094	7252	7804	6926	6499	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	5715	3076	4401	4418	5238	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	11947	10587	10063	7699	:	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	14524	12721	14836	16131	15016	.	.	.	.	.
Malta	5208	3547	3085	3421	3739	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	52475	49320	49040	50985	50995	1327	1141	1115	355	432
Romania	:	:	34873	31673	28233	:	:	820	414	29
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	5252	6811	6502	7248	8446	.	.	0	.	.
Turkey	97567	109502	104058	138015	143078	30104	30509	29913	34374	38986
Albania	87	186	217	391	418	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	14637	14891	13975	15461	15711	4242	3160	3011	3042	3094
FYROM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Table 11.23: Sea – freight international loaded and unloaded**

	International loaded in 1000 tonnes					International unloaded in 1000 tonnes				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1148	1506	1073	1198	949	5786	6272	6235	5634	4031
Cyprus	2183	2229	2422	2248	1419	4911	5023	5382	4678	5080
Czech Rep.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	3056	3013	2702	1927	.	292	341	421	227	.
Lithuania	11728	10099	11573	12440	12227	2796	2622	3263	3691	2789
Malta	78	46	36	43	30	5130	3501	3049	3378	3709
Poland	35426	30823	28376	30470	32314	15722	17356	19549	20160	18249
Romania	.	.	13192	12295	10860	.	.	20861	18964	17344
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	1280	2081	1443	1740	2504	3972	4730	5059	5508	5942
Turkey	21089	22813	18981	37761	24770	46374	56180	55164	65880	79322
Albania	30	45	35	25	27	57	141	182	366	391
Croatia	4143	3952	3003	3381	3586	6252	7779	7961	9038	9031
FYROM	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

## Passenger transport

**Table 11.24: Railways – total**

	In Mio passenger-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	5059	4693	5065	5886	4740
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	8481	8023	8111	7721	7018
Estonia	537	421	309	262	236
Hungary	8508	8441	8582	8669	8884
Latvia	1794	1256	1149	1154	1059
Lithuania	1574	1130	889	766	715
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	27610	26635	26569	25806	25664
Romania	18313	18879	18356	15795	13422
Slovakia	4548	4202	3769	3057	3092
Slovenia	590	595	613	616	645
Turkey	6335	5797	5229	5840	6160
Albania	215	197	168	95	116
Croatia	962	943	1029	981	921
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	67	65	120	141	150

**Table 11.25: Railways – national and international**

	National in Mio passenger-km					International in Mio passenger-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	4952	4606	5001	5800	4674	107	87	64	86	66
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Rep.	8205	7602	7597	6949	6379	276	421	514	772	639
Estonia	390	102	232	189	188	147	319	77	73	48
Hungary	8019	8023	8174	8242	8454	489	418	408	427	430
Latvia	1422	1140	950	920	876	372	116	199	234	183
Lithuania	842	746	549	445	447	732	384	340	321	268
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	26605	25778	25781	25001	24968	1005	857	788	805	696
Romania	17997	18682	18204	15667	.	316	197	152	127	.
Slovakia	3883	3663	3349	2667	2838	665	539	420	390	254
Slovenia	475	491	510	511	520	115	105	103	105	125
Turkey	6276	5758	5177	5770	6099	.	.	.	.	.
Albania	215	197	168	95	116	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	940	913	991	943	877	.	.	.	.	.
FYROM	60	58	115	139	148	7	7	5	2	2

**Table 11.26: Bus – total**

	In Mio passenger-km				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	7941	7077	5269	4379	3851
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic	11523	10963	9735	8804	8681
Estonia	2314	2048	2091	2238	2265
Hungary	8641	9556	9764	10168	10622
Latvia	1795	1835	1606	1720	1903
Lithuania	4627	4169	3601	3191	2964
Malta	.	.	.	.	.
Poland	34262	34024	33984	33128	34035
Romania	14058	12343	12842	13531	8962
Slovakia	10574	11191	11097	9969	8840
Slovenia	2595	2507	2348	2195	2098
Turkey	79170	85674	91658	95360	94914
Albania	197	196	223	190	190
Croatia	4040	4052	4552	4692	4216
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	1033	971	888	877	864

**Table 11.27: Air – total and national**

	Total in 1000 passengers					National in 1000 passengers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1542	1297	1216	1209	1269	89	91	81	69	81
Cyprus	4336	4580	4337	4577	5005	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	2903	3427	4084	4401	4865	84	149	165	171	149
Estonia	176	184	187	274	324	5	4	3	10	9
Hungary	1605	1625	1859	2001	2188	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	192	234	231	270	262	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	421	436	482	528	:	3	2	2	1
Malta	2447	2385	2316	2470	2591	:	:	44	48	50
Poland	2825	3274	3610	4192	4901	479	588	739	822	865
Romania	:	:	:	1923	2026	:	:	:	341	330
Slovakia	67	111	125	177	141	:	:	26	52	49
Slovenia	504	649	679	728	807	0	0	1	1	0
Turkey	22334	27785	30780	34396	34199	8784	10355	10862	12414	13239
Albania	158	213	283	242	295	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	1472	1533	1718	1872	1970	641	668	669	701	705
FYROM	625	623	536	482	577	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 11.28: Air – national embarked and international disembarked**

	International embarked in 1000 passengers					International disembarked in 1000 passengers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	2164	2290	2168	2289	2501	2172	2290	2169	2289	2503
Czech Rep.	1371	1640	1907	2244	2116	1367	1630	1906	2113	2180
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	797	820	938	977	1095	808	801	919	959	1089
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	214	222	241	265	:	204	212	238	262
Malta	1228	1197	1142	1220	1279	1219	1188	1130	1202	1262
Poland	1174	1346	1439	1686	2014	1171	1340	1432	1684	2022
Romania	:	:	:	765	813	:	:	:	817	882
Slovakia	:	:	49	73	46	:	:	50	52	46
Slovenia	251	323	339	365	403	251	323	337	359	398
Turkey	6836	8774	9982	11087	10631	6714	8656	9936	10895	10329
Albania	81	109	149	124	152	77	104	134	118	144
Croatia	423	446	527	595	634	408	419	522	576	631
FYROM	306	309	268	235	281	314	307	259	233	280

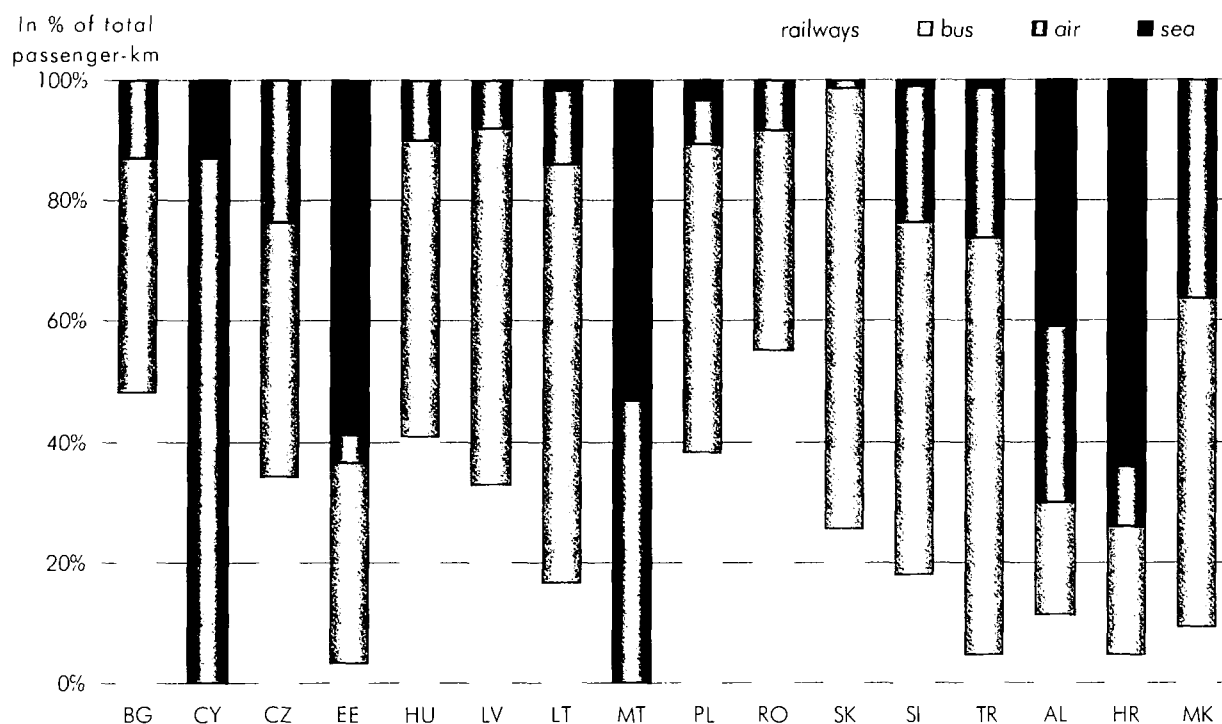
**Table 11.29: Sea – total and national**

	Total in 1000 passengers					National in 1000 passengers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	51	18	20	21	7	51	18	20	21	7
Cyprus	835	787	685	716	737	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	.	.	.	.	.	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2762	3050	3019	3316	4006	870	1073	983	1108	1168
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	58	63	70	76	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	2976	2967	2968	2932	2950	2747	2750	2749	2743	2716
Poland	882	989	1353	2170	2309	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	820	414	29
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	42	40	32	44	41	4	15	2	7	3
Turkey	1802	1848	1688	2018	1820	577	599	477	596	688
Albania	383	363	389	271	417	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	10109	9494	10602	12532	12751	9965	9339	10392	12209	12420
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 11.30: Sea – national embarked and international disembarked**

	International embarked in 1000 passengers					International disembarked in 1000 passengers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	419	391	341	359	369	416	396	344	358	368
Czech Rep.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	27	29	33	37	:	31	34	37	39
Malta	116	111	115	98	135	113	106	104	91	99
Poland	432	473	640	1050	1134	450	516	713	1120	1175
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	19	14	15	17	19	19	11	15	20	19
Turkey	614	604	595	694	569	611	645	616	728	563
Albania	189	166	166	128	219	194	197	223	143	198
Croatia	70	76	101	159	153	74	79	109	164	178
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:



**Fig. 11.2: Passenger transport by mode in per cent**


## Road accidents

**Table 11.31: Persons killed in road accidents**

	Number of persons killed				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1390	1264	1014	915	1003
Cyprus	133	118	128	115	111
Czech Republic	1637	1588	1562	1597	1360
Estonia	364	332	213	280	284
Hungary	1390	1414	1251	1249	1239
Latvia	717	611	550	525	627
Lithuania	765	672	667	725	829
Malta	6	14	19	18	17
Poland	6744	6900	6359	7310	7080
Romania	2877	2845	2845	2863	2778
Slovakia	633	660	616	788	:
Slovenia	505	415	389	358	309
Turkey	5942	6004	5428	5125	6083
Albania	421	306	257	266	308
Croatia	804	800	721	714	646
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	167	179	154	178	187

## 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

- Turkey: Sea ports (handling > 1 million tonnes per year or with > 200000 passengers' movements per year): determined by cabotage and international maritime transport.
- Albania: No motorways, national highways 1998: 7450 km.
- Croatia: Total number of sea ports 1998: 21.

### Transport equipment

- Lithuania: Number of ships (total sea fleet controlled with a DWT > 1000 tonnes): merchant fleet.  
Number of commercial aircraft, empty weight > 9 tonnes: all commercial aircraft.
- Malta: Number of lorries and number of first registrations of lorries during the year: include lorries and road tractors.
- Romania: Number of lorries: 1994 and 1996 include road tractors.
- Slovakia: Number of motor coaches, buses and trolleybuses: trolleybuses are excluded.  
Number of passenger cars: including taxis.

### Freight transport

*International transport: cabotage and cross trade not included*

*Data in italics: include transit.*

Road transport: these data may differ from those published by Eurostat in the publication *Statistics on transport of goods by road in the central European countries*, due to the use of different concepts and definitions.

- Bulgaria: Road: new estimates based on the number of motor vehicles in the Register of Motor Vehicles of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and, for international transport, on the basis of the number of licensed motor vehicles for international carriage. Data include transport on hire or reward and transport on own account.
- Czech Rep.: Road: change in the series starting 1994.  
Air: data concern all commercial air carriers (Czech and foreign).
- Lithuania: Road: vehicles registered in the country. Revised data starting from 1994.
- Romania: Rail: data refer to net tonne-km.  
Road: beginning with 1998 the coverage and research method were modified compared with those used in previous years. Only motor vehicles of useful load of at least 3.5 tonnes are included in the survey.

- Air: starting from 1997, data refer to air traffic at airports.  
 Sea: starting from 1996, data refer to sea traffic according to Glossary definitions.
- Slovakia: Road: data refer to transport enterprises enrolled in the Business Register. From 1997, it covers only enterprises from the Business Register with 20 or more employees, together with estimation for smaller enterprises.  
 Air: the survey regarding international transport (tonne-km) is not broken down into freight international unloaded and loaded.
- Turkey: Rail: departmental traffic is excluded. Total rail transport includes some traffic not included under national or international.  
 Air: data cover the freight traffic in domestic and external lines of the General Directorate of State Airport.
- Albania: Sea: only the volume of transport performed by Albanian ships is included.  
 Air: the volume of transport performed by both Albanian and foreign airlines is included.

### Passenger transport

International transport: cabotage and cross trade not included

- Czech Rep.: Air: *passengers embarked* includes total international passenger transport.
- Lithuania: Bus: only public transport, including trolleybuses.
- Romania: Bus: interurban and international transport of passengers.  
 Air: starting from 1997, data refer to air traffic at airports.
- Slovakia: Bus: data from transport organisations enrolled in the Business Register.
- Turkey: Air: number of departures and arrivals of domestic and external lines at the General Directorate of State Airports.
- Albania: Bus: only urban traffic is included  
 Air: the volume of transport performed by both Albanian and foreign airlines is included.  
 Sea: only the volume of transport performed by Albanian aircraft is included.
- FYROM: Bus: total international transport data.

### Accidents

- Lithuania: Road killed persons: 1993 – persons dying within 7 days after the accident.

## Telecommunication

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

It is understood that:

– the line connected to the telephone exchange may be either an exclusive exchange line or a shared line;

– when a subscriber's equipment has several extensions (private branch exchange), the number of main lines is equal to the number of lines connecting the installation to the telephone exchange, whether these lines are operated in one direction or in both directions.

A distinction should be noted between subscriber and main line. Subscribers (e.g. customers that are billed individually) may share the same line (e.g. a party line) or use extensions from private extensions. Thus one main line could serve several subscribers.

**Table 11.32: Number of telephone subscribers (fixed telephone only)**

	Number of subscribers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	2487918	2562915	2647459	2681074	2757990
Cyprus	330364	347343	366363	386013	404710
Czech Republic	2147660	2395072	2814350	3277241	3741492
Estonia	440000	411678	438811	469243	498556
Hungary	1785441	2157202	2651215	3095253	3385091
Latvia	699518	723805	750039	772195	819854
Lithuania	897627	940977	992627	1048198	1109768
Malta	162889	170717	180524	186993	191548
Poland	5006094	5728497	6532394	7619169	8807794
Romania	2750	2934	3120	3374	3570
Slovakia	1003829	1125389	1253842	1399508	1547207
Slovenia	577173	605478	661902	710044	:
Turkey	12305760	13227704	14286478	15744020	16959500
Albania	41316	44287	60457	107741	114784
Croatia	1146156	1254444	1358134	1476725	1576615
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	331874	348024	367955	407491	456980

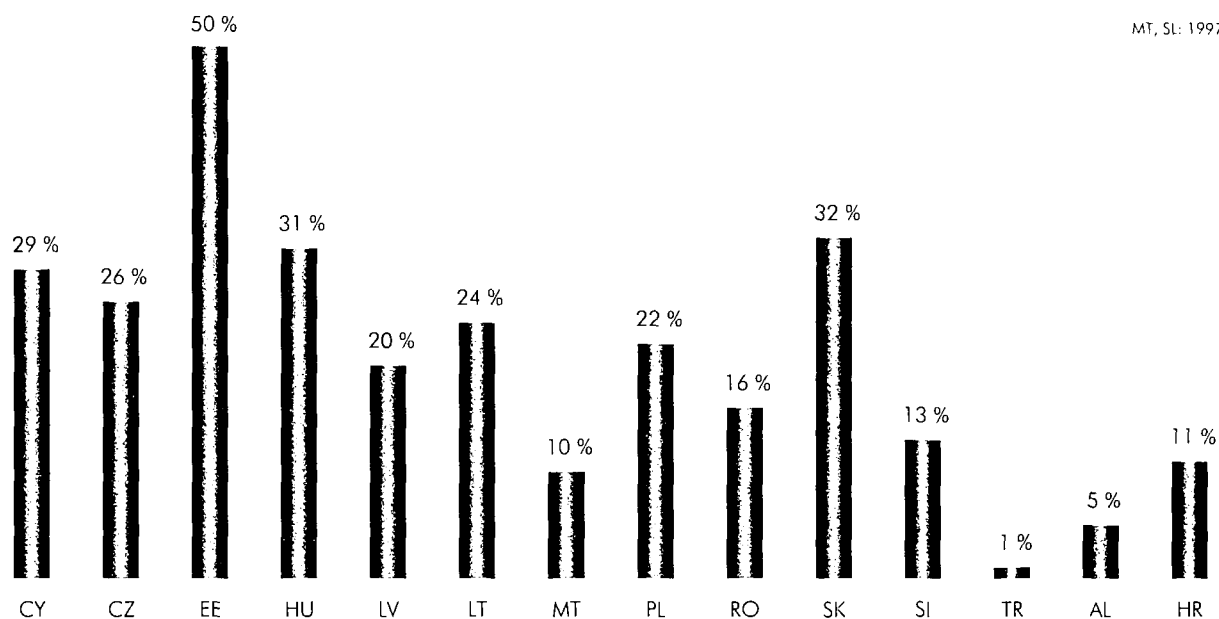
**Table 11.33: Number of cellular mobile telephone system subscribers**

	Number of subscribers				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	6609	16386	26588	36832	:
Cyprus	22938	44453	70781	91968	116429
Czech Republic	30291	48900	203180	524641	968760
Estonia	13700	30452	69500	150900	249000
Hungary	142400	267100	473100	706200	1034000
Latvia	8364	14983	28511	76206	167460
Lithuania	:	14795	50973	150844	267615
Malta	:	10800	12500	17700	:
Poland	38942	75271	216910	812209	1944484
Romania	:	:	:	202	552
Slovakia	7079	13395	28658	192444	493868
Slovenia	:	27301	41205	93611	:
Turkey	93503	103833	113560	126659	124448
Albania	0	0	2250	3337	5599
Croatia	25000	32948	59789	120593	176716
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 11.34: Number of cellular mobile telephone subscribers in % of number of telephone subscribers (fixed line only)**

	In % of telephone subscribers (fixed line only)				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.0
Cyprus	6.9	12.8	19.3	23.8	28.8
Czech Republic	1.4	2.0	7.2	16.0	25.9
Estonia	3.1	7.4	15.8	32.2	49.9
Hungary	8.0	12.4	17.8	22.8	30.5
Latvia	1.2	2.1	3.8	9.9	20.4
Lithuania	:	1.6	:	14.4	24.1
Malta	:	6.3	6.9	9.5	:
Poland	0.8	1.3	3.3	10.7	22.1
Romania	:	:	:	6.0	15.5
Slovakia	0.7	1.2	2.3	13.8	31.9
Slovenia	:	4.5	6.2	13.2	:
Turkey	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Albania	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.1	4.9
Croatia	2.2	2.6	4.4	8.2	11.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 11.3: Number of cellular mobile telephone subscribers in per cent of number of telephone subscribers (fixed line only) in 1998**



MT, SL: 1997

The United Nations define the term *Computers connected to Internet* as a computer system connected to the Internet – either a single terminal directly

connected, or a computer that allows multiple users to access network services through it.

**Table 11.35: Number of Internet connections**

	Number of connections				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	6600	16000	29300
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	81240
Estonia	0	:	16	9082	22478
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	12800	15500	19200
Poland	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia <sup>1)</sup>	1414	2913	7938	14520	22064
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	229885
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	7542	19389	39049
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

1) Total number of Internet hosts.

## Methodological note

- Bulgaria: GSM are not included in the number of cellular mobile telephone systems subscribers.
- Cyprus: The number of Internet connections per 1000 inhabitants refers to the number of Internet subscribers of the four internet access service providers in Cyprus.
- Czech Rep.: The number of Internet clients includes the number of users allowed to access Internet both via phone and data concentration and commutation device, leased circuit and local computer network.  
The number of servers for access to the Internet network includes the number of computers connected to the network via permanent circuit or data network, which provide applications to Internet users.
- Latvia: The number of telephone subscribers corresponds to the number of main telephones in the public telecommunication network with an outlet to this network.





## 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 the way 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 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 special trade system: strict definition (statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area) and relax definition. The special trade (relax 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 countries of this publication use the *special trade system* except Estonia, Lithuania and Malta who use the *general trade system*.

It is recommended that statistical value of imported goods be a cif-type value and 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 countries of this publication use the statistical value given before, except Slovakia and the Czech Republic for which statistical values of both import and export are fob-type.

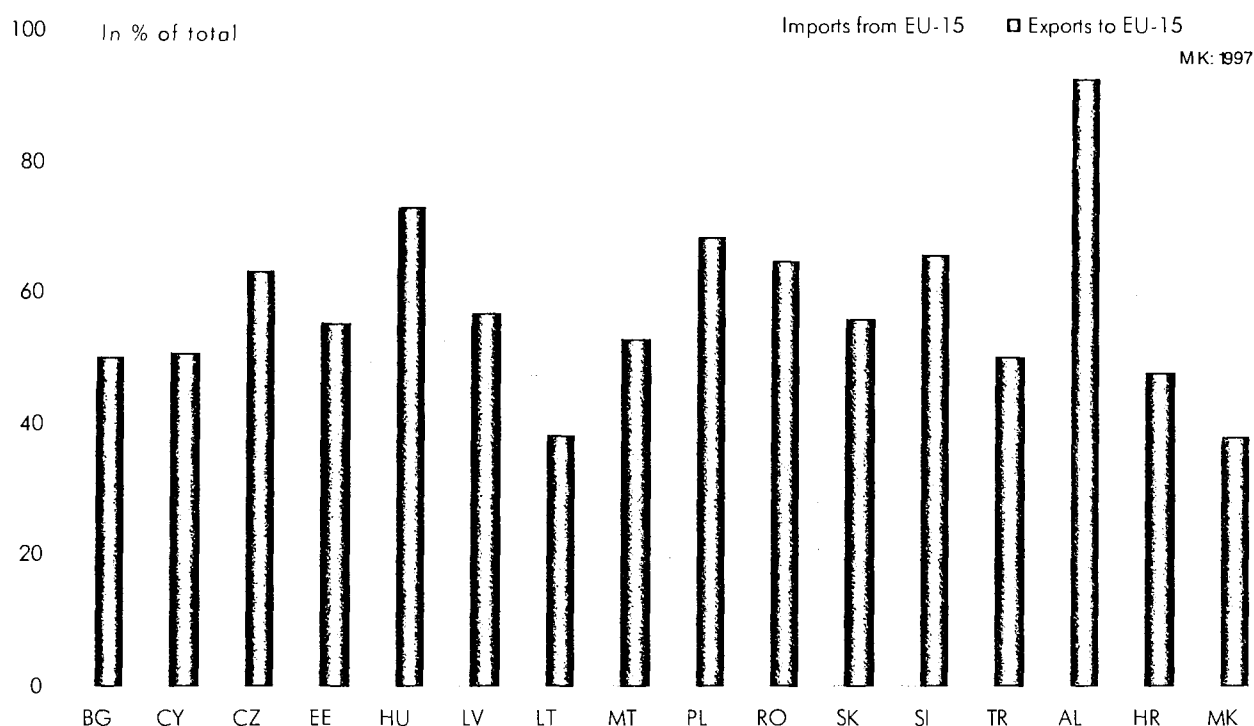
## Trade at current prices

**Table 12.1: Imports at current prices and percentage of imports from EU**

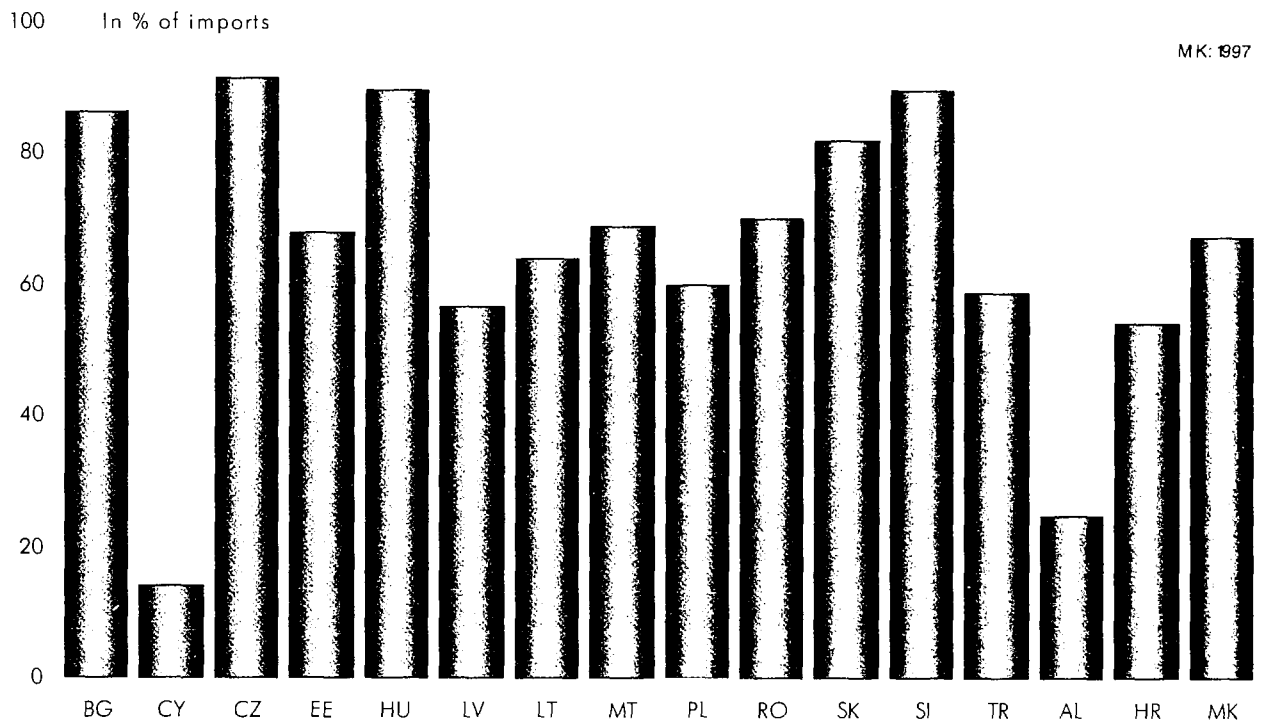
	Imports in Mio ECU					Imports from EU-15 (EU-12 in 1994) in % of total				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	3526	4325	3962	4348	4451 <sup>P</sup>	32.8	37.2	35.1	37.7	45.0 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	2074	2268	2475	2544	2736	55.5	59.0	57.3	56.3	61.9
Czech Rep.	14650	19316	21828	23956	25679	45.0	61.1	62.4	61.5	63.3
Estonia	1400	1946	2539	3913	4269	23.9	66.0	64.7	59.1	60.1
Hungary	12235	11824	14289	18724	22930	45.3	61.5	62.3	62.8	64.1
Latvia	1043	1390	1826	2399	2847	25.0	49.9	49.2	53.1	55.2
Lithuania	1978	2790	3590	4976	5168	26.3	37.1	39.8	44.3	47.2
Malta	2047	2249	2200	2250	2379	75.7	72.7	68.5	70.2	69.3
Poland	18133	22209	29247	37307	41972	57.5	64.6	63.9	63.8	65.9
Romania	5976	7858	9006	9947	10559	45.7	50.5	52.3	52.5	57.7
Slovakia	5558	6705	8761	10335	11661	26.2	34.8	37.3	43.8	50.1
Slovenia	6140	7257	7420	8259	9019	57.1	68.8	67.5	67.4	69.4
Turkey	19563	27300	34357	42821	40961	44.2	47.2	52.9	51.2	52.4
Albania	462	498	716	547	748	74.2	76.8	76.3	83.0	78.5
Croatia	4396	5742	6133	8028	7477	59.2	62.1	59.4	59.4	59.4
FYROM	1248	1314	1281	1547	:	34.4	40.1	39.7	37.2	:

**Table 12.2: Exports at current prices and percentage of exports to EU**

	Exports in Mio ECU					Exports to EU-15 (EU-12 in 1994) in % of total				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	3358	4093	3819	4355	3844 <sup>P</sup>	35.6	37.7	39.1	43.2	50.0 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	375	404	385	378	383	52.2	59.0	55.7	47.7	50.7
Czech Rep.	13624	16557	17253	20086	23503	42.6	60.9	58.2	59.9	63.0
Estonia	1104	1407	1636	2585	2893	19.0	54.1	51.0	48.5	55.1
Hungary	8996	9837	12368	16842	20520	51.0	62.8	69.7	71.2	72.9
Latvia	832	998	1136	1473	1615	27.9	44.1	44.7	48.9	56.7
Lithuania	1706	2069	2643	3406	3310	25.7	36.4	32.9	32.5	38.0
Malta	1320	1463	1362	1438	1637	73.8	71.4	56.9	54.3	52.8
Poland	14493	17504	19248	22707	25180	62.7	70.0	66.3	64.2	68.3
Romania	5171	6047	6367	7434	7405	48.2	54.1	56.5	56.6	64.5
Slovakia	5625	6559	6955	8500	9562	28.4	37.8	41.3	47.1	55.8
Slovenia	5740	6358	6545	7380	8072	59.2	67.0	64.6	63.6	65.5
Turkey	15222	16542	18289	23158	24060	47.7	51.2	49.7	46.6	50.0
Albania	119	154	166	124	185	77.2	79.3	85.8	86.9	92.3
Croatia	3581	3542	3553	3678	4050	59.4	57.6	51.0	49.7	47.6
FYROM	913	920	903	1041	:	32.6	34.9	43.7	38.8	:

**Fig. 12.1: Share of European Union in total imports and exports in 1998****Table 12.3: Balance of trade and exports as percentage of imports**

	Balance of trade in Mio ECU					Exports as percentage of imports in %				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	-168	-231	-143	7	-607 <sup>P</sup>	95.2	94.6	96.4	100.2	86.4 <sup>P</sup>
Cyprus	-1699	-1864	-2090	-2166	-2354	18.1	17.8	15.6	14.9	14.0
Czech Rep.	-1026	-2758	-4575	-3870	-2176	93.0	85.7	79.0	83.8	91.5
Estonia	-296	-540	-903	-1328	-1376	78.9	72.3	64.4	66.1	67.8
Hungary	-3239	-1987	-1922	-1882	-2409	73.5	83.2	86.6	89.9	89.5
Latvia	-211	-392	-690	-926	-1232	79.8	71.8	62.2	61.4	56.7
Lithuania	-272	-721	-947	-1570	-1858	86.2	74.2	73.6	68.4	64.0
Malta	-727	-786	-837	-812	-742	64.5	65.1	61.9	63.9	68.8
Poland	-3639	-4706	-10000	-14600	-16792	79.9	78.8	65.8	60.9	60.0
Romania	-805	-1810	-2639	-2512	-3154	86.5	77.0	70.7	74.7	70.1
Slovakia	67	-147	-1806	-1835	-2099	101.2	97.8	79.4	82.2	82.0
Slovenia	-400	-899	-876	-880	-936	93.5	87.6	88.2	89.4	89.5
Turkey	-4341	-10 758	-16068	-19663	-16900	77.8	60.6	53.2	54.1	58.7
Albania	-342	-343	-550	-422	-564	25.7	31.0	23.2	22.7	24.7
Croatia	-815	-2200	-2580	-4350	-3427	81.5	61.7	57.9	45.8	54.2
FYROM	-335	-394	-378	-506	:	73.2	70.0	71.5	67.3	:

**Fig. 12.2: Exports as percentage of imports in 1998****Table 12.4: Imports and exports as percentage of GDP**

	Imports as % of GDP					Exports as % of GDP				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	43.0	43.2	50.6	48.3	40.5	40.9	40.9	48.8	48.4	35.0
Cyprus	32.9	33.9	35.4	34.4	33.8	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.7
Czech Rep.	42.3	48.5	47.9	51.2	51.3	39.4	41.6	37.8	42.9	46.9
Estonia	73.7	72.1	74.7	95.4	92.8	58.1	52.1	48.1	63.0	62.9
Hungary	35.1	34.7	40.1	46.3	54.1	25.8	28.8	34.7	41.7	48.4
Latvia	33.6	40.9	45.7	48.0	49.9	26.8	29.4	28.4	29.5	28.3
Lithuania	54.9	60.7	57.9	58.5	54.4	47.4	45.0	42.6	40.1	34.8
Malta	89.3	90.6	83.8	76.2	76.0	57.6	58.9	51.9	48.7	52.3
Poland	21.9	23.0	26.0	29.5	29.8	17.5	18.1	17.1	18.0	17.9
Romania	23.7	29.0	32.4	32.2	31.1	20.5	22.3	22.9	24.1	21.8
Slovakia	47.9	50.4	59.2	60.1	64.4	48.5	49.3	47.0	49.4	52.8
Slovenia	50.7	50.7	49.8	51.3	51.8	47.4	44.5	43.9	45.8	46.4
Turkey	18.0	21.1	24.0	25.4	23.3	14.0	12.8	12.8	13.7	13.7
Albania	28.8	24.9	29.8	18.9	19.2	7.4	7.7	6.9	4.3	4.7
Croatia	35.8	39.9	39.2	44.9	38.5	29.2	24.6	22.7	20.6	20.9
FYROM	45.6	39.7	37.6	:	:	33.6	27.1	26.8	:	:

## Volume of trade

**Table 12.5: Growth in volume of imports and exports**

	Imports growth in % of previous year					Exports growth in % of previous year				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	60.9	52.6	:	:	:	81.9	48.0	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	17.0	26.3	10.7	9.5	8.9	6.5	14.5	2.7	15.3	12.2
Estonia	86.7	52.9	26.6	38.0	7.9	63.7	40.0	12.9	41.0	10.6
Hungary	14.5	-3.9	5.5	26.4	24.9	16.6	8.4	4.6	29.9	22.1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	-32.2	13.7	8.0	32.5	1.2
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	-8.0	6.2	3.8	:	:	-12.0	14.5	13.8
Poland	13.4	20.5	28.0	22.0	14.6	18.3	16.7	9.7	13.7	9.4
Romania	:	:	6.6	7.3	18.5	:	:	0.6	12.0	5.9
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	0.4	10.0	10.7	:	:	-0.9	11.7	8.5
Turkey	-26.0	29.4	29.3	23.6	-2.5	14.9	6.4	9.6	13.5	9.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	20.5	3.3	23.2	-4.4	:	-6.8	-3.7	-4.8	11.7
FYROM	23.8	43.4	35.7	46.3	:	2.9	14.1	8.7	11.8	:

## 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.

For Malta and former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, data on the structure of imports and exports by commodity group are available on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) only.

**Table 12.6: Structure of imports by SITC commodity groups (current prices)**

	In % of total value				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Bulgaria</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	9.8	7.3	7.3	8.2	7.0 <sup>P</sup>
Crude materials, inedible	5.6	6.2	5.7	7.5	7.3 <sup>P</sup>
Mineral fuels and lubricants	28.3	27.0	33.7	30.4	21.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4 <sup>P</sup>
Chemicals and related products	10.4	12.8	11.1	10.6	12.7 <sup>P</sup>
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.9	18.1	16.4	18.4	19.8 <sup>P</sup>
Machinery and transport equipment	20.3	19.3	16.0	16.3	20.8 <sup>P</sup>
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.4	8.0 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Cyprus</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	:	:	:
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	:	:	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	:	:	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	:	:	:
Chemicals and related products	:	:	:	:	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	:	:	:
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.2	6.3	6.6	6.4	5.8
Crude materials, inedible	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.0	7.8	8.7	8.6	6.5
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Chemicals and related products	13.1	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.5	20.3	19.3	19.3	20.9
Machinery and transport equipment	35.0	37.1	38.1	38.0	39.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles <sup>1)</sup>	11.9	11.9	11.5	11.6	11.1
<b>Estonia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	14.8	13.1	14.7	15.6	16.0
Crude materials, inedible	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	13.7	11.0	9.3	8.1	5.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Chemicals and related products	9.1	9.6	10.8	9.7	9.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.1	20.1	19.9	18.5	18.8
Machinery and transport equipment	28.7	29.8	29.6	34.1	34.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.9	12.0	11.7	9.8	10.4

	In % of total value				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Hungary</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.3	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.8	11.7	12.1	9.7	6.6
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Chemicals and related products	12.7	14.2	12.5	11.3	10.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.8	23.0	21.3	19.8	19.2
Machinery and transport equipment	34.1	30.8	35.7	41.8	46.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.3	10.6	10.4	9.9	10.7
<b>Latvia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	9.9	9.7	11.9	12.4	11.8
Crude materials, inedible	1.6	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	29.0	21.2	21.6	13.5	9.9
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chemicals and related products	11.2	12.7	12.3	12.5	12.5
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	12.8	17.1	17.6	18.8	19.2
Machinery and transport equipment	22.8	25.4	22.6	27.5	30.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.7	11.1	10.5	11.3	11.9
<b>Lithuania</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	12.0	10.1	9.7
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	5.0	4.3	4.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	18.0	17.0	14.3
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chemicals and related products	:	:	12.2	12.2	11.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	17.1	17.3	18.1
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	27.2	29.8	30.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	6.9	7.6	8.6
<b>Malta</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.6	9.8	10.5	11.6	10.8
Crude materials, inedible	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	4.3	3.9	5.3	5.3	3.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chemicals and related products	6.8	6.8	7.4	8.0	7.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.3	13.8
Machinery and transport equipment	53.3	51.6	48.2	46.7	50.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.6	11.5	11.9	11.5	12.0
<b>Poland</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	9.6	8.8	9.2	7.6	7.0
Crude materials, inedible	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.2	3.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.5	9.1	9.2	8.8	6.3
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Chemicals and related products	14.7	15.0	13.8	13.8	13.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	20.2	21.6	20.1	19.6	20.6
Machinery and transport equipment	28.8	29.9	33.0	36.0	38.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
<b>Romania</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.5	8.2	6.8	5.6	7.7
Crude materials, inedible	5.8	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	23.6	21.3	20.9	18.9	12.0
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Chemicals and related products	9.1	10.6	10.0	9.7	10.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.5	19.8	21.3	23.1	26.0
Machinery and transport equipment	25.3	24.8	25.6	26.5	27.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.0	8.9	8.7	9.9	11.0

	In % of total value				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Slovakia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.2	8.0	7.1	6.6	6.2
Crude materials, inedible	5.3	6.0	4.9	4.4	3.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	19.3	17.5	16.7	15.7	10.9
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	13.2	13.6	11.5	11.6	10.6
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.8	17.8	15.3	16.5	18.0
Machinery and transport equipment	27.7	28.9	35.1	36.0	40.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.1	8.0	8.9	8.9	9.9
<b>Slovenia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	8.2	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.3
Crude materials, inedible	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.2	4.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.1	6.6	8.0	8.4	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Chemicals and related products	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19.4	19.8	19.7	20.5	21.8
Machinery and transport equipment	31.8	33.8	33.7	33.1	36.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.0	10.6	13.7	13.3	12.6
<b>Turkey</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	2.6	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.2
Crude materials, inedible	9.8	9.9	8.3	8.1	7.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	16.4	12.9	13.6	12.5	9.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
Chemicals and related products	13.8	15.0	13.2	13.3	14.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17.3	18.7	17.0	16.8	17.4
Machinery and transport equipment	32.9	32.2	36.3	38.4	39.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5.1	4.9	5.7	6.0	6.8
<b>Albania</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	25.5	32.0	23.7	24.2
Crude materials, inedible	:	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	8.6	2.6	3.3	4.0
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.4
Chemicals and related products	:	7.2	5.9	6.9	8.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	15.6	18.4	24.3	25.8
Machinery and transport equipment	:	22.0	22.5	21.6	15.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	16.4	14.4	15.7	16.8
<b>Croatia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	10.7	11.3	10.6	9.8	8.8
Crude materials, inedible	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7
Mineral fuels and lubricants	11.3	11.6	11.0	9.3	7.1
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Chemicals and related products	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	11.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.3	17.4	17.8	16.6	16.7
Machinery and transport equipment	26.1	26.8	27.3	33.6	35.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14.8	13.5	14.3	12.9	12.7
<b>F.Y.R. of Macedonia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	20.6	17.3	14.5	14.6	:
Crude materials, inedible	5.1	4.6	4.8	3.9	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.8	11.6	9.1	11.1	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.9	:
Chemicals and related products	13.3	11.9	10.5	10.8	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13.7	15.7	18.9	19.3	:
Machinery and transport equipment	19.7	19.5	22.3	17.0	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.7	9.0	10.7	12.1	:

1) Including commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified.



Table 12.7: Structure of exports by SITC commodity groups (current prices)

	In % of total value				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Bulgaria</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	19.5	19.8	17.3	12.8	14.1 <sup>P</sup>
Crude materials, inedible	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.8
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.1	5.1	6.5	7.6	6.2
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5 <sup>P</sup>
Chemicals and related products	14.7	16.9	18.3	17.0	13.2 <sup>P</sup>
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	27.2	28.0	26.5	29.6	28.0
Machinery and transport equipment	12.2	11.3	12.5	11.1	12.0 <sup>P</sup>
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9.4	9.3	11.0	12.4	16.5
<b>Cyprus</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	:	:	:
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	:	:	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	:	:	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	:	:	:
Chemicals and related products	:	:	:	:	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	:	:	:
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	:	:	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	6.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.3
Crude materials, inedible	6.8	5.2	4.9	4.0	3.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	5.7	4.3	4.5	3.8	3.2
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.0	9.3	9.0	8.8	7.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	30.5	32.2	28.8	26.8	26.5
Machinery and transport equipment	25.9	30.4	32.7	37.7	41.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles <sup>1)</sup>	14.3	12.9	14.8	13.8	13.3
<b>Estonia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	21.3	15.9	15.2	16.1	15.2
Crude materials, inedible	10.8	11.9	10.2	11.8	13.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.3	3.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Chemicals and related products	7.1	8.3	9.7	8.5	7.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.5	18.7	20.6	18.1	19.1
Machinery and transport equipment	16.8	19.9	19.8	24.5	24.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18.2	18.0	18.0	14.7	16.2
<b>Hungary</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	18.5	20.3	15.2	12.9	10.5
Crude materials, inedible	5.2	4.8	3.8	2.9	2.3
Mineral fuels and lubricants	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.7	1.9
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6
Chemicals and related products	11.2	11.8	9.3	8.6	7.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	16.6	17.4	15.5	13.4	12.4
Machinery and transport equipment	25.6	25.6	36.3	45.1	52.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17.9	16.2	15.8	13.5	13.2
<b>Latvia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	12.3	15.9	16.7	13.8	9.7
Crude materials, inedible	17.8	23.8	20.1	26.0	29.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Chemicals and related products	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.2
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	23.9	22.9	24.4	23.4	25.3
Machinery and transport equipment	20.4	16.3	14.0	11.3	9.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.2	12.2	15.9	17.0	18.1

	In % of total value				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Lithuania</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	:	15.9	15.4	13.1
Crude materials, inedible	:	:	8.5	6.6	6.5
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	:	14.9	17.2	18.6
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	:	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and related products	:	:	12.8	10.9	10.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	:	14.4	14.6	14.6
Machinery and transport equipment	:	:	19.0	20.0	18.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	:	14.3	15.1	17.2
<b>Malta</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	2.6	2.1	3.2	4.1	3.1
Crude materials, inedible	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1.9	1.6	2.6	3.1	1.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chemicals and related products	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5.9	5.8	7.1	7.1	7.2
Machinery and transport equipment	64.7	66.3	60.2	58.3	65.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22.3	21.6	23.6	24.0	20.3
<b>Poland</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	11.5	9.9	10.6	12.1	10.4
Crude materials, inedible	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.2	2.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.1	8.2	6.9	6.7	5.5
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and related products	6.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	6.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	27.5	27.5	25.8	26.5	25.2
Machinery and transport equipment	19.8	21.1	23.4	21.6	28.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	20.5	20.8	22.0	21.8	20.8
<b>Romania</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.4	5.5	7.6	5.2	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	4.5	3.8	3.9	4.7	6.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	10.0	7.9	7.4	6.1	4.7
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9
Chemicals and related products	9.6	10.8	9.8	7.8	5.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	24.3	25.9	22.8	25.6	25.4
Machinery and transport equipment	14.3	13.1	13.6	14.0	14.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30.6	31.7	33.8	34.9	39.3
<b>Slovakia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	5.5	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.6
Mineral fuels and lubricants	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.6	3.5
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	12.9	13.2	12.4	10.8	8.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	39.4	40.4	38.2	34.0	30.0
Machinery and transport equipment	19.0	18.8	23.2	28.4	37.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.4	12.2	12.1	13.7	12.7
<b>Slovenia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7
Crude materials, inedible	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and related products	10.3	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	27.3	28.5	27.4	27.1	25.8
Machinery and transport equipment	30.3	31.4	33.4	33.6	36.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24.0	22.2	21.8	21.0	20.4

	In % of total value				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Turkey</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	20.8	18.0	18.5	18.4	16.4
Crude materials, inedible	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.0
Mineral fuels and lubricants	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
Chemicals and related products	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	31.3	28.8	28.2	29.7	28.8
Machinery and transport equipment	9.5	11.1	13.0	12.8	15.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28.6	31.5	30.2	29.7	30.5
<b>Albania</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	:	7.5	8.9	11.0	9.6
Crude materials, inedible	:	24.7	16.9	20.8	19.2
Mineral fuels and lubricants	:	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.2
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	:	0.7	2.2	0.0	0.2
Chemicals and related products	:	1.2	1.4	1.9	0.4
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	:	14.1	13.8	12.0	9.3
Machinery and transport equipment	:	1.4	1.7	5.7	2.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	:	45.6	51.1	46.8	57.3
<b>Croatia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	10.9	10.5	11.1	12.1	10.9
Crude materials, inedible	5.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	5.1
Mineral fuels and lubricants	9.1	8.4	9.2	10.2	5.8
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Chemicals and related products	12.7	17.6	14.3	13.7	12.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	15.4	14.5	13.2	14.1	12.9
Machinery and transport equipment	17.2	16.8	21.4	18.0	30.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	29.5	26.6	25.1	25.1	22.5
<b>F.Y.R. of Macedonia</b>					
Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco	15.9	18.0	21.1	19.4	:
Crude materials, inedible	7.1	7.7	5.9	5.8	:
Mineral fuels and lubricants	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	:
Animal and vegetable oils etc.	0.1	0	0	0	:
Chemicals and related products	4.4	5.5	6.1	6.0	:
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	37.7	36.6	30.5	33.9	:
Machinery and transport equipment	12.3	12.9	7.7	7.7	:
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22.3	18.3	27.8	26.7	:

1) Including commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified.

## 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.

**Table 12.8: Structure of imports by main partner countries (in % of total value at current prices)**

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	26.4	Russian Fed.	28.1	Russian Fed.	33.4	Russian Fed.	28.0	Russian Fed.	20.1 <sup>P</sup>
2nd	Germany	12.8	Germany	12.4	Germany	11.3	Germany	11.8	Germany	13.7 <sup>P</sup>
3rd	Italy	5.4	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.3	Italy	7.2	Italy	7.7 <sup>P</sup>
4th	Greece	4.8	Greece	4.4	Greece	3.9	Greece	4.2	Greece	5.9 <sup>P</sup>
5th	Ukraine	4.2	Ukraine	3.3	France	3.2	USA	3.8	France	4.6 <sup>P</sup>
Others		46.4		46.0		41.9		45.0		48.0 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Cyprus</b>										
1st	UK	12.1	UK	12.7	UK	12.7	UK	12.8	UK	11.9
2nd	Italy	11.5	Italy	11.5	Italy	11.2	Italy	10.3	Italy	11.3
3rd	Germany	8.9	Germany	9.2	Greece	8.5	Greece	9.0	Greece	9.6
4th	Greece	7.5	Greece	8.3	Germany	8.3	Germany	7.0	Germany	9.5
5th	Japan	6.4	Japan	6.8	Japan	6.1	USA	6.1	Japan	6.6
Others		53.6		51.5		53.2		54.8		51.1
<b>Czech Republic</b>										
1st	Germany	30.1	Germany	31.7	Germany	29.8	Germany	31.9	Germany	34.5
2nd	Slovakia	13.3	Slovakia	11.8	Slovakia	9.6	Slovakia	8.4	Slovakia	7.2
3rd	Russian Fed.	8.0	Russian Fed.	7.4	Russian Fed.	7.4	Russian Fed.	6.8	Austria	5.9
4th	Austria	4.8	Austria	6.9	Italy	5.9	Austria	6.1	Russian Fed.	5.5
5th	Italy	7.2	Italy	5.3	Austria	5.8	Italy	5.5	Italy	5.2
Others		36.6		36.9		41.5		41.3		41.7
<b>Estonia</b>										
1st	Finland	29.9	Finland	32.6	Finland	29.1	Finland	23.4	Finland	22.6
2nd	Russian Fed.	16.7	Russian Fed.	16.1	Russian Fed.	13.6	Russian Fed.	14.4	Russian Fed.	11.1
3rd	Germany	10.0	Germany	9.6	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.8
4th	Sweden	8.9	Sweden	8.5	Sweden	8.2	Sweden	9.1	Sweden	9.0
5th	Netherlands	3.1	Netherlands	3.1	UK	3.3	USA	3.7	Japan	4.9
Others		31.4		30.1		35.8		39.4		41.6

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
<b>Hungary</b>										
1st	Germany	23.4	Germany	23.4	Germany	26.9	Germany	26.9	Germany	28.2
2nd	Austria	12.0	Russian Fed.	11.8	Russian Fed.	11.1	Austria	10.6	Austria	9.6
3rd	Russian Fed.	12.0	Austria	10.7	Austria	10.8	Russian Fed.	9.2	Italy	7.6
4th	Italy	7.0	Italy	7.9	Italy	7.4	Italy	7.4	Russian Fed.	6.5
5th	UK	4.0	France	3.9	France	4.0	France	4.4	France	4.9
Others		41.6		42.3		39.8		41.5		43.2
<b>Latvia</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	23.6	Russian Fed.	21.7	Russian Fed.	20.2	Germany	16.0	Germany	16.8
2nd	Germany	13.5	Germany	15.4	Germany	13.8	Russian Fed.	15.6	Russian Fed.	11.8
3rd	Finland	8.5	Finland	10.4	Finland	9.2	Finland	9.7	Finland	9.5
4th	Sweden	6.4	Sweden	8.0	Sweden	7.9	Sweden	7.7	Sweden	7.2
5th	Lithuania	5.9	Lithuania	5.5	Lithuania	6.3	Lithuania	6.4	Estonia	6.6
Others		42.1		39.0		42.6		44.6		48.1
<b>Lithuania</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	39.3	Russian Fed.	31.2	Russian Fed.	29.0	Russian Fed.	25.3	Russian Fed.	21.2
2nd	Germany	13.8	Germany	14.3	Germany	15.4	Germany	17.5	Germany	18.2
3rd	Ukraine	5.0	Poland	4.2	Poland	4.4	Poland	4.9	Poland	5.5
4th	Poland	4.0	Ukraine	3.7	Italy	3.8	Italy	4.1	Italy	4.4
5th	Belarus	3.8	Belarus	3.6	Denmark	3.6	Denmark	3.8	Denmark	3.8
Others		34.1		43.0		43.8		44.4		46.9
<b>Malta</b>										
1st	Italy	26.5	Italy	27.4	Italy	19.5	Italy	20.2	Italy	19.3
2nd	Germany	17.6	UK	15.6	France	15.9	France	16.6	France	17.8
3rd	UK	15.3	Germany	12.2	UK	14.3	UK	14.7	UK	12.4
4th	France	8.4	France	8.3	Germany	9.4	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.5
5th	USA	5.1	USA	6.0	USA	6.9	USA	7.9	USA	8.9
Others		27.1		30.5		34.0		30.6		31.1
<b>Poland</b>										
1st	Germany	27.5	Germany	26.6	Germany	24.7	Germany	24.1	Germany	26.4
2nd	Italy	8.4	Italy	8.5	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.9	Italy	9.4
3rd	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	6.7	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	6.3	France	6.5
4th	UK	5.3	UK	5.2	UK	5.9	France	5.9	Russian Fed.	5.0
5th	Netherlands	4.6	France	4.9	France	5.5	UK	5.5	UK	4.9
Others		47.4		48.1		47.2		48.3		47.8
<b>Romania</b>										
1st	Germany	18.0	Germany	17.5	Germany	17.6	Germany	16.4	Germany	17.5
2nd	Russian Fed.	13.8	Italy	13.3	Italy	15.3	Italy	15.8	Italy	17.4
3rd	Italy	11.8	Russian Fed.	12.0	Russian Fed.	12.5	Russian Fed.	12.0	Russian Fed.	9.0
4th	UK	6.5	France	5.2	France	4.9	France	5.7	France	6.9
5th	Iran	6.2	USA	4.1	USA	3.8	Rep.of Korea	5.1	Hungary	4.6
Others		43.7		47.9		45.9		45.0		44.6

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
<b>Slovakia</b>										
1st	Czech Rep.	29.6	Czech Rep.	27.7	Czech Rep.	24.5	Czech Rep.	21.3	Germany	25.7
2nd	Russian Fed.	18.0	Russian Fed.	16.6	Russian Fed.	17.7	Germany	19.7	Czech Rep.	18.4
3rd	Germany	13.4	Germany	14.3	Germany	14.5	Russian Fed.	13.9	Russian Fed.	10.4
4th	Austria	5.8	Austria	5.1	Italy	5.9	Italy	5.8	Italy	6.5
5th	Italy	4.4	Italy	4.6	Austria	4.7	Austria	5.0	Austria	4.7
Others		28.8		31.7		32.6		34.3		34.3
<b>Slovenia</b>										
1st	Germany	23.7	Germany	23.2	Germany	21.7	Germany	20.7	Germany	20.7
2nd	Italy	17.2	Italy	17.0	Italy	16.9	Italy	16.6	Italy	16.8
3rd	Austria	10.3	Austria	9.7	France	9.8	France	10.5	France	12.5
4th	France	8.4	France	8.4	Austria	8.9	Austria	8.4	Austria	7.9
5th	Croatia	6.8	Croatia	6.1	Croatia	6.3	Croatia	5.0	Croatia	4.3
Others		33.6		35.6		36.4		38.8		37.9
<b>Turkey</b>										
1st	Germany	15.7	Germany	15.5	Germany	17.9	Germany	16.5	Germany	15.9
2nd	USA	10.4	USA	10.4	Italy	9.8	USA	8.9	Italy	9.2
3rd	Italy	8.6	Italy	8.9	USA	8.1	France	6.1	USA	8.8
4th	France	6.3	UK	5.8	France	6.4	Italy	5.7	France	6.6
5th	UK	4.5	France	5.6	UK	5.8	UK	5.7	UK	5.8
Others		54.5		53.7		52.1		57.1		53.6
<b>Albania</b>										
1st	Italy	37.2	Italy	37.9	Italy	41.7	Italy	46.5	Italy	46.1
2nd	Greece	25.6	Greece	26.8	Greece	21.2	Greece	26.6	Greece	29.2
3rd	Bulgaria	8.9	Bulgaria	8.0	Turkey	4.4	Turkey	4.4	Germany	3.8
4th	Germany	5.5	Germany	4.6	Germany	4.1	Germany	4.2	Turkey	3.4
5th	Turkey	5.0	Turkey	4.1	Bulgaria	4.0	Bulgaria	2.7	Bulgaria	2.8
Others		17.8		18.6		24.6		15.6		14.7
<b>Croatia</b>										
1st	Germany	21.2	Germany	20.1	Germany	20.6	Germany	20.2	Germany	19.3
2nd	Italy	19.0	Italy	18.2	Italy	18.2	Italy	18.7	Italy	17.9
3rd	Slovenia	10.3	Slovenia	10.7	Slovenia	9.9	Slovenia	8.3	Slovenia	8.6
4th	Austria	6.7	Austria	7.7	Austria	7.7	Austria	7.8	Austria	7.3
5th	Iran	5.6	UK	6.1	Libya	3.1	Russian Fed.	5.0	France	4.8
Others		37.2		37.2		40.5		40.0		42.1
<b>FYROM</b>										
1st	Germany	17.1	Bulgaria	14.9	Germany	14.8	Germany	13.5	:	:
2nd	Bulgaria	16.3	Germany	16.5	Yugoslavia	10.3	Yugoslavia	11.7	:	:
3rd	Slovenia	10.9	Italy	10.4	Slovenia	7.8	Slovenia	7.7	:	:
4th	Italy	7.4	Yugoslavia	9.4	Russian Fed.	7.7	Greece	7.3	:	:
5th	Yugoslavia	6.8	Slovenia	6.8	Italy	7.1	Bulgaria	5.6	:	:
Others		41.5		42.0		52.3		54.2		:

**Table 12.9: Structure of exports by main partner countries (in % of total value)**

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
<b>Bulgaria</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	13.5	Russian Fed.	10.0	Italy	10.1	Italy	11.7	Italy	12.7 <sup>P</sup>
2nd	FYROM	10.3	Germany	8.6	Russian Fed.	9.8	Germany	9.5	Germany	10.5 <sup>P</sup>
3rd	Germany	8.9	Italy	8.1	Germany	9.0	Turkey	9.0	Greece	8.8 <sup>P</sup>
4th	Greece	7.8	FYROM	8.1	Turkey	7.9	Greece	8.2	Turkey	8.0 <sup>P</sup>
5th	Italy	7.6	Greece	6.9	Greece	7.1	Russian Fed.	8.0	Russian Fed.	5.5 <sup>P</sup>
Others		51.9		58.3		56.1		53.6		54.5 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Cyprus</b>										
1st	UK	27.4	UK	28.0	UK	25.4	UK	19.5	UK	19.9
2nd	Germany	9.6	Germany	10.0	Germany	10.1	Germany	11.4	Germany	9.0
3rd	Lebanon	5.9	Lebanon	5.4	Lebanon	5.7	Greece	7.7	Lebanon	8.1
4th	Russian Fed.	5.5	Russian Fed.	5.0	Greece	5.3	Germany	7.7	Greece	7.2
5th	Greece	5.0	Greece	4.6	Russian Fed.	4.4	Israel	3.6	USA	3.6
Others		46.6		47.0		49.1		50.1		52.2
<b>Czech Republic</b>										
1st	Germany	34.7	Germany	37.6	Germany	36.0	Germany	35.7	Germany	38.5
2nd	Slovakia	14.6	Slovakia	13.9	Slovakia	14.2	Slovakia	12.9	Slovakia	10.6
3rd	Austria	7.1	Austria	6.6	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.3
4th	Italy	4.2	Poland	4.5	Poland	5.5	Poland	5.7	Poland	5.7
5th	Russian Fed.	3.4	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.3	Italy	3.7	Italy	3.8
Others		36.0		33.7		34.6		35.6		35.1
<b>Estonia</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	23.1	Finland	21.5	Finland	18.3	Russian Fed.	18.8	Finland	18.7
2nd	Finland	17.9	Russian Fed.	17.7	Russian Fed.	16.5	Finland	15.7	Sweden	16.7
3rd	Sweden	10.8	Sweden	10.9	Sweden	11.5	Sweden	13.5	Russian Fed.	13.4
4th	Latvia	8.2	Latvia	7.5	Latvia	8.3	Latvia	8.6	Latvia	9.4
5th	Germany	6.8	Germany	7.2	Germany	7.1	Lithuania	6.1	Germany	5.5
Others		33.2		35.2		38.3		37.3		36.3
<b>Hungary</b>										
1st	Germany	28.2	Germany	28.6	Germany	33.7	Germany	37.3	Germany	36.6
2nd	Austria	10.9	Austria	10.1	Austria	10.9	Austria	11.5	Austria	10.6
3rd	Italy	8.5	Italy	8.5	Italy	7.0	Italy	6.2	Italy	5.8
4th	Russian Fed.	7.5	Russian Fed.	6.4	Russian Fed.	4.9	Russian Fed.	5.1	Netherlands	4.7
5th	UK	4.3	France	4.0	UK	3.9	France	3.8	UK	4.5
Others		40.6		42.4		39.6		36.2		37.8
<b>Latvia</b>										
1st	Russian Fed.	28.1	Russian Fed.	25.3	Russian Fed.	22.8	Russian Fed.	21.0	Germany	15.6
2nd	Germany	10.5	Germany	13.6	Germany	13.8	UK	14.3	UK	13.5
3rd	UK	9.7	Sweden	9.3	UK	11.1	Germany	13.8	Russian Fed.	12.1
4th	Sweden	6.9	UK	9.1	Lithuania	7.4	Sweden	8.3	Sweden	10.3
5th	Ukraine	5.9	Lithuania	5.5	Sweden	6.6	Lithuania	7.5	Lithuania	7.4
Others		38.9		37.2		38.3		35.1		41.1

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Lithuania										
1st	Russian Fed.	28.2	Russian Fed.	20.4	Russian Fed.	24.0	Russian Fed.	24.5	Russian Fed.	16.5
2nd	Germany	11.5	Germany	14.4	Germany	12.8	Germany	11.4	Germany	13.1
3rd	Latvia	8.4	Belarus	10.8	Belarus	10.2	Belarus	10.3	Latvia	11.1
4th	Belarus	6.5	Ukraine	7.5	Latvia	9.2	Ukraine	8.8	Belarus	8.8
5th	Ukraine	6.1	Latvia	7.1	Ukraine	7.7	Latvia	8.6	Ukraine	7.8
Others		39.3		39.8		36.1		36.4		42.7
Malta										
1st	Italy	37.1	Italy	30.4	France	15.0	France	19.4	France	20.7
2nd	Germany	14.0	Germany	15.0	USA	13.5	USA	14.5	USA	18.2
3rd	France	9.8	France	12.2	Italy	12.5	Singapore	10.4	Singapore	14.6
4th	USA	7.4	USA	9.6	Germany	14.5	Germany	13.5	Germany	12.6
5th	UK	7.3	UK	7.5	Singapore	12.2	UK	8.2	UK	7.7
Others		24.4		25.3		32.3		34.0		26.2
Poland										
1st	Germany	35.7	Germany	38.3	Germany	34.4	Germany	32.9	Germany	36.3
2nd	Netherlands	5.9	Russian Fed.	5.6	Russian Fed.	6.8	Russian Fed.	8.4	Italy	5.9
3rd	Russian Fed.	5.4	Netherlands	5.6	Italy	5.3	Italy	5.9	Russian Fed.	5.7
4th	Italy	4.9	Italy	4.9	Netherlands	4.8	Netherlands	4.7	Netherlands	4.8
5th	UK	4.6	UK	4.0	France	4.4	Ukraine	4.7	France	4.7
Others		43.5		41.6		44.3		43.4		42.6
Romania										
1st	Germany	16.1	Germany	18.1	Germany	18.4	Italy	19.5	Italy	22.0
2nd	Italy	12.9	Italy	15.7	Italy	17.1	Germany	16.8	Germany	19.6
3rd	France	5.1	France	5.8	France	5.7	France	5.5	France	5.9
4th	China	4.5	Turkey	4.4	Turkey	4.8	Turkey	4.2	Turkey	3.9
5th	Turkey	4.1	Netherlands	3.0	Netherlands	4.2	USA	3.8	USA	3.8
Others		57.3		53.0		49.8		50.2		44.8
Slovakia										
1st	Czech Rep.	37.4	Czech Rep.	34.5	Czech Rep.	31.0	Czech Rep.	25.5	Germany	28.8
2nd	Germany	17.1	Germany	18.4	Germany	21.2	Germany	23.7	Czech Rep.	20.3
3rd	Austria	5.3	Austria	4.9	Austria	6.0	Austria	7.2	Austria	7.5
4th	Italy	4.3	Italy	4.7	Italy	4.9	Poland	6.0	Italy	7.1
5th	Russian Fed.	4.1	Poland	4.3	Poland	4.8	Italy	5.2	Poland	5.5
Others		31.8		33.2		32.0		32.4		30.4
Slovenia										
1st	Germany	30.3	Germany	30.2	Germany	30.6	Germany	29.4	Germany	28.4
2nd	Italy	13.5	Italy	14.6	Italy	13.3	Italy	14.4	Italy	13.9
3rd	Croatia	10.8	Croatia	10.5	Croatia	10.3	Croatia	10.0	Croatia	9.0
4th	France	8.6	France	8.2	France	7.2	Austria	6.8	France	8.3
5th	Austria	5.5	Austria	6.4	Austria	6.6	France	5.5	Austria	6.9
Others		31.3		30.1		32.0		33.4		33.5



	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%	partner	%
Turkey										
1st	Germany	21.7	Germany	23.3	Germany	22.3	Germany	20.0	Germany	20.2
2nd	USA	8.4	USA	7.0	USA	7.1	Russian Fed.	7.8	USA	8.3
3rd	Italy	5.7	Italy	6.7	Russian Fed.	6.5	USA	7.7	UK	6.5
4th	UK	4.9	Russian Fed.	5.7	Italy	6.2	UK	5.8	Italy	5.8
5th	France	4.7	UK	5.3	UK	5.4	Italy	5.3	Russian Fed.	5.0
Others		54.6		52.0		52.4		53.4		54.3
Albania										
1st	Italy	51.8	Italy	51.5	Italy	57.9	Italy	49.4	Italy	60.1
2nd	USA	11.0	Greece	9.9	Greece	13.0	Greece	20.5	Greece	19.8
3rd	Greece	10.3	Germany	6.1	Germany	6.9	Germany	6.9	Germany	5.7
4th	FYROM	4.7	Turkey	6.1	Turkey	3.1	Netherlands	5.6	USA	1.7
5th	Germany	4.7	Belgium	4.1	FYROM	3.1	Croatia	4.2	Austria	1.6
Others		17.5		22.3		16.0		13.4		11.1
Croatia										
1st	Germany	22.1	Italy	23.7	Italy	21.0	Italy	18.9	Italy	17.7
2nd	Italy	21.4	Germany	21.5	Germany	18.6	Germany	17.9	Germany	16.9
3rd	Slovenia	13.0	Slovenia	13.1	Slovenia	13.6	Bosnia-Herz.	15.6	Bosnia-Herz.	14.4
4th	Bosnia-Herz.	7.9	Bosnia-Herz.	8.3	Bosnia-Herz.	12.2	Slovenia	12.1	Slovenia	9.5
5th	Sweden	3.8	Austria	4.3	Liberia	5.9	Austria	5.3	Liberia	7.4
Others		31.8		29.1		28.7		30.2		34.1
FYROM										
1st	Bulgaria	22.1	Bulgaria	21.3	Yugoslavia	27.2	Yugoslavia	22.2	:	:
2nd	Germany	13.4	Germany	12.7	Germany	12.9	Germany	16.4	:	:
3rd	Italy	11.6	Italy	9.8	Slovenia	8.2	USA	9.6	:	:
4th	Russian Fed.	7.0	Russian Fed.	7.2	Greece	7.1	Greece	8.2	:	:
5th	Slovenia	6.6	Yugoslavia	7.0	Italy	4.8	Switzerland	5.4	:	:
Others		39.3		43.2		39.8		38.2		:

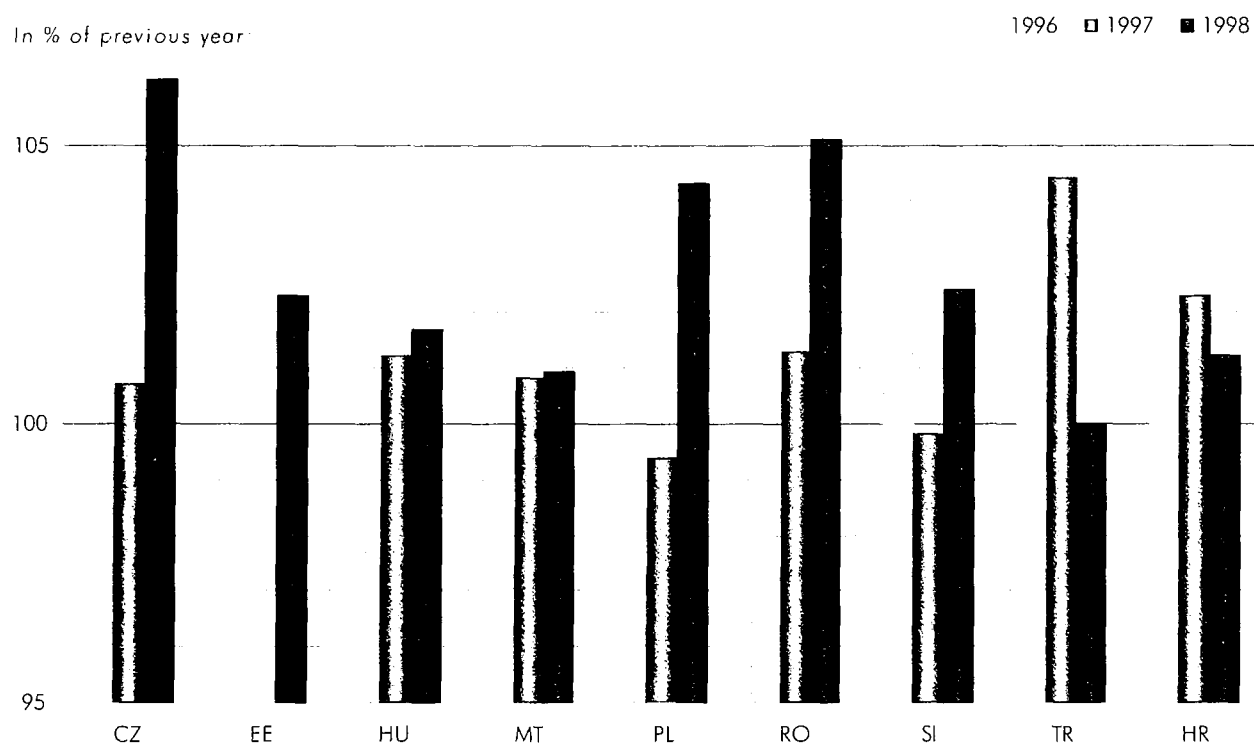
## Trade prices and terms of trade

**Table 12.10: External trade price indices**

	Imports previous year = 100.0					Exports previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	164.4	149.1	:	:	:	165.7	145.5	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	100.6	105.8	101.4	104.6	98.7	103.9	107.6	100.7	105.4	104.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	99.8	114.3	115.2	111.4	107.5	102.1
Hungary	115.5	132.2	120.8	113.4	111.4	118.1	133.9	118.0	114.8	113.3
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	115.2	116.1	106.2	101.6	99.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	105.6	94.7	103.7	:	:	102.8	95.5	104.7
Poland	127.2	119.2	111.1	113.6	102.4	128.8	121.2	108.1	112.9	106.8
Romania	:	:	104.4	91.9	88.5	:	:	101.6	93.1	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	101.8	116.5	98.9	90.4	97.4	107.9	120.6	100.8	90.2	99.7
Turkey	107.1	116.8	93.9	91.3	95.9	97.1	112.6	95.6	95.3	96.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	119.2	100.4	94.9	96.3	:	116.8	101.1	97.1	97.5
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 12.11: Terms of trade**

	Previous year = 100.0				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	100.8	97.6	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	103.3	101.7	99.3	100.7	106.2
Estonia	:	:	:	:	102.3
Hungary	102.3	101.3	97.7	101.2	101.7
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	97.4	100.8	100.9
Poland	101.3	101.7	97.3	99.4	104.3
Romania	:	:	97.3	101.3	105.1
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	106.0	103.5	101.9	99.8	102.4
Turkey	90.7	96.4	101.7	104.4	100.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	98.0	100.7	102.3	101.2
F.Y.R. of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	:

**Fig. 12.3: Terms of trade from 1996 to 1998**



# ENVIRONMENT

## Air pollution

**Table 13.1: Emissions of sulphur oxides**

	Total emissions in 1000 tonnes					Emissions per capita in kg				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1480	1497	1420	1365	:	175	178	170	164	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep. <sup>1)</sup>	1270	1091	946	701	460 <sup>P</sup>	123	106	92	68	45 <sup>P</sup>
Estonia <sup>2)</sup>	149	118	125	119	:	99	80	85	82	:
Hungary	741	705	671	659	:	72	69	66	65	:
Latvia	86	59	59	44	:	34	23	24	18	:
Lithuania <sup>1)</sup>	117 <sup>P</sup>	94 <sup>P</sup>	93 <sup>P</sup>	77 <sup>P</sup>	:	31 <sup>P</sup>	25 <sup>P</sup>	25 <sup>P</sup>	21 <sup>P</sup>	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	2605	2376	2368	2181	:	68	62	61	56	:
Romania	1064	1091	751	898	:	47	48	33	40	:
Slovakia <sup>1)</sup>	238	239	227	202	179	44	45	42	37	33
Slovenia <sup>1)2)</sup>	177	125	112	118	123	89	63	56	60	62
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM <sup>1)2)</sup>	102	101	107	105	:	52	51	54	53	:

1) Data refer to sulphur dioxide only.

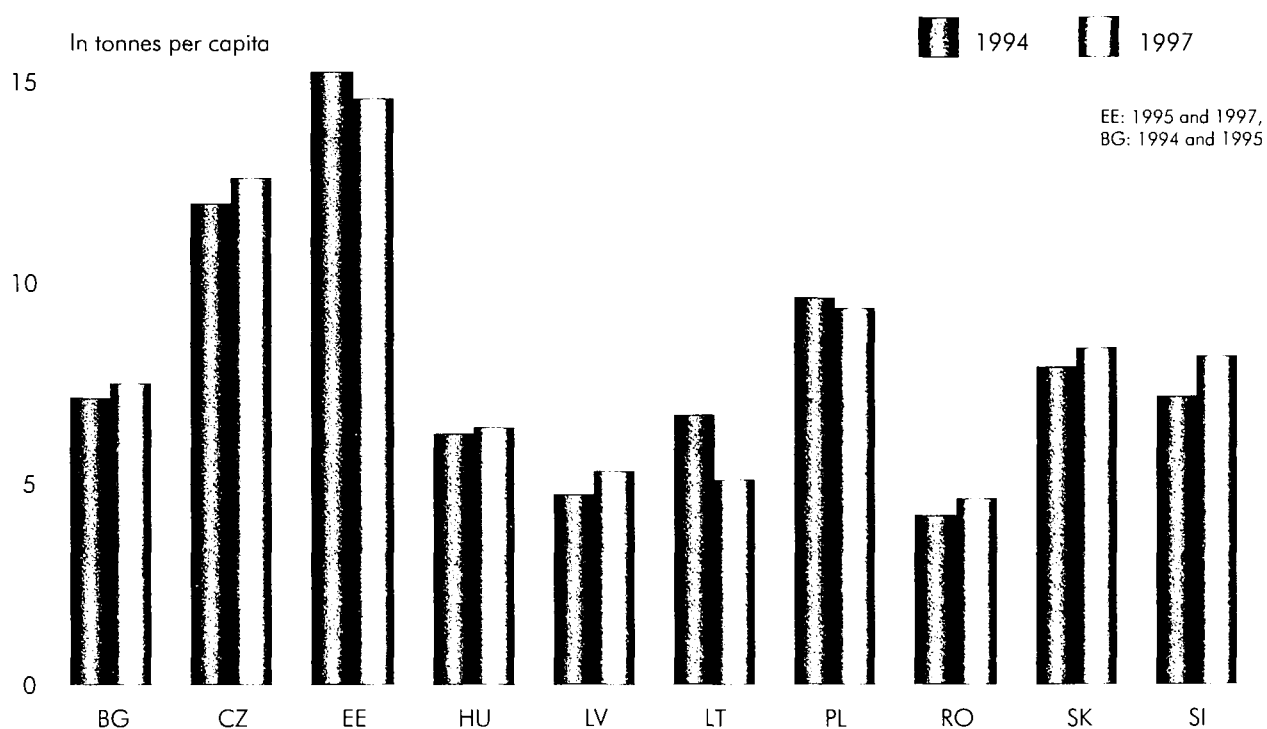
2) Data refer to emissions from power stations, industrial fuel combustion and road transport.

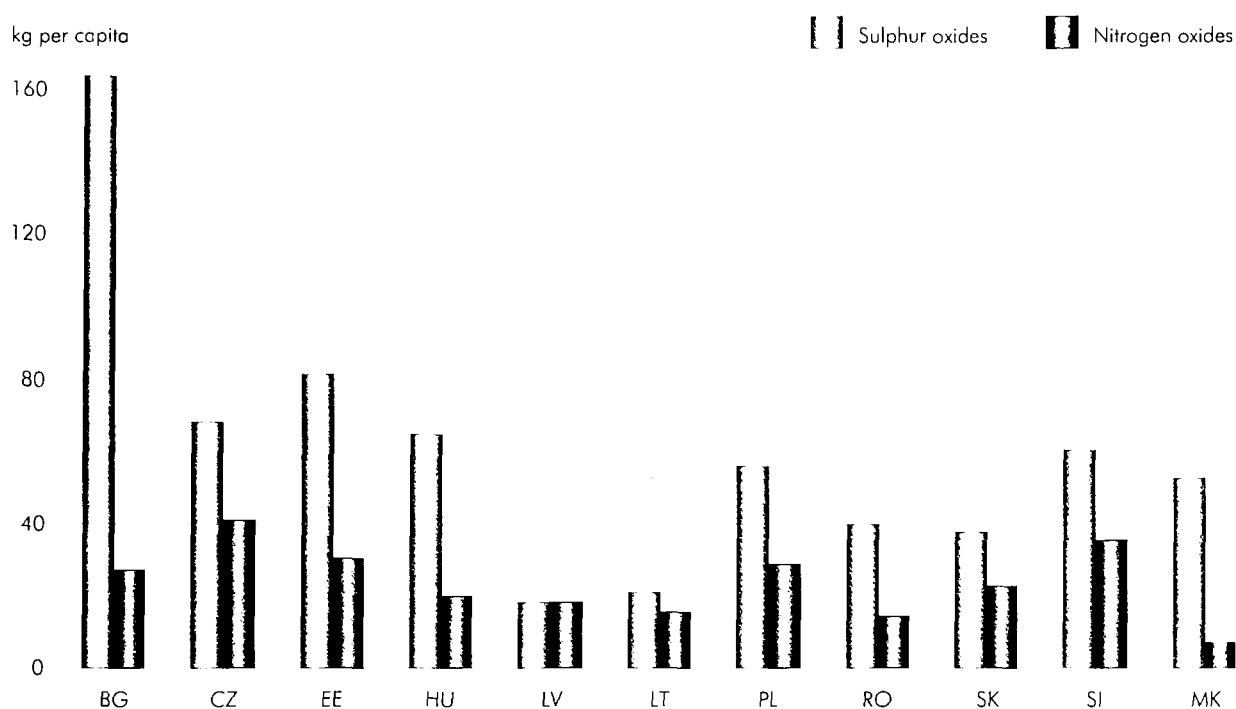
**Table 13.2: Emissions of carbon dioxide**

	Total emissions in million tonnes					Emissions per capita in tonnes				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	60	63	:	:	:	7.2	7.5	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	124	123	128	130	:	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.6	:
Estonia	23	21	21	:	:	15.3	14.1	14.6	:	:
Hungary	64	63	64	65	:	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	:
Latvia	12	12	11	13	:	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.3	:
Lithuania	25 <sup>P</sup>	18 <sup>P</sup>	19 <sup>P</sup>	19 <sup>P</sup>	:	6.7 <sup>2)</sup>	4.8 <sup>P</sup>	5.1 <sup>P</sup>	5.1 <sup>P</sup>	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>1)</sup>	372	330 <sup>P</sup>	373	362	:	9.7	8.6 <sup>P</sup>	9.7	9.4	:
Romania	96	93	111	105	:	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.7	:
Slovakia	42 <sup>P</sup>	43 <sup>P</sup>	45 <sup>P</sup>	45 <sup>P</sup>	:	7.9 <sup>P</sup>	8.0 <sup>P</sup>	8.4 <sup>P</sup>	8.4 <sup>P</sup>	:
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	14	15	16	16	16	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

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

**Fig. 13.1: Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide in 1994 and 1997**


**Fig. 13.2: Per capita emissions of sulphur and nitrogen oxides in 1997****Table 13.3: Emissions of nitrogen oxides**

	Total emissions in 1000 tonnes					Emissions per capita in kg				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	230	266	259	225	:	27	32	31	27	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep. <sup>1)</sup>	435	412	432	423	433 <sup>P</sup>	42	40	42	41	42 <sup>P</sup>
Estonia	42	42	44	45	:	28	28	30	31	:
Hungary	187	190	189	200	:	18	19	19	20	:
Latvia	48	42	35	44	:	19	17	14	18	:
Lithuania	77 <sup>P</sup>	65 <sup>P</sup>	65 <sup>P</sup>	57 <sup>P</sup>	:	21 <sup>P</sup>	17 <sup>P</sup>	18 <sup>P</sup>	15 <sup>P</sup>	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	1105	1120	1154	1114	:	29	29	30	29	:
Romania	342	318	326	330	:	15	14	14	15	:
Slovakia	173	181	130	123	128	32	34	24	23	24
Slovenia <sup>1)</sup>	66	67	70	71	64	33	34	35	36	32
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	13 <sup>P</sup>	13 <sup>P</sup>	13 <sup>P</sup>	13 <sup>P</sup>	:	7 <sup>P</sup>	7 <sup>P</sup>	7 <sup>P</sup>	7 <sup>P</sup>	:

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

## Water

**Table 13.4: Fresh ground water abstraction**

	Total abstraction in million m <sup>3</sup>					Abstraction per capita in m <sup>3</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	1016	942	918	838	:	120	112	110	101	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	:	496	488	467	455	:	48	47	45	44
Estonia	343	350	257	322	316	229	236	175	221	218
Hungary	987	896	877	:	:	96	88	86	:	:
Latvia	216 <sup>P</sup>	195 <sup>P</sup>	181 <sup>P</sup>	167 <sup>P</sup>	155 <sup>P</sup>	85 <sup>P</sup>	78 <sup>P</sup>	73 <sup>P</sup>	68 <sup>P</sup>	63 <sup>P</sup>
Lithuania	365	304	289	234	:	98	82	78	63	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	2081	1988	1942	1871	1701	54	52	50	48	44
Romania	1230	1280	1300	1260	:	54	56	57	56	:
Slovakia	:	578 <sup>P</sup>	529 <sup>P</sup>	499 <sup>P</sup>	:	:	108 <sup>P</sup>	98 <sup>P</sup>	93 <sup>P</sup>	:
Slovenia	170	164	163	:	:	86	83	82	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 13.5: Fresh surface water abstraction**

	Total abstraction in million m <sup>3</sup>					Abstraction per capita in m <sup>3</sup>				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	2736	2034	2531	2251	:	324	242	303	271	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	:	2024	1953	1906	1730	:	196	189	185	168
Estonia <sup>1)</sup>	1568	1430	1373	1306	1282	1046	964	935	896	884
Hungary	5272	5379	5134	:	:	514	526	504	:	:
Latvia	455 <sup>P</sup>	418 <sup>P</sup>	403 <sup>P</sup>	363 <sup>P</sup>	344 <sup>P</sup>	179 <sup>P</sup>	166 <sup>P</sup>	162 <sup>P</sup>	147 <sup>P</sup>	140 <sup>P</sup>
Lithuania <sup>1)</sup>	3632	4278	5407	4552	:	976	1152	1458	1228	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	9897	10078	10066	9928	9613	257	261	261	257	249
Romania	8610	9020	9150	8000	:	379	398	405	355	:
Slovakia	:	808 <sup>P</sup>	830 <sup>P</sup>	812 <sup>P</sup>	:	:	151 <sup>P</sup>	154 <sup>P</sup>	151 <sup>P</sup>	:
Slovenia	207	222	264	:	:	104	112	133	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) The relatively high volume is caused by water abstraction for cooling purposes in energy production.



**Table 13.6: Number of public sewage treatment plants**

	Total number					Design capacity in 1000 m <sup>3</sup> /day				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	50	50	51	51	:	1829	1829	1829	1853	:
Cyprus										
Czech Rep.	744	783	836	870	912	3128	3314	3444	3528	3716
Estonia <sup>1)</sup>	1014	1004	958	972	980	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	402	429	435	:	:	2482	2347	2401	:	:
Latvia	1559	1556	1568	1592	1475	1244	1264	1218	1223	1299
Lithuania	:	:	:	787	:	:	:	:	1370	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	903	1226	1471	1766	1923	6301	6737	7544	8829	9065
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	238	258	281	299	335	1779	1851	1874	1970	1990
Slovenia	:	:	:	108	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	4	4	5	6	:	37	37	37	38	:

1) Data refer to public and industrial waste water treatment plants together.

**Table 13.7: Residential population connected to wastewater treatment**

	In % of residential population				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	35	35	35	36	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	55	56	58	59	62
Estonia	72	72	72	72	70
Hungary	21	21	22	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	49	50	50	52	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	39	42	43	47	49
Romania <sup>1)</sup>	:	51	:	:	:
Slovakia <sup>1)</sup>	51	53	53	54	54
Slovenia <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	:	30	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:

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

2) 45 % of the population have septic tanks.

## Waste

**Table 13.8: Generation of hazardous waste according to national classification <sup>1)</sup>**

	Total generation in 1000 tonnes					Generation per capita in kg				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria <sup>2)</sup>	14257	:	1741	1097	:	1692	:	209	132	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep. <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	6669	6436	3399	:	:	647	625	330
Estonia	:	7273	7679	7361	6272	:	4927	5252	5063	4339
Hungary	3537	3471	2588	:	:	345	340	:	:	:
Latvia	60	48	50	80	:	24	19	20	33	:
Lithuania	130	153	101	132	131	35	41	27	36	36
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	3188	3866	5164	4007	:	83	100	134	104	:
Romania <sup>4)</sup>	:	12200	3203	2757	:	:	538	142	122	:
Slovakia	:	1347	1428	:	:	:	251	265	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	15	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1) The data are presented according to national classification; therefore they are not suitable for comparison between different countries.

2) The data for 1993 and 1994 include about 13 million tonnes of waste from excavation, production and treatment of mineral resources; this kind of waste is not considered as hazardous after 1994.

3) The break between 1997 and 1998 is caused by the change of legislation on waste and a change of methodology.

4) The difference between the data for 1995 and 1996 is caused by a change in the waste classification.

**Table 13.9: Generation of municipal waste**

	Total generation in 1000 tonnes					Generation per capita in kg				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bulgaria	:	4495	4031	3628	:	:	536	483	438	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	:	:	3200	3280	3017	:	:	310	318	293
Estonia	:	522	565	593	557	:	354	386	408	385
Hungary	4300	4500	4700	4800	:	420	441	462	474	:
Latvia	:	657	650	621	:	:	262	262	253	:
Lithuania	1671	1546	1445	1510	1578	449	416	390	408	426
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	11352	11621	12183	12276	:	294	301	315	317
Romania	:	6845	7375	7347	:	:	302	327	326	:
Slovakia	:	1620	1700	:	:	:	302	316	:	:
Slovenia	:	1024	:	:	:	:	514	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FYROM	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## Environment expenditure

**Table 13.10: Distribution of industry investments by environmental domain**

	Reference period	Industry investment in million ECU					Industry investment in per thousand of GDP				
		air & climate	water & soil	waste	other activities	total	air & climate	water & soil	waste	other activities	total
Bulgaria	1994	10.4	15.1	0.9	0.5	26.9	1.27	1.85	0.11	0.06	3.28
	1995	7.3	10.1	0.6	1.6	19.7	0.73	1.01	0.06	0.16	1.97
	1996	6.4	6.1	0.3	2.7	15.5	0.82	0.78	0.04	0.35	1.99
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	1994	301.3	161.0	63.2	13.0	538.5	8.71	4.65	1.83	0.38	15.56
	1995	403.8	120.1	59.4	21.4	604.7	10.15	3.02	1.49	0.54	15.19
	1996	497.0	115.3	73.4	11.0	696.7	10.90	2.53	1.61	0.24	15.28
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1994	2.9	3.1	0.1	0.2	6.2	1.52	1.62	0.05	0.08	3.26
	1995	3.3	6.1	0.2	0.7	10.3	1.21	2.28	0.07	0.27	3.83
	1996	8.8	21.3	0.4	0.8	31.3	2.59	6.27	0.10	0.25	9.21
	1997	3.9	26.1	0.3	1.6	31.9	0.95	6.37	0.07	0.40	7.79
	1998	5.8	20.3	2.1	0.8	29.1	1.26	4.41	0.46	0.17	6.33
Poland	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	501.9	130.4	54.4	3.0	689.8	5.20	1.35	0.56	0.03	7.14
	1996	969.9	114.4	48.2	3.6	1136.0	8.61	1.02	0.43	0.03	10.09
	1997	954.8	179.6	81.4	17.3	1233.1	7.56	1.42	0.64	0.14	9.76
	1998	1124.4	248.2	148.6	20.9	1542.0	7.99	1.76	1.06	0.15	10.96
FYROM	1994	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.04	0.33	0.34	0.15	0.86
	1995	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.19	0.11	0.27	0.05	0.65
	1996	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	2.6	0.04	0.21	0.27	0.23	0.74
	1997	0.7	0.8	1.2	-	2.7	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

**Table 13.11: Distribution of public investments by environmental domain**

	Reference period	Public investment in million ECU					Public investment in per thousand of GDP				
		air & climate	water & soil	waste	other activities	total	air & climate	water & soil	waste	other activities	total
Bulgaria	1994	1.1	3.5	0.5	0.4	5.6	0.14	0.43	0.06	0.04	0.68
	1995	0.8	3.9	0.3	1.1	6.1	0.08	0.39	0.03	0.11	0.61
	1996	0.2	3.3	0.2	1.1	4.7	0.02	0.42	0.03	0.14	0.61
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Rep.	1994	92.7	155.7	28.1	6.0	282.5	2.68	4.50	0.81	0.17	8.16
	1995	111.4	175.1	20.5	6.6	313.6	2.80	4.40	0.51	0.17	7.88
	1996	126.1	200.6	26.6	5.4	358.7	2.77	4.40	0.58	0.12	7.87
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	1994	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.27	1.12	0.07	0.01	1.48
	1995	0.7	3.3	0.2	0.0	4.2	0.24	1.23	0.09	0.00	1.56
	1996	0.6	5.8	0.2	0.3	6.9	0.18	1.70	0.07	0.09	2.04
	1997	0.0	5.1	0.7	0.1	6.0	0.01	1.24	0.17	0.03	1.45
	1998	0.2	6.5	0.8	0.1	7.5	0.04	1.41	0.17	0.02	1.63
Poland	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	30.2	238.2	37.3	0.1	305.9	0.31	2.47	0.39	0.00	3.17
	1996	79.2	521.8	50.7	0.6	652.3	0.70	4.63	0.45	0.01	5.79
	1997	52.2	623.3	54.2	12.7	742.4	0.41	4.94	0.43	0.10	5.88
	1998	60.8	628.2	59.0	9.0	756.9	0.43	4.46	0.42	0.06	5.38

# ANNEX

## Abbreviations

accom.	accommodation	Gd	number of bed-days actually available for use during the month (year)
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	GDP	gross domestic product
cif	cost, insurance, freight	GFS	Government financial statistics
CNB	Croatian National Bank	GSM	global system for mobile communications
COICOP	Classification of individual consumption by purpose	GVA	gross value added
CPI	consumer price index	GWh	gigawatt hour (1 million kWh)
CSO	Central Statistical Office of Poland	ha	hectare
DEL	direct exchange line	Herz.	Herzegovina
DWF	deadweight tonnes	HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
ECU	European currency unit	HS	Harmonised commodity description and coding system
e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> (for example)	i.e.	<i>id est</i> (that is to say)
ELFS	Estonian Labour Force Survey	incl.	including
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts	int'l	international
EU	European Union	ILO	International Labour Organisation
EU-12	Total of 12 Member States of the European Union (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom)	IMF	International Monetary Fund
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)	ISCED	International standard classification of education
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities	kg	kilogramme
excl.	excluding	km	kilometre
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
Fed.	Federation	LFS	Labour Force Survey
fig.	figure	M1	Money: notes and coins in circulation plus bank sight deposits
FISIM	financial intermediation services indirectly measured	M2	Money: M1 plus saving deposits and other short-term claims on banks
fob	free on board	Mio	million
F.Y.R.	former Yugoslav Republic	mon.	monetary
FYROM	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	MW	megawatt
		MWh	megawatt hour
		m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
		m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
		NACE	Nomenclature statistique des activités des Communautés européennes (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union)
		NBH	National Bank of Hungary

n.e.c.	not elsewhere counted	AL	Albania
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	BG	Bulgaria
NLMC	National Labour Methodology Centre	CY	Cyprus
NPISH	non-profit institutions serving households	CZ	Czech Republic
NORB	Net occupancy rate of bed places	EE	Estonia
NSI	National Statistical Institute	HR	Croatia
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	HU	Hungary
		LT	Lithuania
		LV	Latvia
P	number of registered overnight stays	MK	former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
PHARE	Community programme for assistance for economic restructuring in the countries of Central Europe	MT	Malta
		PL	Poland
PPI	producer price index	RO	Romania
PPP	purchasing power parity	SI	Slovenia
PPS	purchasing power standard	SK	Slovakia
		TR	Turkey
Rep.	Republic		
Rev.	revision		
SITC	standard international trade classification		
SNA	system of national accounts		
tkm	tonne-kilometre		
T-bill	Treasury bill		
TJ	terajoule (10 <sup>12</sup> joules)		
Toe	tonne of oil equivalent (conventional standardised unit defined on the basis of a tonne of oil with a net calorific value of 41 868 joules per kilogramme)		
TV	television		
UAA	utilised agricultural area		
UK	United Kingdom		
UN	United Nations		
UN-ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe		
US	United States		
USA	United States of America		
VAT	value added tax		

## National statistical institutes

### Albania

Institute of Statistics  
Rr. Leke Dukagjini 5  
Tirana

### Bulgaria

National Statistical Institute of the Rep. of Bulgaria  
2, P. Volov Str.  
1504 Sofia  
<http://www.nsi.bg/>

### Croatia

Central Bureau of Statistics of Croatia  
Ilica 3  
PO Box 671  
10000 Zagreb  
<http://www.dzs.hr/>

### Cyprus

Statistical Service of Cyprus  
13 Andreas Araouzos Street  
1444 Nicosia  
<http://www.pio.gov.cy/dsr/>

### Czech Republic

Czech Statistical Office  
Sokolovska 142  
186 04 Praha 8  
<http://www.czso.cz/>

### Estonia

State Statistical Office of Estonia  
15 Endla Str  
0100 Tallinn  
[http://www.stat.ee/wwwstat/eng\\_stat/](http://www.stat.ee/wwwstat/eng_stat/)

### Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Statistical Office of the f.Y.R. of Macedonia  
Dame Gruev 4, P.O. Box 506  
Skopje  
<http://www.sinf.gov.mk/>

### Hungary

Hungarian Central Statistical Office  
Keleti Karoly 5-7  
P.O. Box 51  
1525 Budapest  
<http://www.ksh.hu/eng/homeng.html>

### Latvia

Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia  
Lacplesa Street 1  
1301 Riga  
<http://www.csb.lv/>

### Lithuania

Lithuanian Department of Statistics  
29 Gedimino pr.  
2746 Vilnius  
<http://www.std.lt/>

### Malta

Central Office of Statistics  
Lascaris  
Valletta CMR02  
<http://www.magnet.mt/home/cos/>

### Poland

Central Statistical Office  
Al. Niepodleglosci 208  
00925 Warszawa  
<http://www.stat.gov.pl/english/index.htm>

### Romania

National Commission for Statistics  
16, Libertatii Avenue, Sector 5  
70542 Bucharest  
<http://www.cns.ro>

### Slovakia

Slovak Statistical Office  
Mileticova 3  
824 67 Bratislava  
<http://www.statistics.sk/>

### Slovenia

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia  
Vozarski pot 12  
1000 Ljubljana  
<http://www.sigov.si:90/zrs/eng/index.html>

### Turkey

State Institute of Statistics  
115 Necatibey Caddesi  
06100 Ankara  
<http://www.die.gov.tr/english/index.html>

## SITC: Classification of commodities

### 0 Food and live animals

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

### 1 Beverages and tobacco

- 11 Beverages
- 12 Tobacco and tobacco manufactures

### 2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels

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

### 3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials

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

### 4 Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes

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

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

- 51 Organic chemicals
- 52 Inorganic chemicals
- 53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials
- 54 Medical and pharmaceutical products

- 55 Essential oils and resinoids and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations
- 56 Fertilizers (other than those of group 272)
- 57 Plastics in primary forms
- 58 Plastics in non-primary forms
- 59 Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.

### 6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material

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

### 7 Machinery and transport equipment

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

### 8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles

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



- 88 Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches and clocks
- 89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.

**9 Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC**

- 91 Postal packages not classified according to kind
- 93 Special transactions and commodities not classified according to kind

- 94 Complete industrial plant, not elsewhere specified
- 96 Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender
- 97 Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores and concentrates)

**NACE Rev.1: Classification of economic activities**

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

## Summary descriptions of ISCED 97

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

### **ISCED 0      Pre-primary education**

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

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

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

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

This stage usually marks the beginning of subject-based teaching (with different teachers for different subjects). It is designed to complete the provision of basic education which began in ISCED 1 and to lay the foundation for life-long 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, numeracy.*

#### 09 PERSONAL AND DEVELOPMENT

*Enhancing personal skills, e.g. behavioural capacities, mental skills, personal organisational capacities, 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 handicapped children. General and specialised teacher training programmes.*

*Education science: curriculum development in non-vocational and vocational subjects. Educational assessment, testing and measurement, educational research, other education science.*

### 2 Humanities and Arts

#### 21 ARTS

*Fine arts: drawing, painting, sculpture.*

*Performing arts: music, drama, dance, circus.*

*Graphic and audio-visual arts: photography, cinematography, music production, radio and TV production, printing and publishing.*

*Design; Craft skills.*

#### 22 HUMANITIES

*Religion and theology; foreign languages and cultures: living or 'dead' languages and their literature, area studies.*

*Native languages: current or vernacular language and its literature.*

*Other humanities: interpretation and translation, linguistics, comparative literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, ethics.*

### 3 Social sciences, business and law

#### 31 SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE

*Economics, economic history, political science, sociology, demography, anthropology (except physical anthropology), ethnology, futurology, psychology, geography (except physical geography), peace and conflict studies, human rights.*

## 32 JOURNALISM AND INFORMATION

Journalism; library technician and science; technicians in museums and similar repositories.

Documentation techniques.

Archival sciences.

## 34 BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATION

Retailing, marketing, sales, public relations, real estate.

Finance, banking, insurance, investment analysis.

Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping.

Management, public administration, institutional administration, personnel administration.

Secretarial and office work.

## 38 LAW

Local magistrates, 'notaires', law (general, international, labour, maritime, etc.), jurisprudence, history of law.

**4 Science**

## 42 LIFE SCIENCES

Biology, botany, bacteriology, toxicology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, ornithology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences.

## 44 PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Astronomy and space sciences, physics and other allied subjects, chemistry and other allied subjects, geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical anthropology, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, marine science, vulcanology, palaeoecology.

## 46 MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS

Mathematics, operations research, numerical analysis, actuarial science, statistics and other allied fields.

## 48 COMPUTING

Computer sciences: system design, computer programming, data processing, networks, operating systems – software development only (hardware development should be classified with the engineering fields).

**5 Engineering, manufacturing and construction**

## 52 ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERING TRADES

Engineering drawing, mechanics, metal work, electricity, electronics, telecommunications, energy and chemical engineering, vehicle maintenance, surveying.

## 54 MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING

Food and drink processing, textiles, clothes, footwear, leather, materials (wood, paper, plastic, glass, etc.), mining and extraction.

## 58 ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

Architecture and town planning: structural architecture, landscape architecture, community planning, cartography.

Building, construction.

Civil engineering.

## 6 Agriculture

### 62 AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY

Agriculture, crop and livestock production, agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture and gardening, forestry and forest product techniques, natural parks, wildlife, fisheries, fishery science and technology.

### 64 VETERINARY

Veterinary medicine, veterinary assisting.

## 7 Health and welfare

### 72 HEALTH

Medicine: anatomy, epidemiology, cytology, physiology, immunology and immunoaematology, pathology, anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, ophthalmology.

Medical services: public health services, hygiene, pharmacy, pharmacology, therapeutics, rehabilitation, prosthetics, optometry, nutrition.

Nursing: basic nursing, midwifery.

Dental services: dental assisting, dental hygienist, dental laboratory technician, odontology.

### 76 SOCIAL SERVICES

Social care: care of the disabled, child care, youth services, gerontological services.

Social work: counselling, welfare n.e.c.

## 8 Services

### 81 PERSONAL SERVICES

Hotel and catering, travel and tourism, sports and leisure, hairdressing, beauty treatment and other personal services: cleaning, laundry, dry-cleaning, cosmetic services, domestic science.

### 84 TRANSPORT SERVICES

Seamanship, ship's officer, nautical science, air crew, air traffic control, railway operations, road motor vehicle operations, postal service.

### 85 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Environmental conservation, control and protection, air and water pollution control, labour protection and security.

### 86 SECURITY SERVICES

Protection of property and persons: police work and related law enforcement, criminology, fire-protection and fire fighting, civil security;

Military.

## 99 Not known or unspecified

This category is not part of the classification itself but for data collection 1999 it is needed for 'fields of education not known or unspecified'.

## Statistical yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries 2000

**SATISFACTION SURVEY**

*In order to improve the quality of our service and meet your requirements for statistical information, we are conducting a satisfaction survey. We would therefore be grateful if you could spend a few minutes completing this questionnaire.*

1. Are you satisfied with the contents of this publication?  Very satisfied  Not really satisfied  
 Satisfied  Not at all satisfied
2. Do you find this publication useful for your work?  Yes  Partly  No  
 If no or partly, please explain why?
- 
3. Are the data series complete enough?  Yes  No  
 If no, what time series do you prefer?
- 
4. Do you think that the indicators are easy to understand?  Yes  No  
 If no, please explain why?
- 
5. What other indicators would you like to see included in the publication?
- 
6. What do you think about the timeliness of the data?  Excellent  Good  Not very good  
 Very good  Not at all good
7. Do you find the choice of information displayed in charts useful?  Yes  Partly  No  
 If no or partly, please explain why and which charts you would prefer.
- 
8. Is the presentation of charts clear enough?  Yes  Partly  No  
 If no or partly, please explain how they could be improved.
- 
9. In what form do you prefer to have this publication?  Paper  Electronic form  Paper and electronic form
10. Do you have other suggestions for improving this publication?
- 
11. Do you consult other sources/organisations to obtain the data which interest you?  Yes  No  
 If yes, which?

**Please complete the details below:**

Mr  Mrs  Ms Surname: ..... Forename: .....

Job title: ..... Company: .....

Address: .....

Postal code: ..... Town: .....

Tel: + ..... Fax: + ..... E-mail: .....

Sector of activity:

Education; Training; Teaching  Business

European institution  Politics (embassy, ministry, administration)

Statistical service of an EU Member State  Private individual

Non-EU statistical service  Information dissemination (news service, media, consultant, book shop, library, etc.)

Other (please specify) .....

**Please send this questionnaire completed by fax to**  
 or mail it to:









**Eurostat A5, attn: Irene Lynch (+352) 4301 32139**  
 Eurostat A5, L-2920 Luxembourg

**Thank you very much for your cooperation!**



# Order Form .....

In each column, tick the appropriate box.

Title	Catalogue No	Languages	Support	Price in EUR (except VAT and carriage)
 Eurostat Yearbook 1998-99	CA-17-98-192-**-C CA-17-98-192-1A-Z	<input type="checkbox"/> DA <input type="checkbox"/> DE <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> FR ES/DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/ IT/NL/PT/FI/SV	Paper CD-ROM	<input type="checkbox"/> 34.00 <input type="checkbox"/> 45.00
 Money, finance and the euro: Statistics (quarterly CD-ROM version available)	CA-DQ-99-000-3A-C	Multilingual: DE/EN/FR	Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> 15.00 per copy <input type="checkbox"/> Annual subscription: 150.00
 Services in Europe	CA-17-98-742-**-C	<input type="checkbox"/> DE <input type="checkbox"/> EN <input type="checkbox"/> FR	Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> 20.00
 Europroms CD-ROM	CA-16-98-796-5J-Z	Multilingual: ES/DE/EN/FR	CD-ROM	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 000.00
 Agriculture and fisheries: Statistical yearbook 1998	CA-13-98-483-3A-C	Multilingual: DE/EN/FR	Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> 15.00
 Comext CD-ROM	CA-CK-99-0**-3A-Z	Multilingual: DE/EN/FR	CD-ROM	<input type="checkbox"/> 700.00 unit price. For details on the annual subscription, please contact the Data Shop network
 Transport development in the central European countries	CA-12-98-102-EN-C	EN	Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> 22.00
 Energy — monthly statistics	CA-BX-99-000-3A-C	Multilingual: DE/EN/FR	Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> 11.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Annual subscription: 102.00

## Free information sources

★ *Statistical references* — the information letter on Eurostat products and services (yearly subscription/4 issues).

I would like to receive this free product in:  
 DE  EN  FR

★ *Eurostat mini-guide* — Eurostat's reference catalogue.

I would like to receive this free product in:  
 DE  EN  FR

★ *Facts through figures* — A summary of the Eurostat Yearbook.

I would like to receive this free product in:  
 ES  DA  DE  GR  FI  EN  FR  
 IT  NL  PT  FI  SV  IS  NO  
 (As long as stock lasts)

MR  MRS  MS (Please use block capitals)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Forename: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm: \_\_\_\_\_ Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_ Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate your market sector:

- Education/Training
- European institution
- Politics (embassy, ministry, administration)
- Non-European statistics service
- Private user  Enterprise
- Information brokerage (information service, media, consultancy, bookshop, library, etc.)
- European statistics service
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Payment on receipt of invoice, preferably by:

- Bank transfer  Visa  Euro Card
- Card No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Expiry date:

Other

Please confirm your intra-Community VAT number:

\_\_\_\_\_ If no number is entered, VAT will be automatically applied. Credit notes will not be drawn up subsequently.

PLACE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

To be returned to the Data Shop or sales office of your choice.

**Please do not hesitate to visit our Internet site at:**  
**www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/**

# Eurostat essentials.....

## Understand today's Europe to anticipate the future better

- ★ **Eurostat Yearbook:** a comprehensive statistical presentation supplemented by comparative data for the EU's main trading partners (CD-ROM version available).
- ★ **Money, finance and the euro: Statistics:** This monthly statistical document provides short-term series for a wide range of financial indicators such as interest rates, exchange rates, money supply and official reserves (quarterly CD-ROM version available).
- ★ **Europroms CD-ROM:** the only source of information in Europe to propose detailed and comparable data on output, external trade and the markets of several thousand industrial products.
- ★ **Services in Europe:** an overview of the companies active in the service sector including detailed sectoral, thematic and country analysis.
- ★ **Agriculture and fisheries: Statistical yearbook 1998:** the most important elements of Eurostat's publications on agriculture, forestry and fisheries in abbreviated form.
- ★ **Comext CD-ROM:** provides data on external trade on all goods imported into or exported from the statistical territory of the European Union or traded between the statistical territories of the Member States.
- ★ **Transport development in the central European countries (analysis of the trends for the years 1994 and 1995):** a statistical overview of transport in 11 central European countries, together with a review of data availability.
- ★ **Energy — monthly statistics:** With the help of graphs, these statistics cover updates of the principal statistical series characterising short-term trends in the energy sectors (coal, oil, gas, electrical energy).



### **New Cronos:**

More than 160 million items of data in this macroeconomic and social database are available to all those who need high-quality statistical information for decision-making.

### **Regio:**

Eurostat's database for regional statistics. Covers the main aspects of economic and social life in the Community; demography, economic accounts, employment, etc.

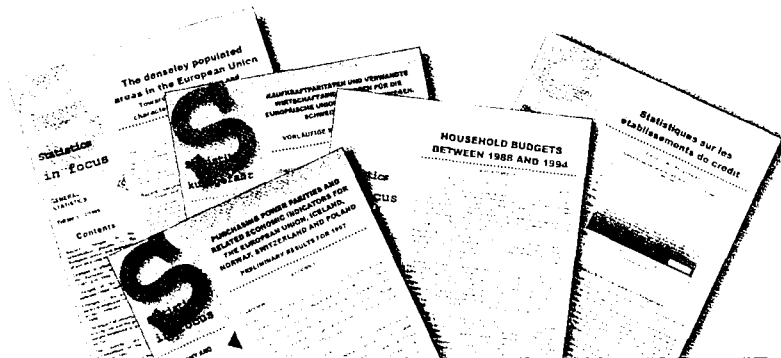
### **Comext:**

The database for statistics on the European Union's external trade and trade between Member States. 11 000 products by year are covered with all partner countries (more or less 250).

### **Europroms:**

The only source of information in Europe that supplies detailed and comparable data on output, external trade and markets of several thousand industrial products. It makes it possible to calculate in precise terms the domestic market for some 5 000 products for most EU countries.

**For further information, contact the Eurostat Data Shop network or visit us on the Internet at: [www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)**



## Statistics in focus

---

To get straight to the heart of the matter and obtain an effective insight into the reality of the EU Member States, the series of documents entitled *Statistics in focus* offers you rapid and easy access to information on all current trends in Europe.

**Statistics in focus:** find out, understand and decide in confidence with:

- ★ harmonized, reliable and comparable data on each Member State of the European Union;
- ★ clear and concise comments and analyses;
- ★ charts and maps easy to understand;
- ★ the latest available data.

*Statistics in focus* is available as single copy or by subscription. Subscriptions are available for one single theme (except themes 7 and 9) or for the whole collection. *Statistics in focus* is available as printed version or as PDF-file sent by e-mail.

**Prices on request from the Data Shop network (see end of the publication).**



European Commission

**Statistical yearbook on candidate and South-East European countries**

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2000 – 228 p. – 21 x 29.7 cm

Theme 1: General statistics

Collection: Panorama of the European Union

ISBN 92-828-9150-X

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: EUR 28

# ..... Eurostat Data Shops

## BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Eurostat Data Shop  
Bruxelles / Brussel  
Planistat Belgique  
124 Rue du Commerce  
Handelsstraat 124  
B-1000 Bruxelles/Brussel  
Tel. (32-2)-234 67 50  
Fax (32-2)-234 67 51  
E-mail: datashop@planistat.be

## DANMARK

Danmarks Statistik  
Bibliotek og Information  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Sejrøgade 11  
DK - 2100 KØBENHAVN Ø  
Tel. (45-39) 17 30 30  
Fax (45-39) 17 30 03  
E-mail : bib@dst.dk

## DEUTSCHLAND

Statistisches Bundesamt  
Eurostat Data Shop Berlin  
Otto-Braun-Straße 70-72  
D - 10178 BERLIN  
Tel. (49-30)-2324 6427/28  
Fax (49-30)-2324 6430  
E-mail:  
datashop@statistik-bund.de

## ESPAÑA

INE  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Paseo de la Castellana 183  
Oficina 009  
Entrada por Estébanez  
Calderón  
E - 28046 MADRID  
Tel. (34-91)-583 91 67  
Fax (34-91)-579 71 20  
E-mail:  
datashop.eurostat@ine.es

## FRANCE

INSEE Info Service  
Eurostat Data Shop  
195, rue de Bercy  
Tour Gamma A  
F - 75582 PARIS CEDEX 12  
Tel. (33-1)-53 17 88 44  
Fax (33-1)-53 17 88 22  
E-mail : datashop@insee.fr

## ITALIA — ROMA

ISTAT — Centro di Informazione  
Statistica — Sede di Roma  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Via Cesare Balbo 11a  
I - 00184 ROMA  
Tel. (39-06)-46 73 31 02/06  
Fax (39-06)-46 73 31 01/07  
E-mail: dipdiff@istat.it

## ITALIA — MILANO

ISTAT — Ufficio Regionale per la  
Lombardia  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Via Fieno 3  
I - 20123 MILANO  
Tel. (39-02)-8061 32 460  
Fax (39-02)-8061 32 304  
E-mail: Mileuro@tin.it

## LUXEMBOURG

Eurostat Data Shop Luxembourg  
BP 453  
L - 2014 LUXEMBOURG  
4, rue A. Weicker  
L - 2721 LUXEMBOURG  
Tel. (352) 43 35 22-51  
Fax (352)-43 35 22 221  
E-mail:  
dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu

## NEDERLAND

Statistics Netherlands  
Eurostat Data Shop - Voorburg  
po box 4000  
NL - 2270 JM VOORBURG  
Tel. (31-70)-337 49 00  
Fax (31-70)-337 59 84  
E-mail: datashop@cbs.nl

## PORTUGAL

Eurostat Data Shop Lisboa  
INE / Serviço de Difusão  
Av. António José de Almeida, 2  
P - 1000-043 LISBOA  
Tel. (351 21) 842 61 00  
Fax (351 21) 842 63 64  
E-mail: data.shop@ine.pt

## SUOMI/FINLAND

Statistics Finland  
Eurostat Data Shop Helsinki  
Tilastokirjasto  
PL 2B  
00022 Tilastokeskus  
Työpajakatu 13 B, 2 krs,  
Helsinki  
Tel. (358 9)-1734 22 21  
Fax (358 9)-1734 22 79  
E-mail: datashop.tilastokeskus@  
tilastokeskus.fi  
Internet:  
<http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/tk/k/k/datashop.html>

## SVERIGE

Statistics Sweden  
Information service  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Karlavägen 100  
Box 24 300  
S - 104 51 STOCKHOLM  
Tel. (46-8)-5069 48 01  
Fax (46-8)-5069 48 99  
E-mail : infoservice@scb.se  
URL: [http://www.scb.se/info/  
datashop/eudatashop.asp](http://www.scb.se/info/datashop/eudatashop.asp)

## UNITED KINGDOM

Eurostat Data Shop  
Enquiries & advice and publica-  
tions  
Office for National Statistics  
Customers and Electronic  
Services  
Unit B1/05  
1 Drummond Gate  
UK - LONDON SW1V 2QQ  
Tel. (44-171)-533 56 76  
Fax (44-1633)-81 27 62  
E-mail:  
eurostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk  
Electronic Data Extractions,  
enquiries & advice  
r.cade  
1L Mountjoy Research Centre  
University of Durham  
UK-Durham DH1 3SW  
Tel. (44-191) 374 7350  
Fax (44-191) 384 4971  
E-mail: r.cade@dur.ac.uk  
Internet: [http://www-  
rcade.dur.ac.uk](http://www-rcade.dur.ac.uk)

## NORGE

Statistics Norway  
Library and Information Centre  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Kongens gate 6  
P.O.Box 8131 Dep.  
N-0033 OSLO  
Tel: (47-22) 86 46 43  
Fax: (47-22) 86 45 04  
E-mail: Datashop@ssb.no

## SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA

Statistisches Amt des Kantons  
Zürich  
Eurostat Data Shop  
Bleicherweg 5  
CH-8090 Zürich  
Tel. (41 1) 225 12 12  
Fax (41 1) 225 12 99  
E-mail: datashop@zh.ch  
Internet:  
<http://www.zh.ch/statistik>

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Haver Analytics  
Eurostat Data Shop  
60 East 42nd Street  
Suite 3310  
NEW YORK, NY 10165  
Tel. (1-212)-986 9300  
Fax (1-212)-986 5857  
E-mail: eurodata@haver.com

## EUROSTAT HOMEPAGE

[www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)

## MEDIA SUPPORT EUROSTAT

(only for professional journalists)  
Postal address:  
Jean Monnet building  
L-2920 LUXEMBOURG  
Office: Bech Building — A3/48  
5, rue Alphonse Weicker  
L-2721 Luxembourg  
Tel. (352) 43 01-33408  
Fax (352) 43 01-32649  
E-Mail: [media.support@cec.eu.int](mailto:media.support@cec.eu.int)

**BELGIQUE/BELGIE**

**Jean De Lannoy**  
*Avenue du Roi 202/Koningslaan 202*  
 B-1190 Bruxelles/Brussei  
 Tel. (32-2) 538 43 08  
 Fax (32-2) 538 08 41  
 E-mail: jean.de.lannoy@nboard.be  
 URL: http://www.jean-de-lannoy.be

**La librairie européenne/ De Europese Boekhandel**  
 Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244  
 B-1040 Bruxelles/Brussel  
 Tel. (32-2) 295 26 39  
 Fax (32-2) 735 08 60  
 E-mail: mail@libeurop.be  
 URL: http://www.libeurop.be

**Moniteur belge/Belgisch Staatsblad**  
 Rue de Louvain 40-42/Leuvenseweg 40-42  
 B-1000 Bruxelles/Brussel  
 Tel. (32-2) 552 22 11  
 Fax (32-2) 511 01 84

**DANMARK**

**J. H. Schultz Information A/S**  
 Herstedvang 12  
 DK-2620 Albertslund  
 Tlf. (45) 43 63 23 00  
 Fax (45) 43 63 19 69  
 E-mail: schultz@schultz.dk  
 URL: http://www.schultz.dk

**DEUTSCHLAND**

**Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH**  
 Vertriebsabteilung  
 Amsterdamer Straße 192  
 D-50735 Köln  
 Tel. (49-221) 97 66 80  
 Fax (49-221) 97 66 82 73  
 E-Mail: Vertrieb@bundesanzeiger.de  
 URL: http://www.bundesanzeiger.de

**ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE**

**G. C. Eleftheroudakis SA**  
 International Bookstore  
 Panepistimiou 17  
 GR-10564 Athina  
 Tel. (30-1) 331 41 80/1/2/3/4/5  
 Fax (30-1) 323 98 21  
 E-mail: elebooks@netor.gr

**ESPAÑA**

**Boletín Oficial del Estado**  
 Tratalgar, 27  
 E-28071 Madrid  
 Tel. (34) 915 38 21 11 (Libros),  
 913 84 17 15 (Suscrip.)  
 Fax (34) 915 38 21 21 (Libros),  
 913 84 17 14 (Suscrip.)  
 E-mail: clientes@com.boe.es  
 URL: http://www.boe.es

**Mundi Prensa Libros, SA**  
 Castelló, 37  
 E-28001 Madrid  
 Tel. (34) 914 36 37 00  
 Fax (34) 915 75 39 98  
 E-mail: libreria@mundiprensa.es  
 URL: http://www.mundiprensa.com

**FRANCE**

**Journal officiel**  
 Service des publications des CE  
 26, rue Desaix  
 F-75727 Paris Cedex 15  
 Tel. (33) 140 58 77 31  
 Fax (33) 140 58 77 00  
 E-mail: europublications@journal-officiel.gouv.fr  
 URL: http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr

**IRELAND**

**Government Supplies Agency**  
 Publications Section  
 4-5 Harcourt Road  
 Dublin 2  
 Tel. (353-1) 661 31 11  
 Fax (353-1) 475 27 60  
 E-mail: opw@iol.ie

**ITALIA**

**Licosa SpA**  
 Via Duca di Calabria, 1/1  
 Casella postale 552  
 I-50125 Firenze  
 Tel. (39) 055 64 83 1  
 Fax (39) 055 64 12 57  
 E-mail: licosa@licosa.com  
 URL: http://www.licosa.com

**LUXEMBOURG**

**Messengeries du livre SARL**  
 5, rue Raiffeisen  
 L-2411 Luxembourg  
 Tel. (352) 40 10 20  
 Fax (352) 49 06 61  
 E-mail: mail@mdl.lu  
 URL: http://www.mdl.lu

**NEDERLAND**

**SDU Servicecentrum Uitgevers**  
 Christoffel Plantijnstraat 2  
 Postbus 20014  
 2500 EA Den Haag  
 Tel. (31-70) 378 98 80  
 Fax (31-70) 378 97 83  
 E-mail: sdu@sdu.nl  
 URL: http://www.sdu.nl

**ÖSTERREICH**

**Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung GmbH**  
 Kohlmarkt 16  
 A-1014 Wien  
 Tel. (43-1) 53 16 11 00  
 Fax (43-1) 53 16 11 67  
 E-Mail: bestellen@manz.co.at  
 URL: http://www.manz.at

**PORTUGAL**

**Distribuidora de Livros Bertrand Ld.º**  
 Grupo Bertrand, SA  
 Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A  
 Apartado 60037  
 P-2700 Amadora  
 Tel. (351) 214 95 87 87  
 Fax (351) 214 96 02 55  
 E-mail: dlb@ip.pt

**Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, SA**  
 Rua da Escola Politécnica nº 135  
 P-1250-100 Lisboa Codex  
 Tel. (351) 213 94 57 00  
 Fax (351) 213 94 57 50  
 E-mail: spoc@incm.pt  
 URL: http://www.incml.pt

**SUOMI/FINLAND**

**Akateeminen Kirjakauppa/ Akademiska Bokhandeln**  
 Keskuskatu 1/Centralgatan 1  
 PL/PB 128  
 FIN-00101 Helsinki/Helsingfors  
 P./tfn (358-9) 121 44 18  
 F./fax (358-9) 121 44 35  
 Sähköposti: sps@akateeminen.com  
 URL: http://www.akateeminen.com

**SVERIGE**

**BTJ AB**  
 Traktorvägen 11  
 S-221 82 Lund  
 Tlf. (46-46) 18 00 00  
 Fax (46-46) 30 79 47  
 E-post: btjeu-pub@btj.se  
 URL: http://www.btj.se

**UNITED KINGDOM**

**The Stationery Office Ltd**  
 Orders Department  
 PO Box 276  
 London SW8 5DT  
 Tel. (44-171) 870 60 05-522  
 Fax (44-171) 870 60 05-533  
 E-mail: book.orders@theso.co.uk  
 URL: http://www.tsonline.co.uk

**ÍSLAND**

**Bokabud Larusar Blöndal**  
 Skólavörðustíg, 2  
 IS-101 Reykjavík  
 Tel. (354) 552 55 40  
 Fax (354) 552 55 60  
 E-mail bokabud@simnet.is

**NORGE**

**Swets Norge AS**  
 Ostenjoveien 18  
 Boks 6512 Etterstad  
 N-0606 Oslo  
 Tel. (47-22) 97 45 00  
 Fax (47-22) 97 45 45  
 E-mail: kyttelid@swets.nl

**SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA**

**Euro Info Center Schweiz**  
 c/o OSEC  
 Stampfenbachstraße 85  
 PF 492  
 CH-8035 Zürich  
 Tel. (41-1) 365 53 15  
 Fax (41-1) 365 54 11  
 E-mail: eics@osec.ch  
 URL: http://www.osec.ch/eics

**BÁLGARÍJA**

**Europress Euromedia Ltd**  
 59, blvd Vitosha  
 BG-1000 Sofia  
 Tel. (359-2) 980 37 66  
 Fax (359-2) 980 42 30  
 E-mail: Milena@mbox.cif.bg

**ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA**

**ÚSIS**  
 NIS-prodejna  
 Havelkova 22  
 CZ-130 00 Praha 3  
 Tel. (420-2) 24 23 14 86  
 Fax (420-2) 24 23 11 14  
 E-mail: voidanovaj@usisr.cz  
 URL: http://usisr.cz

**CYPRUS**

**Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry**  
 PO Box 1455  
 CY-1509 Nicosia  
 Tel. (357-2) 66 95 00  
 Fax (357-2) 66 10 44  
 E-mail: demetrap@ccci.org.cy

**EESTI**

**Eesti Kaubandus-Tööstuskoda**  
 (Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry)  
 Toom-Kooli 17  
 EE-0001 Tallinn  
 Tel. (372) 646 02 44  
 Fax (372) 646 02 45  
 E-mail: ainfo@koda.ee  
 URL: http://www.koda.ee

**HRVATSKA**

**Mediatrade Ltd**  
 Pavla Halza 1  
 HR-10000 Zagreb  
 Tel. (385-1) 481 94 11  
 Fax (385-1) 481 94 11

**MAGYARORSZÁG**

**Euro Info Service**  
 Hungexpo Európa Ház  
 PQ Box 44  
 H-1441 Budapest  
 Tel. (36-1) 264 82 70  
 Fax (36-1) 264 82 75  
 E-mail: euroinfo@euroinfo.hu  
 URL: http://www.euroinfo.hu

**MALTA**

**Miller Distributors Ltd**  
 Malta International Airport  
 PO Box 25  
 Luqa LOA 05  
 Tel. (356) 66 44 88  
 Fax (356) 67 67 99  
 E-mail: gwirth@usa.net

**POLSKA**

**Ars Polona**  
 Krakowskie Przedmiescie 7  
 Skr. pocztowa 1001  
 PL-00-950 Warszawa  
 Tel. (46-22) 826 12 01  
 Fax (46-22) 826 62 40  
 E-mail: books119@arspolona.com.pl

**ROMÂNIA**

**Euromedia**  
 Strada Franceza Nr 44 sector 3  
 RO-70749 Bucuresti  
 Tel. (40-1) 315 44 03  
 Fax (40-1) 315 44 03  
 E-mail: mnedelciu@pcnet.pcnnet.ro

**ROSSIYA**

**CCEC**  
 60-Ietiya Oktyabrya Av. 9  
 117312 Moscow  
 Tel. (7-095) 135 52 27  
 Fax (7-095) 135 52 27

**SLOVAKIA**

**Centrum VTI SR**  
 Nám. Slobody, 19  
 SK-81223 Bratislava  
 Tel. (421-7) 54 41 83 64  
 Fax (421-7) 54 41 83 64  
 E-mail: europ@bb1.sltk.stuba.sk  
 URL: http://www.sltk.stuba.sk

**SLOVENIJA**

**Gospodarski Vestnik**  
 Dunajska cesta 5  
 SLO-1000 Ljubljana  
 Tel. (386) 613 09 16 40  
 Fax (386) 613 09 16 45  
 E-mail: europ@gvestnik.si  
 URL: http://www.gvestnik.si

**TÜRKIYE**

**Dünya Infotel AS**  
 100, Yil Mahallesi 34440  
 TR-80050 Bagcilar-Istanbul  
 Tel. (90-212) 629 46 89  
 Fax (90-212) 629 46 27  
 E-mail: infotel@dunya-gazete.com.tr

**AUSTRALIA**

**Hunter Publications**  
 PO Box 404  
 3067 Abbotsford, Victoria  
 Tel. (61-3) 94 17 53 61  
 Fax (61-3) 94 19 71 54  
 E-mail: jpdavies@ozemail.com.au

**CANADA**

**Les éditions La Liberté Inc.**  
 3020, chemin Sainte-Foy  
 G1X 3V6 Sainte-Foy, Québec  
 Tel. (1-418) 658 37 63  
 Fax (1-800) 567 54 49  
 E-mail: liberte@mediom.qc.ca

**Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd**  
 5369 Chemin Canotek Road Unit 1  
 K1J 9J3 Ottawa, Ontario  
 Tel. (1-613) 745 26 65  
 Fax (1-613) 745 76 60  
 E-mail: order.dept@renoufbooks.com  
 URL: http://www.renoufbooks.com

**EGYPT**

**The Middle East Observer**  
 41 Sherif Street  
 Cairo  
 Tel. (20-2) 392 69 19  
 Fax (20-2) 393 97 32  
 E-mail: inquiry@meobserver.com  
 URL: http://www.meobserver.com.eg

**INDIA**

**EBIC India**  
 3rd Floor, Y. B. Chavan Centre  
 Gen. J. Bhosale Marg.  
 400 021 Mumbai  
 Tel. (91-22) 282 60 64  
 Fax (91-22) 285 45 64  
 E-mail: ebic@giasm01.vsnl.net.in  
 URL: http://www.ebicindia.com

**JAPAN**

**PSI-Japan**  
 Asahi Sanbancho Plaza #206  
 7-1 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku  
 Tokyo 102  
 Tel. (81-3) 32 34 69 21  
 Fax (81-3) 32 34 69 15  
 E-mail: books@psi-japan.co.jp  
 URL: http://www.psi-japan.co.jp

**MALAYSIA**

**EBIC Malaysia**  
 Level 7, Wisma Hong Leong  
 18 Jalan Perak  
 50450 Kuala Lumpur  
 Tel. (60-3) 21 62 62 98  
 Fax (60-3) 21 62 61 98  
 E-mail: ebic-kl@mol.net.my

**MÉXICO**

**Mundi Prensa Mexico, SA de CV**  
 Rio Pánuco No 141  
 Colonia Cuauhtémoc  
 MX-06500 Mexico, DF  
 Tel. (52-5) 535 56 58  
 Fax (52-5) 514 67 99  
 E-mail: 101545.2361@compuserve.com

**PHILIPPINES**

**EBIC Philippines**  
 19th Floor, PS Bank Tower  
 Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave. cor. Tindalo St.  
 Makati City  
 Metro Manila  
 Tel. (63-2) 759 66 80  
 Fax (63-2) 759 66 90  
 E-mail: eccpcom@globe.com.ph  
 URL: http://www.eccp.com

**SOUTH AFRICA**

**Eurochamber of Commerce in South Africa**  
 PO Box 781738  
 2146 Sandton  
 Tel. (27-11) 884 39 52  
 Fax (27-11) 883 55 73  
 E-mail: info@eurochamber.co.za

**SOUTH KOREA**

**The European Union Chamber of Commerce in Korea**  
 5th Fl, The Shilla Hotel  
 202, Jangchung-dong 2 Ga, Chung-ku  
 100-392 Seoul  
 Tel. (82-2) 22 53-5631/4  
 Fax (82-2) 22 53-5635/6  
 E-mail: eucck@eucck.org  
 URL: http://www.eucck.org

**SRI LANKA**

**EBIC Sri Lanka**  
 Trans Asia Hotel  
 115 Sir chittampalam  
 A. Gardiner Mawatha  
 Colombo 2  
 Tel. (94-1) 074 71 50 78  
 Fax (94-1) 44 87 79  
 E-mail: ebicsl@itmn.com

**THAILAND**

**EBIC Thailand**  
 29 Vanissa Building, 8th Floor  
 Soi Chidlom  
 Ploenchit  
 10330 Bangkok  
 Tel. (66-2) 655 06 27  
 Fax (66-2) 655 06 28  
 E-mail: ebicbkk@ksc15.th.com  
 URL: http://www.ebicbkk.org

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**Bernan Associates**  
 4611-F Assembly Drive  
 Lanham MD20706  
 Tel. (1-800) 274 44 47 (toll free telephone)  
 Fax (1-800) 865 34 50 (toll free fax)  
 E-mail: query@bernans.com  
 URL: http://www.bernans.com

**ANDERE LÄNDER/OTHER COUNTRIES/ AUTRES PAYS**

**Bitte wenden Sie sich an ein Büro Ihrer Wahl/ Please contact the sales office of your choice/ Veuillez vous adresser au bureau de vente de votre choix**  
**Office for Official Publications of the European Communities**  
 2, rue Mercier  
 L-2985 Luxembourg  
 Tel. (352) 29 29-42455  
 Fax (352) 29 29-42758  
 E-mail: info.info@cec.eu.int  
 URL: http://eur-op.eu.int

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: EUR 28



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

L-2985 Luxembourg

ISBN 92-828-9150-X



9 789282 891506 >