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Higher global grain output but still fairly high food prices

BY ZDENEK LUKAS

In response to the high world grain demand, the market balance remains to be tight. Global grain stocks are low and world grain prices are fairly high despite higher global grain harvests[1] in the current season (July 2011 to June 2012) as predicted by the USDA[2]. Following a drop of some 2% in the previous season, the world grain output may be more than 4% higher in the current season (Table 1). Higher supply may be used to rebuild the stocks.

Table 1

Grains: world supply and use

million metric tons

	Output	Supply	Trade	Use	Stocks
2004/05	2043.9	2402.0	241.2	1993.6	408.4
2005/06	2016.7	2419.9	253.4	2031.4	388.4
2006/07	2005.0	2393.6	260.1	2053.3	340.3
2007/08	2121.5	2462.9	275.6	2102.0	360.9
2008/09	2240.5	2611.6	285.6	2157.9	453.8
2009/10	2241.5	2694.2	290.0	2202.6	491.7
2010/11 (est.)	2199.4	2691.1	281.3	2228.4	462.7
2011/12 (proj.)	2298.5	2761.5	289.6	2288.6	471.9

Source: US Department of Agriculture – World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE), January 2012.

World grain consumption in the current season is expected to rise again as demand for food in fast-growing economies is expanding. Thanks to rising real incomes, grain demand is growing continuously first of all in Asia, but also in Russia and some of the new EU member states. Rising affluence means higher consumer demand for meat and dairy products the production of which requires large quantities of feed grain.

In addition, the global grain demand is rising due to the present incentives for the production of crops used for producing biofuels. Maize-based ethanol production in the US and the EU has been massively subsidized. For instance, in the US some 40% of the maize harvest has been used to make ethanol in the current season[3], up from 14% in the 2005/2006 period.

Apart from supply and demand issues that set agricultural prices, financial speculation appears to be an important factor. The recurrent volatility of global food prices is likely to be closely related to financial speculation in commodity futures. Indeed, these have effectively become another financial product driving agricultural prices higher. European banks, pension funds and insurance companies are also strongly involved in speculation in farm products and in investments in land. These activities undermine food security in the world, particularly so in developing countries.

On the supply side, the situation in the Northern Hemisphere shows an upward trend. In 2011, China, the world's largest grain producer (including rice, wheat, coarse grains and soybean), reported a record high of above 560 million tons; an expansion for eight years in a row. High grain purchase prices in 2010 and subsidies encouraged grain farmers to enlarge grain-sown areas. Despite excellent maize harvests in 2011 (about 190 million tons), China's maize imports very likely exceeded 2 million tons in 2011, a new record. In response to the expanding demand for pork, demand for maize – widely used to feed pigs – is extraordinary high.

In the United States, the harvest results 2011 continued their downward trend observed already in 2010. As a result, grain output totalled some 384 million tons, or 14 mn t less than in 2010. In contrast, Australia – an important wheat exporter of the Southern Hemisphere – expects a record wheat production (more than 28 mn t) and record-high exports (about 22 mn t) for 2011/2012.

[1] Grain includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, sorghum, rye, millet, and mixed grains.

[2] United States Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, January 2012.

[3] http://www.finfacts.ie/irishfinancenews/article_1022554.shtml.

After an unprecedented drought in 2010, the harvest in Russia was more than 50% higher in 2011 with grain output amounting to 96 mn t. As a result, in the current season grain exports will amount to about 25 mn t. Egypt, the world's largest wheat importer, purchased already in July to October 2011 2.5 mn t of Russian wheat. In the case of higher exports, the Russian government intends to introduce export duties in order to ensure domestic reserves until the next harvest. Ukraine reported a record grain harvest of 55 mn t. After the government cancelled controversial export duties on maize and wheat in October 2011, grain exports have expanded. The export potential in the current marketing year is expected to reach a record level of 27 mn t, following grain exports of 12 mn t in 2010/2011 and 21 mn t in 2009/2010. However, as centralized grain storehouse capacity and loading capacity of seaports in both Russia and Ukraine are largely underdeveloped, exports were slowed down especially in the period of the largest oversupply (up to February 2012).

Thanks to favourable weather conditions, Kazakhstan's grain output soared by 60% in 2011, to about 23 mn t (mostly wheat). As a result, Kazakh grain exports are expected to expand to over 8 mn t in 2011/2012 compared to 5.5 mn t the previous season. All in all, Russia, Ukraine and Kazakhstan, globally important grain exporters over the past several years, will have exportable surpluses of over 60 mn t in the 2011/2012 season.

As for the EU-27, In 2011, the grain harvest amounted to some 286 mn t in 2011, a rise by around 2% compared to the previous year (see Table 2). The EU is traditionally a net exporter of grain, with a total of about 25 mn t annually. International trade in the main agricultural commodities is as a rule denominated in US dollar. The currently weaker euro has helped European exporters. Nevertheless, because of rising domestic consumption, grain exports have experienced a slight drop in the current season. EU-internal grain prices, after rising only modestly up to the end of 2010, started to decline in the second half of 2011 as analysts scaled up their harvest predictions. However, the recent price decline has been partly provoked by the deepening financial uncertainties, notably related to the eurozone crisis.

Table 2

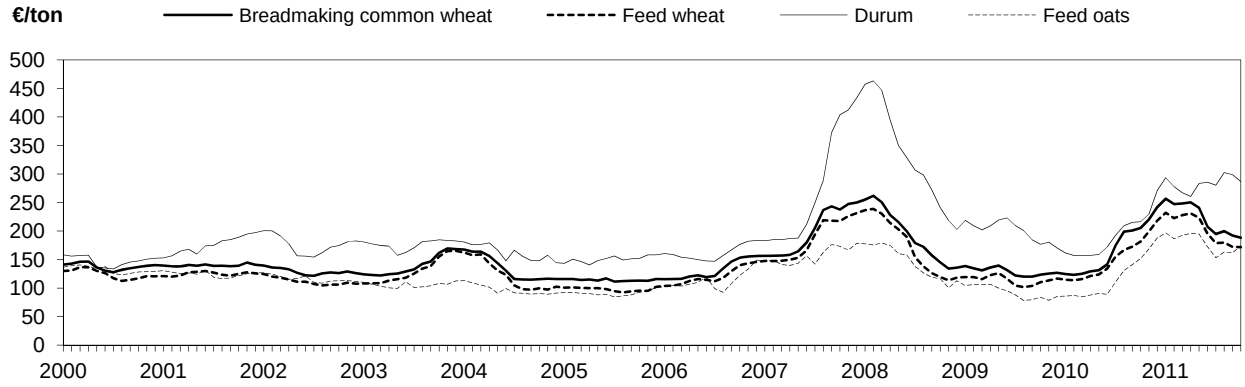
Cereals: harvested production, 1000 t

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	average 2005-2007	average 2008-2010
EU.27	321850	284568	266481	258890	314168	294721	281300	286000	269980	296730
NMS-10	95924	84988	70933	63655	87385	82627	78027	90081	73192	82680
Bulgaria	7435	5819	5512	3171	6977	6384	7079	7800	4834	6813
Czech Republic	8783	7660	6386	7153	8443	7832	6878	8200	7066	7718
Estonia	608	760	619	880	864	874	678	761	753	805
Latvia	1060	1314	1159	1535	1689	1663	1417	1427	1336	1590
Lithuania	2859	2811	1858	3017	3422	3806	2768	3064	2562	3332
Hungary	16770	16203	14460	9643	16831	13579	12292	14000	13435	14234
Poland	29635	26928	21776	27143	27664	29827	27299	26500	25282	28263
Romania	24398	19331	15741	7789	16778	14801	16503	24000	14287	16027
Slovenia	583	576	494	532	580	533	569	630	534	560
Slovakei	3793	3585	2929	2793	4137	3330	2544	3700	3102	3337
Germany	51097	45980	43475	40632	50105	49748	44293	42000	43362	48049
Spain	23966	13486	18368	23820	23544	16914	18941	21000	18558	19800
France	70382	63978	61613	59382	70142	69862	65296	63000	61658	68433
Italy	21771	20092	18787	18811	20459	15892	20960	19000	19230	19104
Russia	77832	77803	78227	81472	108179	97100	60900	96000	79167	88726
Ukraine	41809	38016	34258	29295	53290	46028	39271	55000	33856	46196

Source. Eurostat, wiiw_database, own estimates and calculations.

Figure 1

EU-27 market prices for representative products



Source: EU Commission on the basis of information communicated by Member States.

Because of favourable weather conditions and large sown area, the grain harvest of the EU's new member states (NMS-10) was up some 12 mn t or 15%. The growth in total grain output of the EU-27 is mostly accounted for by the generous harvests of the two traditional grain producers Romania and Hungary. In addition, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia reported very good harvests.

Among grain crops, wheat production increased only modestly (above 1%) in the EU. While in some NMS (such as Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia) wheat yields were strongly increasing, France – the largest wheat producer in the EU – reported a decline of some 6%. The EU maize harvest reached a record high of more than 64 mn t in 2011: all maize-producing countries experienced above-average harvests, including France, the largest maize producer in the region, and Romania and Hungary even recorded record harvests.

Since the price peak in February 2011 the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI)[4] has registered a downward movement and averaged 211 points in December 2011, or 27 points below its February 2011 peak. Mostly thanks to declining maize and wheat prices, the cereal price index was down in the last couple of months and thus contributed to the downward trend in the FFPI. Despite some weakening during the second half of 2011, the FFPI has displayed the highest level of food prices (in both nominal and real terms) since the beginning of the 1990s. Market prices of representative crops have behaved similarly in the EU-27 (see Figure 1).

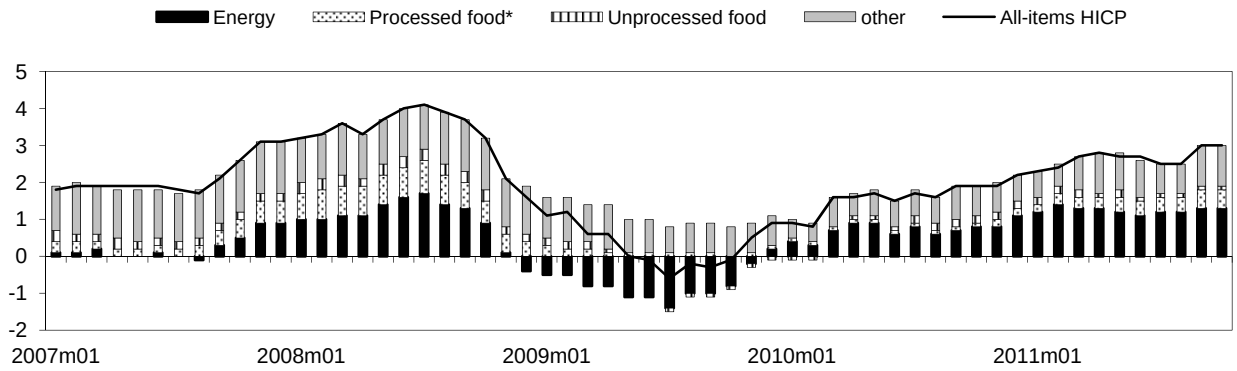
However, the high agro-food prices observed on the world markets have hardly driven total consumer price inflation in the EU. That is true even with inflationary pressures caused by the depreciation of the euro against the US dollar in 2011. The euro area (EA-17) reported a very moderate contribution of agro-food prices to the anyway relatively low inflation rate in 2011 (Figure 2).

As in the past, the inflation pressure stemming from agro-food prices has been higher in the NMS-10 than in the EA-17 (Figure 3). The harmonized consumer price index (HICP) for the NMS-10 rose by more than 4% at the beginning of 2011 year on year as mainly higher prices of energy as well as processed and unprocessed food drove the rise of inflation. In the course of 2011, the inflation pressure originating from unprocessed food prices eased and the HICP was down to about 3% at the end of 2011 year on year. The higher food-price inflation in the NMS than in the EA-17 is probably related to the depreciating domestic currencies in the NMS. As matter of fact, the NMS currencies depreciated more strongly against the US dollar in 2011 than did the euro.

[4] The FFPI consists of the average of five commodity group price indices (cereal, oils/fats, meat, dairies, sugar), all in all representing 55 quotations.

Figure 2

Contributions of commodity groups' prices to the overall inflation rate: EA-17

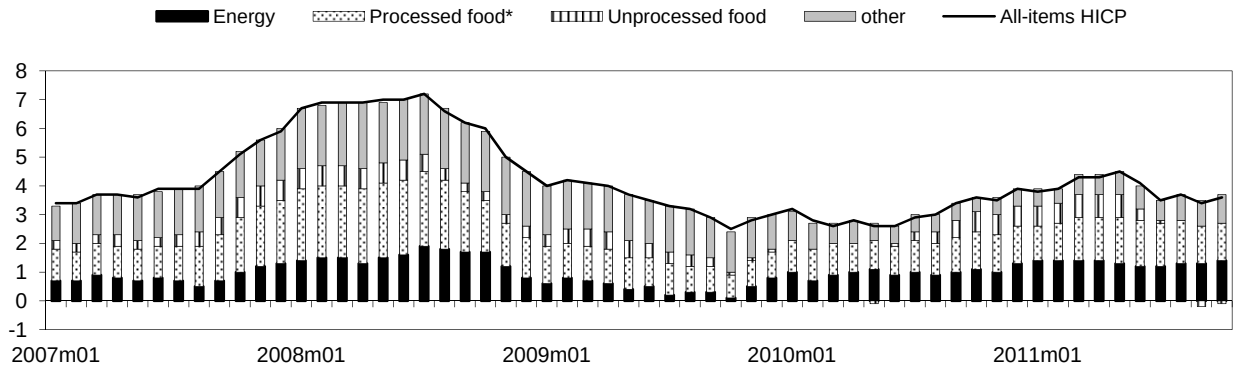


* Processed food including alcohol and tobacco.

Source: Eurostat, wiiw calculations.

Figure 3

Contributions of commodity groups' prices to the overall inflation rate: NMS-10



* Processed food including alcohol and tobacco.

Source: Eurostat, wiiw calculations.

High global food prices remain a problem for some developing countries notably in the Horn of Africa where food (mostly grain-based products) absorbs well over half of the consumer income. Over the past year, prices of staple foods (such as red sorghum and white maize) nearly doubled. From the farmers' viewpoint, high food prices may be an opportunity if the farmers have direct access to the markets and resources they need for production. As mentioned above, because of financial speculation in commodity futures, renewed growth of global food prices is to be expected. There is therefore a risk that the poor in the developing countries will be forced to spend even more on staple foods in the future. A worldwide regulation and control of financial speculation targeting farm/food products may need to be considered.

Even with an effective minimization of speculative activities, price volatility will continue because extreme weather conditions are likely to become more frequent in the years to come. That will have a negative impact on global grain supply. At the same time, the grain demand for food will be on the rise especially in fast-growing economies, resulting in an upward trend in global food prices. In addition, the expected weak growth in the world's major economies and the eurozone debt crisis will bring more uncertainty to the food security situation. However, the global grain supply would cope far better with the rising demand than it does now if financial support to the booming biofuel production in the EU and the US were terminated.

The speed of catch-up depends on human capital

BY ROMAN STÖLLINGER

Technology is a key component of long-term growth and successful economic development. In an international context this implies that countries' economic growth does not only depend on domestic technological progress but also on technological developments abroad. If one assumes that technological progress – be it by way of *(i)* innovation or *(ii)* by imitation of existing foreign technologies – is a costly process, not all countries will grow at the same rate.

One of the objectives in this text is to use technology- and human capital-related indicators to classify countries according to their technological capacity. A country's technological capacity, in a broad sense, depends on both its capability to undertake research and development (R&D) and innovate and its ability to absorb foreign technologies that have been developed abroad. R&D and imitation represent two distinct activities that both feed into technological progress. While innovations add to the existing (global) technology stock and shift the (global) technological frontier outward, imitation is the process of being able to make productive use of existing innovations. The ability to imitate and adopt foreign technologies for local use must be assumed to be a highly human capital- and knowledge-intensive process. It is assumed here that the capacity to benefit from foreign technologies via international spillovers depends primarily on the level of human capital available in the country. Hence, while it is true that countries with low levels of productivity have a high potential for receiving technology spillovers, de facto, they may find it hard to benefit from such spillovers because of the lack of human resources required for the imitation process. In this case Gershenkron's famous 'advantage to backwardness' is counteracted by a lack of absorptive capacity.

Countries will perform neither innovation nor imitation activities if their levels of human capital do not meet the required threshold to undertake R&D and/or imitate foreign technologies. For example, R&D and patenting are highly concentrated activities, with the EU, the US and Japan alone accounting for more than two thirds of the global expenditure on R&D in 2007 while the Sub-Saharan countries undertake very little R&D, a mere 0.5% of global R&D expenditures.

Countries undertaking either innovation, imitation or none may diverge on different growth paths and/or end up at different income levels. This gives rise to the notion of convergence clubs suggesting a tripartite world consisting of an 'innovation group', an 'imitation group' and a 'stagnation group'. The innovation group includes countries that perform R&D and innovate, thereby pushing the global technological frontier outward. Countries in the imitation group do not undertake R&D themselves but take on new technologies developed abroad through absorption of foreign technologies. The stagnation group has insufficient endowments of human capital and skills in order to adopt and implement new foreign technologies. Therefore the countries in this group have very high technology gaps, that is, the difference in their productivity level to the country with the highest productivity.

As pointed out above, we will use technology (R&D expenditure) and human capital-related variables (literacy rate, years of schooling) for clustering countries into technology clubs. As it turns out, we find three rather distinct clubs which fit well the idea of innovation, imitation and stagnation groups.

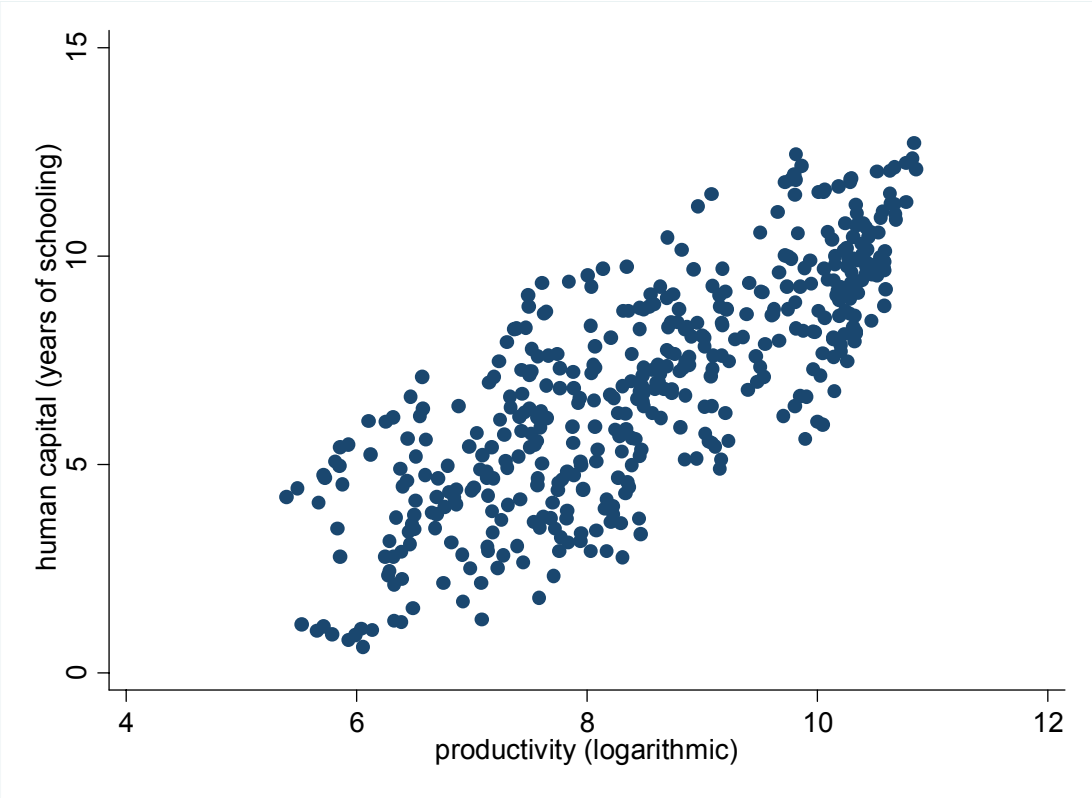
In the second part of this article, we test whether we can detect catch-up effects – that is growth effects from an existing technology gap – in a growth regression framework and to what extent these catch-up effects are associated with a country's absorptive capacity.

Data

Our primary source of data is the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database. From the WDI we take GDP per capita, gross fixed

Figure 1

Scatter between human capital and productivity across country sample (1980-2009)



Source: WDI; Barro-Lee Database; wiiw calculations.

capital formation, labour force and population data as well as the literacy rate of the population aged 15 or over. We collect these variables for the period 1980-2009. We complement the human capital variables with data from the Barro-Lee database from which we use the average years of schooling (see Figure 1 on correlation between human capital and productivity). Our main innovation variable is gross expenditure on R&D (GERD) in percentage of GDP for which – due to our global coverage of countries – we turn to the UNESCO Beyond 2020 database. The principal time coverage of the UNESCO database is from 1996 to 2007.

For the cluster analysis we have to impute some of the data in order to end up with a satisfactorily large dataset. In particular we lack data on the literacy rate for most developed countries as this type of data is typically no longer collected. In line with the approach of the United Nations Development Programme UNDP in their calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI) we assume a literacy rate of 99% for these countries. In order not to lose too many observations we rely on regional averages provided by UNESCO (2010) in cases of missing data for some developing countries, except for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) where we apply the LDC's average rate.

The capital stocks needed for the growth regressions are calculated with the perpetual inventory method with 1980 as the base year. We assume a depreciation rate of 6% and use the 1980-2005 annual growth rate to arrive at the capital stock in 1980.

Identifying technology clubs

Given our hypothesis of distinct technology clubs based on innovative and absorptive capacities, we first try to identify such convergence clubs and their members by way of cluster analysis. There exists a wide range of potential variables that may reflect the technological capacity and absorptive capacity

of countries. We adapt a parsimonious approach with respect to the number of variables we use for the cluster analysis. We rely on the gross expenditure on R&D as a share of GDP to proxy for the innovative capability of countries. With respect to the absorptive capacity we take the view that the level of human capital is the main determinant of absorptive capacity. We use two human capital indicators, namely the literacy rate and the average years of schooling. The choice of these variables is to a large extent also determined by the availability of data. We base the analysis on the data for the average of the years 2005-2009.

On performing the cluster analysis it is found that the stagnation cluster consists of 38 countries with low values of both the innovation and the human capital variables. The group average for the R&D expenditure in percentage of GDP (R&D/GDP) is only 0.26%. The average literacy rate is just above 60% with the average person having about 4.3 years of schooling. Note also that this club comprises about a third of the total population of all the countries in the sample. The second (imitation) cluster, which is the largest comprising 80 members, also scores low on the R&D dimension with an R&D/GDP ratio of about 0.5%. However, the human capital levels are rather high with a literacy rate of about 93% and on average almost 8.5 years of schooling. The characteristics of this cluster fit well with the notion of the imitation club whose members do not perform a lot of their own R&D but are quite capable of adopting foreign technologies. Finally, the third (innovation) cluster includes 24 countries with a high R&D/GDP ratio amounting to 2.2%, close to complete literacy among the population and on average 10.7 years of schooling. These characteristics we associate with the innovation club consisting of the technology leaders.[1]

The result of the cluster analysis is to a large extent as expected and contains only few surprises. Most OECD countries are in the innovation club while the stagnation club is formed mostly by African countries supplemented by a few Central American and Caribbean countries (e.g. Haiti) and Asian countries (e.g. Laos, Cambodia). One of the few surprises is that Estonia ends up in the innovation club. The second surprise in our clustering result is the fact that India is sorted into the stagnation club, despite a rather high R&D/GDP ratio. For example, India's R&D/GDP ratio is higher than that of China. The reason why in our analysis India ends up in the stagnation club is its still very low literacy rate.

Estimating growth effects of technology spillovers

The tripartite technology cluster solution presented in the previous section is based on the assumption that countries with different characteristics benefit to varying degrees from foreign technology spillovers. In this section we investigate whether we can detect such spillovers in a growth regression framework. We associate these spillovers with the effect of a catch-up term on economic growth where this catch-up term is an interaction of the technology gap and human capital. In particular we are interested whether the strength of such growth effects from the catch-up term varies with the level of human capital.

[1] The three technology clubs include the following countries:

Stagnation club: Cote d'Ivoire, Papua New Guinea, Haiti, Central African Republic, Congo, Dem. Rep., Mozambique, Burundi, Gambia, Senegal, Mal, Benin, Mauritania, Nepal, Bangladesh, Togo, Liberia, Pakistan, Morocco, Niger, India, Afghanistan, Rwanda, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Yemen, Rep., Guatemala, Malawi, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Lao PDR, Ghana, Congo, Rep., Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Cameroon, Egypt, Arab Rep., Cambodia.

Imitation club: Ecuador, Latvia, Tunisia, Tonga, Maldives, Algeria, Mauritius, Belize, Romania, Cuba, Panama, Mexico, Tajikistan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Iran, Islamic Rep., Trinidad and Tobago, El Salvador, Macao SAR, China, Jordan, Qatar, Italy, Costa Rica, Lesotho, Bolivia, Jamaica, Poland, Serbia, Bahrain, Slovak Republic, Portugal, Gabon, South Africa, Zimbabwe, United Arab Emirates, Libya, Croatia, Paraguay, Bulgaria, Venezuela, RB, Indonesia, Botswana, Kuwait, Vietnam, Namibia, Malta, Saudi Arabia, Mongolia, Swaziland, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Cyprus, Moldova, Russian Federation, China, Dominican Republic, Greece, Myanmar, Chile, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Albania, Honduras, Argentina, Kenya, Barbados, Armenia, Brazil, Kyrgyz Republic, Philippines, Fiji, Spain, Peru, Hong Kong SAR, China, Uruguay, Guyana, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine.

Innovation club: Austria, Estonia, France, Canada, Singapore, Iceland, Germany, Finland, United Kingdom, United States, Australia, Korea, Rep., Czech Republic, Netherlands, Japan, Sweden, Ireland, Belgium, New Zealand, Denmark, Switzerland, Slovenia, Luxembourg, Norway.

Starting point is the traditional (Cobb-Douglas) production function. By taking logs and first differences we get:

(1) $$\Delta \ln Y_{it} = \alpha \cdot \Delta \ln K_{it} + \beta \cdot \Delta \ln L_{it} + \Delta \ln A_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where ΔlnY_{it} is the growth rate of GDP of country *i* in period *t*, ΔlnK_{it} is the growth rate of the physical capital stock, ΔlnL_{it} is the growth rate of labour and ΔlnA_{it} is total productivity growth. ε_{it} denotes the error term.

In line with the endogenous growth literature we assume a law of motion for productivity which takes the form

(2) $$\Delta \ln A_{it} = \gamma + \delta \cdot H_{it} + \phi(H_{it}) \cdot \left(\frac{A_t^{max} - A_{it}}{A_t^{max}}\right)$$

Equation (2) assumes that the change in productivity depends on the *stock* of human capital, H_{it}, which we proxy by the average years of schooling and the technology gap. While there are alternative definitions of the technology gap in the literature, we opt for calculating country *i*'s technology gap as the difference between the technologically leading country's productivity and the productivity of country *i*, divided by the leader's productivity. In our sample the United States is the technology leader throughout the periods.

In equation (2) the coefficient of the technology gap, ϕ, is a function of human capital, H_{it}. This is because the potential for catching up of countries with a technology gap is expected to depend on the countries' absorptive capacity which we proxy by human capital. It is common to account for the role of absorptive capacity for the potential growth effects that countries can reap from spillovers by interacting human capital with the technology gap, $H_{it} \cdot \frac{A_t^{max} - A_{it}}{A_t^{max}}$.

This article suggests another approach to take into account that the strength of the growth effect may depend on the level of human capital, which is the threshold regression framework. Instead of building an interaction term between the technology gap and human capital, we directly use the coefficients of the technology gap variable to measure the catch-up effects. In the threshold regression framework we chose human capital to be the threshold variable. This means that during the estimation process the sample is split into two (or more) sub-samples. The countries are allocated into the respective sub-sample on the basis of their human capital stock. Countries with levels of human capital below a certain threshold – which is determined during the estimation process – are allocated into a first sub-sample (low regime) and countries with human capital stocks above the threshold form the second sub-sample (high regime). For our purposes it is appropriate to allow for non-linear effects of the technology gap on growth. The non-linearity arises from the fact that the coefficients of the technology gap may be different for the sub-samples which result from the sample-split. Hence, we estimate the following threshold regression model:

(3) $$\Delta \ln Y_{it} = \gamma + \alpha \cdot \Delta \ln K_{it} + \beta \cdot \Delta \ln L_{it} + \delta \cdot Hi,t-1 + \theta 1 \cdot GAPi,t-1 \text{if } Hi,t-1 \leq \lambda + \theta 2 \cdot GAPi,t-1 \text{if } Hi,t-1 > \lambda + \eta t + \mu i + \varepsilon it$$

where $GAP_{i,t-1}$ is defined as $\left(\frac{A_{t-1}^{max} - A_{i,t-1}}{A_{t-1}^{max}}\right)$, ($\eta_{it}$) and ($\mu_{it}$) are time and country dummies respectively and λ denotes the threshold in the human capital variable.

The econometric procedures applied for the estimation and testing of parameters (including thresholds) of the above regression are too complex to discuss here in any detail. But the results achieved appear to be very interesting. In general, it turns out that one can discern two critical human capital thresholds, corresponding to 3.7 years and 8.4 years of schooling respectively. The impact of the technology gap variable on per capita growth turns out to be dependent on the countries' level of human capital, in particular whether this level is below or above these thresholds. More precisely, the elasticity of per capita GDP with respect to the technology gap is largest for countries belonging to the medium regime, amounting to 0.835, which is what we expected. For countries with human capital below 3.7 years of schooling this elasticity is 0.794, which implies that they benefit to a lesser extent from such catch-up effects. However, the growth effects from technology spillovers are still

quite large. For the high regime, i.e. the countries with the highest level of human capital (above 8.4 years), the coefficient is found to be the lowest (0.769).

We read this result as clear evidence of non-linear effects from international spillovers, depending on the level of human capital. The principal pattern of these non-linear growth effects from spillovers do fit with the theoretical concept of technology clubs.

Two transitions: a brief on analyses and policies for MENA and CESEE

BY VLADIMIR GLIGOROV

One year after the onset of the Arab Spring, the transition is clearly at its very beginning. In that, it does not compare with the onset of transition in Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe (CESEE) in 1989 or 1990, which was a kind of breakthrough and provided a clear discontinuity with the past in almost all respects. In the majority of cases this has been one more step in the process of systemic change that will take some time to unfold. In that, it compares with the processes of reforms and change that took place in the socialist world from, arguably, 1956 to 1989. It is hard to time the current turmoil in the Southern Mediterranean and North Africa (MENA) in comparison with the long process of reforms and transition in CESEE, but it could be argued that in most cases the 1989 moment is yet to come to the MENA region.

In many respects, however, MENA countries are at a stage of their economic and social reforms where some transition countries were in the 1990s and even where some are still now. Transition in Central and Eastern Europe was a diverse affair. Clearly, the dynamics of change in Central Europe differed from that in the Balkans and both differed from that in the post-Soviet Union states (in the Baltic countries being more radical, while in the rest more gradual and delayed). Of course, changes in MENA countries are also differentiated and so are the prospects for future developments. Thus, mapping comparisons not only across time but also across countries and regions is a complex task. The criteria used by the World Bank and by the EBRD or by the World Economic Forum, to name the most well-known ones, can place all these countries on scales of transition, development, or reform, but those do not reveal the underlying regularities of these processes and thus do not provide for an understanding of the factors that drive transitions or their failures or setbacks.

The comparison of the two transitions, in the CESEE and MENA regions, is not the only one which is useful or insightful. If the stress is on problems of development, a comparison with transitions in Latin America would certainly be useful. Also, if development driven by economic reforms in authoritarian political circumstances is of interest, comparisons with some of the Asian transitions would be useful. There are at least three reasons why the comparison with transition in CESEE is perhaps preferable: (i) because of the appeal of democracy as an instrument of economic and social change and reforms, (ii) because of the impasse that the authoritarian reforms seem to have come to, which compares with the similar failures of pre-transition reforms and accommodations that eventually led to the 1989 change, and (iii) because of the complex influence of the European Union or of the development in Europe in general, which was certainly important in the CESEE's post-socialist transitions.

Certainly the main difference is in the demographic and economic developments. The demographic transition is yet to happen in the MENA region, while most transition countries, with exceptions in the Balkans, Central Asia and in the Caucasus, have rather stagnant or even declining populations. In that, MENA countries are comparable to Turkey, which is also yet to go through its demographic transition. This comparison with Turkey is useful in that the latter country has proved that demographic factors do not have to act as deterrents to economic development. Indeed, Turkey is an example where development through industrialization is possible even if there is a very strong demographic pressure.

That leads to additional comparative observations. Clearly the long-term association of Turkey with the European Community and now its Customs Union with the European Union has had significant consequences for its development and economic transition. The latter being one from a mostly agricultural and closed economy to an industrializing open economy. Of course, there was a different security and ideological relationship between Western Europe and Turkey, which has yet to be established in the case of the MENA countries.

Still, what these comparisons suggest is that there is an advantage to the model of development and growth that many transition countries and Turkey have followed, which is the one based on an open, industrializing economy. In that respect, MENA countries can be compared with the South European countries, not only in the Balkans but more generally. Those have certainly opened up their economies with either membership in the EU or with association and pre-membership agreements, but have failed to develop a sustainable model of growth for the most part due to lack of industrial development. There is in that sense a Mediterranean problem of transition and development. Of course, the countries in question are quite different and at different levels of development, but most important are their different positions in the process of transition. However, there are significant similarities when it comes to the transition and development problems that they face.

The growth model adopted by transition countries both in Central Europe and in the Balkans has produced differentiated results in these two regions. While Central European countries have made use of foreign financing to increase their exporting capacities, in the Balkans, and by and large in Southern Europe as a whole, large trade and current account deficits have opened up. Thus, for the time being, that model of growth and development has to be changed significantly. This applies to the MENA countries in much the same way. That, however, does not mean that a more open economy and more liberalized markets as well as an increased role for the private sector and for foreign direct investments would not prove beneficial to these countries as has proved advantageous in Central Europe and in Turkey.

In fact, the experience of more successful transition economies as well as of those in Latin America and the industrializing Asia suggests that it is the economic policies that may be mismanaged to produce growth and development failures. In that respect, the example of the Balkan transition countries and economies is particularly instructive. There reliance on foreign financial inflows has led to the opening up of large macroeconomic disequilibria in external accounts, but also in internal balances, especially in the labour markets. Security concerns and persistent hot and cold conflicts have also contributed to these unsustainable economic developments. But, macroeconomic policy failures have been certainly the most responsible for these developments.

With that in mind, it is clearly important to maintain a policy mix that does not allow for wide increases in current account deficits and is mindful of the developments in the labour markets. That in essence means that the growth and development strategies should be such as to increase openness and reform the markets and institutions, but in a sustainable way, that is with growing exporting capacities both in industrial and other goods and services. It does not seem to be useful to contemplate an emulation of mercantilist models of development because of limited political, social, and natural resources for such a strategy.

Thus, the growth and development strategy that seems most appropriate is that of liberalization of markets and privatization of state sectors with policies that are mindful of external and internal macroeconomic balances. Clearly, democratically elected governments should be capable of implementing such economic policies with the help of the European Union and the International Financial Institutions (the IMF, the World Bank, the EBRD, and the EIB primarily). There are huge structural reforms to be undertaken and in that respect the task may not be altogether different from the one that has been faced by countries in transition.

There is no doubt that in many countries in transition the issues usually associated with development policies are still paramount. This is also the case in MENA countries. There are issues connected with good governance and also with the building-up of the appropriate physical and other infrastructure. And then there are social issues. MENA countries are not exceptional when it comes to corruption, rent seeking, and other governance problems. Also, though overall inequality is not as high as in other developing countries, there is no doubt that the issue of fairness is a very important

social concern. Indeed, that has fuelled and will continue to fuel the demands for social inclusion and democratic voice.

In that transition the EU can certainly assist. The free trade agreements could be used precisely as one way to improve governance and to benefit from assistance in infrastructure investments and development. In some transition countries, primarily in the Balkans, the appeal of nationalism was relied on to both keep EU integration at bay and to cement the elites that stood to benefit from rent seeking and the corrupt system of government. In that respect, deeper integration with the EU may be helpful if macroeconomic policy mistakes are avoided.

In the latter the IFIs could be of help. Those have now shown an interest to developing a programme and policy assistance approach centred on the notion of inclusive growth. That should mean that policies of liberalization, privatization, restructuring and others from the transition agenda should be aimed to support positive developments in the labour markets. That means not only policies for increased employment, but also better education and skills upgrading and also more support for entrepreneurship. This is a significant improvement over the Washington Consensus and indeed should be more in tune with the way the EU and the European countries are approaching the model of development that relies on social market economy. Thus, in that respect, the EU and IFIs could work rather closely to support the transition in MENA countries learning from good and bad lessons of the Central, East and Southeast European transitions.

The EU has been supporting regional integration in transition countries. This policy has had some success in the case of the Visegrad countries, but much less so in the Balkans. This tends to change with development and especially with the increased importance of intra-industry trade. In other words, the importance of regional cooperation in trade and in other market integrations should be expected to increase with the transition to more industry-based economies in that region too.

In the case of transition countries, liberalization of trade and finance was also combined with freer movement of people, which is important in a variety of ways. That is more of a problem when it comes to the MENA countries due to concerns about the large emigration potential.

Initial enthusiasm about the pro-democracy movements in the Southern Mediterranean has been replaced by a more realistic view of the developments in that region. In some countries, e.g. Tunisia, the development resembles those in transition countries at the beginning of democratization. In others, e.g. Egypt, the situation is more similar to the situation in the 1980s in some transition countries. In other countries in the region, the developments are still more complicated, because Libya, for instance, is in a post-conflict phase of its development and resembles some of the countries in transition in the Balkans, while the developments in other countries in the region range from gradual transitions like in Morocco to violent conflicts like in Syria. Thus, there is a long way to go both politically and economically and certainly socially.

Still, if transitions in CESEE are anything to go by and if the studies of democratization are to be learned from, one can expect a slow but persistent move towards more inclusive political systems and more open and liberalized economies in MENA countries as well. There are security risks and ideological obstacles and thus the process cannot be expected to be without detours and setbacks. The EU has a large stake in this democratization and modernization drive succeeding and it should fashion its policies towards this region accordingly. Given that the main instrument that it has used in the case of transition countries has been integration and support for economic development, that is the instrument it should rely on in the case of MENA transition too.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Selected monthly data on the economic situation in Central, East and Southeast Europe

Conventional signs and abbreviations used

.	data not available
%	per cent
PP	change in % against previous period
CPPY	change in % against corresponding period of previous year
CCPPY	change in % against cumulated corresponding period of previous year
3MMA	3-month moving average, change in % against previous year
NACE Rev. 2	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, Rev. 2 (2008)
NACE Rev. 1	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, Rev. 1 (1990) / Rev. 1.1 (2002)
LFS	Labour Force Survey
CPI	Consumer Price Index
HICP	Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (for new EU member states)
PPI	Producer Price Index
EDP	Excessive Deficit Procedure
M1	Currency outside banks + demand deposits / narrow money (ECB definition)
M2	M1 + quasi-money / intermediate money (ECB definition)
M3	Broad money
p.a.	per annum
mn	million (10^6)
bn	billion (10^9)
avg	average
eop	end of period
NCU	National Currency Unit (including 'euro-fixed' series for euro-area countries)

The following national currencies are used:

ALL	Albanian lek	HUF	Hungarian forint	RON	Romanian leu
BAM	Bosnian convertible mark	LVL	Latvian lats	RSD	Serbian dinar
BGN	Bulgarian lev	LTL	Lithuanian litas	RUB	Russian rouble
CZK	Czech koruna	MKD	Macedonian denar	UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
HRK	Croatian kuna	PLN	Polish zloty		

EUR	euro – national currency for Montenegro and for the euro-area countries Estonia (from January 2011, euro-fixed before), Slovakia (from January 2009, 'euro-fixed before) and Slovenia (from January 2007, 'euro-fixed' before)
USD	US dollar

Sources of statistical data: Eurostat, National Statistical Offices, Central Banks and Public Employment Services; wiiw estimates.

B U L G A R I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CPPY	3.6	5.7	6.7	10.1	15.4	7.2	8.8	9.1	1.6	5.1	2.5	1.5	2.5	0.7	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CCPPY	-0.1	0.5	1.0	10.1	12.7	10.6	10.2	10.0	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, 3MMA	5.4	5.4	7.4	10.4	10.6	10.2	8.3	6.3	5.1	3.1	3.1	2.2	1.5	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	CCPPY	.	.	8.0	.	.	15.2	.	.	12.3	.	.	10.4	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) [1]	CCPPY	.	.	1.5	.	.	-6.0	.	.	-3.4	.	.	-2.1	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2 [2]	real, CPPY	-11.6	0.8	-14.2	-12.2	-13.1	-18.4	-22.1	-16.9	-3.7	-14.2	-8.1	-10.8	-10.2	-10.7	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2 [2]	real, CCPPY	-19.8	-18.3	-18.0	-12.2	-12.7	-14.8	-16.8	-16.8	-14.6	-14.5	-13.7	-13.4	-13.1	-12.8	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	3023.7	.	.	2890.7	.	.	2934.1	.	.	3018.3	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	-4.7	.	.	-4.0	.	.	-4.5	.	.	-2.8	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	382.4	.	.	395.5	.	.	369.8	.	.	343.0	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	11.2	.	.	12.0	.	.	11.2	.	.	10.2	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	330.4	336.0	342.4	362.4	362.4	352.5	344.1	328.5	318.3	315.4	313.8	310.0	314.1	327.3	342.4
Unemployment rate, registered [3]	%, eop	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.6	10.0	10.4
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	BGN	650	667	691	663	663	689	710	698	690	691	683	704	.	.	.
Total economy, gross [4]	real, CPPY	5.6	6.9	5.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	6.9	5.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	.	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	332	341	353	339	339	352	363	357	353	353	349	360	.	.	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR	326	330	345	328	329	351	350	347	354	345	345	355	.	.	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.0
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	-0.3	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	-1.3	-0.3	0.9	-1.3	1.6	-1.5	1.0	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	10.3	11.3	12.2	12.2	13.9	13.6	12.6	9.3	9.1	9.5	7.1	8.6	7.3	6.8	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	7.9	8.2	8.5	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.3	11.8	11.4	10.9	10.6	10.3	9.9	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	12710	14166	15561	1590	3080	4777	6383	8043	9640	11485	13242	14955	16760	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	15382	17387	19245	1593	3195	5025	6931	8906	10807	12706	14647	16644	18834	.	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-2672	-3221	-3684	-3	-115	-248	-548	-862	-1167	-1220	-1405	-1690	-2074	.	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	7788	8683	9469	943	1872	2907	3851	4893	5931	7069	8203	9259	10422	.	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	9001	10200	11256	898	1851	2918	4009	5173	6196	7315	8500	9582	10947	.	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	-1212	-1518	-1787	45	21	-11	-158	-280	-265	-246	-297	-323	-524	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-476	.	.	147	.	.	227	.	.	1397	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
BGN/EUR, monthly average	nominal	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956
BGN/USD, monthly average	nominal	1.407	1.432	1.479	1.464	1.433	1.397	1.354	1.363	1.359	1.371	1.364	1.420	1.427	1.443	1.484
EUR/BGN, calculated with CPI [5]	real, Jan09=100	100.3	100.6	100.8	101.6	101.7	101.0	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.9	100.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8
EUR/BGN, calculated with PPI [5]	real, Jan09=100	106.0	107.2	108.3	109.0	110.0	110.1	110.6	109.3	109.0	109.6	108.4	109.6	107.9	108.8	.
USD/BGN, calculated with CPI [5]	real, Jan09=100	105.4	104.2	101.4	102.4	104.7	106.8	109.3	108.3	108.3	107.7	107.9	103.4	103.5	102.6	100.2
USD/BGN, calculated with PPI [5]	real, Jan09=100	105.5	104.7	102.3	103.6	105.7	107.7	110.4	107.6	107.7	107.4	107.4	104.3	103.6	103.2	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	BGN mn, eop	7023	6953	7356	6943	6857	6824	6859	6865	6974	7235	7350	7379	7311	7317	.
M1	BGN mn, eop	18877	19069	18386	18042	18349	18246	18388	18363	18737	19501	20352	20100	20067	19906	.
Broad money	BGN mn, eop	50395	50966	50741	50939	51414	51946	52245	52664	53112	54512	55244	55494	55228	54938	.
Broad money	CPPY	8.2	8.9	6.3	7.3	6.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	9.4	9.4	10.3	9.6	7.8	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [6]	%, eop	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.22	0.22
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [6][7]	real, %	-9.2	-10.0	-10.7	-10.7	-12.1	-11.8	-11.0	-8.3	-8.1	-8.5	-6.4	-7.8	-6.7	-6.2	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	BGN mn	.	.	-2208	.	.	387	.	.	278	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Enterprises with 10 and more persons.

2) All public enterprises, private enterprises with 5 and more employees.

3) From June 2011 based on census February 2011.

4) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

5) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

6) Base interest rate. This is a reference rate based on the average interbank LEONIA rate of previous month (Bulgaria has a currency board).

7) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

C Z E C H REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	8.3	15.4	11.9	16.2	12.7	8.7	4.7	14.6	7.9	3.9	5.9	1.6	1.7	5.4	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	9.6	10.1	10.3	16.2	14.4	12.3	10.3	11.2	10.6	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.6	7.3	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, 3MMA	12.0	11.8	14.5	13.6	12.3	8.6	9.3	9.0	8.9	6.0	3.7	3.0	3.0	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	.	.	13.9	.	.	9.5	.	.	7.8	.	.	5.9	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	.	.	-4.9	.	.	0.8	.	.	2.2	.	.	2.5	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	1.6	1.1	-10.0	5.4	10.2	6.0	-6.6	-3.5	-4.8	-11.9	-10.6	-7.1	-8.0	-2.3	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	-7.9	-6.8	-7.1	5.4	7.9	7.1	2.4	0.6	-0.7	-2.9	-4.2	-4.7	-5.1	-4.8	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	4918.8	.	.	4864.4	.	.	4908.4	.	.	4927.9	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	-0.2	.	.	0.7	.	.	0.6	.	.	0.3	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	362.9	.	.	376.1	.	.	354.6	.	.	345.7	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	6.9	.	.	7.2	.	.	6.7	.	.	6.6	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	495.2	506.6	561.6	571.9	566.9	547.8	513.8	490.0	478.8	485.6	481.5	475.1	470.6	476.4	508.5
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	8.5	8.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.2	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.6
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	CZK, quart. avg.	.	.	25565	.	.	23150	.	.	23934	.	.	24089	.	.	.
Total economy, gross [1]	real, CPPY	.	.	-1.4	.	.	0.2	.	.	0.4	.	.	0.3	.	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR, quart. avg.	.	.	1032	.	.	950	.	.	984	.	.	988	.	.	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2 [2]	EUR, quart. avg.	.	.	1028	.	.	945	.	.	994	.	.	976	.	.	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	-0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.8
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	-0.3	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.5	3.0	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.2	2.9	3.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	-0.4	-0.2	0.0	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	82245	92063	100311	9215	18229	28822	38229	48285	58465	67533	76543	86893	97139	107547	.
Imports total (cif),cumulated	EUR mn	77874	87291	95536	8492	16922	26615	35490	44973	54437	63015	71989	81410	90612	100296	.
Trade balance,cumulated	EUR mn	4371	4772	4774	724	1308	2207	2739	3312	4027	4518	4555	5483	6528	7251	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	69291	77537	84265	7773	15387	24255	32169	40622	49078	56666	64066	72541	80985	89563	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	58483	65552	71553	6330	12709	20048	26552	33625	40635	46972	53337	60399	67540	74728	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	10808	11984	12712	1443	2678	4206	5616	6997	8443	9693	10729	12142	13445	14835	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-4664	.	.	876	.	.	-1531	.	.	-3260	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
CZK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	24.53	24.63	25.17	24.45	24.28	24.39	24.30	24.38	24.29	24.34	24.27	24.56	24.84	25.46	25.51
CZK/USD, monthly average	nominal	17.65	18.03	19.04	18.30	17.79	17.42	16.83	16.99	16.88	17.06	16.92	17.83	18.12	18.78	19.36
EUR/CZK, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	107.3	106.9	104.4	108.8	109.1	107.6	107.5	107.7	108.1	108.7	108.6	106.5	105.2	102.9	102.8
EUR/CZK, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	103.8	103.5	101.8	103.8	104.1	103.5	103.6	104.0	104.3	103.6	104.0	103.0	102.0	100.4	.
USD/CZK, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	112.8	110.6	105.1	109.7	112.3	113.8	117.2	116.3	117.0	116.0	116.5	110.2	109.0	105.7	103.3
USD/CZK, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	103.3	101.1	96.2	98.6	100.1	101.2	103.4	102.4	103.0	101.5	103.0	98.0	97.9	95.2	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	CZK bn, eop	356.8	356.5	357.5	356.2	357.5	358.1	361.7	360.5	364.3	364.1	363.7	368.3	370.4	374.0	.
M1	CZK bn, eop	1977.8	2003.6	2021.7	2022.4	2034.5	2027.4	2042.0	2067.6	2044.4	2058.6	2076.5	2084.2	2093.8	2116.6	.
Broad money	CZK bn, eop	2730.1	2729.5	2760.0	2737.1	2738.3	2717.4	2755.2	2767.8	2736.2	2762.1	2747.7	2776.3	2780.9	2799.8	.
Broad money	CPPY	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.1	-0.7	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [4]	%, eop	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [4][5]	real, %	-0.5	-0.9	-2.0	-1.7	-2.2	-3.2	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	-2.1	-3.0	-3.5	-4.1	-4.5	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	CZK mn	.	.	-176987	.	.	-48033	.	.	-50851	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

2) Including E (electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply etc.).

3) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

4) Two-week repo rate.

5) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

E S T O N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	31.4	35.0	38.6	32.5	31.7	33.8	27.4	27.2	24.2	21.2	28.8	6.4	2.3	1.2	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	17.5	19.2	20.8	32.5	32.1	32.7	31.4	30.5	29.4	28.2	28.3	25.5	22.7	20.4	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, 3MMA	31.6	34.9	35.4	34.3	32.7	31.0	29.6	26.2	24.2	24.8	18.3	11.7	3.2	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	.	.	28.2	.	.	29.6	.	.	25.8	.	.	21.9	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	.	.	-17.6	.	.	-17.4	.	.	-15.8	.	.	-12.9	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	.	.	-4.7	.	.	34.6	.	.	11.5	.	.	25.5	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	.	.	-12.5	.	.	34.6	.	.	19.9	.	.	22.4	.	.	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	592.9	.	.	591.3	.	.	602.6	.	.	627.8	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	2.1	.	.	6.8	.	.	7.8	.	.	8.6	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	93.2	.	.	99.3	.	.	92.1	.	.	77.0	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	13.6	.	.	14.4	.	.	13.3	.	.	10.9	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	67.4	66.7	65.3	66.8	66.3	65.8	62.0	56.3	52.3	49.7	47.8	46.6	46.4	47.2	47.4
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.2	9.6	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	EUR, quart. avg.	.	.	814	.	.	792	.	.	857	.	.	809	.	.	.
Total economy, gross [1]	real, CPPY	.	.	-1.0	.	.	-0.7	.	.	-1.0	.	.	1.1	.	.	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR, quart. avg.	.	.	807	.	.	797	.	.	843	.	.	824	.	.	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	4.5	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.1
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	2.2	2.5	2.7	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	4.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.0	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	6947	7815	8748	819	1656	2736	3837	4962	5919	6855	7888	8985	10023	11099	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	7415	8319	9250	897	1785	2954	4116	5260	6262	7267	8355	9454	10529	11635	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-468	-504	-503	-78	-129	-217	-279	-299	-343	-412	-467	-469	-506	-536	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	4805	5408	5999	580	1139	1827	2598	3287	3970	4594	5292	6017	6685	7370	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	5934	6656	7376	629	1302	2187	3026	3898	4725	5562	6452	7370	8233	9141	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	-1129	-1248	-1377	-48	-163	-360	-428	-611	-755	-968	-1161	-1353	-1548	-1770	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	513	.	.	-53	.	.	37	.	.	338	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
EUR/EUR, monthly average	nominal	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
EUR/USD, monthly average [2]	nominal	0.720	0.732	0.756	0.749	0.733	0.714	0.692	0.697	0.695	0.701	0.697	0.726	0.730	0.738	0.759
EUR/EUR, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	99.2	99.4	99.2	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.9	101.0	100.9	100.5	100.4	100.3
EUR/EUR, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	99.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	97.4	96.9	96.9	97.6	98.1	98.0	98.0	97.7	97.7	97.5	.
USD/EUR, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	104.4	102.9	99.9	100.4	102.8	105.2	108.7	107.9	108.2	107.7	108.3	104.4	104.1	103.1	100.7
USD/EUR, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	99.2	97.3	93.1	93.1	93.6	94.7	96.7	96.1	96.9	96.1	97.1	93.0	93.7	92.5	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation [4]	EUR mn, eop	453	413	262	2074	2050	2045	2062	2064	2081	2099	2084	2101	2117	2125	2173
M1 [4]	EUR mn, eop	4672	4845	4908	4749	4707	4705	4770	4862	4876	4853	4881	4938	5036	4955	5212
Broad money [4]	EUR mn, eop	8333	8390	8494	8459	8370	8383	8403	8479	8465	8533	8695	8738	8782	8848	9036
Broad money [4]	CPPY	2.8	5.0	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5]	%, eop	0.85	0.93	0.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5][6]	real, %	-3.9	-4.1	-4.0	-4.0	-3.5	-3.6	-3.4	-3.2	-3.8	-3.4	-2.3	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	EUR mn	.	.	37	.	.	-77	.	.	96	.	.	.	.	.	.

Note: Estonia has introduced the Euro from 1 January 2011. For statistical purposes all time series in EKK as well as the exchange rates have been divided by the conversion factor 15.6466 (EKK per EUR) to a kind of statistical EUR (euro-fixed).

1) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

2) From January 2011 reference rate of ECB.

3) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

4) From January 2011 Estonia's contributions to EMU monetary aggregates. M1 and Broad money without currency in circulation.

5) From January 2011 official refinancing operation rate for euro area (ECB), TALIBOR one-month interbank offered rate before.

6) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

H U N G A R Y: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	8.6	15.0	7.7	13.4	14.8	9.5	7.0	7.2	-1.4	0.2	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	10.3	10.8	10.5	13.4	14.1	12.4	11.0	10.2	8.1	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, 3MMA	11.6	10.5	12.1	11.9	12.4	10.3	7.9	4.1	1.9	0.9	2.5	3.4	3.2	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	12.5	12.3	11.6	8.0	8.5	6.8	5.6	4.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	-3.7	-4.1	-4.1	-0.8	-1.9	-1.9	-0.6	1.7	4.1	5.3	5.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	-13.5	-3.7	-12.7	-5.0	-4.3	-9.1	-12.5	-3.8	-12.2	-17.6	-12.1	-12.0	-8.6	3.7	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	-10.8	-10.2	-10.5	-5.0	-4.6	-6.5	-8.2	-7.2	-8.2	-9.7	-10.1	-10.4	-10.2	-8.8	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	3804.3	.	.	3732.5	.	.	3808.8	.	.	3855.9	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	0.6	.	.	0.4	.	.	0.8	.	.	0.9	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	462.1	.	.	489.8	.	.	460.7	.	.	462.0	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	10.8	.	.	11.6	.	.	10.8	.	.	10.7	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	545.5	556.2	591.3	684.3	673.6	650.0	612.0	572.0	553.3	554.2	549.0	536.7	530.8	526.3	552.3
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	12.3	12.6	13.3	15.4	15.2	14.7	13.8	12.9	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.9	12.5
WAGES																
Total economy, gross [1]	HUF th	195.8	213.1	210.7	210.2	202.6	216.9	214.7	212.0	212.0	210.2	206.7	205.7	207.7	226.0	.
Total economy, gross [1][2]	real, CPPY	-2.9	-5.0	-8.8	-2.1	0.5	-5.8	1.4	2.9	1.1	3.0	2.9	1.4	2.2	1.7	.
Total economy, gross [1]	EUR	715	774	759	763	747	801	809	794	794	785	759	722	700	731	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	EUR	734	842	802	774	757	815	834	848	824	793	788	743	712	806	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.1
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	-0.7	1.4	0.0	-1.7	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.4	0.6	3.0	1.9	2.4	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	9.1	10.2	10.1	5.6	4.9	5.0	3.1	-0.5	-2.5	-2.2	-1.5	2.5	5.1	6.1	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	3.6	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.3	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	58846	66025	72024	6176	12924	20294	26739	33621	40221	46467	52929	60110	67020	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	54516	60928	66514	5772	11683	18225	24208	30384	36375	42261	48221	54651	61061	.	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	4330	5097	5510	404	1240	2069	2531	3237	3846	4205	4708	5459	5959	.	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	45538	51192	55589	4840	9980	15646	20577	25800	30871	35629	40427	45901	51210	.	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	37028	41312	45009	3818	7971	12588	16740	21170	25375	29598	33661	38286	42656	.	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	8510	9881	10581	1022	2009	3058	3838	4630	5496	6031	6766	7615	8554	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	1061	.	.	213	.	.	743	.	.	1134	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
HUF/EUR, monthly average	nominal	274.0	275.5	277.6	275.3	271.2	270.9	265.3	267.0	266.9	267.7	272.4	285.1	296.8	309.2	304.2
HUF/USD, monthly average	nominal	197.2	201.7	210.0	206.1	198.7	193.5	183.7	186.0	185.5	187.7	189.9	207.0	216.5	228.1	230.8
EUR/HUF, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	106.8	106.2	105.2	107.5	109.0	109.1	111.5	110.9	110.8	110.6	108.3	102.9	99.0	95.5	97.0
EUR/HUF, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	105.6	106.1	104.3	102.3	103.3	102.5	103.6	103.3	102.6	102.3	101.4	99.4	97.2	95.3	.
USD/HUF, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	112.3	110.0	105.9	108.3	112.3	115.3	121.5	119.7	119.9	118.0	116.2	106.5	102.6	98.1	97.4
USD/HUF, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	105.1	103.6	98.5	97.1	99.3	100.2	103.4	101.7	101.4	100.3	100.4	94.5	93.3	90.4	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	HUF bn, eop	2177.3	2204.7	2218.3	2174.6	2165.5	2138.2	2144.6	2155.3	2195.7	2245.6	2297.3	2369.9	2455.1	2512.1	.
M1	HUF bn, eop	6271.9	6473.6	6634.9	6427.3	6406.9	6444.0	6360.7	6386.0	6450.8	6553.0	6594.6	6822.6	6902.1	7148.1	.
Broad money	HUF bn, eop	16280.9	16387.0	16492.7	16207.5	16238.6	16204.9	16232.9	16366.4	16292.3	16459.3	16581.1	17093.1	17175.2	17382.0	.
Broad money	CPPY	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.0	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.8	0.8	0.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [4]	%, eop	5.25	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [4][5]	real, %	-3.6	-4.3	-4.0	0.4	1.1	0.9	2.9	6.5	8.7	8.4	7.6	3.5	0.8	0.4	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	HUF bn	.	.	-1147	.	.	2229	.	.	1940	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Enterprises with 5 and more employees.

2) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

3) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

4) Base rate (two-week NB bill).

5) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

L A T V I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CPPY	20.6	16.9	19.1	9.5	10.1	12.3	9.1	14.6	13.0	6.2	9.2	9.6	5.1	8.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CCPPY	14.2	14.4	14.8	9.5	9.8	10.7	10.3	11.1	11.5	10.7	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.6	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, 3MMA	19.7	18.9	15.3	13.0	10.7	10.5	12.0	12.2	11.2	9.4	8.4	7.9	7.7	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	.	.	19.4	.	.	2.5	.	.	3.8	.	.	3.5	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	.	.	-15.9	.	.	2.6	.	.	1.0	.	.	0.8	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	.	.	-9.6	.	.	-15.1	.	.	-0.9	.	.	19.6	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	.	.	-23.5	.	.	-15.1	.	.	-6.2	.	.	6.1	.	.	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	951.0	.	.	944.3	.	.	966.5	.	.	984.7	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	2.0	.	.	3.1	.	.	3.3	.	.	2.5	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	193.4	.	.	188.3	.	.	187.0	.	.	165.3	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	16.9	.	.	16.6	.	.	16.2	.	.	14.4	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	162.5	161.8	162.5	164.6	164.9	163.5	157.9	149.6	142.4	137.6	134.2	131.7	130.5	130.2	130.3
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.4	13.9	13.2	12.6	12.1	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	LVL	443	442	479	447	440	463	460	462	469	472	469	459	.	.	.
Total economy, gross [2]	real, CPPY	2.4	2.0	0.6	1.1	-0.5	0.9	-0.2	-0.5	0.3	-0.7	0.8	-0.6	.	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	624	623	675	635	625	655	649	651	661	666	661	647	.	.	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR	619	606	657	611	597	649	626	634	657	675	651	650	.	.	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	0.9	1.7	2.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.5	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	6.3	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.3	8.5	8.7	7.6	7.0	7.7	7.5	6.6	6.9	6.5	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	1.8	2.4	2.8	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.5	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	5831	6514	7190	621	1274	2054	2797	3595	4371	5128	5988	6862	7751	8643	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	7032	7871	8819	721	1510	2480	3348	4323	5263	6308	7350	8371	9439	10464	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-1201	-1357	-1628	-100	-236	-426	-551	-728	-892	-1180	-1362	-1509	-1688	-1821	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	3932	4387	4835	435	886	1419	1926	2483	2981	3485	4032	4599	5153	5709	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	5337	5981	6709	525	1119	1852	2515	3257	3998	4817	5629	6440	7267	8051	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	-1405	-1594	-1874	-89	-233	-433	-589	-774	-1016	-1332	-1597	-1841	-2114	-2342	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	535	.	.	47	.	.	92	.	.	-103	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
LVL/EUR, monthly average	nominal	0.709	0.709	0.710	0.703	0.704	0.707	0.709	0.709	0.709	0.709	0.709	0.709	0.706	0.702	0.698
LVL/USD, monthly average	nominal	0.510	0.519	0.537	0.526	0.516	0.505	0.491	0.494	0.493	0.497	0.495	0.515	0.515	0.517	0.529
EUR/LVL, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	94.0	94.0	93.6	96.0	95.8	94.9	95.1	95.4	95.7	96.0	95.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.0
EUR/LVL, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	95.7	95.2	94.4	95.1	95.2	94.7	95.6	96.4	96.9	97.3	97.8	97.0	97.5	97.4	.
USD/LVL, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	98.7	97.0	93.4	96.8	98.7	100.3	103.7	103.4	104.0	103.4	103.3	98.9	98.7	98.0	95.5
USD/LVL, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	95.3	93.0	89.1	90.3	91.5	92.6	95.4	95.0	95.7	95.4	96.8	92.2	93.5	92.4	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	LVL mn, eop	777	776	807	790	796	795	815	818	838	876	873	888	893	941	.
M1	LVL mn, eop	3455	3513	3771	3723	3788	3690	3724	3798	3868	3855	3949	3940	3972	4371	.
Broad money	LVL mn, eop	6215	6329	6548	6494	6543	6514	6453	6544	6481	6443	6507	6487	6426	6472	.
Broad money	CPPY	11.1	11.9	11.5	11.8	10.0	7.1	4.3	6.1	5.4	4.4	4.1	2.4	3.4	2.3	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [4]	%, eop	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [4][5]	real, %	-2.7	-4.2	-3.9	-3.9	-4.5	-4.6	-4.7	-3.8	-3.2	-3.9	-3.7	-2.9	-3.2	-2.8	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	LVL mn	.	.	-1051	.	.	-82	.	.	-46	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Enterprises with 20 and more persons.

2) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

3) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

4) Refinancing rate.

5) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

L I T H U A N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CPPY	17.5	16.9	15.6	16.9	13.1	14.1	7.7	13.6	10.8	5.8	6.6	9.5	-1.6	1.0	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CCPPY	4.6	5.8	6.6	16.9	15.0	14.7	12.9	13.1	12.7	11.6	11.0	10.8	9.4	8.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, 3MMA	14.2	16.6	16.4	15.2	14.7	11.6	11.8	10.7	10.0	7.7	7.3	4.7	2.8	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	.	.	15.3	.	.	11.9	.	.	8.6	.	.	6.2	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	.	.	-13.6	.	.	-7.5	.	.	-4.8	.	.	-3.7	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	.	.	16.2	.	.	15.9	.	.	16.7	.	.	18.4	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	.	.	-7.9	.	.	15.9	.	.	16.4	.	.	17.3	.	.	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	1367.1	.	.	1340.4	.	.	1385.1	.	.	1378.9	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	-1.2	.	.	0.9	.	.	4.3	.	.	2.1	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	281.9	.	.	277.6	.	.	255.6	.	.	239.8	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	17.1	.	.	17.2	.	.	15.6	.	.	14.8	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	306.2	300.6	311.3	311.2	306.4	293.5	269.3	243.2	227.6	229.2	221.2	213.4	211.8	212.5	227.1
Unemployment rate, registered [2]	%, eop	14.2	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.6	12.5	11.2	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.3	10.2	10.3	11.0
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	LTL	.	.	2122	.	.	2072	.	.	2108	.	.	2116	.	.	.
Total economy, gross [3]	real, CPPY	.	.	-2.7	.	.	-1.2	.	.	-2.1	.	.	-2.8	.	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	.	.	614	.	.	600	.	.	610	.	.	613	.	.	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR	.	.	625	.	.	614	.	.	620	.	.	620	.	.	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	2.6	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.5
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	0.9	1.9	2.9	1.1	2.5	3.2	1.2	-0.3	-1.1	1.8	-1.0	1.2	0.1	0.3	-0.8
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	12.0	12.7	16.1	15.1	15.7	15.4	14.8	14.1	12.1	15.3	14.2	15.3	14.4	12.6	8.6
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	9.5	9.8	10.3	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.4	13.9
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	12562	14082	15651	1436	2931	4571	6078	7851	9613	11267	13015	14871	16637	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	14158	15920	17653	1658	3332	5222	7052	9044	10980	12820	14754	16738	18755	.	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-1596	-1837	-2002	-222	-401	-651	-974	-1193	-1367	-1553	-1738	-1867	-2118	.	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	7709	8635	9544	945	1834	2801	3673	4738	5764	6806	7918	9071	10188	.	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	8016	9029	9989	838	1751	2908	3985	5128	6191	7206	8231	9358	10451	.	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	-307	-394	-445	107	83	-107	-312	-390	-426	-400	-313	-287	-263	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	410	.	.	-61	.	.	-275	.	.	-100	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
LTL/EUR, monthly average	nominal	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453	3.453
LTL/USD, monthly average	nominal	2.484	2.527	2.612	2.584	2.530	2.466	2.391	2.406	2.400	2.421	2.407	2.507	2.519	2.547	2.620
EUR/LTL, calculated with CPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	97.5	97.3	97.4	98.2	97.8	97.7	98.1	98.8	98.8	99.0	98.5	98.6	98.3	98.3	97.8
EUR/LTL, calculated with PPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	109.0	110.6	112.7	112.8	114.8	117.5	118.0	117.7	116.4	118.1	117.2	118.1	118.2	118.3	117.4
USD/LTL, calculated with CPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	102.3	100.4	97.3	99.1	100.9	103.3	107.0	107.1	107.3	106.7	106.7	102.6	101.7	100.6	97.4
USD/LTL, calculated with PPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	108.5	108.0	106.5	107.1	110.4	114.9	117.7	115.9	115.1	115.8	116.1	112.4	113.5	112.2	108.7
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	LTL mn, eop	7600	7627	7848	7724	7783	7758	7924	7928	8045	8283	8249	8273	8428	8722	.
M1	LTL mn, eop	25568	26307	27398	26742	27305	27174	27384	27947	28109	28537	28258	28879	28610	29224	.
Broad money	LTL mn, eop	45960	46713	48115	47307	47618	47687	47721	48111	48495	49168	49561	50083	50180	50704	.
Broad money	CPPY	9.5	9.0	8.9	9.5	8.5	8.4	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2	10.0	9.2	8.5	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5]	%, eop	0.98	1.11	1.07	0.99	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.40	1.43	1.59	1.62	1.52	1.53	1.44	1.24
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5][6]	real, %	-9.9	-10.3	-12.9	-12.3	-12.5	-12.4	-11.8	-11.1	-9.5	-11.9	-11.0	-12.0	-11.3	-9.9	-6.7
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	LTL mn	.	.	-6734	.	.	-1763	.	.	-3147	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Sold production.

2) In % of working age population.

3) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

4) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

5) VILIBOR one-month interbank offered rate (Lithuania has a currency board).

6) Deflated with annual PPI.

P O L A N D: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1)2)]	real, CPPY	8.0	10.0	11.4	10.2	10.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	1.9	1.8	7.9	7.4	6.4	8.8	7.7
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1)2)]	real, CCPPY	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.2	10.3	9.0	8.4	8.3	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9
Industry, NACE Rev. 2 [1)2)]	real, 3MMA	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.7	9.0	7.9	7.1	5.4	3.8	3.8	5.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2 [2)]	CCPPY	12.0	11.7	11.5	7.5	7.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.3	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) [1)2)]	CCPPY	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.9	1.0	-0.4	0.1	0.5	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.1	0.0	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2 [2)]	real, CPPY	9.4	14.2	12.3	10.9	18.7	24.2	15.6	23.9	17.0	16.5	10.8	18.0	8.9	13.0	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2 [2)]	real, CCPPY	1.3	2.6	3.8	10.9	14.9	18.7	17.7	19.4	18.8	18.3	17.0	17.2	16.0	15.6	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	16075	.	.	15875	.	.	16163	.	.	16283	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	1.2	.	.	1.9	.	.	1.1	.	.	0.5	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	1649.1	.	.	1771.4	.	.	1689.9	.	.	1679.4	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	9.3	.	.	10.1	.	.	9.5	.	.	9.4	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	1818.6	1858.3	1954.7	2105.0	2150.2	2133.9	2043.5	1962.6	1883.3	1863.2	1855.3	1861.7	1867.6	1914.9	1982.7
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	11.5	11.7	12.4	13.1	13.4	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.5
WAGES																
Total economy, gross [2)]	PLN	3440	3526	3848	3392	3422	3634	3598	3484	3600	3612	3591	3582	3617	3682	4015
Total economy, gross [2)3)]	real, CPPY	1.2	1.0	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.7	-0.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.1	-0.2
Total economy, gross [2)]	EUR	871	892	963	872	872	905	906	884	907	904	872	826	831	831	897
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR	864	928	1009	871	890	909	918	894	939	928	895	835	826	861	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.8	4.4	4.5
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.7	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	4.2	4.9	6.4	6.3	7.6	9.3	8.9	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.8	8.2	8.2	8.5	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	1.6	1.9	2.3	6.3	6.9	7.7	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	99999	110766	120483	10291	21063	33021	44126	55829	67165	77718	88832	100896	112796	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	110277	122809	134306	11307	23249	36343	48869	61938	74845	86944	99368	112041	124784	.	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-10278	-12043	-13823	-1017	-2185	-3322	-4742	-6109	-7680	-9226	-10536	-11145	-11988	.	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	79211	87869	95314	8306	16811	26281	34974	43959	52738	61073	69295	78681	87977	.	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	78442	87206	95064	7833	16267	25984	34524	43740	52671	61309	69526	78371	87045	.	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	769	663	250	472	544	297	451	219	67	-236	-231	310	932	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-16486	.	.	-3134	.	.	-6496	.	.	-11204	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
PLN/EUR, monthly average	nominal	3.950	3.952	3.996	3.890	3.926	4.015	3.969	3.940	3.970	3.995	4.120	4.338	4.352	4.432	4.477
PLN/USD, monthly average	nominal	2.842	2.893	3.023	2.911	2.877	2.868	2.749	2.746	2.759	2.801	2.872	3.150	3.175	3.270	3.397
EUR/PLN, calculated with CPI [4)]	real, Jan09=100	109.0	109.0	107.4	112.0	110.6	108.0	109.1	110.4	109.2	108.8	105.3	99.3	99.4	98.1	97.3
EUR/PLN, calculated with PPI [4)]	real, Jan09=100	108.4	108.2	107.4	109.5	109.0	107.2	108.4	109.0	108.5	108.0	105.5	101.2	100.9	99.5	.
USD/PLN, calculated with CPI [4)]	real, Jan09=100	114.7	112.8	108.1	112.8	113.9	114.2	118.9	119.1	118.2	116.1	112.9	102.8	102.9	100.8	97.7
USD/PLN, calculated with PPI [4)]	real, Jan09=100	107.9	105.7	101.4	104.0	104.8	104.9	108.2	107.4	107.2	105.8	104.5	96.3	96.9	94.4	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	PLN bn, eop	92.0	91.5	92.7	90.6	91.4	92.2	93.9	93.5	95.1	96.7	97.2	99.3	99.5	99.4	.
M1	PLN bn, eop	420.2	428.8	449.2	436.4	444.2	458.9	441.1	447.2	451.2	440.5	449.2	444.8	442.1	453.2	.
Broad money	PLN bn, eop	756.6	763.4	783.6	769.1	775.0	800.2	789.2	794.5	796.3	798.1	815.8	829.5	835.7	853.5	.
Broad money	CPPY	6.4	9.1	8.8	8.2	8.3	10.9	9.4	7.7	7.2	7.4	8.8	10.2	10.5	11.8	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5)]	%, eop	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5)6)]	real, %	-0.7	-1.3	-2.7	-2.4	-3.6	-5.1	-4.5	-2.1	-1.2	-1.5	-2.2	-3.4	-3.4	-3.7	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	PLN mn	.	.	-111000	.	.	-10011	.	.	-33130	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Sold production.

2) Enterprises with 10 and more employees.

3) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

4) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

5) Reference rate (7-day open market operation rate).

6) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

S L O V A K I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	12.5	17.1	20.5	19.6	10.9	7.1	7.7	11.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	7.4	7.6	0.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	18.9	18.7	18.8	19.6	15.1	12.1	11.0	11.1	9.9	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.3	7.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, 3MMA	14.3	16.5	19.0	16.8	12.1	8.5	8.7	7.8	6.7	4.3	5.4	6.5	5.1	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	24.5	23.4	22.8	13.5	9.1	6.3	5.3	5.5	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	-15.5	-14.7	-14.4	-9.4	-6.1	-3.3	-2.2	-1.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	4.1	0.8	0.0	-0.8	-7.9	0.5	-7.2	-4.3	-1.2	-3.7	-6.1	5.3	-1.0	-1.5	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	-5.7	-5.0	-4.6	-0.8	-4.6	-2.5	-4.1	-4.1	-3.5	-3.5	-4.0	-2.8	-2.6	-2.4	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	2339.4	.	.	2332.0	.	.	2355.6	.	.	2366.3	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	0.4	.	.	2.1	.	.	1.9	.	.	1.3	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	377.4	.	.	376.1	.	.	356.7	.	.	358.2	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	13.9	.	.	13.9	.	.	13.2	.	.	13.1	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	374.2	374.3	381.2	391.6	395.4	392.5	384.5	380.0	383.0	386.3	384.2	390.6	390.1	393.1	399.8
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	12.3	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.6
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	EUR, quart. avg.	.	.	844	.	.	746	.	.	781	.	.	769	.	.	.
Total economy, gross [1]	real, CPPY	.	.	2.7	.	.	-0.6	.	.	-1.0	.	.	-1.5	.	.	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR	774	926	868	765	750	809	797	840	850	815	812	817	803	954	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	1.0	1.0	1.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.6
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	0.6	0.6	0.7	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	2.1	1.5	1.9	4.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.5	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	39729	44675	48777	4122	8541	13617	18177	23133	27967	32266	36769	41909	47252	.	.
Imports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	39742	44665	49052	3954	8268	13247	17860	22790	27498	31841	36224	41050	45882	.	.
Trade balance,cumulated	EUR mn	-13	10	-276	167	274	370	317	343	469	426	544	859	1370	.	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	33506	37697	41144	3613	7387	11688	15580	19792	23897	27558	31338	35623	40074	.	.
Imports from EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	28508	32115	35308	2842	5992	9658	12934	16510	19957	23080	26291	29829	33276	.	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	4998	5583	5836	771	1395	2030	2646	3282	3940	4478	5047	5794	6798	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-2278	.	.	156	.	.	-171	.	.	-134	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
EUR/USD, monthly average [2]	nominal	0.7195	0.7320	0.7564	0.7485	0.7327	0.7143	0.6924	0.6969	0.6950	0.7011	0.6972	0.7262	0.7296	0.7377	0.7588
EUR/EUR, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	96.5	96.6	96.3	98.6	98.5	97.8	97.7	97.9	97.9	98.2	98.1	97.7	97.6	98.0	97.7
EUR/EUR, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	96.4	96.0	95.3	95.7	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.8	95.5	94.8	95.4	95.0	94.9	94.7	.
USD/EUR, calculated with CPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	101.5	100.1	96.9	99.4	101.4	103.4	106.4	105.6	106.0	104.8	105.2	101.1	101.1	100.6	98.1
USD/EUR, calculated with PPI [3]	real, Jan09=100	96.0	93.8	90.0	90.8	91.8	93.3	95.1	94.3	94.4	92.9	94.5	90.3	91.1	89.8	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation [4]	EUR mn, eop	7130	7142	7324	7160	7149	7186	7265	7320	7420	7500	7432	7489	7556	7601	.
M1 [4]	EUR mn, eop	24599	25401	26443	25967	25959	25334	25448	25582	25888	25367	25411	25377	25420	25637	.
Broad money [4]	EUR mn, eop	39160	39572	40578	40573	40397	40131	40441	40674	40872	40687	41422	41071	40948	41285	.
Broad money [4]	CPPY	4.3	4.5	4.4	6.1	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.6	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5]	%, eop	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5][6]	real, %	-1.1	-0.5	-0.9	-3.3	-4.4	-4.5	-4.2	-3.7	-3.1	-1.8	-2.2	-2.4	-2.2	-2.4	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	EUR mn	.	.	-5054	.	.	-664	.	.	-1589	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

2) Reference rate of ECB.

3) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

4) From January 2009 Slovakia's contributions to EMU monetary aggregates.

5) Official refinancing operation rate for euro area (ECB).

6) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

S L O V E N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2010 to 2011

(updated end of Jan 2012)

		2010			2011											
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
PRODUCTION																
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CPPY	4.8	4.3	13.8	14.0	6.9	6.7	3.7	4.6	3.7	-0.9	-1.3	2.9	-1.7	1.0	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, CCPPY	5.7	5.5	6.2	14.0	10.4	9.0	7.7	7.0	6.4	5.4	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.5	.
Industry, NACE Rev. 2	real, 3MMA	4.4	7.4	10.3	11.5	9.0	5.8	5.1	4.0	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	.	.
Productivity in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	.	.	12.2	.	.	12.5	.	.	9.5	.	.	7.0	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPPY	.	.	-3.3	.	.	-6.5	.	.	-4.6	.	.	-2.7	.	.	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CPPY	-18.0	-17.5	-12.2	-20.9	-23.6	-29.7	-27.0	-29.4	-36.2	-27.0	-31.2	-17.4	-25.5	-10.0	.
Construction, NACE Rev. 2 [1]	real, CCPPY	-17.3	-17.3	-17.0	-20.9	-22.2	-25.3	-25.8	-26.7	-28.7	-28.4	-28.8	-27.4	-27.2	-25.7	.
LABOUR																
Employed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	963.4	.	.	928.4	.	.	937.9	.	.	944.7	.	.	.
Employed persons, LFS	CPPY	.	.	-1.9	.	.	-3.8	.	.	-3.1	.	.	-2.4	.	.	.
Unemployed persons, LFS	th. pers., quart. avg	.	.	80.7	.	.	85.9	.	.	78.0	.	.	80.2	.	.	.
Unemployment rate, LFS	%	.	.	7.8	.	.	8.5	.	.	7.7	.	.	7.9	.	.	.
Unemployment, registered	th. persons, eop	102.7	103.8	110.0	115.1	115.6	113.9	111.6	108.6	107.1	107.6	107.0	107.0	110.9	111.1	.
Unemployment rate, registered	%, eop	10.9	11.1	11.8	12.3	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	.
WAGES																
Total economy, gross	EUR	1488	1634	1534	1496	1494	1524	1505	1516	1521	1500	1524	1507	1510	1652	.
Total economy, gross [2]	real, CPPY	0.6	2.4	0.9	1.0	2.3	-0.7	-0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	-0.8	-1.4	-1.7	.
Industry, gross, NACE Rev. 2	EUR	1337	1552	1408	1352	1381	1412	1357	1377	1391	1357	1423	1381	1377	.	.
PRICES																
Consumer - HICP	PP	0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	-0.6	-1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	-0.5
Consumer - HICP	CPPY	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.1
Consumer - HICP	CCPPY	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	PP	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CPPY	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	.
Producer, in industry, NACE Rev. 2	CCPPY	1.6	1.8	2.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	.
FOREIGN TRADE, EU definition																
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	18078	20165	22026	1854	3803	6100	8155	10332	12495	14587	16426	18691	20806	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	18501	20702	22700	1872	3873	6234	8301	10585	12683	14719	16671	19001	21141	.	.
Trade balance total, cumulated	EUR mn	-423	-538	-674	-18	-70	-134	-147	-252	-188	-132	-244	-310	-336	.	.
Exports to EU-27 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	12893	14394	15656	1407	2815	4467	5930	7500	9008	10471	11735	13328	14819	.	.
Imports from EU-27 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	12633	14069	15403	1219	2561	4170	5528	7123	8563	9959	11248	12847	14278	.	.
Trade balance with EU-27, cumulated	EUR mn	261	325	252	188	253	297	401	377	445	512	487	481	541	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-297	.	.	-54	.	.	15	.	.	-70	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																
EUR/USD, monthly average [3]	nominal	0.7195	0.7320	0.7564	0.7485	0.7327	0.7143	0.6924	0.6969	0.6950	0.7011	0.6972	0.7262	0.7296	0.7377	0.7588
EUR/EUR, calculated with CPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	100.2	100.3	99.8	99.8	99.3	99.6	99.7	100.5	99.9	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.7	98.9
EUR/EUR, calculated with PPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	98.7	98.5	97.7	97.7	98.1	97.6	97.2	97.2	97.7	97.2	97.7	97.2	97.0	97.0	.
USD/EUR, calculated with CPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	105.3	103.8	100.4	100.5	102.3	105.3	108.7	108.4	108.1	105.9	106.5	102.7	103.3	102.4	99.3
USD/EUR, calculated with PPI [4]	real, Jan09=100	98.2	96.2	92.3	92.8	94.3	95.4	97.0	95.7	96.5	95.3	96.7	92.5	93.2	92.0	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																
Currency in circulation	EUR mn, eop	3369	3373	3449	3377	3369	3384	3411	3445	3475	3537	3504	3532	3568	3578	.
M1	EUR mn, eop	8231	8363	8420	8482	8492	8424	8514	8553	8507	8554	8576	8540	8359	8687	.
Broad money	EUR mn, eop	18754	18979	18984	18969	19020	18883	18914	19149	19164	19347	19365	19397	19488	19577	.
Broad money	CPPY	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.9	3.2	.
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5]	%, eop	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00
Central bank policy rate (p.a.) [5][6]	real, %	-2.2	-2.8	-3.1	-4.0	-4.7	-4.8	-4.2	-2.9	-3.0	-2.5	-2.6	-2.5	-2.1	-2.3	.
BUDGET, ESA'95 EDP																
General gov.budget balance, cum.	EUR mn	.	.	-2071	.	.	-829	.	.	-1571	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) Enterprises with 20 and more employees or turnover limits and output of some non-construction enterprises.

2) Nominal wages deflated with HICP.

3) Reference rate of ECB.

4) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values more than 100 mean real appreciation.

5) Official refinancing operation rate for euro area (ECB).

6) Deflated with annual PPI.

Source: wiiw Monthly Database incorporating Eurostat and national statistics.

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