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Convergence and labour demand: employment projections for the new EU member states up to 2012

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Introduction

The European Union's New Member States (NMS) have undergone rapid developments with respect to productivity increases and structural changes in the course of transition in the 1990s. This was also reflected in changes in employment levels and patterns of employment by industries (see Landesmann et al., 2004, and Stehrer, 2005a, for detailed descriptions of structural changes by industry, occupation and educational attainment level). Since sectoral productivity levels and output shares still differ as compared to the EU-15, one may expect that structural adjustments in employment levels and structures are still going on. Using a convergence framework where the speed of adjustment depends on the deviation from the reference countries (in our case the EU-15) and empirically estimated parameters, allows for investigating scenarios of NMS employment levels by sectors for the next few years. Here we summarize the main findings of this investigation (for details see Stehrer, 2005a; for a summary of results on the aggregate level including a sensitivity analysis see Stehrer, 2005b).

The potential for catching-up by industry

Since the start of transition, the NMS[1] have undergone a rapid catching-up process vis-à-vis the EU-15 in terms of labour productivity levels and output structures, coupled with changes in the level and sectoral structure of employment (see Tables 1, 2 and 3). Yet, despite the progress attained, gaps are still sizeable and further dynamic convergence can be expected in the coming years.

1 Without Malta and Cyprus.

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Table 1

Productivity levels in % of EU-15, 2002

	Agriculture[1]	Industry	Construction	Trade, repairs and hotels	Transport	Business services	Public services	Total
Slovenia	39.1	54.9	85.5	81.6	54.1	79.4	89.2	66.8
Czech Republic	113.6	51.4	30.7	91.5	57.0	79.6	37.5	58.9
Hungary	84.4	51.8	59.9	57.4	47.3	78.0	58.2	57.9
Slovakia	82.9	42.4	35.1	80.4	55.5	88.3	61.8	57.4
Poland	24.7	54.3	65.0	98.8	40.8	40.0	52.2	49.1
Estonia	58.0	37.8	74.7	58.9	40.4	61.3	39.6	47.3
Lithuania	32.5	42.6	48.7	70.2	37.1	45.5	35.3	39.2
Latvia	27.2	36.7	46.5	46.6	39.8	38.5	25.4	32.9

Note: 1) EU without Austria.

Table 2

Output shares in %, 2002

|	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Trade, repairs and hotels	Transport	Business services	Public services	Total
Slovenia	3.3	33.6	5.7	14.3	7.7	15.6	19.8	100.0
Czech Republic	5.6	33.5	3.4	17.9	11.1	18.0	10.4	100.0
Hungary	5.5	30.3	5.4	12.3	9.7	18.7	18.1	100.0
Slovakia	5.4	27.8	3.7	15.6	10.4	18.0	19.1	100.0
Poland	5.9	31.1	6.1	22.5	7.4	10.2	16.9	100.0
Estonia	5.0	24.8	7.8	15.5	11.8	20.2	15.0	100.0
Lithuania	9.0	28.4	6.1	21.2	8.7	9.9	16.7	100.0
Latvia	7.6	27.4	6.4	17.3	15.7	10.8	14.8	100.0
EU-15	2.8	22.1	5.5	15.4	8.8	25.1	20.5	100.0

Table 3

Employment shares in %, 2002

	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Trade, repairs and hotels	Transport	Business services	Public services	Total
Slovenia	9.3	32.7	6.0	16.8	6.4	7.5	21.3	100.0
Czech Republic	4.8	30.7	8.9	16.6	7.7	7.7	23.6	100.0
Hungary	6.2	27.1	7.0	17.8	8.0	8.0	25.9	100.0
Slovakia	6.2	30.1	8.3	16.0	7.3	6.7	25.5	100.0
Poland	19.3	22.5	6.2	16.0	6.0	7.2	22.8	100.0
Estonia	6.7	24.7	6.7	17.9	9.3	8.9	25.8	100.0
Lithuania	17.8	20.9	6.6	17.0	6.2	4.9	26.6	100.0
Latvia	15.0	19.6	6.1	17.6	8.8	5.3	27.5	100.0
EU-15	5.3	16.9	7.1	19.5	6.2	15.1	30.0	100.0

Figure 1

Estimated GDP growth rates (in %) required for keeping overall employment level unchanged
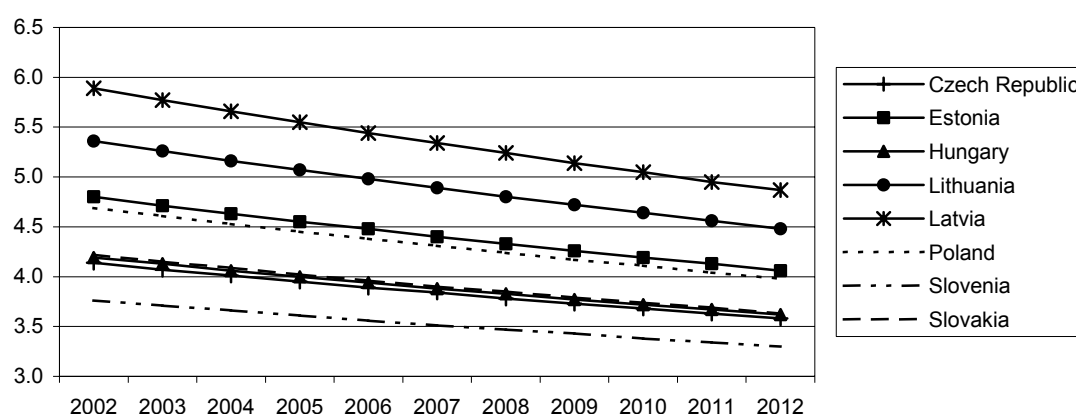
A note on the effects of GDP growth

As a rough estimate one can calculate that employment levels by industry and in total are one percentage point higher per year when GDP growth rates increase by one percentage point.[2] On the other hand, one may calculate the GDP growth which would be required to keep the employment level unchanged. Figure 1 shows those GDP growth rates in the NMS in individual years of the ten-year period under which the employment levels prevailing in 2002 can be maintained. A clear differentiation across countries is evident: these hypothetical growth rates are higher in countries with a higher productivity gap and larger shares of employment in some sectors, particularly in agriculture and industry. These growth rates are continuously falling for two reasons: first, the closing of the gap in productivity levels implies that the productivity growth rates become lower in general, and second, employment shifts caused by structural change (in particular, labour shedding in agriculture) become less important. Thus the pressure on labour demand is reduced due to successful catching-up.

Under specific assumptions on the future dynamics of productivity growth and convergence in the sectoral structure of the NMS to the EU-15 economies, an attempt is made to foresee

employment developments in the NMS up to 2012. Next follows a review of the most important findings of the model calculations. (For the methodology applied and the detailed results see Stehrer, 2005a.)

Under the assumption of a GDP growth rate of 4% per year, the results suggest that in the period 2002-2012 labour demand will expand by 4% to 6% in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia and the Slovak Republic. Rising employment levels can be expected even in the shorter run (i.e. in 2002-2007). By contrast, in Estonia and Poland labour demand will presumably shrink by about 2% by 2012 relative to the year 2002. Both countries will experience losses in employment in 2002-2007 but rising levels in the simulation period 2008-2012. More severe losses in employment are forecast for Latvia and Lithuania; in both countries labour demand is likely to decrease by about 10% in 2002-2012. It is important to note that these results are strongly related to the assumed growth rate of the economy.[3]

Structural convergence and changes in employment

The aggregate figures conceal the structural adjustment processes that are underlying the net gains and losses in jobs; thus it is important to scrutinize the structural patterns of employment

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[2] Results for different GDP growth rates can be requested from the author.

[3] For a sensitivity analysis with respect to different assumptions on GDP growth rates see Stehrer (2005a).

dynamics. Figure 2 shows the predicted evolution of the employment shares by main sectors of the NMS economies (including historical data 1997-2002). In the individual country boxes, wide columns with white frames indicate the 2002 employment shares of the EU-15, while narrow columns show employment shares of the respective NMS in each individual year of the period 1997-2012. Table 4 presents the summary of results for individual NMS.

Czech Republic

Simulation results predict that the *public services* sector will be the largest job creator in the Czech Republic in absolute terms, with about 100,000 new jobs in each of the two sub-periods. This is followed by the *business services* sector with 80,000 new jobs in the first and more than 100,000 new jobs in the second sub-period. This sector is closely followed by *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* with slightly lower absolute numbers of job creation. Finally, in the *construction* sector 60,000 to 70,000 jobs are expected to be created in both sub-periods. In relative terms the *business services* sector is the most important with a 50% increase in jobs over the whole period, followed by *construction* with more than 30%, *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* with more than 20% and finally *public services* with slightly less than 20% expansion.

The model predicts that the largest shake-out of labour in absolute terms occurs in *industry* where in the first period more than 160,000 and in the second period more than 120,000 jobs will be lost. This amounts to a loss of about 20% of jobs in that sector relative to 2002. A similar loss in relative terms will occur in the *transport* sector, with smaller absolute numbers due to the smaller size of that sector. Additionally, about 35,000 employees are dismissed in *agriculture*, which thus loses about 15% of the persons employed there in 2002.

The results suggest that the Czech Republic will have a higher employment share in *industry* also in the medium run (about 24% as compared to 17% in the EU-15) though the share is expected to fall dramatically from the present more than 30%. Convergence to the EU employment shares can be observed in *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* and *transport*, whereas in *agriculture* the share tends towards a lower level than the EU average.

Hungary

For Hungary, the simulation results predict an overall dynamic pattern similar to that forecast for the Czech Republic. The main differences are that in Hungary the *industry* sector starts with lower shares in 2002 and also has a lower employment share at the end of the period, in 2012.

In *industry* more than 185,000 jobs will be lost over the period 2002-2012. Employment losses are also expected in the *transport* sector, losing about 70,000 jobs, and in *agriculture*, losing about 50,000 jobs. All other sectors will be creating jobs, the most important one in absolute terms being *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* as well as *business services* with about 140,000 new jobs each. Slightly smaller numbers are expected for the *public services* sector, creating about 120,000 jobs, and *construction* with a rise in labour demand for about 95,000 jobs. In relative terms, the most important employment-creating sector is *business services*, *construction* and *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants*.

Slovak Republic

In this country about 120,000 jobs are expected to be lost in *industry* over the period. Slightly less than 30,000 jobs will be lost in *agriculture* and *transport*, respectively. The labour-shedding sectors are very similar in relative terms as each of them loses about 20% of jobs over the simulation period.

The other sectors are creating jobs, the most important sector in absolute terms being *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* and *business services*: in each of these sectors labour demand increases by about 75,000 jobs. The remaining two sectors are also important, with about 66,000 new jobs in *public services* and about 50,000 in *construction*. In relative terms, *business services* is the most important job-creating sector, with labour demand presumably increasing by 50%, followed by *construction* with 30% and *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* with 20% in 2002-2012.

Figure 2

Employment demand scenarios by sectors

(sectoral shares in total)
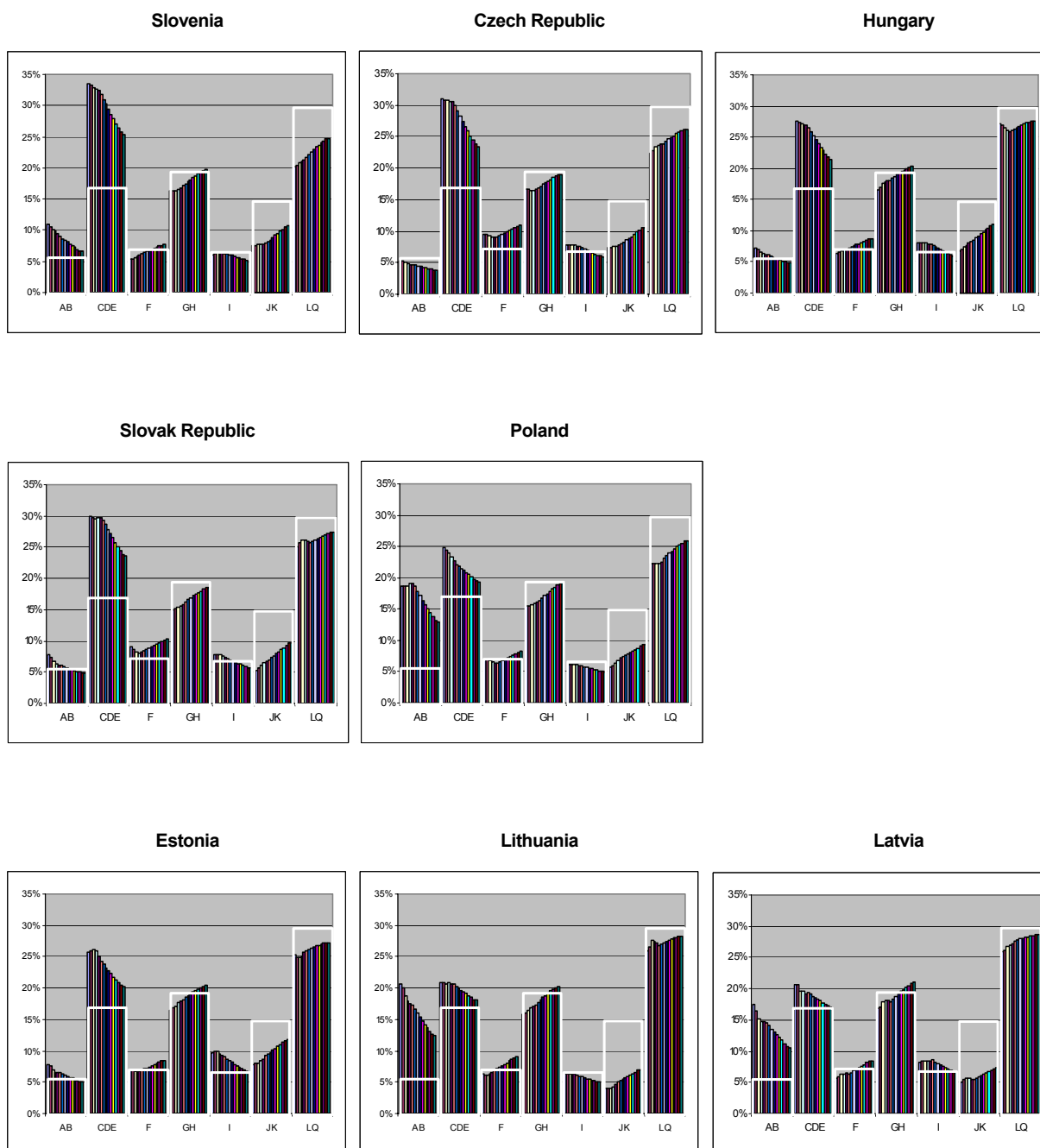
AB: Agriculture, CDE: Industry, F: Construction, GH: Trade, repairs and hotels, I: Transport, JK: Business services, LQ: Public services.

Table 4

Sectoral changes in employment levels, at 4% GDP growth, 2002-2007 and 2007-2012

		Number of employed (in ths.)			Absolute changes (in ths.)		2002=100	
		2002	2007	2012	2002-2007	2007-2012	2007	2012
Slovenia	Agriculture	84	72	62	-12	-10	85.6	73.8
	Industry	295	264	241	-31	-23	89.4	81.6
	Construction	55	64	75	9	11	117.2	136.9
	Trade, repairs and hotels	152	170	191	19	20	112.3	125.8
	Transport	58	54	50	-4	-4	92.3	85.9
	Business services	68	84	104	16	20	123.9	153.4
	Public services	192	215	240	23	25	112.0	124.9
Czech	Agriculture	228	209	192	-19	-18	91.9	84.2
Republic	Industry	1463	1296	1173	-167	-123	88.6	80.2
	Construction	425	487	556	62	69	114.5	130.7
	Trade, repairs and hotels	790	875	967	84	92	110.7	122.3
	Transport	368	329	297	-39	-31	89.4	80.9
	Business services	364	446	547	82	100	122.5	150.1
	Public services	1123	1224	1332	101	108	109.0	118.6
Hungary	Agriculture	241	214	191	-27	-23	88.9	79.2
	Industry	1049	942	863	-107	-79	89.8	82.3
	Construction	271	311	357	40	46	114.8	131.8
	Trade, repairs and hotels	689	756	830	67	74	109.7	120.4
	Transport	310	271	242	-38	-30	87.6	78.0
	Business services	308	373	453	65	80	121.0	146.9
	Public services	1003	1058	1124	56	66	105.5	112.1
Slovakia	Agriculture	131	117	104	-15	-13	88.8	79.0
	Industry	641	568	515	-73	-53	88.6	80.3
	Construction	176	201	229	25	28	114.0	129.9
	Trade, repairs and hotels	340	375	414	35	39	110.3	121.9
	Transport	154	138	124	-17	-13	89.1	80.5
	Business services	143	178	220	34	43	124.0	153.8
	Public services	541	572	608	30	36	105.6	112.3
Poland	Agriculture	2664	2114	1699	-550	-415	79.4	63.8
	Industry	3096	2807	2591	-289	-215	90.7	83.7
	Construction	851	983	1132	132	150	115.5	133.0
	Trade, repairs and hotels	2207	2407	2627	200	221	109.0	119.0
	Transport	832	738	665	-94	-73	88.7	79.9
	Business services	989	1120	1293	131	174	113.2	130.8
	Public services	3140	3323	3535	183	212	105.8	112.6
Estonia	Agriculture	39	33	29	-6	-5	85.6	73.8
	Industry	144	128	115	-17	-12	88.4	79.9
	Construction	39	44	50	5	6	112.8	127.5
	Trade, repairs and hotels	104	111	119	7	8	106.4	113.8
	Transport	55	45	38	-9	-7	82.9	70.5
	Business services	52	60	69	7	9	114.2	132.2
	Public services	151	153	158	3	5	101.8	104.9
Lithuania	Agriculture	251	199	160	-52	-39	79.3	63.7
	Industry	293	261	237	-33	-24	88.9	80.7
	Construction	93	106	120	13	14	113.5	128.8
	Trade, repairs and hotels	239	253	270	14	16	106.0	112.8
	Transport	87	75	65	-13	-9	85.7	74.9
	Business services	69	80	94	11	14	115.9	136.5
	Public services	374	371	375	-2	4	99.4	100.4
Latvia	Agriculture	147	116	92	-31	-23	78.7	62.8
	Industry	192	168	150	-24	-18	87.5	78.4
	Construction	60	68	76	8	9	112.8	127.3
	Trade, repairs and hotels	172	179	187	7	8	104.1	108.9
	Transport	86	70	58	-16	-12	81.1	67.6
	Business services	52	58	66	6	8	111.5	127.2
	Public services	269	259	254	-10	-5	96.2	94.5

Slovenia

Slovenia starts with a relatively high share of employment in *agriculture* (about 9% in 2002) which drops to the EU-15 level over the period. The losses expected in *industry*, about 20%, are similar to those in other NMS. In absolute terms, the most important labour-shedding sectors are *industry* with 50,000 and *agriculture* with 20,000 jobs lost.

Concerning job creation, an increase of more than 25% is predicted for *public services* (a figure much higher than that forecast for the Czech Republic and Hungary), while for *business services* the expected increase is 50% (similar to the Czech and Hungarian figures). The most important employment-creating sectors will be *public services* with more than 40,000 new jobs, *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* with 35,000 and *business services* with more than 30,000 new jobs.

Estonia

Estonia's economic structure in 2002 was similar to that of the NMS discussed above. In relative terms, the fall in employment in the labour-shedding sectors is higher than in the NMS discussed before. The loss of jobs will probably be the highest in *industry* (20,000), *transport* (11,000) and *agriculture* (7500).

Job creation, however, is less strong than in the NMS discussed above. In Estonia the expansion will be about 30% in *business services*, 27% in *construction*, 13% in *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* and only 5% in *public services*. In absolute terms the most important job-creating sectors will be *business services* and *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* where labour demand is rising by about 9000 jobs. Labour demand in *construction* will increase by about 6000 jobs.

Poland

Poland's economic structure is quite different from that of the NMS discussed above, with a slightly less than 20% share of employment in *agriculture*, a 25% share in *industry* and an about 22% employment share in *public services*. The simulation results show that, in 2012, the employment share will still be relatively high in *agriculture* with about 13%, while it will have declined to 19% in *industry*. The relative

significance of *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants*, as well as of *business services* and *public services* will be higher.

In relative terms, job destruction is expected to be highest in *agriculture* where in 2012 labour demand will be more than 35% below the 2002 level. In the other two sectors registering job destruction, the relative decreases are similar as in the NMS: 17% in *industry* and 20% in *transport*. In absolute terms this implies that one million jobs will be lost in *agriculture*, more than half a million in *industry* and an additional 170,000 in *transport*. The most important job-creating sectors in absolute terms will be are *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants* and *public services* with an increase of more than 400,000 jobs each. About 300,000 jobs may be created in *business services* and *construction*.

Latvia and Lithuania

Both countries have substantially higher agricultural employment than the other NMS with the exception of Poland. The decrease in labour demand is expected to be highest in *agriculture*, in relative terms (about 35%) as well as in absolute terms (100,000 jobs in Lithuania and 65,000 in Latvia). The second most important labour releasing sector in absolute terms will be *industry*, with 60,000 jobs lost in Lithuania and 45,000 in Latvia. More important in relative but less so in absolute terms will be *transport* with a decrease of about 25,000 jobs in Lithuania and about 30,000 in Latvia. In *public services* Latvia will additionally lose 17,000 jobs, whereas employment in this sector in Lithuania remains more or less stable.

In both countries, the job-creating sectors will be *business services* and *construction* and, in Lithuania, *trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants*.

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Sectoral structures and linkages in selected new and old EU member states

BY ROBERT STEHRER AND WALTRAUT URBAN

In the course of the accession process, the new member states (NMS) of the EU have begun to prepare input-output tables in line with the 'European System of Accounts 1995' (ESA 95). These I-O tables are directly comparable with those of the old member states (OMS) and allow for comparisons with regard to the detailed structures of the respective economies. The results presented here are taken from of a broader study conducted at wiiw[1] and highlight certain aspects only. In the first part, a comparison between NMS and OMS concerning the overall economic structures is made; in the second part a more detailed analysis of the manufacturing sector is presented.

Methodology

I-O tables provide detailed insight into the supply and use of individual sectors/products of an economy (denoted *'supply'* and *'use tables'* in the ESA 95 framework). The supply tables are organized product by industry and provide information on the products supplied by each industry, imports by product and thus the total supply of each product. As the supply of products is reported at 'basic prices', two columns: 'taxes less subsidies' and 'transport margins', are added to calculate the total supply at 'purchasers' prices', which are the prices the purchaser actually pays. Use tables, on the other hand, give a detailed insight into the use of intermediate inputs and allow for an analysis of inter-sectoral linkages (such as

between manufacturing and services, but also between different manufacturing industries such as machinery and metal products). They further provide information on the size and components of value added (compensation of employees, profits) and the final use of products (consumption, investment, exports). The *'symmetric I-O tables'* (product by product or sector by sector) finally allow for a calculation of the direct and indirect effects of an autonomous change of demand for a specific product/sector, and, respectively, of the increase of output of a specific sector/product if total final demand increases (multiplier analysis, key-sector analysis).[2]

The countries selected for comparison are: Hungary, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia (from the NMS) as well as Austria, Germany and Spain (from the OMS).[3] The year available for most countries is 2000 (Spain: 1995). For the sake of comparability, some sectors had to be aggregated, resulting in a total of 53 sectors based on NACE rev. 1 classification.

Comparison of the overall economic structures across countries

The *output structures* are surprisingly similar across countries. The coefficients of correlation between the output structures of two different countries are in no case lower than 0.7.[4] Among the NMS, Slovenia shows the highest correlation with the OMS, in particular with Austria (0.92). For Hungary and the Slovak Republic, the correlation is significantly lower. *Import structures* are very similar across countries as well. The correlation coefficients are even higher than in production, partly caused by low and even zero imports of services. (In all countries, the lion's share of imports is taken by manufacturing products; see section on manufacturing below.)

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[1] 'Untersuchung der sektoralen Verflechtung der Industrie in Zentral- und Ostmitteleuropa mittels Input-Output Analyse: Ein Ländervergleich' (Using Input-Output Analysis to Investigate Sectoral Linkages in CEEC Industries. A Cross-country Approach), OeNB Jubiläumsfonds Project No. 10079, Vienna, March 2005 (project leader: L. Podkaminer; authors: R. Stehrer, W. Urban and E. Christie).

[2] See, for instance, Eurostat, European system of accounts, ESA 1995, pp. 207ff.

[3] At the time of the study, no I-O tables for the Czech Republic were available.

[4] Because of the wide scope of data underlying our analysis, no tables are presented here, but can be supplied by the authors on request.

The supply tables provide useful information on the share of the main product supplied by each industry, termed *'characteristic production'*. In general, the share of the characteristic production depends on the level of aggregation, but at a given level of aggregation, it may well be interpreted as a measure for the degree of 'vertical specialization'. The share of the characteristic production is generally high, but the arithmetic mean is above 90% in the OMS and only between 80% and 90% in the NMS. Also, in the latter group, the number of sectors with relatively low shares (<75%) is higher. In these cases, the shares of products of 'related' industries' are quite high (in Poland, for instance, the mining industry also supplies products typically produced by the basic metals industry). This suggests that industries in the NMS are still more vertically integrated than in the OMS.

Regarding 'taxes less subsidies on products' we find negative entries, i.e. subsidies exceeding taxes, for agricultural products in Austria, Germany, Spain and in Hungary, but not in the other NMS; subsidies exceed taxes also for land transport in all countries except in Poland. On the other hand, there is a particularly high percentage-tax on tobacco products and on coke & refinery products in all countries, but it is generally higher in the OMS than in the NMS. Taxes on electricity are also higher in Austria and Germany than in the other countries. Retail trade is heavily taxed in Hungary and Slovenia and to a lesser extent in Austria and Germany; the figures are particularly low for Poland and the Slovak Republic. Finally, there is a large difference across countries in insurance services: whereas in Austria, Germany and Slovenia taxes reach between 10% and 15% of purchasers' prices, they are nearly zero in the other countries. However, despite these differences the correlation of net tax margins across countries is quite high.

Turning now to the information provided by the 'use tables', we will refer to *final consumption expenditures* first. Again, the structure of consumption expenditures is highly correlated across all countries, however, the correlation is higher between Austria and Germany on the one

side and between the individual NMS on the other, which corresponds to the different income levels and thus consumption patterns (Engel's law) as well as to differences in price structures in the two country groups. In the NMS, expenditure shares are in particular higher for agricultural products and food & beverages as compared to the OMS and relatively lower for furniture and real estate. Some of the NMS show a significantly higher expenditure share than the OMS on electricity as well.

When looking at *exports*, more than 80% are accounted for by manufacturing products, which will be discussed in more detail below. With respect to non-manufacturing exports, agricultural products are very important for Spain. Prominent service exports are transport services (particularly land transport), and other business services. The correlation of export structures across countries is generally high, however, a relatively low correlation was found between some NMS, especially between Hungary and Poland as well as Hungary and Slovenia, with correlation coefficients reaching about 0.6 only.

With respect to the use of *intermediate inputs*, the share of intermediate inputs in total output is on average between 50% and 55% in the OMS, but higher in the NMS, with shares ranging from 55% to 60%. This means that value added (calculated as a residual between the value of output and intermediate inputs) is typically lower in the NMS than in the OMS, as we might expect.[5] The structure of intermediate inputs in each country depends on the usage of the particular products as intermediate inputs (dependent on the technology and the output mix within each industry) and the structure of output. Again, the coefficients of correlation for the overall structure of intermediate inputs across countries are quite high. Since the output structures are highly correlated between countries, as was shown above, we may conclude that the technologies used in the different countries

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[5] We will not go into details here concerning the components of value added; the topic is covered at length in the full report.

are fairly similar.[6] This is confirmed by a more detailed analysis of intermediate inputs for the manufacturing industry, although some important exceptions could be found there.

Key sectors

Input coefficients derived from the use tables show the *direct* use of intermediate products for each sector (industry). However, in order to take into account the *indirect* use of intermediate inputs as well, a symmetric I-O table (S-I-O table), industry by industry or product by product, is needed. Within the ESA 95 framework, a product by product S-I-O table is recommended in the first place, which had to be taken as a proxy for an industry by industry matrix actually required for our key sector analysis.[7] (Usually, S-I-O tables are presented for the total economy and for the domestic economy – excluding imports – as well.) In a second step, one has to calculate the Leontief-inverse, i.e. $(I-A)^{-1}$, where I denotes the identity matrix and A is the S-I-O coefficient matrix. Taking the column sums of the Leontief-inverse gives the *'backward multipliers'*, which are measuring the direct and indirect effects on the total economy of an autonomous change of demand for a specific product (backward linkages). Taking the row sums of the Leontief-inverse yields the so-called *'forward multipliers'*, which provide information on the increase of output of specific products if total final demand increases (forward linkages). A larger backward multiplier means a stronger effect on the economy as a whole of an autonomous increase in demand for the respective product/industry; a higher forward multiplier indicates that the product/industry is more sensitive to changes in the business cycle. From this the following cross-tabulation of industries can be derived:

- Key industries: strong forward and backward linkages

- Leading industries: weak forward and strong backward linkages
- Basic industries: strong forward and weak backward linkages
- Independent industries: weak forward and weak backward industries

Comparing the results for individual countries, based on the domestic S-I-O tables and taking into account effects on the domestic economy only, no clear patterns across countries were found from an overall point of view – which is rather surprising and needs further research. However, some similarities regarding the 'key industries' were striking: agriculture and food & beverages are key industries in all countries, except Germany. Within manufacturing, publishing & printing, basic metals and fabricated metal products turned out to be key industries in most countries (an exception is Austria). Further on, construction is a key industry in all countries – again with the exception of Austria. Within the services sector, the pattern is even less clear, however, land transport, post & telecommunications and other business services activities appeared as key industries in at least three countries.

I-O structures in manufacturing

Many features found for the overall economy are valid for the manufacturing sector as well, but there are some special characteristics, too.

Output structures in manufacturing are quite similar across countries, but correlation is lower than for the overall output structure in the economy, as manufacturing is more open and integrated into the international division of labour and therefore more specialized than other sectors of the economy. Slovenia shows by far the highest correlation and thus structural similarity with Austria and Germany. The correlation coefficient between Slovenia and Austria (0.93) is higher than between Germany and Austria (0.84), which makes sense, taking into account that Slovenia is a small open economy like Austria. Hungary, on the other hand, has a rather low correlation coefficient with Austria, Germany

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[6]   For price effects, see footnote 8.

[7]   But as the shares of the 'characteristic production' are fairly high for most industries, the correspondence between the S-I–O tables product by product and industry by industry should be rather close.

and Spain, due to its strong specialization on office machinery and communication equipment. Poland, the largest NMS, shows a closer correlation with Germany than with Austria, as one may expect, and a particular close correlation with Spain.

The share of the *characteristic production* (main product supplied by each industry) in manufacturing is typically between 90% and 100% in the OMS, but below 90% in most industries in the NMS, further supporting the hypothesis that in the former socialist countries production is still more vertically integrated than in the OMS. Examples for industries with a relatively low characteristic production in the NMS compared to the OMS are the following: wood products, basic metals, machinery (non-electric), textiles, rubber & plastics, fabricated metal products and electrical machinery. In Poland, for instance, the production of office machinery shows a particularly small share of characteristic production (44%), while in the Slovak Republic, the lowest share is observed in fabricated metal products (48%). We thus may expect a tendency towards a more 'lean' production structure in these industries in the future.

In *foreign trade,* where manufacturing plays a dominant role, we found the structure of *manufacturing imports* looking more similar across countries than the structure of (domestic) manufacturing output. The difference is particularly striking in the case of Hungary, showing a correlation coefficient with Austria of 0.81 with regard to imports, but only 0.56 with regard to domestic production – which may be explained by the strong export orientation and thus specialization of domestic production in Hungary. In all countries, motor vehicles, machinery, chemicals, basic metals and communication equipment ranked among the top 5 import products. These product groups are characterized by a high degree of globalization of production, and intra-industry trade is playing a significant role. The similar pattern of imports in the OMS and the NMS points to a rather similar level of integration into the world economy of the two country groups.

Due to trade specialization, the structure of *manufacturing exports* is less correlated between countries than either output or import structures

When analysing the structure of *intermediate inputs* in manufacturing in more detail, we have restrained our comparison with the OMS to one single country, which is Austria. In a first step, we have correlated the input structure (input coefficients) of each manufacturing industry across countries. The correlation coefficients between Austria and the individual NMS were surprisingly high, ranging between 0.9 and 1 in most industries, suggesting a great similarity of input structures and thus of technological processes between the OMS and the NMS.[8] An important exception is the production of office machinery (including computers), with correlation coefficients between the NMS and Austria relatively low (<0.3), but correlation among the NMS rather high (>0.9). A more detailed examination reveals that this is mainly due to very high inputs from the office machinery industry itself in the case of the NMS and a significantly higher input from the communication equipment industry in Austria. This points to assembly, including so-called 'no-name' products, playing a significant role in the NMS, and probably a focus on technology-intensive segments within office machinery production in Austria.

In a second step, we have focused our analysis on specific groups of inputs, investigating the question of *'tertiarization of industry'*, '*high-tech inputs'* and *'energy inputs'*. By 'tertiarization' we denote the phenomenon that services of various kind (financial and insurance services, marketing, consulting, computer services, research and development, trade and transport services, etc.) have become an important intermediate input to modern industry. In

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[8]   However, as inputs and outputs are measured in value terms rather than in real terms, the input coefficients calculated are no technical coefficients proper and when comparing them across countries, different relative prices play a role as well. Therefore, identical input coefficients do not necessarily mean that the technology used is the same, but only that the relative costs incurred for different inputs are alike.

the socialist past, the tertiary sector and inputs of this sector in industry had been strongly neglected in the NMS. Thus, the degree of tertiarization may be considered an indicator of restructuring and modernization. As a matter of fact, the overall share of service inputs in manufacturing output proved to be very similar across countries, with Austria taking only a slight lead (9%), followed by Hungary and the Slovak Republic (8%), Poland (7.5%) and Slovenia (7.3%). Thus, from an overall point of view, the degree of 'tertiarization' in the NMS has virtually reached the same level as in Austria.

Some service categories such as 'computer services etc.' and 'research & development' are regarded as *'high-tech' inputs,* and industries showing a relatively large input of these services may be considered more 'high-tech'-oriented or 'modern' than others. Generally, computer services and R&D make up only a tiny share of inputs in manufacturing, namely less than one per cent taken together. However, within this narrow range, the input of computer services in total manufacturing is significantly higher in Austria (0.7%) than in the NMS (0.2-0.3%). Also, in most individual industries, the use of computer services is significantly higher in Austria than in the NMS. The input of R&D services is even lower than that of computer services, reaching only 0.1% to 0.2% in Austria as well as in the NMS, with the only exception of Slovenia, which has a significantly higher R&D share in manufacturing. This is not only because of the very high R&D intensity in Slovenia's chemical industry, dominated by the LEK pharma company, but also due to higher inputs of R&D services than in Austria in other industries, e.g. wood products, machinery, office machinery, electrical machinery, medical & optical instruments and motor vehicles. Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic show higher inputs of R&D services in some industries as well; Hungary, for instance, in chemicals, Poland in the paper industry and Slovakia in medical & optical instruments.

Within the I-O framework, we cannot test for *energy consumption* directly (in terms of joules or kWh, for instance), but indirectly only, measuring the inputs typically used for energy supply. As an approximation for energy consumption, we thus chose the inputs from the following product groups: coal, petroleum and other mining, coke & refineries and electricity.[9] The differences in energy intensity found between the NMS and in comparison to Austria were quite substantial. For manufacturing as a whole, energy inputs reach 14% of the output value in the Slovak Republic, but only 4% in Slovenia, less than in Austria with 5.2%. Poland and Hungary range in the middle field, with 10% and 7% respectively. Moreover, energy intensity is significantly higher than in Austria for most individual NMS manufacturing industries. This is also true when taking into account certain differences in the composition of output, which points to the use of less efficient technologies in terms of energy use in these countries.[10]

Concluding remarks

Summarizing the results, economic structures are already very similar between the NMS and the OMS from an overall point of view, which points to a very advanced process of restructuring and modernization in the NMS with regard to their domestic economies as well as their integration into the global economy. There are, however, a few interesting exceptions, such as the relatively higher energy intensity and the less extensive use of computer services in NMS manufacturing.

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[9]   There are, however, some other caveats with regard to this measure: petroleum or coal, for instance, may be used as material inputs instead of energy; 'petroleum and other mining' includes uranium and thorium ores, metal ores and quarrying products, which are no suppliers of energy; inputs are measured at purchasers' prices including net taxes on products, which are quite substantial in this field and also differ quite significantly among countries.

[10]   A more thorough analysis of energy intensity and industry composition given in part 3 of the full paper which avoids some of the drawbacks of our simple measure, comes to a similar conclusion.

Balkan Free Trade Agreements seem to work

BY MARIO HOLZNER

Trade has increased dramatically in the Balkans in recent years. Total exports of seven Southeast European countries (SEE-7: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia-Montenegro) expanded from a level of about USD 26 billion in 2001 to as much as USD 47 billion in 2004; this is an increase of 80% (see Table 1). However, the growth of cumulated imports was even stronger: total SEE-7 imports soared from an already high level of about USD 44 billion in 2001 to USD 84 billion in 2004, that is, by 92% (see Table 2). This indicates ever widening goods trade deficits of the SEE countries.

Table 1

SEE trade: export volumes 2001 and 2004, USD million

of:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M	SEE-7
to:								
EU-4*								
2001	247	427	1786	2017	402	5322	721	10922
2004	428	749	3046	3453	455	9706	1300	19137
% change	*73%*	*75%*	*70%*	*71%*	*13%*	*82%*	*80%*	*75%*
SEE-7								
2001	8	338	497	777	485	369	547	3021
2004	19	617	920	1625	664	809	1074	5728
% change	*140%*	*82%*	*85%*	*109%*	*37%*	*119%*	*96%*	*90%*
Total								
2001	280	1085	5062	4464	1267	11820	1903	25881
2004	522	1751	9112	8086	1525	22251	3391	46638
% change	*87%*	*61%*	*80%*	*81%*	*20%*	*88%*	*78%*	*80%*

Note: All imports: c.i.f., Serbian-Russian trade data from 2003; * EU-4 = Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy.

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Office of Macedonia, National Bank of Serbia, Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukrainian Statistical Office, Czech Statistical Office, Hungarian Central Bank.

The SEE-7 countries' exports within the region increased above average between 2001 and 2004,

by 90%. At the same time SEE-7 exports to their main EU trading partners Austria, Germany, Greece and Italy (EU-4) increased at a rate (75%) below the total average. Nevertheless, these exports still account for more than 40% of total SEE-7 exports. With regard to imports, both from the region itself and the EU-4, these increased at a lower than average rate. This development, however, is very much driven by the fact that Serbia and Montenegro, which accounted for one third of total intra-regional imports in 2001, diversified its import structure out of the region more that the other countries. In fact five out of the seven SEE countries increased their imports from the region at an above-average rate.

Table 2

SEE trade: import volumes 2001 and 2004, USD million

of:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M	SEE-7
from:								
EU-4*								
2001	841	971	2356	3683	813	7333	1790	17786
2004	1408	1596	5136	6602	853	13960	3551	33105
% change	*67%*	*64%*	*118%*	*79%*	*5%*	*90%*	*98%*	*86%*
SEE-7								
2001	72	902	215	260	414	233	1054	3149
2004	140	1928	448	856	617	408	1520	5917
% change	*96%*	*114%*	*108%*	*230%*	*49%*	*75%*	*44%*	*88%*
Total								
2001	1257	3234	7182	8891	2294	16156	4837	43852
2004	2303	5522	13945	16620	2543	33249	9858	84039
% change	*83%*	*71%*	*94%*	*87%*	*11%*	*106%*	*104%*	*92%*

Note: All imports: c.i.f., Serbian-Russian trade data from 2003; * EU-4 = Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy.

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Office of Macedonia, National Bank of Serbia, Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukrainian Statistical Office, Czech Statistical Office, Hungarian Central Bank.

Based on this purely descriptive analysis, it can be claimed that the Balkan Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) seem to work. All SEE countries have already concluded and put into force FTAs with each other. Table 3 provides information on the dates of application of the individual FTAs.

Table 3

Free Trade Agreements in Southeast Europe as of 1 December 2004

	Albania	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Macedonia	Moldova*	Romania	Serbia & Montenegro**	UNMIK / Kosovo***
Albania		Applied 01/12/04	Applied 01/09/03	Applied 01/06/03	Applied 15/07/02	Applied 01/11/04	Applied 01/01/04	Applied 01/08/04	Applied 01/10/03
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Applied 01/12/04		Applied 01/12/04	Provisionally applied 01/01/01; Official Application from 01/01/05	Applied 01/07/02	Applied 01/05/04	Applied 01/12/04	Applied 01/06/02	
Bulgaria	Applied 01/09/03	Applied 01/12/04		CEFTA 01/03/03	Applied 01/01/00	Applied 01/01/05	CEFTA	Applied 1/06/2004	
Croatia	Applied 01/06/03	Provisionally applied 01/01/01; Official Application from 01/01/05	CEFTA 1/03/2003		Applied 11/06/97 Revised 11/06/02 Applied 11/07/02	Applied 01/10/04	CEFTA 01/03/03	Applied 01/07/04	
Macedonia	Applied 15/07/02	Applied 01/07/02	Applied 01/01/00	Applied 11/06/97 Revised 11/06/02 Applied 11/07/02		Applied 01/01/05	Applied 01/01/04	Applied 7/10/96; To be reviewed	Negotiations to be launched by end 2004
Moldova*	Applied 01/11/04	Applied 01/05/04	Applied 01/01/05	Applied 01/10/04	Applied 01/01/05		Applied 17/11/94	Applied 01/09/04	
Romania	Applied 01/01/04	Applied 01/12/04	CEFTA	CEFTA 01/03/2003	Applied 01/01/04	Applied 17/11/1994		Applied 01/07/04	Under preliminary analysis
Serbia & Montenegro*	Applied 01/08/04	Applied 01/06/02	Applied 1/06/2004	Applied 01/07/04	Applied 7/10/96; To be reviewed	Applied 01/09/04	Applied 01/07/04		
UNMIK/Kosovo*	Applied 01/10/03				Negotiations to be launched by end 2004		Under preliminary analysis		

* Moldova is associated to the process with an extended timeline.

** Serbia-Montenegro started the negotiation process when it was known as FR Yugoslavia; therefore, both names may appear on the agreements.

*** All agreements in line with UNSCR 1244.

Source: Stability Pact for Southeastern Europe.

Table 4

SEE trade: exports as % of total (2004)

of: to:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M	EU	AUT	GER	GRE	ITA	CZE	HUN	POL	SVK	SLO	MOL	RUS	TUR	UKR
Albania		0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
Bosnia&Herzegovina	0.0		0.1	14.1	1.9	0.1	17.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Bulgaria	0.0	0.1		0.3	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	6.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.3
Croatia	0.1	18.5	0.5		6.8	0.8	4.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	7.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Macedonia	0.8	0.4	2.2	0.9		0.1	7.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Romania	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.7	0.2		1.0	0.6	1.5	0.6	3.2	1.5	0.8	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	9.6	0.9	2.0	2.0
Serbia&Montenegro	2.6	16.2	3.6	3.6	31.6	0.9		0.1	0.5	0.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7
Austria	0.5	6.3	2.9	9.3	0.5	5.3	4.7	2.5		5.4	1.0	2.4	6.0	6.7	1.8	8.6	11.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
Germany	4.0	17.0	11.4	11.0	19.7	15.2	10.2	13.1	31.8		13.2	13.6	35.8	31.1	29.5	35.3	18.0	9.3	8.4	13.9	3.7
Greece	4.0	0.4	5.7	0.2	9.0	2.6	4.4	0.9	0.6	0.9		2.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.6
Italy	73.4	19.0	13.4	22.3	0.7	20.5	19.1	5.8	8.9	7.2	10.3		3.5	5.6	6.3	5.7	11.4	10.4	5.4	7.4	5.9
Czech Republic	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.4	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.9		2.4	4.5	13.9	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.9
Hungary	0.0	4.1	0.9	1.3	0.2	3.7	3.2	1.1	3.7	1.7	0.4	1.0	2.7		2.8	4.3	2.7	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.8
Poland	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.6	0.9	1.8	5.6	2.8		5.0	3.1	0.5	3.3	1.1	3.1
Slovak Republic	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	9.4	1.9	1.8		1.6	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.2
Slovenia	0.1	6.1	0.4	7.4	2.0	0.4	2.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.9		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.1	2.0
Russia	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.3	3.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	3.2	1.5	3.1	31.2		3.0	17.3
Turkey	2.7	0.6	9.5	0.8	3.1	6.9	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.6	4.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.3	2.0	4.5		6.9
Ukraine	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	3.3	1.0	0.9	6.0	5.8	0.9	
European Union	84.5	60.0	57.0	62.6	44.6	71.0	51.6		71.5	63.9	55.3	59.3	83.3	78.6	78.3	85.0	66.0	38.3	50.1	54.7	27.2
EU-4*	81.9	42.8	33.4	42.7	29.8	43.6	38.3	22.3	41.3	13.5	24.5	18.2	45.7	44.0	37.8	50.0	41.2	21.4	15.6	24.0	11.2
CEE-5	0.2	11.2	3.1	10.2	2.9	5.9	7.3	5.0	11.9	8.0	2.4	4.8	18.5	8.0	9.6	23.9	9.5	1.9	8.1	2.5	7.0
SEE-7	3.6	35.2	10.1	20.1	43.6	3.6	31.7	1.4	4.1	1.3	17.0	3.4	2.1	6.5	2.1	2.7	18.4	10.4	2.4	4.6	4.6
Total, USD bn	**0.5**	**1.8**	**9.1**	**8.1**	**1.5**	**22.3**	**3.4**	**3641.3**	**117.3**	**897.3**	**15.2**	**348.8**	**54.5**	**55.3**	**62.8**	**25.2**	**14.7**	**1.2**	**171.8**	**62.9**	**32.6**

Note: All exports: f.o.b., Serbian-Russian trade data from 2003; * EU-4 = Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy.

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Office of Macedonia, National Bank of Serbia, Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukrainian Statistical Office, Czech Statistical Office, Hungarian Central Bank.

The SEE FTAs foresee a stepwise lowering of tariffs; by 2008 trade in industrial goods in the region should be fully liberalized. On the other hand, the EU granted already back in 2000 Autonomous Trade Concessions (ATCs) to the five West Balkan countries (WBCs) – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, and Serbia and Montenegro. The ATCs foresee zero tariff rates for almost all WBCs' goods exports to the EU, while WBCs' import tariffs were to be reduced step by step. Bilateral trade between the EU and Bulgaria and Romania has been gradually liberalized under the Europe Agreements over the course of the 1990s. Currently, over 95% of both countries' trade with the EU is conducted freely, while a few (processed) agricultural products remain subject to customs duties on both sides. The earlier start of trade liberalization with the EU might explain why, by now, SEE-7 trade with their main EU trading partners is in general growing at a lower pace than trade flows within the SEE region, which is opening up only now.

However, when looking at the actual trade shares of the individual SEE countries, a certain heterogeneity of regional integration can be observed. Table 4 shows the individual countries' export shares with regard to their main trading partners. Two countries (Albania and Romania) are still not very much participating in regional trade, with shares of less than 4%. Unsurprisingly, most of Albanian exports to the region go to neighbouring Kosovo with its majority Albanian population (statistically part of Serbia and Montenegro). Moreover, even those countries with a very high SEE export share in total exports trade mostly with only one or two SEE countries. The most extreme example is Bosnia and Herzegovina with about one third of exports going to the region, but almost exclusively to its close neighbours Croatia and Serbia and Montenegro – a phenomenon known as interethnic trade.

In terms of export shares in the region, Macedonia (44%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (35%) and Serbia and Montenegro (32%) can be considered the three Balkan core countries. (This is also true in geographical terms.) Interestingly, these three countries also registered the highest increase in their export shares to the region among all SEE-7 between 2001 and 2004. This can be seen in Table 5, which shows the percentage point

Table 5

SEE trade: exports as % of total (2004) – percentage point change in shares 2001-2004

of: to:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M
Albania		0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Bosnia&Herzegovina	0.0		-0.1	1.7	-0.1	0.0	4.6
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Croatia	-0.2	8.2	0.4		2.2	0.6	2.1
Macedonia	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2		-0.1	-2.1
Romania	0.0	-1.0	0.7	0.6	0.1		-2.4
Serbia&Montenegro	1.2	-3.1	-0.6	0.3	2.5	-0.4	
EU-4*	-6.5	3.4	-1.9	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	0.4
SEE-7	0.8	4.1	0.3	2.7	5.3	0.5	2.9
Total change, USD bn	0.2	0.7	4.0	3.6	0.3	10.4	1.5

Note: All exports: f.o.b., Serbian-Russian trade data from 2003, * EU-4 = Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy.

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Office of Macedonia, National Bank of Serbia, Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukrainian Statistical Office, Czech Statistical Office, Hungarian Central Bank.

changes in the export shares over the period 2001-2004. Percentage point changes above 1 are indicated by bold letters in a frame if positive and by white bold letters on black background if negative. Except for Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as Serbia and Montenegro, all SEE countries have experienced a substantial drop of their export shares to the EU-4 countries over the respective period.

The situation is quite similar with regard to import shares. This can be seen from Tables 6 and 7. Though to a somewhat lesser extent, the core countries in the SEE-7 region are again Bosnia and Herzegovina (35%), Macedonia (24%) and Serbia

and Montenegro (15%). As in the case of export shares, it is these core countries (except for Serbia and Montenegro) which have even strongly increased their SEE import shares over the recent years. And again, for all SEE countries (except Bulgaria) the import shares from the EU-4 countries declined strongly.

Summarizing, the above analysis shows that, based on trade liberalization, geographical proximity and common language, the Free Trade Agreements among the Southeast European countries have resulted in the expected deepening of trade integration in the region.

Table 6

SEE trade: imports as % of total (2004) – percentage point change in shares 2001-2004

of:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M
from:							
Albania		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Bosnia&Herzegovina	0.1		0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	-0.1	-0.1		0.2	**3.3**	0.0	**-1.2**
Croatia	0.3	**3.9**	0.2		0.8	0.2	0.0
Macedonia	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	0.0		0.0	**-4.1**
Romania	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		**-1.2**
Serbia&Montenegro	0.6	**3.5**	0.0	0.4	**2.1**	-0.3	
EU-4*	**-5.8**	**-1.1**	4.0	**-1.7**	**-1.9**	**-3.4**	**-1.0**
SEE-7	0.4	**7.0**	0.2	**2.2**	**6.2**	-0.2	**-6.4**
Total change, USD bn	1.0	2.3	6.8	7.7	0.2	17.1	5.0

Note: All imports: c.i.f., Serbian-Russian trade data from 2003; * EU-4 = Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy.

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Office of Macedonia, National Bank of Serbia, Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukrainian Statistical Office, Czech Statistical Office, Hungarian Central Bank.

Table 7

SEE trade: imports as % of total (2004)

from: \ of:	ALB	B&H	BUL	CRO	MAC	ROM	S&M	EU	AUT	GER	GRE	ITA	CZE	HUN	POL	SVK	SLO	MOL	RUS	TUR	UKR
Albania		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosnia&Herzegovina	0.1		0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	2.3	0.3		0.3	8.7	0.9	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.2
Croatia	1.3	22.7	0.2		3.2	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Macedonia	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.7		0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Romania	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.2	0.7		2.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	6.0	0.1	1.7	0.2
Serbia&Montenegro	0.6	10.9	0.3	0.8	11.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Austria	1.5	5.8	4.0	7.0	3.3	5.7	6.4	2.0		4.4	1.1	2.6	5.4	8.3	2.6	6.6	14.3	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.5
Germany	5.2	12.6	14.9	15.5	13.3	17.1	13.9	15.4	45.9		13.3	18.0	34.4	29.1	28.5	27.6	19.3	11.4	15.7	12.9	10.9
Greece	19.8	0.5	7.6	0.3	16.5	1.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
Italy	34.7	10.0	10.4	16.9	0.4	17.6	12.8	5.3	6.7	6.2	12.8		5.1	5.4	7.8	5.0	16.7	7.0	6.1	7.1	4.3
Czech Republic	0.8	2.3	1.6	2.4	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.3	3.0	3.0	0.4	0.6		2.8	3.5	19.7	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2
Hungary	0.9	5.4	2.2	3.2	3.1	5.8	5.1	1.1	4.1	2.3	0.5	0.8	2.1		1.9	4.0	3.2	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.9
Poland	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.8	0.3	1.2	4.4	3.3		4.4	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.0	3.0
Slovak Republic	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	5.5	2.0	1.6		1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8
Slovenia	1.5	13.9	0.6	7.2	9.2	0.5	5.2	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9		0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Moldova	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.6	0.0	0.2
Russia	1.9	0.8	9.7	7.0	0.6	6.2	10.4	2.7	1.3	2.6	5.5	3.4	4.1	5.7	7.5	10.0	1.8	14.4		9.3	32.8
Turkey	7.7	2.0	7.0	0.9	6.4	4.1	2.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	3.4	1.9		1.8
Ukraine	2.6	0.3	3.2	0.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.2	18.8	7.0	2.5	
European Union	72.5	59.7	59.4	69.6	59.5	72.0	56.3		81.3	61.8	57.9	60.0	77.5	71.4	74.9	81.5	80.5	43.1	52.7	46.7	35.3
EU-4*	61.1	28.9	36.8	39.7	33.5	42.0	36.0	23.0	52.8	10.9	27.2	21.0	45.1	43.0	39.1	39.4	50.6	20.4	24.1	21.6	16.8
CEE-5	3.5	24.8	6.5	15.5	14.5	11.3	13.2	4.8	11.7	9.8	1.5	3.7	12.6	8.7	7.6	29.0	8.4	6.4	5.6	2.9	7.2
SEE-7	6.1	34.9	3.2	5.2	24.2	1.2	15.4	0.9	2.3	0.9	3.1	2.7	0.5	2.2	0.6	0.5	5.7	7.9	0.7	2.9	0.6
Total, USD bn	**2.3**	**5.5**	**13.9**	**16.6**	**2.5**	**33.2**	**9.9**	**3680.8**	**117.7**	**723.1**	**52.5**	**351.0**	**69.6**	**59.6**	**86.7**	**28.6**	**18.8**	**2.2**	**86.5**	**97.3**	**35.1**

Note: All imports: c.i.f., Serbian-Russian trade data from 2003; * EU-4 = Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy.

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics, Croatian Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Office of Macedonia, National Bank of Serbia, Central Bank of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukrainian Statistical Office, Czech Statistical Office, Hungarian Central Bank.

Returning from the blind alley: three proposals to reform the EU budget

BY SÁNDOR RICHTER AND TAMÁS SZEMLÉR*

The multi-annual financial frameworks of the European Union have always been fiercely discussed but the present tensions are stronger than usual. After the failure of the June 16-17 summit the EU was left with two options. Either to carry on with seeking a compromise in the good old way, with specific exceptions and exceptions to these exceptions, making do and mending the prevailing system of revenues and expenditures of the EU budget, or to start a thorough re-thinking process that concludes in reforms delivering a simple rule-based system of cross member state redistribution in the EU that will be more transparent and fair than the present one.

A great number of ideas for reforming the Union's budget have been put forward, but in the present situation only those proposals that satisfy – if not fully, then to a considerable extent – both the British and the French claims have a chance to be approved. Moreover, they must offer a solution to the problem of excessive negative net financial positions in the case of the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany and Austria, a solution the governments concerned will be able to 'sell' in their domestic political arena. We propose here three inter-related reform steps that should help reach the above-mentioned aims.

1. Introduction of national co-financing for CAP-related expenditures

This proposal is not brand new: the report of the European Commission on the financing of the European Union published on 7 October 1998 tackled this issue in detail – the national co-

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financing of direct payments and market intervention expenditure of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). At that time the idea was refused, first of all by France. Meanwhile, however, things have changed in so far as for the new member states the above proposal has become reality: they are allowed to supplement the CAP funding from their national budgets as long as the gradually 'phased-in' EU transfers and the nationally financed supplement combined do not reach the support level enjoyed by farmers in the old EU members. In view of this precedent for co-financed CAP expenditures the reception of the proposal ought to be more positive than it was in 1998.

If we consider a 30% co-financing rate (that is the maximum rate of national contribution allowed to the new member states), the burden of the CAP on the EU budget may be reduced by roughly € 13 billion (at 2004 prices) each year in the period 2007–2013, i.e. more than 10% of the actual size of the EU budget. This may suffice to diminish the present tensions as well as to reorganize the EU budget in order to meet the actual challenges (managing enlargement successfully and improving the position of Europe in the world economy).

Of course, only a reform concept with positive elements for each partner can realistically be expected to get approved. The co-financing of CAP direct payments is such a concept: it should be acceptable to the UK as well as for all those countries for which the effect of such a reform would be positive. This group contains the most important net contributors to the EU budget. The new member states may welcome this solution as well. Although it implies that they will never reach the current 100% of EU funding for direct payments, they may have the advantage of shortening the phasing-in process (and decreasing the gap already upon the introduction of the reform). This would put them on an equal footing with the old member states in this respect earlier than was concluded during the accession negotiations. If, due to this increased flexibility, the funds available for Structural Policy were to be left

unchanged, this would make the reform even more acceptable to the new members. Finally, even in the case of countries for which the immediate impact of the reform would be negative in terms of direct payments, there are still arguments in favour of the proposed solution. For Greece, Spain and Portugal, releasing the EU budget of a part of the burden due to direct payments would help secure 'phasing-out' funds for their less developed regions. In the case of France, Ireland and Denmark, greater emphasis on rural development can be decisive for reaching a consensus.

Beyond purely national interests, such a reform could serve the overall European objectives. The rules of the game on transfers would be more simple, uniform and transparent than it is now.

2. Uniform, GNI-proportional member state contributions to the EU budget

The second step is simplifying the 'own resources' system, which delivers the revenues of the Union's budget. Departing from the present multi-channel regime, the new system would be based solely on national contributions equalling a uniform pre-fixed percentage of each member state's GNI, paid from the national budget. This proposal represents a departure from the illusion that revenues of the Union's budget must become a transaction between the citizens and/or economic units of the Union and the Union itself, possibly leaving out national budgets completely. In turn, the reformed system makes possible principally uniform GNI-proportional member state contributions, and thus eliminates one of the reasons for the strong variation in net financial positions among the member countries.

Customs duties collected at the external border of the EU and other duties and levies (all together the so-called traditional own resources) would be collected from the individual member states. The costs of collecting the duties and levies would be accounted for item by item, and member states would be compensated accordingly for related costs. The collected duties and levies (less the costs of collection) would become an integrated part of the EU budget revenues. 'De-nationalization' of the traditional own resources and the separation from member state contributions proper would make individual member state contributions to the EU budget simple, comparable and transparent, three attributes which are not characteristic for the prevailing system.

3. Rebate for all member states with excessive net financial position

The third step would be the abolition of the UK rebate simultaneously with the introduction of a general correction mechanism to address an excessive negative net financial position of any member state. (This was already proposed by the European Commission in February 2004, but in the following rounds of discussion most member states rejected the idea.) A refund would become available for each member state whose negative net financial position surpasses a threshold defined in a percentage of that country's GNI. The sum of the refund would be equal to either the whole deficit over the threshold or to a certain percentage of it. (The European Commission proposed a 0.35% GNI proportional deficit threshold and a refund of 70% of the deficit over the threshold, but certainly other figures may be taken into consideration as well.)

This method would be completely neutral, contrary to the present situation in which one member state receives a rebate upon a non-rule based decision, while four other member states enjoy a partial exemption from financing that rebate. In the proposed system only those member states would be eligible for a rebate which fulfil the pre-fixed, objective and measurable criteria. The rebate for eligible member states would be financed by those non-eligible member states whose economic performance (in purchasing power parity) is above the EU average in the given year. This way the present, absurd situation in which the less developed member states are among those who finance the rebate of one of the most developed

member states, the UK, would come to an end. Nevertheless cross-member state differences in net financial positions would remain, but would diminish to a considerable extent. Estimations by the European Commission indicate that if the general correction mechanism were introduced, in the period 2008-2013 the UK would come off worse than in the case of leaving its rebate as it is today, but its position would still be better than in the case of eliminating the rebate completely.[1]

The general correction mechanism outlined above would significantly level off the negative net financial positions of the member countries – but in a way that, on the expenditure side, it would leave the prevailing principles of eligibility unchanged. This means that, while there would still be member states that benefit from all important expenditure chapters to a large extent, if their per capita GNI were above the EU average, through the general correction mechanism (more exactly, via financing the correction of the extensive negative net positions) they would have to contribute more to the common budget than rich member states benefiting less from EU expenditures. Though in the new system some member states would obviously come off worse than today (e.g. Finland and Italy), in the present situation they may hardly find good arguments against this simple rule-based system which is neutral in all respects.

If the three proposals were approved, it would be easy to track and explain individual member state contributions to the EU budget. EU members with less than the average per capita GNI of the EU-25 would pay the pre-fixed percentage of their GNI. Member states with an above-average level of development would fall into two groups: first, member states eligible for a rebate would pay the standard percentage of their GNI less the sum of their rebate; second, member states participating in the financing of the correction mechanism would

contribute by the standard rate of GNI plus their share in the financing of the rebates.

4. A compromise in which no member state loses face

If these proposals were accepted, each party involved in the stalemate at the failed EU summit would get something for giving up something of its original position. The proposals should be acceptable to the UK because they guarantee that the rebate remains available provided the country has to cope with an excessive negative financial position vis-à-vis the EU budget. The UK can hardly oppose to other member states' receiving a rebate as well in similar situations. France should not renounce of the direct agricultural payments but should accept, just as other major beneficiaries of CAP-related expenditures, that these expenditures must be co-financed from the national budget just as all other expenditures from the common budget. Finally, the governments in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Austria may find that these three steps provide a satisfactory safeguard against an excessively negative net financial position of their country vis-à-vis the EU budget and that the reformed system is sufficiently transparent and fair to be presented as a success in the domestic political arena.

The above three proposals can be combined with each other, as all of them – although in different ways – point to a more transparent and more equal burden-sharing among the member states. If there is the political will to find a solution – and the present state of EU affairs may urge this – the above steps may be introduced already from 2007.

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[1] European Commission (2004) 'Financing the European Union', Commission Report on the operation of the Own Resources system, Technical Annex COM 505 final, Brussels, 14 July, pp. 37 and 71.

Conventional signs and abbreviations

used in the following section on monthly statistical data

.	data not available
%	per cent
CMPY	change in % against corresponding month of previous year
CCPY	change in % against cumulated corresponding period of previous year
	(e.g., under the heading 'March': January-March of the current year against January-March of the preceding year)
3MMA	3-month moving average, change in % against previous year.
CPI	consumer price index
PM	change in % against previous month
PPI	producer price index
p.a.	per annum
mn	million
bn	billion
BGN	Bulgarian lev (1 BGN = 1000 BGL)
CZK	Czech koruna
EUR	Euro, from 1 January 1999
HRK	Croatian kuna
HUF	Hungarian forint
PLN	Polish zloty
ROM	Romanian leu (1RON = 10000 ROL)
RUB	Russian rouble (1 RUB = 1000 RUR)
SIT	Slovenian tolar
SKK	Slovak koruna
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
USD	US dollar
M0	currency outside banks
M1	M0 + demand deposits
M2	M1 + quasi-money

Sources of statistical data:
National statistical offices and central banks; wiiw estimates.

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B U L G A R I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total[1]	real, CMPY	14.6	21.7	21.7	16.2	18.2	17.1	14.1	22.6	21.5	10.9	7.9	14.2	14.6	9.9	.	.
Industry, total[1]	real, CCPY	14.8	16.1	17.1	16.9	17.1	17.1	16.8	17.3	17.7	10.9	9.3	11.1	12.0	11.6	.	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	17.3	19.3	19.7	18.6	17.1	16.4	17.9	19.4	18.6	13.8	11.1	12.3	12.9		.	.
LABOUR																	
Employees total	th. persons	2146	2162	2176	2187	2181	2170	2162	2144	2109	2117	2128	2145	2164	2174	2191	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	689	687	685	689	690	686	683	679	672	675	676	676	679	676	676	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	487.8	466.7	452.4	446.8	442.2	434.7	437.5	440.0	450.6	486.4	485.5	471.3	449.7	427.2	411.6	405.5
Unemployment rate[2]	%	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.1	10.9
Labour productivity, industry[1]	CCPY	13.8	15.1	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.6	15.9	16.9	17.5	12.6	11.2	13.0	13.8	13.4	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)[1]	CCPY	-6.2	-7.1	-7.9	-7.8	-7.7	-7.6	-7.6	-8.4	-8.8	-3.6	-2.7	-4.1	-4.8	-4.5	.	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	BGN	287.0	295.0	289.0	295.0	291.0	303.0	296.0	303.0	320.0	303.0	302.0	319.0	313.0	322.0	317.0	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	5.9	5.0	5.5	3.8	4.4	4.4	.
Total economy, gross	USD	176	181	179	185	181	189	189	201	219	203	201	215	207	209	197	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	147	151	148	151	149	155	151	155	164	155	154	163	160	165	162	.
Industry, gross	EUR	150	152	156	151	152	158	153	156	163	155	155	167	162	164	170	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.3	0.0	-1.8	1.2	-0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.1	-0.5	-1.3	0.1
Consumer	CMPY	6.1	6.8	7.3	7.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	4.5	4.0	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.1	4.6	5.1	3.9
Consumer	CCPY	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3
Producer, in industry[1]	PM	0.9	1.1	-0.5	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.4	-0.8	-1.2	0.4	0.8	2.4	1.1	-0.6	0.7	.
Producer, in industry[1]	CMPY	6.1	8.5	6.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.2	5.1	4.7	6.4	7.5	7.7	5.9	7.2	.
Producer, in industry[1]	CCPY	2.9	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.6	.
FOREIGN TRADE[3)4)]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	2316	2917	3615	4400	5067	5798	6537	7269	7985	639	1285	2078	2824	3562	4382	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	3352	4339	5331	6330	7244	8209	9270	10453	11620	908	1836	2959	4072	5299	6589	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-1037	-1422	-1717	-1930	-2177	-2411	-2732	-3184	-3635	-269	-551	-881	-1248	-1737	-2207	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated[5]	EUR mn	-724	-943	-962	-748	-601	-560	-775	-1131	-1447	-280	-461	-678	-952	-1230	-1372	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
BGN/USD, monthly average	nominal	1.634	1.632	1.611	1.595	1.606	1.600	1.566	1.506	1.461	1.491	1.503	1.482	1.512	1.543	1.608	1.625
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	1.956
BGN/USD, calculated with CPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	74.2	74.5	75.2	73.4	74.3	73.5	72.2	69.0	65.8	66.8	67.2	66.6	67.6	69.2	73.2	73.9
BGN/USD, calculated with PPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	77.7	77.8	77.5	75.6	76.3	75.1	73.6	72.0	70.1	71.6	71.9	70.2	71.5	73.1	75.5	.
BGN/EUR, calculated with CPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	87.1	87.3	89.0	87.8	88.4	87.8	87.9	87.3	86.6	85.6	85.2	85.4	84.8	85.4	86.6	86.5
BGN/EUR, calculated with PPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	86.4	85.9	86.3	85.2	85.4	84.7	84.1	84.7	85.4	85.4	85.0	83.5	82.8	83.2	82.8	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period[7]	BGN mn	3785	3830	3961	4131	4275	4342	4284	4247	4628	4442	4414	4487	4652	4756	4848	.
M1, end of period[7]	BGN mn	7987	8036	8422	8736	9048	9239	9220	9185	10298	10045	10201	11331	10552	10790	11167	.
Broad money, end of period[7]	BGN mn	17190	17401	18161	18365	18345	18763	18847	18859	20394	20520	20739	23205	22004	22440	22778	.
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	23.7	25.0	26.8	24.2	20.3	23.1	18.7	19.9	23.1	24.2	23.9	38.1	28.0	29.0	25.4	.
BNB base rate (p.a.),end of period	%	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
BNB base rate (p.a.),end of period[8]	real, %	-3.3	-4.3	-4.1	-5.2	-4.7	-5.0	-5.4	-4.5	-2.5	-2.2	-4.3	-5.2	-5.3	-3.6	-4.7	.
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance,cum.	BGN mn	405.3	601.2	782.4	778.0	990.4	996.3	1185.6	1256.6	427.5	49.2	45.9	400.9	623.6	926.7	1007.7	.

1) According to new calculation for industrial output and prices. Output data based on survey for enterprises with 10 and more persons.
2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.
3) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.
4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
5) Based on national currency and converted with the exchange rate.
6) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
7) According to ECB methodology.
8) Deflated with annual PPI.

C R O A T I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total[1]	real, CMPY	3.0	1.0	2.8	1.2	4.9	3.0	-3.3	5.9	9.7	6.4	-1.5	-2.9	6.3	8.3	12.3	5.4
Industry, total[1]	real, CCPY	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	6.4	2.2	0.3	1.9	3.2	4.8	4.9
Industry, total[1]	real, 3MMA	4.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.8	3.9	7.4	4.8	0.3	0.6	3.8	9.0	8.7	.
Construction, total,effect.work.time[1]	real, CMPY	6.6	4.8	7.4	-2.3	-0.5	-6.8	-11.2	-1.8	-0.6	-1.2	-11.1	-7.1	-6.7	-6.8	.	.
LABOUR																	
Employment total	th. persons	1401.9	1412.2	1422.2	1431.9	1429.9	1421.1	1412.1	1405.7	1395.8	1387.6	1382.6	1384.2	1390.8	1403.4	1417.3	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	282.3	282.9	282.7	283.2	282.3	282.2	282.1	281.8	279.7	273.1	276.3	276.1	276.5	277.1	276.8	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	317.0	305.2	295.6	293.3	293.8	299.5	307.5	312.8	317.6	326.9	330.2	329.0	320.3	308.3	297.6	293.2
Unemployment rate[2]	%	18.6	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.3	19.2	18.7	18.0	17.4	17.2
Labour productivity, industry[1]	CCPY	7.9	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.0	0.7	-1.2	0.3	1.6	3.1	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)[1]	CCPY	-2.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.4	6.7	8.3	6.3	5.3	.	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	HRK	5927	5994	6084	6043	5995	5925	5915	6276	6139	6013	5965	6280	6112	6358	.	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	5.0	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.9	1.5	5.6	3.2	0.7	1.1	1.4	-0.4	3.2	.	.
Total economy, gross	USD	950	969	1000	1005	990	976	978	1077	1088	1047	1032	1111	1069	1104	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	790	807	825	820	814	800	784	831	814	795	794	842	826	868	.	.
Industry, gross	EUR	719	738	756	752	744	736	711	764	749	725	726	775	758	800	.	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Consumer	CMPY	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.1
Consumer	CCPY	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Producer, in industry	PM	0.9	2.3	-0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.8
Producer, in industry	CMPY	1.3	4.4	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.3	5.5	4.8	4.4	5.1	5.1	4.5	2.3	2.4	2.3
Producer, in industry	CCPY	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.7
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.6	3.4	2.7	0.9	4.5	1.7	1.1	-3.3	3.5	2.0	6.6	7.3	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.1	-1.2	0.7	1.1	2.3	3.2	.
FOREIGN TRADE[3)4)]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	2000	2538	3042	3649	4091	4727	5300	5874	6451	439	963	1492	2127	2677	3321	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	4020	5224	6483	7668	8653	9855	11013	12178	13338	856	1822	3093	4401	5669	7082	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-2020	-2686	-3441	-4019	-4562	-5128	-5713	-6304	-6887	-417	-860	-1601	-2274	-2991	-3761	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	1326	1711	2008	2405	2677	3093	3468	3833	4174	313	653	969	1347	1726	2134	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	2872	3749	4628	5450	6114	6917	7687	8494	9279	517	1180	2009	2886	3752	4682	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-1546	-2037	-2620	-3045	-3437	-3825	-4220	-4661	-5104	-204	-527	-1040	-1539	-2026	-2549	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated[5]	EUR mn	.	.	-2168	.	.	-182	.	.	-1258	.	.	-1307	.	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
HRK/USD, monthly average	nominal	6.241	6.186	6.081	6.012	6.055	6.070	6.050	5.825	5.644	5.741	5.780	5.653	5.717	5.759	6.007	6.065
HRK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	7.506	7.427	7.378	7.372	7.369	7.410	7.545	7.554	7.545	7.564	7.517	7.460	7.395	7.327	7.313	7.304
HRK/USD, calculated with CPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	80.0	79.1	78.3	77.6	78.1	78.6	78.5	75.2	72.0	73.1	73.3	71.7	73.1	73.6	76.9	77.8
HRK/USD, calculated with PPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	84.0	82.5	81.6	80.1	80.2	80.1	80.4	78.5	76.0	77.7	78.3	77.3	78.7	78.9	82.3	82.5
HRK/EUR, calculated with CPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	94.1	92.8	92.5	92.7	92.8	93.7	95.3	94.9	94.5	94.0	92.8	91.9	91.6	91.0	91.0	91.1
HRK/EUR, calculated with PPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	93.7	91.1	90.8	90.2	89.6	90.1	91.6	92.0	92.3	92.9	92.3	91.9	91.1	90.0	90.3	89.4
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	HRK mn	10455	10541	10977	11843	11385	10947	10915	10568	10956	10789	10905	11062	11408	11536	.	.
M1, end of period	HRK mn	32891	33194	34265	34622	35024	34492	33852	33601	34562	34909	34387	34547	34819	36035	36735	.
Broad money, end of period	HRK mn	127868	127461	129559	133013	136826	138743	138357	139633	139948	138920	138850	137975	137879	140608	142610	.
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	8.5	7.0	7.9	6.4	7.8	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.6	7.8	8.6	9.7	7.8	10.3	10.1	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[7]	real, %	3.2	0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	2.2	2.1	.
BUDGET																	
Central gov. budget balance, cum.[8]	HRK mn	-3886.2	-4524.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) In business entities with more than 20 persons employed.
2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active population.
3) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.
4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
5) Calculated from USD to NCU to EUR using the official average exchange rate.
6) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
7) Deflated with annual PPI.
8) Pension payments and social security funds are included.

C Z E C H REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	10.1	12.7	15.1	11.0	8.7	6.6	8.1	10.9	8.3	7.2	5.6	0.1	5.7	4.0	3.7	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	9.3	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	7.2	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	12.7	12.6	13.0	11.7	8.7	7.8	8.6	9.1	8.9	7.0	4.0	3.6	3.2	4.5	.	.
Construction, total	real, CMPY	62.4	-3.7	-3.7	0.3	9.6	3.5	2.9	9.8	1.3	14.2	3.8	-16.0	-29.5	26.0	19.0	.
LABOUR																	
Employees in industry[1]	th. persons	1127	1127	1131	1133	1135	1134	1137	1138	1131	1121	1128	1133	1132	1130	1137	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	535.1	520.4	517.5	532.1	536.0	530.2	517.8	517.7	541.7	561.7	555.0	540.5	512.6	494.6	489.7	500.3
Unemployment rate[2]	%	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8
Labour productivity, industry[1][3]	CCPY	10.4	11.7	12.2	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.1	7.7	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.5	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)[1][3]	CCPY	-5.4	-6.7	-6.9	-5.6	-4.9	-4.2	-3.8	-3.7	-3.3	1.0	4.6	7.6	6.6	6.3	5.6	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Industry, gross[1]	CZK	16921	17591	17591	17670	16874	17065	17450	20415	18870	16926	16307	17633	17571	18544	18500	.
Industry, gross[1]	real, CMPY	4.4	2.4	4.1	3.3	5.0	3.6	1.3	5.4	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	3.9	3.1	.
Industry, gross[1]	USD	624	660	675	687	649	659	692	847	825	733	708	781	755	779	749	.
Industry, gross[1]	EUR	520	550	556	561	533	540	554	653	616	558	544	592	583	614	616	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.8	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Consumer	CMPY	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7
Consumer	CCPY	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Producer, in industry	PM	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.1
Producer, in industry	CMPY	3.7	4.9	6.3	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.1	6.4	5.6	4.0	2.7	2.0
Producer, in industry	CCPY	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.0
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	4.2	1.9	4.0	0.5	4.7	2.1	1.0	6.0	3.2	4.4	1.1	3.9	0.8	5.4	3.0	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	.
FOREIGN TRADE[4][5]																	
Exports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	16022	20887	25779	30086	34252	39285	44330	49604	54030	4767	9426	14622	19686	24795	30208	.
Imports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	16317	21149	26020	30540	34820	39741	44857	50068	54749	4583	9047	13977	18871	23781	28946	.
Trade balance,cumulated	EUR mn	-294	-262	-241	-455	-568	-456	-528	-464	-719	184	378	645	816	1014	1262	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	13905	18123	22305	25986	29564	33872	38216	42745	46449	4177	8159	12538	16800	21124	25633	.
Imports from EU-25 (fob)[6], cumulated	EUR mn	11461	15135	18666	21917	24946	28541	32237	35969	39302	3056	6245	9762	13194	16708	20425	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	2445	2988	3639	4069	4618	5331	5980	6776	7147	1122	1914	2775	3607	4416	5208	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated[4]	EUR mn	-1059	-1266	-1591	-2615	-3191	-3334	-3689	-3913	-4490	-142	348	485	376	174	-334	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
CZK/USD, monthly average	nominal	27.1	26.6	26.0	25.7	26.0	25.9	25.2	24.1	22.9	23.1	23.0	22.6	23.3	23.8	24.7	25.0
CZK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	32.5	32.0	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.3	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.8	30.1	30.2	30.0	30.2
CZK/USD, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	77.2	75.9	74.4	73.0	73.8	74.3	72.4	69.2	65.4	65.7	65.8	65.1	67.4	68.7	70.9	71.8
CZK/USD, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	80.1	79.1	76.8	75.3	75.8	75.1	73.5	70.7	66.8	67.6	67.6	67.0	69.7	71.6	74.2	75.2
CZK/EUR, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	90.5	88.9	87.8	87.1	87.6	88.4	87.9	87.4	85.9	84.0	83.2	83.2	84.4	84.7	83.7	83.9
CZK/EUR, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	89.0	87.2	85.3	84.7	84.5	84.4	83.6	83.0	81.2	80.5	79.6	79.5	80.6	81.3	81.2	81.5
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	CZK bn	227.3	228.9	234.9	233.1	233.7	236.8	236.8	238.4	236.8	237.8	240.8	242.9	245.9	248.8	253.2	.
M1, end of period	CZK bn	901.8	936.2	945.6	933.5	965.9	965.9	953.5	975.8	962.3	965.5	963.5	972.7	965.5	1007.7	1004.1	.
M2, end of period	CZK bn	1797.1	1814.0	1817.9	1821.3	1835.5	1841.1	1841.0	1840.5	1844.1	1827.5	1844.4	1844.9	1882.2	1912.1	1912.8	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	8.4	9.2	10.3	8.0	7.5	8.6	7.8	6.6	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.2	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[8]	real, %	-2.6	-3.7	-4.7	-5.6	-6.1	-6.0	-6.5	-6.2	-5.8	-5.6	-5.5	-4.9	-4.6	-3.1	-1.9	-1.2
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance,cum.	CZK mn	-38070	-45423	-49702	-48799	-50687	-40515	-59467	-66370	-93530	3485	-2584	8249	-22492	-27029	3763	10300

1) Enterprises employing 20 and more persons.

2) Ratio of job applicants to the economically active (including women on maternity leave), from July 2004 calculated with disposable number of registered unemployment.

3) Calculation based on industrial sales index (at constant prices).

4) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) According to country of origin.

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

8) Deflated with annual PPI.

H U N G A R Y: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	8.5	6.7	14.0	4.1	5.5	5.4	4.5	9.3	2.0	3.6	0.9	1.8	9.5	13.4	6.5	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.9	7.4	3.6	2.2	2.1	3.9	5.8	5.9	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	8.7	9.7	8.3	7.9	5.0	5.1	6.4	5.3	5.1	2.1	2.1	4.0	8.0	9.7	.	.
Construction, total	real, CMPY	8.3	-2.2	2.9	9.3	5.8	-1.7	2.3	8.7	5.8	9.5	22.0	1.5	14.3	8.4	24.8	.
LABOUR																	
Employees in industry[1]	th. persons	788.7	786.7	788.9	788.8	786.4	785.0	780.5	779.9	770.7	776.6	771.7	767.9	764.3	760.8	760.5	.
Unemployment[2]	th. persons	248.4	241.5	241.6	244.8	246.6	254.6	255.1	261.7	263.3	275.1	286.8	297.4	300.1	302.9	299.5	298.7
Unemployment rate[2]	%	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
Labour productivity, industry[1]	CCPY	13.2	12.6	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.2	5.4	4.0	4.1	6.2	8.4	8.8	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)[1]	CCPY	-6.4	-6.2	-5.5	-3.8	-2.6	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.4	10.0	11.2	8.8	5.1	2.1	2.3	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross[1)3)]	HUF	140815	141898	146550	140757	138849	139635	143309	163918	170505	184244	144883	150952	150013	155923	155657	.
Total economy, gross[1)3)]	real, CMPY	1.1	-0.7	0.8	-1.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-0.7	-8.5	21.2	4.7	3.0	2.9	6.5	2.8	.
Total economy, gross[1)3)]	USD	675	674	705	691	679	689	725	868	930	981	774	812	783	786	761	.
Total economy, gross[1)3)]	EUR	563	561	579	563	558	564	581	668	693	747	594	616	605	619	625	.
Industry, gross[1]	EUR	553	557	558	553	556	555	560	674	644	559	564	605	591	625	610	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0
Consumer	CMPY	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.5	4.1	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.7
Consumer	CCPY	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Producer, in industry	PM	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	.
Producer, in industry	CMPY	4.4	5.4	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.1	1.6	3.8	3.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.6	.
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	8.1	5.9	10.7	5.7	5.6	4.8	3.2	4.6	3.3	3.2	1.9	7.4	3.3	6.3	5.7	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	6.7	6.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	3.2	2.5	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.6	.
FOREIGN TRADE[4)5)]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	13602	17158	21118	24753	27918	31950	36103	40420	44056	3444	7045	11176	15198	19189	23527	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	15289	19169	23414	27332	30882	35225	39603	44033	47908	3618	7515	11747	16150	20251	24711	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-1687	-2011	-2297	-2580	-2964	-3274	-3500	-3613	-3852	-174	-470	-570	-952	-1062	-1185	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	11159	14019	17099	19928	22353	25460	28783	32188	34918	2753	5560	8723	11815	14867	.	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif)[6], cumulated	EUR mn	11465	14391	17330	20053	22450	25456	28484	31497	34191	2520	5236	8154	11079	13914	.	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-306	-372	-231	-125	-98	5	299	691	727	232	324	569	736	953	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-3561	.	.	-5411	.	.	-7118	.	.	-1497	.	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
HUF/USD, monthly average	nominal	208.6	210.7	208.0	203.6	204.5	202.8	197.6	188.9	183.4	187.8	187.2	185.9	191.7	198.3	204.6	204.6
HUF/EUR, monthly average	nominal	250.3	252.9	253.2	249.9	248.9	247.7	246.8	245.3	245.9	246.6	243.8	245.0	248.2	252.0	249.0	246.4
HUF/USD, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	69.1	69.5	68.8	67.3	67.8	67.3	65.6	62.6	60.6	61.7	61.7	61.3	63.1	64.8	66.7	66.7
HUF/USD, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	80.6	82.3	81.1	79.5	80.0	78.9	77.8	75.2	72.8	74.4	74.5	74.3	76.8	78.8	81.1	.
HUF/EUR, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	81.1	81.5	81.6	80.4	80.5	80.2	79.8	79.2	79.7	79.1	78.2	78.4	79.1	80.0	78.9	78.1
HUF/EUR, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	89.7	90.8	90.5	89.5	89.4	88.8	88.8	88.3	88.7	88.7	88.0	88.2	88.9	89.7	88.9	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period[8]	HUF bn	1278.6	1329.1	1329.1	1322.6	1329.9	1328.6	1334.9	1365.5	1341.5	1324.8	1320.6	1376.0	1403.5	1426.1	1456.7	1466.8
M1, end of period[8]	HUF bn	3771.7	3805.8	3874.4	3876.1	3935.6	3954.8	3891.4	4053.0	4169.3	4028.7	4029.4	4195.0	4219.1	4390.4	4417.1	4436.1
Broad money, end of period[8]	HUF bn	8823.9	8863.0	8961.6	9087.7	9251.2	9278.1	9356.0	9540.7	9804.5	9660.5	9752.0	9959.7	10166.1	10275.2	10253.9	10367.2
Broad money, end of period[8]	CMPY	11.8	11.1	10.5	11.6	13.2	12.0	10.8	11.2	11.6	9.8	11.3	14.2	15.2	15.9	14.4	14.1
NBH base rate (p.a.),end of period	%	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.8
NBH base rate (p.a.),end of period[9]	real, %	7.3	5.8	7.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	6.8	7.7	7.8	5.0	5.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	.
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance,cum.	HUF bn	-426.9	-508.8	-855.8	-863.1	-926.8	-1035.8	-1034.6	-1023.0	-889.0	-199.1	-379.0	-373.1	-589.0	-680.5	-798.6	-741.3

1) Economic organizations employing more than 5 persons.
2) According to ILO methodology, 3-month averages comprising the two previous months as well.
3) Increase of wages in January 2005 due to payment of one month extra salary in state sector (in January instead of December).
4) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.
5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
6) According to country of dispatch.
7) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
8) According to ECB monetary standards.
9) Deflated with annual PPI.

P O L A N D: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry[1]	real, CMPY	21.8	12.2	15.8	6.0	13.8	9.4	3.4	11.4	6.9	4.7	2.4	-3.7	-1.1	0.9	6.9	2.6
Industry[1]	real, CCPY	19.7	18.1	17.7	15.9	15.7	14.9	13.5	13.3	12.7	4.7	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.7
Industry[1]	real, 3MMA	19.2	16.6	11.3	11.8	9.7	8.6	8.0	7.1	7.7	4.7	0.8	-1.0	-1.4	2.2	3.5	.
Construction[1]	real, CMPY	25.8	-13.4	-14.4	-14.2	2.6	0.1	4.1	4.2	7.9	18.4	13.1	-3.9	-17.7	21.8	29.9	17.4
LABOUR																	
Employees[1]	th. persons	4675	4681	4688	4688	4681	4686	4698	4689	4679	4737	4745	4743	4754	4756	4770	4772
Employees in industry[1]	th. persons	2397	2396	2399	2400	2397	2399	2409	2405	2397	2417	2422	2423	2426	2423	2427	2422
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	3173.8	3092.5	3071.2	3042.4	3005.7	2970.9	2938.2	2942.6	2999.6	3094.9	3094.5	3052.6	2957.8	2867.3	2827.4	2809.0
Unemployment rate[2]	%	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.4	19.3	18.8	18.3	18.0	17.9
Labour productivity, industry[1]	CCPY	20.5	18.8	18.4	16.5	16.2	15.4	14.0	13.8	13.2	3.8	2.6	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.6
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)[1]	CCPY	-22.1	-20.9	-19.5	-17.3	-16.3	-14.9	-13.1	-12.1	-10.5	14.0	17.8	21.2	20.4	19.9	18.6	17.3
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross[1]	PLN	2427	2354	2405	2428	2413	2440	2386	2505	2748	2385	2411	2481	2471	2424	2513	2507
Total economy, gross[1]	real, CMPY	2.5	1.2	0.4	-0.8	0.7	-0.7	-1.9	-1.7	-1.0	-1.5	-2.4	-1.4	-1.3	0.6	3.1	2.0
Total economy, gross[1]	USD	613	598	635	667	662	681	690	763	888	769	788	813	771	737	753	737
Total economy, gross[1]	EUR	510	498	524	543	544	557	552	588	663	584	605	617	595	580	619	612
Industry, gross[1]	EUR	517	493	531	551	549	548	551	592	693	590	616	625	597	580	630	617
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.8	1.0	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Consumer	CMPY	2.2	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.3
Consumer	CCPY	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.8
Producer, in industry	PM	2.1	1.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.2
Producer, in industry	CMPY	7.6	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	6.7	5.2	4.5	3.2	2.2	0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Producer, in industry	CCPY	5.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	4.7	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.5
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover[1]	real, CMPY	27.7	0.9	4.2	5.9	4.4	3.9	-0.8	-0.4	-1.8	3.2	-1.6	-3.8	-17.4	5.5	8.8	3.2
Turnover[1]	real, CCPY	18.4	14.0	12.4	11.4	10.1	9.4	8.8	7.9	7.1	3.1	1.0	-0.4	-5.9	-4.1	-1.9	-1.0
FOREIGN TRADE[3)4)]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	18208	22866	27962	32868	37639	43416	49145	54898	59996	5236	10625	16417	22399	27842	33787	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	22497	28251	34365	40339	45980	52661	59168	65643	71791	5669	11526	18199	24834	31268	37773	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-4289	-5385	-6403	-7472	-8341	-9246	-10023	-10745	-11795	-433	-901	-1782	-2435	-3426	-3986	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	15145	18907	22853	26597	30275	34647	39056	43446	47232	4175	8265	12898	17580	21781	26133	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif)[5)], cumulated	EUR mn	15672	19716	23792	27810	31539	35890	40319	44694	48669	3782	7670	12120	16626	20898	25080	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-527	-809	-939	-1213	-1263	-1243	-1263	-1248	-1437	393	594	779	954	884	1053	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	-1210	-1837	-2173	-2907	-2654	-3037	-2932	-2709	-2952	197	141	376	1023	333	555	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
PLN/USD, monthly average	nominal	3.959	3.936	3.787	3.643	3.643	3.583	3.460	3.283	3.095	3.103	3.060	3.049	3.205	3.291	3.336	3.399
PLN/EUR, monthly average	nominal	4.758	4.729	4.593	4.469	4.436	4.376	4.324	4.262	4.144	4.082	3.984	4.021	4.151	4.183	4.060	4.097
PLN/USD, calculated with CPI[6)]	real, Jan00=100	93.6	92.6	88.7	85.2	85.6	84.2	81.2	76.8	72.1	72.3	71.8	72.1	75.9	77.6	78.9	80.6
PLN/USD, calculated with PPI[6)]	real, Jan00=100	93.0	92.6	89.5	86.1	86.2	84.7	82.7	79.5	75.3	75.8	75.5	75.8	79.9	81.9	82.6	84.0
PLN/EUR, calculated with CPI[6)]	real, Jan00=100	110.2	108.8	104.9	102.0	101.9	100.4	98.9	97.2	94.8	92.9	91.1	92.3	95.3	96.0	93.4	94.5
PLN/EUR, calculated with PPI[6)]	real, Jan00=100	103.9	102.4	99.7	97.1	96.4	95.4	94.5	93.4	91.7	90.6	89.2	90.1	92.6	93.3	90.6	91.3
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	PLN bn	51.4	50.2	50.5	50.9	50.9	50.1	50.5	50.0	50.7	49.7	50.5	51.4	53.2	52.9	53.8	55.3
M1, end of period[7)]	PLN bn	160.3	165.0	168.9	163.6	168.9	168.9	181.8	175.2	175.9	173.1	178.2	181.4	176.5	189.6	188.0	185.7
M2, end of period[7)]	PLN bn	348.8	344.7	348.5	347.6	351.5	350.5	369.9	356.7	366.4	360.1	364.3	371.8	376.4	382.5	379.1	379.7
M2, end of period	CMPY	10.0	7.6	7.9	7.6	8.2	7.2	11.3	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	9.3	7.9	11.0	8.8	9.2
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.3
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[8)]	real, %	-1.7	-3.5	-3.1	-1.9	-1.8	-0.8	-0.6	0.3	1.7	2.4	3.7	4.2	5.1	6.5	5.5	5.3
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	PLN mn	-10781	-15186	-19730	-23067	-25793	-28841	-30642	-33820	-41505	-1403	-8884	-12726	-13651	-18134	-18248	-17453

1) Enterprises employing more than 9 persons.
2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.
3) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.
4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
5) According to country of origin.
6) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
7) Revised according to ECB monetary standards.
8) Deflated with annual PPI.

R O M A N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total[1]	real, CMPY	0.5	5.2	3.2	2.0	6.5	5.8	2.4	9.3	12.3	8.6	3.6	4.0	8.4	-4.4	-0.8	.
Industry, total[1]	real, CCPY	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.3	8.6	6.0	5.3	6.1	3.8	3.0	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	5.1	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.8	7.8	10.1	8.1	5.3	5.3	2.5	0.8	.	.
LABOUR																	
Employees total	th. persons	4405.8	4423.1	4453.6	4456.9	4452.0	4449.9	4439.0	4432.1	4398.3	4450.8	4500.7	4535.7	4551.0	4560.3	4577.8	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	1738.5	1736.6	1755.6	1757.6	1757.7	1749.8	1752.6	1746.5	1733.7	1745.4	1757.0	1749.4	1740.0	1731.5	1722.2	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	661.9	617.8	590.3	562.6	552.6	547.8	550.7	551.4	557.9	562.7	558.6	537.8	511.3	495.9	488.8	.
Unemployment rate[2]	%	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.5	.
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	10.8	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	10.9	11.5	10.8	7.9	7.1	7.7	5.6	5.0	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	-1.8	-1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	15.7	18.1	17.9	17.8	21.0	22.5	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	RON	829.3	800.8	803.6	812.6	810.1	821.4	839.3	867.8	973.4	951.5	874.9	920.3	973.0	941.7	943.6	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	7.0	9.3	10.8	7.8	8.4	9.3	10.2	12.5	10.4	9.1	7.3	5.0	6.6	6.9	7.1	.
Total economy, gross	USD	244	237	239	243	241	244	255	283	337	327	310	334	347	330	318	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	204	197	197	198	198	200	204	218	251	249	238	253	268	260	261	.
Industry, gross	EUR	199	193	192	198	198	203	196	208	236	219	224	243	255	254	256	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.0
Consumer	CMPY	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.4	11.1	10.8	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.7	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.4
Consumer	CCPY	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.4
Producer, in industry	PM	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	-0.9	1.2	-0.6	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.2	.
Producer, in industry	CMPY	18.5	19.3	20.4	21.3	22.1	20.0	20.0	18.2	15.9	14.6	12.8	12.6	12.3	11.4	10.5	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	18.1	18.3	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.1	14.6	13.7	13.3	13.1	12.7	12.3	.
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	12.0	11.3	13.6	8.5	12.3	10.6	8.8	14.8	32.0	13.1	25.3	18.7	24.1	14.8	14.4	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	15.9	15.0	14.7	13.8	13.7	13.3	12.9	13.0	14.6	13.1	19.2	19.0	20.3	19.2	18.3	.
FOREIGN TRADE[3]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	5824	7394	9033	10874	12296	13995	15735	17404	18935	1514	3162	5098	6895	8669	10531	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	7475	9720	11992	14365	16391	18644	21061	23695	26281	1896	4060	6668	9222	11897	14739	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-1651	-2326	-2959	-3491	-4094	-4649	-5325	-6291	-7346	-382	-898	-1571	-2327	-3229	-4209	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	4275	5412	6644	7997	9033	10230	11508	12720	13807	1113	2298	3581	4799	5969	7275	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	4777	6264	7794	9361	10622	12065	13676	15426	17065	1182	2558	4140	5767	7495	9288	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-502	-852	-1150	-1364	-1590	-1835	-2168	-2706	-3258	-69	-260	-558	-968	-1526	-2013	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	.	.	-1689	.	.	-2556	.	.	-4460	-136	-516	-899	-1391	-2178	-2705	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
RON/USD, monthly average	nominal	3.392	3.376	3.357	3.340	3.361	3.362	3.288	3.068	2.891	2.908	2.824	2.757	2.804	2.851	2.969	2.961
RON/EUR, monthly average	nominal	4.070	4.056	4.075	4.092	4.095	4.108	4.107	3.982	3.877	3.818	3.676	3.634	3.629	3.618	3.614	3.566
RON/USD, calculated with CPI[4]	real, Jan00=100	84.9	84.6	84.0	82.3	82.4	82.0	79.6	73.8	68.9	68.9	66.9	65.6	66.0	66.8	69.4	68.6
RON/USD, calculated with PPI[5]	real, Jan00=100	71.9	71.6	70.7	69.3	68.8	67.8	66.3	62.3	58.7	58.7	57.5	56.5	56.6	57.0	59.1	.
RON/EUR, calculated with CPI[4]	real, Jan00=100	99.6	99.3	99.2	98.4	98.0	97.7	96.8	93.3	90.6	88.2	84.8	83.9	82.7	82.4	82.1	80.2
RON/EUR, calculated with PPI[4]	real, Jan00=100	80.0	79.1	78.6	77.9	76.9	76.3	75.5	73.0	71.5	69.9	67.9	67.0	65.5	64.8	64.8	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	RON mn	6379	6516	6890	7331	7528	7670	7776	7310	7537	7239	7658	7786	8750	8689	9582	.
M1, end of period	RON mn	11365	11886	12593	13188	14049	14281	14311	14020	15360	14241	14844	15465	16376	17146	18495	.
M2, end of period	RON mn	48025	49051	50660	52510	54839	56740	57395	56874	64533	63122	65280	67957	69096	71966	74200	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	26.9	29.4	30.4	34.3	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.6	40.1	39.6	42.4	41.1	43.9	46.7	46.5	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[5]	%	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.8	20.3	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.0	17.3	15.7	10.8	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[5)6]	real, %	2.3	1.6	0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-0.6	-1.0	0.5	1.8	2.4	2.6	-1.6	-3.4	-3.1	-2.3	.
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	RON mn	9.0	-652.9	-1433.3	-706.8	-939.0	-780.5	-676.9	-1203.4	-1878.1	82.0	-521.9	-673.4	-5.5	-235.2	.	.

Note: On 1 July 2005, the new Romania leu was introduced (**1 RON = 10000 ROL**). Data in this table are presented in new leu RON.

1) Enterprises with more than 50 (in food industry 20) employees.
2) Ratio of unemployed to economically active population as of December of previous year, from 2004 as of December 2003.
3) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
4) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
5) Reference rate of RNB.
6) Deflated with annual PPI.

R U S S I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total[1]	real, CMPY	5.4	6.9	9.3	6.9	9.7	6.1	4.6	12.5	4.6	2.1	5.1	4.0	5.0	1.4	6.9	4.9
Industry, total[1]	real, CCPY	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.3	2.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.0	4.1
Construction, total	real, CMPY	15.8	14.9	13.3	7.5	7.1	5.9	3.4	8.8	10.6	5.9	4.6	4.7	6.1	5.3	7.4	12.9
LABOUR[2]																	
Employment total	th. persons	67200	68000	68200	68400	68700	68200	67700	67300	67100	67000	66900	67200	67600	68000	68300	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	6026	5584	5528	5465	5421	5669	5901	6140	6109	6080	6056	5830	5610	5406	5217	5031
Unemployment rate	%	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	6.8
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	RUB	6448.0	6524.0	7003.0	6982.0	6873.0	6918.0	6908.0	7046.0	8799.0	7346.0	7465.0	8093.0	8002.0	8089.0	8637.0	8680.0
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	14.6	13.4	14.5	12.6	12.4	11.7	5.6	5.3	7.3	10.0	7.8	11.1	9.4	9.2	8.8	10.1
Total economy, gross	USD	225	225	241	240	235	237	238	246	315	262	267	293	288	289	303	302
Total economy, gross	EUR	187	187	198	196	193	194	190	190	235	200	205	222	222	228	249	251
Industry, gross	EUR	222	220	229	230	238	230	225	224	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Consumer	CMPY	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.6	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.3	12.9
Consumer	CCPY	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.1
Producer, in industry	PM	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.1	0.5
Producer, in industry	CMPY	20.2	23.0	25.5	24.3	24.8	26.9	27.7	29.5	28.9	24.6	22.0	23.5	24.0	24.7	21.4	20.6
Producer, in industry	CCPY	19.0	19.8	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.3	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.6	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.8	23.4	22.9
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover[3]	real, CMPY	14.4	12.2	14.5	9.6	12.0	12.2	11.5	13.5	14.6	9.9	10.3	8.6	12.2	13.7	12.7	.
Turnover[3]	real, CCPY	10.7	11.0	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.0	9.9	10.1	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.3	.
FOREIGN TRADE[4][5][6]																	
Exports total, cumulated	EUR mn	42016	53335	65562	78147	91893	105205	119048	132898	147549	11421	24184	39417	54990	70986	87114	.
Imports total, cumulated	EUR mn	22030	28075	34506	41244	47994	54691	61765	69008	77459	5114	11412	18900	26363	33869	42077	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	19985	25261	31055	36904	43900	50513	57283	63890	70090	6307	12772	20517	28627	37116	45037	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated[7]	EUR mn	.	.	21412	.	.	33979	.	.	48348	.	.	16796	.	.	36103	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
RUB/USD, monthly average	nominal	28.686	28.989	29.030	29.082	29.219	29.220	29.070	28.591	27.904	28.009	27.995	27.626	27.810	27.951	28.498	28.694
RUB/EUR, monthly average	nominal	34.446	34.817	35.298	35.673	35.628	35.661	36.287	37.079	37.390	36.719	36.381	36.470	35.993	35.485	34.725	34.568
RUB/USD, calculated with CPI[8]	real, Jan00=100	60.2	60.7	60.6	60.0	60.1	60.0	59.4	57.7	55.5	54.4	54.1	53.1	53.2	53.0	53.8	53.9
RUB/USD, calculated with PPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	55.4	55.6	54.4	53.9	53.4	51.7	51.3	49.9	48.3	48.5	48.0	46.8	46.4	45.3	46.0	46.1
RUB/EUR, calculated with CPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	70.7	71.2	71.6	71.7	71.5	71.4	72.1	72.8	72.9	69.5	68.3	68.0	66.6	65.3	63.6	63.0
RUB/EUR, calculated with PPI[6]	real, Jan00=100	61.7	61.4	60.5	60.6	59.7	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.7	57.6	56.5	55.6	53.7	51.4	50.4	50.0
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	RUB bn	1230.1	1220.5	1276.1	1315.0	1290.6	1293.7	1310.3	1332.7	1534.8	1425.2	1444.1	1481.7	1565.8	1582.3	1650.7	.
M1, end of period	RUB bn	2255.8	2286.3	2425.3	2375.9	2372.0	2416.0	2441.0	2535.0	2848.3	2673.0	2757.1	2859.6	2906.3	2965.6	3144.3	.
M2, end of period	RUB bn	4333.7	4365.7	4543.2	4547.9	4568.2	4637.1	4730.4	4867.6	5298.7	5184.8	5344.4	5499.6	5594.0	5743.0	6015.9	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	42.0	38.0	36.0	33.7	32.5	29.8	33.5	34.6	33.7	31.4	30.6	31.2	29.1	31.5	32.4	.
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period	%	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period[9]	real, %	-5.1	-7.3	-9.9	-9.1	-9.4	-10.9	-11.5	-12.8	-12.3	-9.3	-7.4	-8.5	-8.9	-9.4	-7.0	-6.3
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	RUB bn	169.8	255.4	354.1	435.8	484.2	588.1	690.1	786.3	730.7	206.2	304.4	525.3	621.4	738.2	.	.

1) Data revised according to new methodology.
2) Based on labour force survey.
3) Including estimated turnover of non-registered firms, including catering.
4) Based on cumulated USD and converted using the ECB EUR/USD average foreign exchange reference rate.
5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year, incl. estimates of non-registered imports.
6) Based on balance of payments statistics.
7) Calculated from USD to NCU to EUR using the official average exchange rate.
8) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
9) Deflated with annual PPI.

S L O V A K REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	4.7	8.3	3.9	-0.5	7.2	4.9	-1.3	3.6	1.4	4.8	0.0	-3.1	5.6	1.8	1.7	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.8	2.3	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	8.1	5.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.3	1.2	3.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	1.3	3.0	.	.
Construction, total	real, CMPY	2.4	0.9	2.4	0.5	3.4	1.7	14.0	10.3	19.4	23.8	7.7	8.1	17.9	18.5	25.2	.
LABOUR																	
Employment in industry	th. persons	555.9	559.2	564.0	562.7	566.1	568.2	573.6	574.2	567.1	562.4	562.1	568.4	566.3	566.3	565.8	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	431.7	410.8	399.5	392.1	381.4	379.8	370.8	371.6	383.2	388.9	379.4	368.6	344.2	330.8	325.4	322.4
Unemployment rate[1]	%	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7	11.9	11.3	11.1	11.0
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	6.9	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.6	4.3	3.8	1.4	-0.9	-2.9	-1.3	-1.0	-0.6	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.9	9.4	10.0	12.5	21.9	22.7	17.6	16.3	15.1	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Industry, gross	SKK	16204	16392	17597	17015	16760	16878	17265	20157	18671	16975	17730	17527	17067	17873	18861	.
Industry, gross	real, CMPY	1.2	-1.6	0.8	2.6	6.4	4.9	0.8	5.4	2.2	4.7	16.6	6.5	2.5	6.4	4.6	.
Industry, gross	USD	485	489	535	523	509	514	538	660	642	578	606	607	564	583	596	.
Industry, gross	EUR	404	408	441	426	418	421	432	509	480	440	466	459	436	458	489	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.7	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	-0.3
Consumer	CMPY	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.0
Consumer	CCPY	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Producer, in industry	PM	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6
Producer, in industry	CMPY	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	2.8	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.8	5.3
Producer, in industry	CCPY	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6
RETAIL TRADE[2]																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	7.4	7.8	10.5	11.9	8.1	8.9	3.1	4.7	3.0	7.7	12.5	8.1	6.8	9.6	8.0	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	4.8	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.2	7.7	10.1	9.4	8.8	9.0	8.8	.
FOREIGN TRADE[3)4)5]																	
Exports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	7020	9011	10919	12667	14411	16398	18508	20586	22352	1737	3590	5610	7622	9700	11894	.
Imports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	7071	9083	11194	13108	14984	17084	19295	21511	23524	1783	3738	5924	8131	10335	12610	.
Trade balance,cumulated	EUR mn	-52	-72	-274	-441	-572	-687	-787	-925	-1172	-46	-148	-314	-510	-636	-717	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	5908	7601	9203	10685	12169	13884	15718	17535	19039	1544	3195	4958	6662	8433	.	.
Imports from EU-25 (fob)[6], cumulated	EUR mn	5225	6782	8354	9778	11111	12660	14288	15917	17316	1226	2622	4169	5754	7360	.	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	683	819	850	907	1058	1224	1430	1618	1722	318	573	789	908	1073	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated[3]	EUR mn	128	-114	-406	-525	-717	-828	-771	-864	-1149	-84	-87	-168	-349	-697	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
SKK/USD, monthly average	nominal	33.4	33.5	32.9	32.5	32.9	32.8	32.1	30.5	29.1	29.3	29.3	28.9	30.2	30.7	31.6	32.2
SKK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.6	38.9	38.6	38.1	38.2	39.2	39.0	38.5	38.8
SKK/USD, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	67.1	67.3	66.2	65.1	66.0	66.0	64.8	61.7	58.7	58.4	58.4	58.1	61.1	61.9	63.7	65.1
SKK/USD, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	71.4	72.4	71.2	70.4	71.3	70.7	69.7	66.8	63.3	64.3	64.2	63.7	66.9	67.1	68.4	69.2
SKK/EUR, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	78.8	78.8	78.2	77.8	78.5	78.5	78.7	77.9	77.1	74.9	73.9	74.6	76.6	76.5	75.4	76.2
SKK/EUR, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	79.5	79.9	79.2	79.3	79.7	79.5	79.4	78.3	76.9	76.8	75.6	75.8	77.4	76.5	75.0	75.2
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	SKK bn	90.9	91.9	93.2	93.8	95.4	96.3	97.6	97.8	100.5	100.5	101.5	102.8	105.2	106.3	.	.
M1, end of period	SKK bn	260.8	268.0	279.2	279.7	282.8	288.7	284.8	293.4	311.3	299.4	315.7	313.1	318.6	326.8	331.0	.
M2, end of period	SKK bn	731.9	723.2	744.7	749.7	755.3	761.9	763.7	773.3	793.5	773.0	778.0	773.2	785.3	771.3	776.5	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	2.8	0.6	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.7	4.6	4.6	6.8	7.3	6.7	4.3	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[8]	%	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period[8)9]	real, %	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	1.2	1.9	0.4	-0.5	-0.9	-1.7	-2.2
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	SKK mn	5723	-2270	-12455	-18551	-24786	-29422	-30528	-34078	-70288	4310	-1108	2799	6388	-3858	-1149	1922

1) Ratio of disposable number of registered unemployment calculated to the economically active population as of previous year.
2) According to NACE (52 - retail trade), excluding VAT.
3) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.
4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
5) From January 2005 excluding value of goods for repair and after repair.
6) According to country of origin.
7) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
8) Corresponding to the 2-week limit rate of NBS.
9) Deflated with annual PPI.

S L O V E N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	-0.9	12.0	11.0	3.0	11.6	3.9	-3.0	3.8	6.3	-0.1	-3.6	-3.8	3.7	1.3	1.0	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	2.9	4.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	-0.1	-1.9	-2.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.3	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	6.3	7.4	8.7	8.3	5.7	3.4	1.5	2.1	3.3	0.7	-2.6	-1.4	0.2	1.9	.	.
Construction, total[1]	real, CMPY	-0.4	-10.2	-5.8	8.1	9.4	5.0	12.3	1.6	-10.5	0.0	-13.2	2.3	9.3	16.9	13.2	.
LABOUR																	
Employment total	th. persons	779.8	781.4	783.7	782.7	782.4	785.6	789.1	789.7	785.0	805.6	807.4	809.5	812.2	814.8	816.1	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	240.0	240.1	240.4	239.7	239.4	239.6	239.8	239.9	238.2	241.1	240.8	240.7	240.5	240.9	.	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	93.9	91.5	89.2	90.3	90.3	90.7	92.5	90.9	90.7	93.4	93.1	92.3	91.6	89.8	88.9	.
Unemployment rate[2]	%	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	.
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	1.1	-0.6	-1.2	0.4	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	0.5	-1.5	-2.2	-1.9	-2.2	-2.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.9	6.2	6.6	7.2	5.2	.	.	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross[3]	th. SIT	260.2	259.5	262.7	264.3	267.9	268.4	270.3	291.9	290.7	267.1	262.7	272.4	269.5	273.8	272.2	.
Total economy, gross[3]	real, CMPY	1.9	0.3	1.9	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.8	4.2	1.5	4.3	3.1	3.6	3.3	6.1	4.3	.
Total economy, gross[3]	USD	1314	1306	1334	1352	1360	1366	1406	1580	1621	1464	1426	1500	1455	1452	1384	.
Total economy, gross[3]	EUR	1093	1088	1100	1103	1117	1119	1127	1217	1212	1114	1096	1136	1124	1143	1136	.
Industry, gross	EUR	942	939	953	955	975	975	980	1092	1058	1010	962	1022	985	.	.	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7
Consumer	CMPY	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.3
Consumer	CCPY	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Producer, in industry	PM	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.2
Producer, in industry	CMPY	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.0
Producer, in industry	CCPY	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3
RETAIL TRADE[4]																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	6.0	3.4	7.5	2.8	8.8	6.0	4.1	7.4	6.0	7.4	2.0	5.2	2.8	9.2	11.7	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	7.4	4.7	4.9	4.3	5.4	6.5	.
FOREIGN TRADE[5)6]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	4026	5045	6128	7221	8056	9234	10407	11541	12539	1017	2051	3283	4468	5669	6947	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	4425	5588	6746	7897	8848	10061	11306	12569	13701	1032	2151	3467	4709	5966	7283	.
Trade balance total, cumulated	EUR mn	-399	-544	-618	-676	-791	-827	-899	-1028	-1162	-15	-99	-184	-241	-297	-336	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	2738	3424	4134	4827	5343	6110	6882	7639	8270	743	1477	2312	3112	3921	4771	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif)[7], cumulated	EUR mn	3614	4603	5583	6553	7323	8323	9358	10401	11325	824	1727	2774	3799	4814	5890	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-876	-1179	-1449	-1726	-1980	-2213	-2477	-2762	-3055	-82	-251	-462	-687	-893	-1119	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	-42	-137	-137	-148	-214	-143	-117	-140	-238	51	44	16	14	49	121	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
SIT/USD, monthly average	nominal	198.1	198.7	196.9	195.5	197.0	196.5	192.3	184.7	179.3	182.5	184.2	181.5	185.3	188.5	196.7	198.9
SIT/EUR, monthly average	nominal	238.2	238.5	238.8	239.7	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.7	239.7	239.7	239.6	239.6	239.6
SIT/USD, calculated with CPI[8]	real, Jan00=100	85.7	85.6	84.9	83.8	84.9	85.0	83.3	79.6	77.2	79.1	79.9	78.5	80.6	81.7	85.2	85.6
SIT/USD, calculated with PPI[8]	real, Jan00=100	90.3	91.2	90.6	89.9	90.7	89.9	89.0	86.2	82.7	84.2	85.1	84.9	87.3	88.7	92.4	93.6
SIT/EUR, calculated with CPI[8]	real, Jan00=100	100.8	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.6	101.3	101.5	101.3	100.7	101.1	100.9	100.9	100.2
SIT/EUR, calculated with PPI[8]	real, Jan00=100	100.8	100.7	100.8	101.1	101.4	101.1	101.4	101.2	100.5	100.5	100.5	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.4	101.6
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	SIT bn	156.9	162.5	163.3	161.9	157.3	160.7	167.2	160.1	167.9	163.1	164.4	166.1	173.1	174.9	.	.
M1, end of period[9]	SIT bn	817.1	852.9	883.8	890.7	894.0	909.1	900.3	930.0	1018.9	1003.9	1006.1	1012.3	1032.2	1054.8	1074.7	1057.4
Broad money, end of period[9]	SIT bn	3827.1	3826.9	3855.2	3882.0	3873.7	3918.4	3875.7	3933.7	4036.0	4068.8	4063.3	4094.6	4140.4	4070.3	4031.2	4048.2
Broad money, end of period[9]	CMPY	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.3	3.0	4.1	6.8	7.5	7.1	8.0	8.2	6.4	4.6	4.3
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period	%	4.25	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period[10]	real, %	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.6	-1.5	-0.8	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.1	1.5
BUDGET																	
General gov.budget balance, cum.	SIT bn	4.6	-18.7	-54.0	-68.8	-77.7	-78.7	-105.2	-89.8	-85.4	-2.7	-15.8	-33.1	-50.5	.	.	.

1) Effective working hours, construction put in place of enterprises with 20 (up to this time 10) and more persons employed.
2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.
3) Break 2004/2005 - until December 2004 without small privat enterprises (with 1 or 2 employees).
4) According to NACE (52 - retail trade, 50 - repair of motor vehicles), excluding turnover tax.
5) Based on cumulated national currency and converted with the average exchange rate.
6) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
7) According to country of dispatch.
8) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
9) According to ECB monetary standards..
10) Deflated with annual PPI.

U K R A I N E: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2004 to 2005

(updated end of August 2005)

		2004 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2005 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	17.7	16.9	15.9	14.7	14.4	14.4	13.6	13.4	12.5	8.4	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.0	3.9
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LABOUR																	
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	1044.6	1005.8	962.5	945.0	925.6	914.0	893.6	919.7	981.8	992.2	1019.0	1018.4	986.7	918.6	858.3	825.4
Unemployment rate[1]	%	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9
WAGES, SALARIES [2]																	
Total economy, gross	UAH	547.9	555.0	601.5	608.0	604.2	630.8	636.2	644.3	703.8	640.9	666.8	722.0	733.7	764.3	823.1	874.9
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	21.6	17.6	16.9	14.9	14.7	14.4	14.3	18.2	13.7	13.9	15.4	15.5	16.8	20.2	19.6	25.4
Total economy, gross	USD	103	104	113	114	114	119	120	121	133	121	126	136	141	151	163	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	86	87	93	93	93	97	96	94	99	92	97	103	109	119	134	.
Industry, gross	EUR	110	111	114	117	119	121	121	116	120	117	120	130	135	144	156	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.1	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
Consumer	CMPY	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.1	9.9	10.7	11.7	11.3	12.3	12.6	13.3	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.8
Consumer	CCPY	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.7	9.0	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.2
Producer, in industry	PM	3.3	2.1	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.2	2.7	1.9	2.5	1.6	-0.8	-1.6
Producer, in industry	CMPY	18.4	20.6	22.4	21.3	22.0	23.2	24.3	25.2	24.3	22.6	22.4	22.0	21.1	20.5	17.7	15.7
Producer, in industry	CCPY	15.2	16.3	17.3	17.9	18.4	19.0	19.5	20.1	20.4	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.0	21.7	21.0	20.2
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover[3]	real, CCPY	22.9	22.3	21.4	21.0	20.5	19.9	20.8	20.8	20.0	21.2	20.3	18.6	19.2	20.4	21.1	21.8
FOREIGN TRADE[4)5)]																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	8209	10438	12660	14902	17136	19444	21610	23883	26278	1896	3925	6372	8714	10909	13174	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	6961	8702	10695	12814	14720	16873	18999	21119	23321	1376	3223	5716	8103	10298	12877	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	1248	1736	1964	2088	2416	2570	2611	2764	2957	519	702	655	611	612	297	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated[6]	EUR mn	.	.	3200	.	.	4585	.	.	5476	.	.	1296	.	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
UAH/USD, monthly average	nominal	5.329	5.327	5.322	5.318	5.314	5.310	5.307	5.306	5.306	5.305	5.300	5.292	5.190	5.050	5.055	.
UAH/EUR, monthly average	nominal	6.405	6.383	6.456	6.524	6.469	6.480	6.621	6.885	7.103	6.990	6.894	6.983	6.714	6.422	6.151	.
UAH/USD, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	78.2	78.0	77.7	77.5	77.5	76.7	75.4	74.2	72.2	71.1	70.7	70.1	68.7	66.3	66.1	.
UAH/USD, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	72.9	72.4	71.5	71.5	70.6	69.1	69.0	68.1	66.9	67.1	65.5	65.0	62.8	59.9	60.3	.
UAH/EUR, calculated with CPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	92.2	91.5	92.0	92.9	92.4	91.5	91.8	93.9	95.0	91.6	89.8	89.9	86.2	82.1	78.3	.
UAH/EUR, calculated with PPI[7]	real, Jan00=100	81.5	79.9	79.6	80.6	79.0	77.8	78.7	80.0	81.5	80.4	77.4	77.4	72.8	68.4	66.3	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	UAH mn	35836	35810	36890	39244	40563	42296	41297	40857	42345	40633	41779	43062	47631	47944	51304	53781
M1, end of period	UAH mn	56750	57873	60814	62488	64884	70345	66735	65709	67090	64934	67059	73486	76195	77600	83800	84765
Broad money, end of period	UAH mn	105104	109435	113961	117130	121476	130277	126224	125251	125801	125818	130942	140107	146495	147896	156339	159139
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	45.0	47.9	44.2	45.0	46.3	50.6	45.3	41.9	32.4	35.8	36.3	38.5	39.4	35.1	37.2	35.9
Refinancing rate (p.a.), end of period	%	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Refinancing rate (p.a.), end of period[8]	real, %	-9.7	-11.3	-12.2	-11.4	-11.9	-12.8	-13.1	-12.9	-12.3	-11.1	-10.9	-10.7	-10.0	-9.5	-7.4	-5.8
BUDGET																	
General gov.budget balance, cum.	UAH mn	661	1489	601	820	1123	-1799	-4723	-6199	-11792	1503	2042	2931	2252	4007	1724	.

1) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.
2) Excluding small firms.
3) Official registered enterprises.
4) Based on cumulated USD and converted using the ECB EUR/USD average foreign exchange reference rate.
5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
6) Calculated from USD to NCU to EUR using the official average exchange rate.
7) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.
8) Deflated with annual PPI.

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