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FOREWORD

CANSTAT Statistical Bulletin provides a regular review of the socio-economic indicators for eleven candidate countries.

Since 1991 in the framework of the Central European partnership agreements Czechoslovak Republic (since 1993 Czech Republic and Slovak Republic), Hungary and Poland have decided to elaborate the "Common Bulletin of Economic Indicators" as an expression of their willingness for statistical co-operation and harmonisation.

Over the years, the "Common Bulletin of Economic Indicators" became "CESTAT Statistical Bulletin"; it was the common statistical document of National Statistical Institutes from CEFTA countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic), each partner being responsible for the elaboration of its own indicators, publishing and dissemination of the CESTAT Bulletin in English and native languages.

Also, in the process of elaboration and printing of the CESTAT Statistical Bulletin, new countries - Slovenia (1996), Romania (1998) and Bulgaria (2001) - have been included as partners.

Beginning with 2002, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, on a voluntary basis, will be included in the process of elaboration of the CESTAT Statistical Bulletin and the document will be renamed *CANSTAT Statistical Bulletin*.

In this context, partner countries will have a useful tool, which will sustain, on the one hand, the mutual co-operation, the exchange of ideas and experiences and, on the other hand, will establish a basis for new common projects among candidate countries.

The main objectives of the *CANSTAT Statistical Bulletin* are:

- elaborating, publishing and disseminating of short-term socio-economic indicators of partner countries, in view to improve transparency;
- increasing the quality of statistical data and information, through implementation of the same general methodologies used by international institutions as EUROSTAT, UN/ECE, ILO, IMF, WB, etc.;
- setting-up data comparability among countries and over time;
- meeting users' needs (such as national and international public and non-governmental organisations, research institutes, business centres, universities, etc.).

National Statistical Institutes from candidate countries pay a special attention to these issues and, consequently, the CANSTAT Statistical Bulletin will be available on the Internet page of each Statistical Institute.

*CANSTAT Statistical Bulletin Editing Board,
Bucharest*

UVOD

“Statistični bilten CANSTAT” zagotavlja redni pregled socialnogospodarskih kazalnikov za enajst držav kandidatk.

Leta 1991 so se Češkoslovaška (od leta 1993 Češka republika in Slovaška republika), Madžarska in Poljska v okviru dogovora o srednjeevropskem sodelovanju odločile, da bodo pripravljale skupen bilten z gospodarskimi kazalniki kot odraz njihove pripravljenosti za statistično sodelovanje in usklajevanje.

Z leti je skupen bilten z gospodarskimi kazalniki postal “Statistični bilten CESTAT” – skupen statistični dokument državnih statističnih uradov držav Cefte (Češke republike, Madžarske, Poljske in Slovaške republike). Vsaka država je bila odgovorna za pripravo svojih kazalnikov in objavo le-teh v biltenu v angleščini in svojem jeziku ter za diseminacijo biltena.

Sčasoma so bile v postopek priprave kazalnikov in tiskanje Statističnega biltena CESTAT vključene nove države – Slovenija leta 1996, Romunija leta 1998 in Bolgarija leta 2001.

V začetku leta 2002 so bile v pripravo biltena vključene še Ciper, Estonija, Latvija in Litva, publikacija pa je dobila novo ime – *Statistični bilten CANSTAT*.

Sodelujoče države imajo tako na eni strani uporabno orodje za medsebojno sodelovanje, izmenjavo idej in izkušenj, na drugi pa osnovo za nove skupne projekte med državami kandidatkami.

Glavni cilji Statističnega biltena CANSTAT so:

- izdelava, objava in diseminacija kratkoročnih socialnogospodarskih kazalnikov sodelujočih držav z namenom izboljšati preglednost (transparentnost);
- izboljšanje kakovosti statističnih podatkov in informacij z uporabo enakih splošnih metodologij, kot jih uporabljajo mednarodne institucije, kot so Eurostat, UN/ECE, ILO, MDS, Svetovna banka ipd.;
- zagotavljanje primerljivosti med državami in v času,
- zadovoljevanje potreb uporabnikov (domače in mednarodne javnosti ter nevladnih organizacij, raziskovalnih inštitutov, poslovnih centrov, univerz ipd.) po podatkih.

Državni statistični uradi držav kandidatk namenjajo tem zadevam posebno pozornost, zato bo Statistični bilten CANSTAT dostopen tudi na spletnih straneh državnega statističnega urada vsake kandidatke.

*Uredniški odbor “Statističnega biltena CANSTAT”
Bukarešta*

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NOTE

Some annual and quarterly data have a preliminary character. During the year some of them are regularly revised when additional information is available, and others may be corrected.

Data and information corrected in comparison with the previous issues are printed in bold letters.

OPOMBA

Nekateri letni in četrletni podatki so začasni. Nekateri od njih se med letom redno ažurirajo, ko so na voljo dodatne informacije, drugi pa se lahko spreminjajo.

Spremenjeni podatki in besedilo v primerjavi s predhodno izdajo so poudarjeni.

Symbols – Kratice in znamenja

Bulgaria	BG	Bolgarija
Cyprus	CY	Ciper
Czech Republic	CZ	Češka republika
Estonia	EE	Estonija
Hungary	HU	Madžarska
Latvia	LV	Latvija
Lithuania	LT	Litva
Poland	PL	Poljska
Romania	RO	Romunija
Republic of Slovenia	SI	Slovenija
Slovak Republic	SK	Slovaška
New bulgarian lev	BGN	(Novi) bolgarski lev
Cypriot pound	CYP	Ciperski funt
Czech koruna	CZK	Češka krona
Estonian kroon	EEK	Estonska krona
Forint	HUF	Forint
Latvian lats	LVL	Latvijski lat
Lithuanian litas	LTL	Litvanski lit
New polish zloty	PLN	(Novi) poljski zlot
Romanian leu	ROL	Romunski lev
Slovenian tolar	SIT	Slovenski tolar
Slovak koruna	SKK	Coroana slovacă
USA dollar	USD	Ameriški dolar
Purchasing Power Parity	PPPs	Pariteta kupne moči
European currency	EURO	Evropska valuta
Estimate	E	Ocena
Not available	.	Ni podatka
No data	–	Ni pojava
Not applicable	x	Ni možno prikazati
Modified table in comparison with 2001 editions	•	Spremenjena tabela v primerjavi z letom 2001
See: Methodological notes	*	Glej metodološka pojasnila
Magnitude more than zero but less than the least unit expressible in the table	0.0 0.00	Podatek je večji od nič vendar manjši od 0,0 oziroma 0,00
Break in series, data are not fully comparable	_____	Prekinitev serije, podatki niso popolnoma primerljivi

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS IN 2001
SPLOŠNE ZNAČILNOSTI V LETU 2001

Country	Surface area in km ²	Population - in thousands Prebivalstvo – v tisoč		Density of population per km ² (end of the year)	GDP per capita in USD in PPPs BDP na prebivalca v USD v PKM	
Država	Površina v km ²	mid year sredi leta	end of the year konec leta	Gostota prebivalstva na km ² (konec leta)	1999	2000
BG	111 002	7 868	7 846	70.7	0	7 200 ^{a)}
CY	9 251 ^{b)}	789 ^{b)}	793 ^{b)}	85.7 ^{b)}	16 470	18 540
CZ	78 866	10 224	10 206	129	13 557	14 331
EE	45 227	1 364	1 361	30	.	.
HU	93 030	10 188	10 175	109.4	11 275	12 507
LV	64 589	2 355	2 346	36.3	6 616^{c)}	7 269^{c)}
LT	65 300	3 481	3 476	53.2	7 963	8 498
PL	312 685	38 641	38 632	124	8 763	9 685
RO	238 391	22 408	22 392 ^{c)}	93.9	5 441	5 724
SI	20 273	1 992	1 994	98	15 800	16 400
SK	49 035	5 380	5 379	110	11 390	11 930

a) Data source / Vir podatkov: PPP and Real Expenditure, 1999 benchmark year, OECD 2002, table 8, EKS results

b) Data cover the whole of Cyprus. All other data refer to the Government controlled area only. – Podatki zajemajo ves Ciper. Vsi drugi podatki zajemajo le območje pod nadzorom vlade.

c) Population on 1.I.2002 was calculated based on definitive data obtained from 7.I.1992 population census; it will be recalculated after processing the definitive data of 18.III.2002 census. – Prebivalstvo na dan 1. 1. 2002 je izračunano na osnovi končnih podatkov popisa prebivalstva 7. 1. 1992; po dodelavi končnih podatkov popisa 18. 3. 2002 bodo podatki o prebivalstvu preračunani.

	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
Agricultural land in per cent of total area (end of the year) Delež kmetijskih zemljišč od vseh zemljišč, konec leta (%)	48.0	34.2	54.2	21.0	63.0	38.4	53.4	59.2	62.3	34.0 ^{f)}	49.7
Urban population in per cent of total (end of the year) Delež mestnega prebivalstva od skupnega prebivalstva, konec leta (%)	69.7	69.0	73.9 ^{d)}	69.2	65.1	67.9	66.9	61.7	54.6	.	56.1
Women in per cent of total population (end of the year) Delež žensk od skupnega prebivalstva, konec leta (%)	51.4	50.9	51.3	53.9	52.5	54.0	53.3	51.4	51.2	51.1	51.4
Population by age groups in per cent of total (end of the year) Prebivalstvo po starostnih skupinah, delež od skupnega prebivalstva, konec leta:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
– 14	14.6	21.5	15.9 ^{e)}	17.2	16.3	16.6	19.0	18.2	17.4	15.4	18.6
15 – 24	13.9	15.5	14.6 ^{e)}	14.9	14.1	14.8	14.6	16.9	15.8	14.2	16.8
25 – 59	49.0	46.9	50.9 ^{e)}	46.3	49.0	46.7	46.9	48.1	47.8	50.7	48.9
60 +	22.5	16.1	18.6 ^{e)}	21.6	20.6	21.9	19.5	16.8	19.0	19.7	15.7
Economically active population in per cent of total Delež aktivnega prebivalstva od skupnega prebivalstva (%)	48.1	48.0	50.4	58.8	40.3	56.6	58.9	44.6	51.1	44.5	49.1
Marriages per 1000 inhabitants Skenitve zakonskih zvez na 1000 prebivalcev	3.7	15.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.8	3.5	4.4
Divorces per 1000 inhabitants Razveze zakonskih zvez na 1000 prebivalcev	1.3	1.7	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.4	3.2	1.2	1.39	1.1	1.8
Live-births per 1000 inhabitants Živorajeni na 1000 prebivalcev	8.5	11.6	8.9	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.1	9.5	9.8	8.8	9.5
Deaths per 1000 inhabitants Umrlji na 1000 prebivalcev	14.3	6.9	10.5	13.6	13.0	14.0	11.6	9.4	11.6	9.3	9.7

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS IN 2001
SPLOŠNE ZNAČILNOSTI V LETU 2001

end of table – konec tabele

		BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
Deaths up to 1 year per 1000 live-births Umrlji dojenčki na 1000 živorojenih		13.2	4.9	4.0	8.8	8.1	11.0	7.8	7.7	18.4	4.2	6.2
Natural increase per 1000 inhabitants Naravni prirast na 1000 prebivalcev		-5.8	4.8	-1.7	-4.3	-3.4	-5.7	-2.5	0.1	-1.8	-0.5	-0.2
Expectation of life at birth (in years) Pričakovano trajanje življenja ob rojstvu, v letih	M	68.6	76.1	72.14	64.73	68.15	65.2	65.9	70.2	67.69	72.1 ^{k)}	69.54
	F	75.3	81.0	78.45	76.22	76.46	76.6	77.4	78.4	74.84	79.6 ^{k)}	77.60
Expectation of life at the age of 65 (in years) Pričakovano trajanje življenja oseb, starih 65 let, v letih	M	13.0	16.5	14.00	12.6	13.04	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.38	14.2 ^{k)}	13.53
	F	15.6	19.1	17.13	17.2	16.74	17.8	17.7	17.7	16.00	18.2 ^{k)}	17.14
Net migration rate per 1000 inhabitants Selitveni prirast na 1000 prebivalcev		.	+6.6	-0.8	.	1.3	-2.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.02	1.5	0.2
Average useful floor space of a dwelling completed (in m ²) Povprečna uporabna površina dokončanih stanovanj (m ²)		91.0	186.2	107.2	114.2	96.6	235.6	101.8	86.0	103.4	118.4	129.1
Number of dwellings completed per 1000 inhabitants Število dokončanih stanovanj na 1000 prebivalcev		0.7	9.5	2.4	0.5	2.8	0.34	1.1	2.7	1.2	3.2	1.9
Number of passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta		262.3	408.0^{g)}	343.7	299.2	244	250	326	272	144	442.8	240
Number of cell-phones subscribers per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število mobi naročnikov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta		189.2	592.4^{g)}	676.5	542.8	488	267	293	248.6	205.2^{m)}	758.0	399
Number of telephone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število telefonskih naročnikov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta		368.5	605.8^{g)}	375.9	376.1	368 ^{h)}	308	329	283.0 ⁱ⁾	162.3^{m)}	474.1	289
Number of internet subscribers per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število internet naročnikov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta		17.0	95.7	122.4	43.2 ⁱ⁾	29.7	72	68 ^{j)}	.	.	70.3 ^{g)}	124

d) In municipalities with more than 2000 inhabitants. - V občinah z več kot 2000 prebivalcev.

e) Estimated data from 2001 census. - Ocena Popisa 2001.

f) Data for 1997. - Podatki za 1997.

g) Data refer to the year 2000. - Podatki za 2000.

h) Including ISDN lines. - Vključno z ISDN linijami.

i) On the bases of ISDN + ADSL lines. - Na osnovi ISDN + ADSL linij.

j) Standard main lines. - Glavne telefonske linije.

k) Data for 2000/2001. - Podatki za 2000/2001.

l) Source / Vir: Statistics in focus, Eurostat, Theme 4-17/2002.I.

m) Including mobile-phones with cards. - Vključeni mobilni telefoni na kartice (predplačniški sistem).

1. SOCIAL INDICATORS SOCIALNI KAZALNIKI

1.1. Employment by activities (NACE classification, LFS) * Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE, ADS) *

Country Država	Total - Skupaj (O)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	2 811	2 795	2 699	2 641	2 752	2 774	2 628	2 650	2 800	2 804	2 704	2 740
CY	270	279	294	.	294	.	.	.	315	.	.	315
CZ	4 709	4 676	4 707	4 695	4 701	4 707	4 724	4 715	4 763	4 779	4 788	4 761
EE	579	573	578	564	576	588	583	575	581	597	589	586
HU	.	3 856	3 868	3 860	3 859	3 891	3 863	3 840	3 868	3 886	3 889	3 871
LV	968	940	962	.	962	.	962	949	988	1 008	997	989
LT	1 598	1 518	<u>1 352</u>	.	1 373	.	1 331	1 356	1 426	1 443	1 399	1 406
PL	.	14 526	14 207	14 148	14 252	14 383	14 043	13 697	13 821	13 888	13 722	13 782
RO	10 776	10 764	10 697	10 209	10 893	11 220	10 465	9 214	9 857	10 062	9 560	9 673
SI	886	901	917	907	914	935	910	919	922	910	886	910
SK	2 132	2 102	2 124	2 101	2 118	2 137	2 139	2 105	2 114	2 138	2 151	2 127

Country Država	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing – Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo in ribištvo (A + B)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	253	298	255	249	266	278	225	232	299	293	229	263
CY	13	15	14	.	14	.	.	.	16	.	.	16
CZ	247	241	225	226	228	224	224	225	232	227	229	228
EE	47	41	40	41	40	42	38	39	38	47	40	41
HU	.	255	243	232	244	255	243	238	243	246	237	241
LV	161	136	145	.	145	.	145	145	154	166	140	152
LT	323	298	<u>234</u>	.	241	.	227	237	265	266	234	251
PL	.	2 727	2 719	2 555	2 735	2 906	2 681	2 562	2 714	2 822	2 555	2 663
RO	4 499	4 607	4 527	4 121	4 801	4 947	4 238	3 136	3 683	3 882	3 434	3 534
SI	90	89	94	92	90	99	95	94	89	82	70	83
SK	157	140	131	115	132	140	134	130	139	133	123	131

1.1. Employment by activities (NACE classification, LFS) *
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE, ADS) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Mining and quarrying - Rudarstvo (C)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	42	42	41	43	42	42	39	36	40	35	33	36
CY	0	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
CZ	77	71	68	67	67	69	68	66	65	60	55	62
EE	8	7	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	7	6
HU	.	20	13	14	12	13	14	15	15	15	15	15
LV	1	2	1	.	2	.	1	4	3	3	5	3
LT	3	3	<u>3</u>	.	4	.	2	5	3	4	5	4
PL	.	292	274	298	280	266	252	252	272	277	230	258
RO	186	163	150	129	172	155	143	154	152	153	137	149
SI	7	6	5	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	6	4
SK	30	25	22	24	22	22	21	22	21	21	21	21

Country Država	Manufacturing – Predelovalne dejavnosti (D)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	704	676	650	645	662	651	640	648	667	666	657	660
CY	37	36	38	.	38	.	.	.	39	.	.	39
CZ	1 308	1 282	1 315	1 294	1 321	1 317	1 328	1 320	1 333	1 325	1 327	1 326
EE	123	129	134	133	138	132	133	132	128	119	134	128
HU	.	937	961	945	955	970	974	969	962	956	954	960
LV	170	170	156	.	157	.	155	170	162	165	174	167
LT	287	272	243	.	248	.	238	252	254	262	273	261
PL	.	2 901	2 830	2 920	2 873	2 794	2 734	2 666	2 606	2 501	2 527	2 575
RO	2 165	2 054	2 025	2 060	1 985	1 991	2 063	2 047	2 101	2 056	2 047	2 063
SI	277	274	279	274	277	287	277	282	287	280	273	280
SK	548	540	554	550	542	554	568	570	570	576	577	574

1.1. Employment by activities (NACE classification, LFS) *
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE, ADS) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Electricity, gas and water supply – Oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo (E)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	60	58	59	59	60	58	58	64	62	59	60	61
CY	2	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
CZ	84	78	88	84	87	89	91	88	87	85	78	84
EE	17	15	11	12	11	11	12	13	12	9	9	11
HU	.	81	80	81	81	80	79	76	73	75	73	74
LV	22	21	19	.	20	.	18	23	26	15	24	22
LT	40	36	35	.	34	.	36	25	28	31	29	28
PL	.	264	269	266	270	273	268	258	252	269	273	263
RO	224	196	199	202	203	196	194	217	216	194	188	203
SI	8	11	12	13	11	11	12	11	11	10	9	10
SK	53	50	53	53	53	55	51	48	44	47	46	46

Country Država	Construction - Gradbeništvo (F)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	156	160	129	116	136	142	122	126	145	146	138	139
CY	27	28	29	.	29	.	.	.	31	.	.	31
CZ	443	439	430	434	428	429	428	419	424	432	439	429
EE	39	40	39	36	41	37	42	38	34	40	44	39
HU	.	267	272	270	276	272	268	262	267	277	278	271
LV	58	56	68	.	65	.	71	49	59	62	65	60
LT	99	88	85	.	80	.	90	76	105	98	94	93
PL	.	1 024	958	941	958	984	950	836	815	876	880	852
RO	397	403	430	372	432	485	431	383	421	472	443	430
SI	47	49	54	51	55	55	54	55	54	53	56	55
SK	190	168	170	162	168	174	175	167	171	180	185	176

1.1. Employment by activities (NACE classification, LFS) *
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE, ADS) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Trade and repair – Trgovina, popravila motornih vozil (G)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	423	414	406	391	414	422	395	404	422	416	403	411
CY	50	51	54	.	54	.	.	.	59	.	.	59
CZ	641	613	608	613	598	613	609	613	621	630	632	624
EE	82	79	84	81	75	93	86	85	86	87	87	86
HU	.	543	550	553	543	553	551	549	555	552	551	552
LV	142	145	160	.	159	.	162	141	146	154	148	148
LT	224	219	206	.	200	.	212	200	212	222	211	211
PL	.	2 044	2 007	1 994	1 980	2 049	2 005	1 923	1 969	1 971	1 958	1 955
RO	926	928	952	907	910	1 001	990	861	863	938	956	905
SI	111	113	113	112	113	116	111	116	120	119	113	117
SK	260	260	256	255	254	253	261	266	272	273	275	272

Country Država	Hotels and restaurants – Gostinstvo (H)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	127	135	117	111	123	124	109	111	135	135	121	125
CY	27	27	27	.	27	.	.	.	28	.	.	28
CZ	157	156	159	154	160	164	160	166	173	172	176	172
EE	13	20	17	18	18	18	15	15	21	23	13	18
HU	.	134	143	136	143	150	144	136	138	141	134	137
LV	21	22	22	.	25	.	19	28	21	28	23	24
LT	30	30	26	.	29	.	22	25	24	34	30	28
PL	.	241	253	239	257	260	257	249	260	269	232	253
RO	124	123	131	138	127	135	124	117	113	128	112	117
SI	35	34	33	30	34	33	33	34	36	36	32	35
SK	65	65	72	71	73	75	68	66	65	70	72	69

1.1. Employment by activities (NACE classification, LFS) *
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE, ADS) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Transport, storage and communication – Promet, skladiščenje in zveze (I)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	215	218	208	199	221	212	201	208	219	220	219	217
CY	19	16	17	.	17	.	.	.	16	.	.	16
CZ	371	373	364	362	358	370	367	368	372	374	367	370
EE	59	57	54	50	60	54	51	53	57	58	50	55
HU	.	313	313	315	314	314	307	312	315	306	307	310
LV	82	79	78	.	79	.	78	86	82	95	86	86
LT	100	98	86	.	85	.	87	90	86	87	87	87
PL	.	893	852	835	881	853	837	848	847	826	807	832
RO	500	511	519	533	504	511	530	487	474	475	476	478
SI	55	58	58	55	57	58	61	58	55	59	60	58
SK	166	167	162	164	160	162	163	158	153	154	153	154

Country Država	Financial activities – Finančno posredništvo (J)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	33	32	38	35	40	42	38	37	37	39	38	38
CY	14	16	18	.	18	.	.	.	18	.	.	18
CZ	99	100	102	104	100	104	100	95	98	97	95	96
EE	9	8	7	6	6	8	9	9	7	9	7	8
HU	.	84	79	78	77	79	81	79	77	73	72	75
LV	12	12	14	.	13	.	15	13	9	16	14	13
LT	17	16	11	.	11	.	11	15	13	12	16	14
PL	.	380	340	352	327	347	333	318	326	311	302	314
RO	87	93	76	78	82	75	68	93	76	74	77	80
SI	21	22	23	22	24	23	23	21	22	24	22	22
SK	37	37	38	38	39	38	39	39	38	41	41	40

1.1. Employment by activities (NACE classification, LFS) *
Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE, ADS) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Real estate renting and business activities - Nepremičnine, najem, poslovne storitve (K)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	85	89	109	109	106	110	109	101	105	117	114	109
CY	16	16	16	.	16	.	.	.	18	.	.	18
CZ	257	266	258	262	256	255	258	258	265	276	286	271
EE	37	40	38	41	36	37	39	39	48	46	44	44
HU	.	205	219	219	219	219	219	225	227	236	242	233
LV	41	45	41	.	39	.	43	32	41	39	40	39
LT	46	47	<u>41</u>	.	42	.	40	56	55	58	51	55
PL	.	531	627	608	617	622	660	671	655	678	695	675
RO	141	132	124	132	126	115	123	125	149	147	144	141
SI	48	47	47	49	45	47	48	46	45	46	48	46
SK	80	91	104	103	107	102	105	104	102	102	104	103

Country Država	Other activities – Druge dejavnosti (L,M,N,O,P,Q)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	711	666	680	677	679	681	683	680	665	676	691	678
CY	65	71	77	.	77	.	.	.	86	.	.	86
CZ	1 024	1 056	1 086	1 094	1 096	1 071	1 085	1 093	1 087	1 099	1 100	1 095
EE	146	137	147	140	145	151	152	150	145	153	154	151
HU	.	1 017	995	1 017	995	986	983	979	996	1 009	1 026	1 003
LV	260	253	257	.	259	.	255	258	285	266	278	274
LT	430	410	<u>382</u>	.	399	.	366	375	381	369	369	374
PL	.	3 229	3 078	3 140	3 074	3 029	3 066	3 114	3 106	3 089	3 260	3 142
RO	1 527	1 554	1 564	1 537	1 549	1 609	1 561	1 594	1 609	1 543	1 546	1 573
SI	184	189	190	188	191	192	188	191	199	192	192	193
SK	547	559	562	566	567	562	555	532	539	540	554	541

1.2. Unemployment by sex (LFS) *
Brezposelnost po spolu (ADS) *

Country Država	Total – Skupaj											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	577	567	664	726	661	632	637	642	599	585	544	592
CY	17	14	12	.	12	.	.	.	11	.	.	11
CZ	454	454	421	440	411	427	406	395	361	375	378	377
EE	81	90	83	93	82	80	79	73	61	60	75	67
HU	.	264	234	247	231	231	228	236	229	246	244	239
LV	161	159	145	.	148	.	142	151	152	123	131	135
LT	263	276	284	.	278	.	290	280	213	195	210	224
PL	.	2 785	3 170	3 158	3 208	3 127	3 186	3 480	3 432	3 436	3 375	3 431
RO	790	821	750	852	759	670	720	1 029	862	816	828	884
SI	73	68	63	65	57	59	69	68	58	58	62	62
SK	417	485	508	522	509	506	495	509	486	480	473	487

Country Država	Men – Moški											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	313	306	364	406	363	338	351	356	329	324	303	328
CY	8	6	5	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	5
CZ	211	212	195	205	191	196	187	185	166	166	166	171
EE	46	50	44	50	40	41	44	40	34	28	43	36
HU	.	159	142	153	142	137	139	142	135	137	138	138
LV	89	87	82	.	83	.	81	81	85	65	77	75
LT	150	159	166	.	163	.	168	158	110	103	114	121
PL	.	1 345	1 583	1 592	1 589	1 537	1 613	1 825	1 788	1 736	1 766	1 779
RO	463	482	436	488	433	389	435	619	490	460	490	515
SI	38	35	31	33	29	27	34	34	30	30	31	31
SK	227	265	283	296	286	277	271	281	263	258	254	264

1.2. Unemployment by sex (LFS) *
Brezposelnost po spolu (ADS) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Women – Ženske											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	264	260	300	320	298	295	286	286	270	261	241	265
CY	9	9	7	.	7	.	.	.	6	.	.	6
CZ	243	243	226	235	220	231	219	210	195	208	212	206
EE	35	41	39	43	42	39	34	32	27	33	33	31
HU	.	105	92	94	89	94	89	94	94	109	106	101
LV	73	72	63	.	64	.	61	69	67	58	55	60
LT	113	117	118	.	115	.	122	122	103	92	96	103
PL	.	1 441	1 587	1 566	1 619	1 590	1 574	1 655	1 644	1 701	1 608	1 652
RO	327	339	314	364	326	281	285	410	372	356	338	369
SI	35	32	32	31	28	32	35	34	28	28	31	31
SK	190	220	225	226	223	228	224	228	223	222	218	223

1.3. Economic activity rate and unemployment rate by sex (LFS methodology) *
Stopnje aktivnosti in stopnje anketne brezposelnosti po spolu (ADS) *

Country Država	Economic activity rate – total – Stopnje aktivnosti – skupaj											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	49.2	48.8	49.6	49.8	50.4	50.2	48.1	48.5	50.3	50.5	48.4	49.4
CY	59.2	60.1	61.7	.	61.7	.	.	.	61.9	.	.	61.9
CZ	61.0	60.4	60.0	60.2	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.6	59.7	60.0	60.1	59.9
EE	59.0	59.1	58.8	58.4	58.5	59.4	58.8	57.6	56.9	58.3	58.9	57.9
HU	.	49.3	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.2	48.8	48.7	48.9	49.3	49.3	49.1
LV	57.9	56.3	56.6	.	56.8	.	56.5	60.5	62.7	62.2	62.1	61.8
LT	61.9	60.4	58.4	.	58.9	.	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	57.1	57.9
PL	.	56.6	56.3	56.3	56.7	56.6	55.8	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.0	55.4
RO	63.4	63.2	62.2	60.2	63.4	64.5	60.7	55.4	58.0	58.8	56.2	57.1
SI	57.9	57.9	58.3	58.0	57.8	59.1	58.1	58.5	58.1	57.2	56.0	57.5
SK	60.0	60.3	60.7	60.6	60.7	60.9	60.7	60.2	59.9	60.3	60.4	60.2

1.3. Economic activity rate and unemployment rate by sex (LFS methodology) *
Stopnje aktivnosti in stopnje anketne brezposelnosti po spolu (ADS) *

continued – nadaljevanje

Country Država	Economic activity rate – Stopnje aktivnosti											
	men – moški											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	54.5	54.0	54.2	54.7	55.0	54.7	52.4	53.3	55.1	55.6	53.2	54.3
CY	73.0	72.8	73.1	.	73.1	.	.	.	72.2	.	.	72.2
CZ	70.6	69.8	69.4	69.4	69.3	69.5	69.5	69.1	69.3	69.6	69.6	69.4
EE	67.6	67.6	66.8	67.0	66.6	66.4	67.2	66.2	64.8	66.0	66.2	65.8
HU	.	58.1	57.8	57.8	57.7	58.0	57.6	57.2	57.5	58.0	57.8	57.6
LV	67.5	64.6	64.6	.	64.5	.	64.8	66.5	69.4	69.1	68.4	68.4
LT	69.2	67.1	64.9	.	65.4	.	64.4	64.5	65.0	64.6	63.6	64.4
PL	.	64.1	63.8	64.0	63.8	63.9	63.4	63.0	62.9	63.0	62.6	62.9
RO	70.9	70.6	69.2	68.0	70.1	70.6	67.9	63.3	65.1	65.8	63.9	64.5
SI	64.7	64.5	65.1	64.9	64.8	66.0	64.8	65.6	64.7	63.5	62.8	64.2
SK	68.7	68.6	69.2	68.9	69.2	69.3	69.3	68.6	68.0	68.5	68.8	68.5

Country Država	Economic activity rate – Stopnje aktivnosti											
	Women – ženske											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	44.2	44.0	45.3	45.2	46.1	45.9	44.0	44.1	45.8	45.7	43.9	44.9
CY	46.1	48.2	50.9	.	50.9	.	.	.	52.4	.	.	52.4
CZ	52.1	51.6	51.3	51.7	51.2	51.3	51.0	50.7	50.8	51.1	51.3	51.0
EE	51.9	52.1	52.2	51.4	51.9	53.6	52.0	50.6	50.5	52.1	52.9	51.5
HU	.	41.6	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.6	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.8	41.9	41.6
LV	50.1	49.6	50.1	.	50.5	.	49.7	55.3	56.9	56.2	56.6	56.0
LT	55.7	54.8	53.0	.	53.6	.	52.4	52.7	52.5	52.7	51.7	52.4
PL	.	49.7	49.5	49.2	50.2	49.9	48.8	48.6	49.0	48.9	48.0	48.6
RO	56.4	56.4	55.7	52.8	57.1	58.9	54.0	48.1	51.3	52.3	49.0	50.2
SI	51.5	51.7	51.8	51.5	51.3	52.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.3	49.7	51.2
SK	52.0	52.6	53.0	53.0	52.9	53.2	52.9	52.4	52.4	52.8	52.7	52.6

1.3. Economic activity rate and unemployment rate by sex (LFS methodology) *
Stopnje aktivnosti in stopnje anketne brezposelnosti po spolu (ADS) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Unemployment rate – Stopnje anketne brezposelnosti											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	17.0	16.9	19.7	21.6	19.4	18.6	19.5	19.5	17.6	17.3	16.8	17.8
CY	5.9	4.9	4.0	.	4.0	.	.	.	3.3	.	.	3.3
CZ	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3
EE	12.2	13.6	12.6	14.1	12.4	11.9	11.9	11.2	9.4	9.1	11.3	10.3
HU	.	6.4	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
LV	14.3	14.4	13.1	.	13.3	.	12.8	13.7	13.3	10.8	11.6	12.0
LT	14.1	15.4	17.4	.	16.8	.	17.9	17.1	13.0	11.9	13.0	13.8
PL	.	16.1	18.2	18.2	18.4	17.9	18.5	20.3	19.9	19.8	19.7	19.9
RO	6.8	7.1	6.6	7.7	6.5	5.6	6.4	10.0	8.0	7.5	8.0	8.4
SI	7.6	7.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.9	7.1	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.4
SK	16.2	18.6	19.2	19.7	19.2	19.0	18.7	19.4	18.6	18.2	17.9	18.5

Country Država	Unemployment rate – Stopnje anketne brezposelnosti											
	men – moški											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	17.3	17.1	20.5	22.8	20.2	18.8	20.4	20.4	18.3	18.0	17.6	18.6
CY	4.5	3.2	2.7	.	2.7	.	.	.	2.6	.	.	2.6
CZ	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9
EE	13.4	14.5	12.9	14.8	11.8	12.2	13.0	12.1	10.3	8.2	12.7	10.8
HU	.	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
LV	15.0	15.4	14.4	.	14.7	.	14.1	14.5	14.4	11.1	13.2	12.9
LT	15.6	17.3	19.9	.	19.5	.	20.4	19.0	13.2	12.3	13.9	14.6
PL	.	14.4	16.9	17.0	17.0	16.3	17.3	19.6	19.2	18.6	19.0	19.1
RO	7.4	7.7	7.1	8.1	6.9	6.2	7.2	10.9	8.4	7.8	8.6	8.9
SI	7.3	6.8	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.0	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9
SK	16.0	18.6	19.5	20.5	19.7	19.1	18.7	19.5	18.4	18.0	17.6	18.4

1.3. Economic activity rate and unemployment rate by sex (LFS methodology) *
Stopnje aktivnosti in stopnje anketne brezposelnosti po spolu (ADS) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Unemployment rate – Stopnje anketne brezposelnosti											
	women - ženske											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	16.8	16.6	18.8	20.2	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	16.9
CY	7.9	7.4	5.8	.	5.8	.	.	.	4.2	.	.	4.2
CZ	10.5	10.6	9.9	10.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.0
EE	10.9	12.6	12.2	13.4	13.1	11.6	10.7	10.3	8.5	10.1	9.9	9.7
HU	.	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.4
LV	13.5	13.5	11.7	.	11.8	.	11.5	12.9	12.2	10.6	10.0	11.0
LT	12.6	13.3	14.7	.	14.1	.	15.3	15.2	12.8	11.4	12.2	12.9
PL	.	18.1	19.8	19.8	20.0	19.7	20.0	21.0	20.7	21.3	20.6	20.9
RO	6.2	6.4	5.9	7.3	6.0	5.0	5.6	9.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.7
SI	7.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	6.3	7.0	7.8	7.6	6.3	6.3	7.2	6.8
SK	16.4	18.6	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.9	18.7	19.2	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.7

1.4. Unemployment rate by age groups (LFS) *
Stopnje anketne brezposelnosti po starostnih skupinah (ADS) *

Country Država	Total age group up to 24 – Skupaj, starostna skupina do 24 let											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	36.7	35.3	39.5	41.7	38.4	37.7	40.1	40.2	34.7	35.5	35.4	36.5
CY	11.9	10.5	8.4	.	8.4	.	.	.	7.7	.	.	7.7
CZ	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.8	15.4	17.6	16.6	16.6	14.6	17.0	16.0	16.0
EE	19.7	23.8	22.2	25.2	23.0	21.7	19.4	17.2	17.3	16.6	19.2	17.6
HU	.	10.1	11.2	11.7	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.8	11.4	14.2	13.1	12.6
LV	24.4	22.5	22.2	.	23.5	.	20.8	19.7	25.3	19.2	20.8	20.8
LT	26.5	29.0	31.1	.	31.5	.	30.7	30.0	20.4	20.5	21.1	23.0
PL	.	35.1	41.0	41.2	41.5	40.2	41.1	45.5	43.5	43.2	43.6	43.9
RO	18.8	18.6	17.5	20.6	16.6	14.7	18.4	25.6	20.8	19.6	21.2	21.8
SI	18.1	16.8	18.1	17.8	16.1	16.5	22.1	18.4	15.0	16.4	17.1	16.7
SK	32.1	35.2	37.3	37.2	36.8	38.0	37.0	37.2	36.1	36.1	34.8	36.1

1.4. Unemployment rate by age groups(LFS) *
Stopnje anketne brezposelnosti po starostnih skupinah (ADS) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Total age group 25 or more – Skupaj, starostna skupina 25 let ali več											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	14.6	14.7	17.4	19.1	17.1	16.3	17.2	17.2	15.7	15.2	14.8	15.7
CY	5.1	4.3	3.4	.	3.4	.	.	.	2.8	.	.	2.8
CZ	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2
EE	11.2	12.1	11.2	12.7	11.0	10.5	10.8	10.6	8.6	8.2	10.3	9.4
HU	.	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
LV	12.8	13.4	11.9	.	12.0	.	11.8	12.9	11.8	9.6	10.4	10.8
LT	12.4	13.7	15.8	.	15.2	.	16.5	15.7	12.2	10.9	12.3	12.8
PL	.	13.3	15.0	15.3	15.2	14.4	15.0	17.1	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.7
RO	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.0	4.2	4.7	7.6	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.4
SI	6.0	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.7	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.1
SK	12.9	15.3	15.7	16.3	15.8	15.3	15.2	16.1	15.4	14.9	14.8	15.3

1.5. Retired persons (end of period) *
Upokojenci (konec obdobja) *

Year Leto	Thousands – Tisoč										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO ^{a)}	SI	SK
1998	2 387	94	2 545	372	3 157	647	931	9 467	4 073	457	1 181
1999	2 381	98	2 573	371	3 141	651	941	9 465	4 228	463	1 195
2000	2 375	102	2 594	367	3 103	641	955	9 373	4 402	471	1 199
2001	2 298	104	2 611	371	3 084	630	948	9 279	4 584	479	1 192
2002	2 344	.	2 605	371	3 070	619	937	9 229	4 701	.	1 201

Year Leto	In percent of total population – Delež upokojencev od skupnega prebivalstva (%)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO ^{a)}	SI	SK
1998	28.9	14.2	24.7	26.9	30.8	27.0	26.3	24.5	18.1	23.1	22.0
1999	29.0	14.7	25.0	27.1	30.7	27.4	26.8	24.5	18.8	23.3	22.2
2000	29.1	15.2	25.3	26.8	30.4	27.1	27.4	24.3	19.6	23.7	22.2
2001	29.9	15.4	25.4	27.2	30.3	26.9	27.3	24.0	20.5	24.0	22.2
2002	29.9	.	25.6	27.3	30.2	26.6	27.1	23.9	21.5 ^{b)}	.	22.3

a) Average number. - Povprečje.

b) Provisional data. - Začasni podatki.

1.6. Pensions * Pokojnine *

Year	Average monthly pension in national currency – Povprečna mesečna pokojnina v nacionalni valuti										
Leto	BG BGN	CY CYP	CZ CZK	EE EEK	HU HUE	LV LVL	LT LTL	PL PLN	RO ROL	SI SIT	SK SKK
1998	62 080 ^{a)}	161	5 450	1 124	26 105	50.95	291	685	398 455	67 808	4 148
1999	66.93	173	5 779	1 394	29 639	57.31	308	762	689 095	75 486	4 521
2000	86.41	184	6 169	1 390	32 986	56.78	311	821	938 063	82 868	5 010
2001	92.37	196	6 687	1 477	38 374	56.98	312	911	1 337 202	89 969	5 384
2002	94.42	.	6 703	1 677	44 445	60.45	321	973	1 688 885	98 187	5 692

a) In BGL (1000 BGL = 1 BGN). - V BGL (1000 BGL = 1 BGN).

Year	Pensions in per cent of GDP – Deleži pokojnin v BDP (%)										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO ^{b)}	SI	SK
1998	8.2	4.2	8.9	7.0	9.8	11.2	7.6	14.0	7.1	12.6	7.5
1999	8.4	4.4	9.4	8.4	9.8	11.7	8.4	14.1	7.4	12.7	7.6
2000	9.7	4.5	9.3	7.6	9.3	10.2	7.9	13.0	7.1	12.8	7.7
2001	9.0	4.5	9.0	6.9	9.5	9.2	7.4	13.6	7.3	12.5	7.6
2002	.	.	9.2	5.1	.	.	7.2	14.0	.	-	7.6

b) Computed based on the data from the state budget, state social security budget and other special funds. - Izračunano na podlagi podatkov iz državnega proračuna, proračuna za zdravstveno varstvo in drugih posebnih sredstev.

1.7. Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries * Povprečne mesečne bruto nominalne plače *

Country, national currency Država, nacionalna valuta	In national currency – V nacionalni valuti											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	201	225	240	233	252	251	259	256	265	268	275	272
CY CYP	797	852	895	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	12 666	13 499	14 640	13 271	14 692	14 373	16 219	14 245	15 834	15 450	17 315	15 707
EE EEK	4 440	4 907	5 510	5 098	5 767	5 300	5 879	5 721	6 353	5 853	6 512	.
HU HUF	77 187	87 645	103 558	93 617	99 786	98 689	122 206	111 738	117 101	116 836	144 004	122 453
LV LVL	141	150	159	149	156	163	169	161	171	174	185	173
LT LTL	987	971	982	1 041	1 067	1 068	1 087	1 089	1 113	1 127	1 145	1 119
PL PLN	1 697	1 894	2 045	2 044	2 007	2 047	2 153	2 156	2 062	2 096	2 225	2 133
RO ROL	1 921 754	2 840 449	4 220 357	3 583 646	4 259 020	4 436 623	4 851 199	5 004 791	5 413 853	5 457 395	5 932 349	5 452 097
SI SIT	173 245	191 669	214 561	206 167	208 926	213 527	229 384	225 557	229 684	234 807	251 632	235 436
SK SKK	10 728	11 430	12 365	11 315	12 064	12 080	13 989	12 287	13 329	13 146	15 266	13 511

1.8. Index of monthly real wages and salaries *
Indeks mesečnih realnih plač *

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	106.9	101.5	99.4	103.8	103.4	104.3	105.2	101.6	98.2	102.0	102.7	107.1
CY	103.0	102.7	103.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	106.1	102.6	103.6	104.8	103.7	103.1	102.9	103.5	105.4	106.8	106.3	105.4
EE	106.9	106.3	106.1	107.0	107.4	106.5	106.7	107.6	105.7	107.4	107.6	.
HU	102.5	101.5	106.4	104.4	104.9	106.1	110.4	111.8	111.1	114.6	116.2	113.6
LV	102.9	103.0	103.5	103.8	102.0	104.4	104.1	104.3	106.9	105.3	107.6	106.0
LT	104.9	94.9	99.7	101.0	98.8	99.1	99.1	101.6	105.0	107.5	107.5	105.4
PL	104.7	101.0	103.3	102.5	100.8	102.5	101.3	102.1	100.6	101.1	102.5	102.4
RO	96.2	104.6	104.9	108.7	104.2	106.5	99.9	104.1	104.0	102.1	103.5	103.4
SI	103.3	101.6	103.2	105.1	102.6	102.5	103.0	101.3	102.2	102.5	102.5	102.0
SK	96.9	95.1	100.8	100.6	99.7	100.6	102.4	103.7	107.2	106.1	105.8	105.8

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

Country Država	Total - Skupaj (O)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	109.7	111.9	106.7	113.0	113.4	110.9	110.3	109.9	105.2	106.8	106.2	113.3
CY	104.8	106.9	105.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	108.3	106.6	108.5	109.1	108.9	108.7	107.3	107.3	107.8	107.5	106.8	107.3
EE	110.4	110.5	112.3	113.3	114.6	112.9	111.4	112.2	110.1	110.4	110.8	.
HU	116.1	113.5	118.0	116.5	117.6	116.8	120.6	119.4	117.4	118.4	117.8	118.3
LV	105.8	106.1	106.5	105.2	104.7	108.3	107.8	108.1	109.4	106.7	109.6	108.5
LT	106.2	98.3	101.2	101.2	100.1	101.0	101.3	104.6	104.4	105.6	105.3	105.0
PL	112.5	111.1	108.9	109.4	107.3	107.4	104.9	105.5	102.7	102.4	103.4	104.3
RO	145.7	147.8	148.6	153.0	153.9	152.2	139.4	139.7	127.1	123.0	122.3	127.3
SI	109.6	110.6	111.9	114.2	112.3	111.1	110.5	109.4	109.9	110.0	109.7	109.7
SK	107.2	106.5	108.2	107.8	107.5	108.3	109.3	108.6	110.5	108.8	109.1	109.3

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing – Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo in ribištvo (A + B)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	106.5	109.7	102.2	110.7	109.6	112.2	108.6	101.7	97.4	97.1	101.0	105.9
CY	104.2	105.9	104.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	104.0	107.2	109.3	109.7	108.7	108.3	110.0	107.4	104.4	104.6	99.0	103.5
EE	97.7	114.3	117.2	119.3	116.5	114.2	116.2	111.3	115.4	114.0	115.2	114.0
HU	113.5	110.7	121.7	120.2	102.5	121.4	123.8	119.9	118.9	115.6	113.9	116.8
LV	104.8	113.8	104.3	104.6	104.7	106.9	100.5	113.9	111.0	109.4	112.6	111.6
LT	107.2	106.7	102.1	107.8	105.6	105.5	108.3	107.4	107.0	113.0	108.6	109.0
PL	110.6	111.9	109.7	111.8	107.6	108.1	111.5	105.7	105.8	101.3	.	.
RO	153.8	138.2	146.8	144.4	156.9	142.0	138.7	141.3	127.0	122.8	109.7	123.6
SI	107.8	106.4	108.0	110.0	108.5	105.6	108.1	104.3	103.7	108.3	107.8	106.0
SK	107.7	107.6	108.1	108.8	104.7	107.0	109.9	107.1	107.8	107.1	104.9	106.8

Country Država	Mining and quarrying - Rudarstvo (C)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	107.2	121.1	105.7	107.0	108.4	103.5	104.9	110.1	106.4	107.0	102.0	106.9
CY	104.3	107.8	105.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	106.9	105.9	106.7	107.1	108.5	104.9	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.2	105.6	106.2
EE	109.2	113.9	116.6	105.0	122.8	123.4	115.5	107.4	109.4	108.4	109.4	109.6
HU	113.4	117.9	112.7	112.1	125.2	110.5	103.9	107.7	106.4	110.7	111.4	109.3
LV	112.5	97.0	105.8	104.1	94.9	109.8	116.0	120.9	117.0	119.1	105.7	116.1
LT	107.9	108.8	101.7	114.8	109.0	120.9	120.0	101.5	101.7	100.4	100.9	101.2
PL	106.8	108.8	108.7	107.4	105.7	111.8	108.9	107.5	106.9	106.2	.	.
RO	137.6	158.6	153.2	158.3	167.5	162.9	136.0	136.2	130.2	122.3	117.9	125.9
SI	109.9	113.2	113.4	111.2	116.5	113.9	112.2	110.7	107.7	108.9	114.8	110.6
SK	108.9	111.5	108.3	109.5	107.5	108.3	108.0	106.7	108.2	107.4	108.9	107.8

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Manufacturing – Predelovalne dejavnosti (D)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	104.3	107.9	103.7	109.2	107.6	107.3	107.7	106.3	105.2	103.0	102.9	107.5
CY	104.0	104.9	103.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	106.6	107.5	107.0	108.0	107.8	106.9	105.5	106.2	105.4	105.5	105.2	105.5
EE	104.7	115.9	107.9	109.2	110.3	107.8	105.4	110.1	107.2	110.2	109.1	109.1
HU	115.8	115.5	114.8	117.1	115.0	113.9	113.8	112.9	113.5	113.2	110.2	112.4
LV	102.1	102.6	105.5	103.9	104.9	107.2	106.1	103.7	106.3	102.9	107.2	105.1
LT	105.7	99.2	100.5	102.8	102.6	101.2	101.2	101.9	102.1	103.2	102.6	102.5
PL	110.6	110.7	106.7	107.9	106.3	105.3	107.6	104.0	103.5	103.4	.	.
RO	142.9	148.0	147.3	149.3	159.0	152.8	145.5	133.6	124.1	122.0	118.7	124.0
SI	109.1	111.9	110.7	113.6	111.0	109.9	108.9	108.1	109.7	110.2	111.3	109.9
SK	107.8	109.0	110.1	110.3	110.8	108.1	111.3	109.4	106.3	108.5	104.8	107.2

Country Država	Electricity, gas and water supply – Oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo (E)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	113.3	101.5	107.8	102.7	103.7	105.5	105.2	103.1	101.4	102.9	102.6	102.5
CY	105.7	109.8	105.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	109.8	107.5	107.6	108.6	106.6	107.6	107.6	110.4	108.3	109.5	105.7	108.3
EE	104.7	103.7	113.7	113.5	110.8	113.7	117.1	110.6	111.0	109.6	103.2	108.6
HU	116.1	114.3	113.5	113.6	114.9	114.2	111.4	113.8	114.5	114.2	115.0	114.5
LV	111.3	109.6	105.0	102.9	95.1	116.1	105.3	110.9	116.0	116.1	111.8	113.7
LT	103.8	100.0	104.5	103.7	104.1	103.7	102.6	104.2	103.0	103.7	105.7	104.1
PL	110.8	111.5	108.7	113.1	105.2	112.0	105.2	106.5	102.1	103.6	.	.
RO	128.1	144.3	151.3	145.1	152.5	168.4	142.3	140.6	127.8	118.1	115.3	124.3
SI	112.2	109.4	114.0	115.1	113.9	114.3	113.1	109.6	108.8	108.1	116.5	110.8
SK	107.7	111.3	112.6	110.6	109.6	112.6	117.1	108.9	109.9	109.1	106.3	108.5

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Construction - Gradbeništvo (F)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	117.6	100.5	104.4	104.4	106.9	102.6	99.9	105.9	99.0	99.5	98.6	97.7
CY	103.5	105.9	105.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	105.4	105.9	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.3	108.0	106.7	108.3	107.2	106.3	107.1
EE	94.8	112.9	119.5	128.5	112.6	115.2	119.7	108.4	116.5	115.3	108.8	112.2
HU	112.7	113.2	124.1	128.6	122.8	123.4	122.5	110.5	110.5	108.3	104.3	108.1
LV	104.5	96.8	103.1	101.2	103.6	103.3	103.9	101.1	103.0	102.8	104.1	102.9
LT	98.9	91.5	100.7	98.0	99.3	102.2	105.0	111.2	108.1	107.3	104.7	107.5
PL	110.9	111.4	104.6	106.9	104.2	104.5	103.1	102.5	100.8	102.6	.	.
RO	140.7	137.4	148.9	145.3	146.3	143.4	139.5	144.6	134.0	131.0	131.5	134.6
SI	110.0	108.2	108.5	110.4	108.4	107.7	107.8	107.5	109.2	109.5	110.1	109.1
SK	99.2	106.5	104.8	106.9	104.6	103.4	104.6	102.3	103.2	105.1	107.0	104.5

Country Država	Trade and repair – Trgovina, popravila motornih vozil (G)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	114.8	104.6	105.7	115.6	120.2	118.8	124.7	118.4	110.7	107.8	102.5	143.7
CY	104.7	107.4	105.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	108.1	110.3	109.1	108.9	109.9	109.7	107.9	106.3	106.1	105.7	105.9	106.0
EE	120.9	109.4	113.9	117.3	117.3	116.1	114.2	110.3	110.4	105.8	108.2	108.7
HU	112.4	116.2	116.5	116.5	116.2	115.1	118.3	118.3	118.4	117.8	115.9	117.6
LV	106.4	106.3	108.8	105.1	107.1	111.1	111.8	107.6	107.0	103.5	105.2	105.8
LT	109.1	97.7	106.6	111.7	107.4	104.5	103.2	104.4	107.1	110.6	109.9	108.0
PL	112.6	113.3	106.5	108.9	106.2	107.2	104.2	104.4	103.0	103.1	.	.
RO	149.4	150.9	155.0	161.6	169.6	166.1	155.8	130.7	124.2	123.9	122.7	125.1
SI	107.8	106.3	109.5	108.5	108.6	109.8	110.7	110.4	109.1	108.8	108.9	109.2
SK	107.5	109.8	105.8	107.1	105.8	104.5	106.1	106.5	103.6	105.3	105.6	105.4

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Hotels and restaurants – Gostinstvo (H)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	116.9	95.2	107.1	127.7	112.7	105.6	128.6	94.7	101.2	107.9	89.6	109.3
CY	104.9	107.0	106.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	107.0	108.9	110.4	110.4	112.7	108.4	110.1	106.2	102.0	103.5	101.7	103.2
EE	91.4	130.7	123.5	127.4	129.2	113.6	114.8	95.3	94.3	92.7	96.2	94.6
HU	115.4	113.0	120.4	123.6	122.8	120.2	116.4	116.8	116.0	119.1	122.9	119.0
LV	95.9	104.5	115.3	112.2	112.6	119.6	117.2	105.8	103.4	103.1	105.9	104.6
LT	101.7	90.9	104.3	96.1	102.8	103.3	103.1	98.9	93.2	93.3	96.3	95.5
PL	110.0	111.3	104.3	105.7	105.2	104.5	102.0	102.9	101.0	103.5	.	.
RO	141.4	157.7	162.8	124.8	150.3	134.7	123.4	136.4	119.2	124.9	126.0	126.1
SI	109.5	108.2	109.7	110.9	108.4	108.3	111.1	107.8	109.0	108.0	107.0	107.8
SK	108.7	108.3	107.4	103.8	106.0	108.0	107.5	107.0	106.9	110.5	110.8	108.8

Country Država	Transport, storage and communication – Promet, skladiščenje in zveze (I)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	111.9	108.8	108.5	111.8	114.6	108.7	109.0	104.2	100.3	110.4	110.2	108.8
CY	105.5	108.5	105.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	108.2	108.8	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.1	106.0	108.6	108.9	108.4	106.3	108.0
EE	110.7	108.9	107.3	102.4	115.3	110.0	104.8	111.9	107.2	105.9	111.6	109.1
HU	117.4	112.0	115.8	116.7	113.9	116.9	115.8	115.8	114.5	114.4	112.0	114.1
LV	100.6	103.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	104.3	102.9	101.9	113.4	110.6	108.3	108.6
LT	100.6	97.6	106.7	106.0	104.2	108.6	111.6	101.9	100.3	98.1	95.5	98.9
PL	114.6	113.9	110.7	109.5	109.0	112.0	112.3	112.4	106.5	107.6	.	.
RO	151.3	150.1	134.0	141.3	144.9	146.2	140.8	146.7	142.4	126.5	126.9	134.7
SI	109.0	111.5	111.5	113.3	112.1	111.6	109.3	108.6	108.9	108.7	107.3	108.2
SK	109.0	107.7	109.4	110.2	108.6	109.0	109.9	109.0	107.5	105.1	105.4	106.8

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Financial activities – Finančno posredništvo (J)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	117.2	122.4	115.4	113.5	114.0	111.3	113.6	118.6	109.4	116.2	123.5	114.9
CY	107.8	107.6	108.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	109.5	110.6	113.7	116.1	112.4	114.9	111.8	115.8	107.6	105.3	104.9	108.2
EE	112.3	111.3	112.5	122.7	110.5	106.2	106.7	115.3	100.7	109.7	107.8	108.4
HU	116.5	114.6	114.0	117.0	112.6	111.4	114.7	106.2	113.0	110.6	116.1	111.7
LV	108.2	114.0	108.9	110.9	106.2	109.4	109.8	113.5	105.8	103.8	105.6	107.1
LT	104.4	104.6	107.2	106.6	108.0	110.4	110.5	115.8	110.6	107.8	109.5	110.8
PL	111.3	123.0	112.3	124.2	121.3	117.0	95.0	110.1	105.0	102.1	.	.
RO	145.5	139.8	145.5	130.5	141.0	138.9	132.8	169.7	130.7	138.9	125.3	138.3
SI	109.7	109.4	112.3	112.3	112.9	113.8	110.5	110.2	109.0	106.9	108.2	108.5
SK	103.5	111.0	110.2	110.4	121.0	106.1	103.2	112.7	109.4	111.0	111.0	111.0

Country Država	Real estate renting and business activities - Nepremičnine, najem, poslovne storitve (K)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	111.7	118.3	107.0	114.6	109.9	102.7	101.9	109.0	107.4	107.8	106.5	128.1
CY	107.1	109.4	105.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	110.2	105.4	104.4	105.6	103.6	104.5	103.9	110.5	110.3	108.3	109.0	109.5
EE	112.0	99.3	126.5	128.0	130.8	127.2	126.4	135.0	123.6	127.2	127.1	128.2
HU	116.3	113.0	120.6	122.0	123.1	120.4	118.0	112.4	109.9	109.5	107.6	109.8
LV	113.2	107.7	108.3	108.2	107.3	108.7	108.8	108.6	109.3	103.6	105.7	106.7
LT	106.0	100.1	89.9	79.8	71.6	79.8	83.0	113.4	112.3	112.4	113.5	112.8
PL	113.2	111.5	106.8	108.1	107.2	106.7	105.3	103.8	99.1	97.3	.	.
RO	143.6	153.8	144.1	151.3	166.6	169.4	150.9	133.7	117.9	117.6	116.8	120.7
SI	109.4	111.5	112.3	113.4	111.8	110.9	112.5	109.4	110.1	109.6	107.9	109.1
SK	108.0	107.5	110.3	106.3	109.5	110.0	113.0	110.3	110.9	109.3	109.0	110.0

1.9. Indices of monthly gross nominal wages and salaries by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi mesečnih bruto nominalnih plač po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Other activities – Druge dejavnosti (L,M,N,O,P,Q)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	114.2	125.7	111.4	119.3	122.9	121.6	115.2	117.7	108.3	111.7	111.9	116.7
CY	104.7	107.2	104.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	112.5	103.1	110.9	110.8	111.2	111.7	109.9	107.0	111.6	111.9	110.8	110.4
EE	115.6	107.6	111.6	110.2	112.2	113.0	111.8	110.5	109.6	109.8	110.1	110.0
HU	119.1	112.2	122.1	115.3	120.8	118.8	130.4	132.1	124.8	129.7	128.1	128.7
LV	112.1	107.5	108.5	107.2	106.0	109.8	110.6	111.8	111.4	109.1	114.4	111.8
LT	107.5	97.6	102.4	100.2	100.8	100.7	99.8	103.3	103.6	105.7	106.4	104.7
PL	112.5	114.7	110.3	114.4	112.8	112.1	105.6	107.3	102.7	101.9	.	.
RO	153.4	145.5	147.3	176.2	145.0	147.2	124.4	142.4	122.9	118.9	126.7	127.4
SI	110.0	111.2	113.9	117.6	115.1	112.1	111.3	111.2	112.4	112.4	110.1	111.5
SK	104.7	100.7	107.5	103.2	102.0	110.0	113.6	111.3	118.7	112.4	116.8	115.1

1.10. Structure of household average expenditures (Household Budget Survey) – monetary expenditure *
Struktura povprečnih izdatkov v gospodinjstvih (Anketa o porabi gospodinjstev) – denarni izdatki *

Year, quarter	Total monthly expenditures per capita (in national currency) Skupaj mesečni izdatki na prebivalca (v nacionalni valuti)	Of which – Od tega									
		food and non- alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages, tobacco and nar- cotics	clothing and footwear	housing, water, electricity and other fuels	furnishing, household equipment	health	transport	commu- nication	recreation and culture	education
		hrana in brezalko- holne pijače	alkoholne pijače, tobak in narkotiki	obleka in obutev	najemnina, voda, elektrika in druga goriva	stano- vanjska oprema in gospodinj- ske naprave	zdravje	promet	komunika- cije	rekreacija in kultura	izobraže- vanje
in per cent of total expenditures – delež od skupnih izdatkov											
Bulgaria – Bolgarija											
1999	80.75	41.4	4.8	7.1	15.9	4.4	3.9	7.6	2.8	3.8	0.6
2000	86.00	42.2	4.5	5.4	16.3	3.8	4.9	6.9	3.4	3.7	0.6
2001	91.08	43.3	4.2	4.6	15.7	3.7	5.1	6.9	4.3	3.7	0.5
2002 I-IV	104.33	39.7	4.4	4.7	16.9	3.9	5.3	6.7	5.5	3.7	0.6
Cyprus - Ciper											
1999 ^{a)}	318.21	17.8	1.6	7.6	19.8	6.6	4.7	18.0	1.7	6.0	3.4
2000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1.10. Structure of household average expenditures (Household Budget Survey) – monetary expenditure *
Struktura povprečnih izdatkov v gospodinjstvih (Anketa o porabi gospodinjstev) – denarni izdatki *

continued - nadaljevanje

Year, quarter	Total monthly expenditures per capita (in national currency) Skupaj mesečni izdatki na prebivalca (v nacionalni valuti)	Of which – Od tega									
		food and non- alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages, tobacco and nar- cotics	clothing and footwear	housing, water, electricity and other fuels	furnishing, household equipment	health	transport	commu- nication	recreation and culture	education
		hrana in brezalko- holne pijače	alkoholne pijače, tobak in narkotiki	obleka in obutev	najemnina, voda, elektrika in druga goriva	stano- vanjska oprema in gospodinj- ske naprave	zdravje	promet	komunika- cije	rekreacija in kultura	izobraže- vanje
Leto, četrletje		in per cent of total expenditures – delež od skupnih izdatkov									

Czech Republic – Češka republika

1999	5 975	23.2	3.4	7.0	17.5	7.7	1.6	11.3	2.5	11.3	0.5
2000	6 085	23.2	3.3	6.7	18.4	7.2	1.6	10.6	3.5	10.8	0.6
2001	6 508	22.8	3.1	6.7	18.6	6.9	1.7	11.0	3.9	10.6	0.6
2002 I-IV	6 702	22.2	3.1	6.5	19.9	6.9	1.8	10.0	4.0	10.5	0.6

Estonia - Estonija

1999	1 756	30.0	3.7	7.8	19.3	5.8	2.2	6.7	3.9	8.0	1.1
2000	2 070	28.9	4.1	7.3	16.5	5.8	2.8	8.9	4.7	6.8	1.4
2001	2 145	28.9	3.7	6.9	16.1	6.0	2.7	9.2	5.2	7.3	1.8
2002 I-IV	2 300	27.8	3.9	6.6	16.9	6.6	2.8	8.2	5.9	7.2	3.0

Hungary - Madžarska

1999	26 772	35.2	4.1	6.4	21.6	3.9	5.5	8.2	4.9	4.4	1.2
2000	29 694	34.9	4.2	6.3	20.2	4.5	6.2	8.8	5.6	4.6	1.1
2001	36 155	34.0	4.1	6.0	20.2	4.2	6.3	9.4	5.5	4.9	1.3
2002 I-IV	40 976	33.2	4.1	5.7	20.9	4.1	5.9	9.8	5.8	4.7	1.8

Latvia - Latvija

1999	54.34	34.6	2.6	6.9	19.5	5.4	4.2	8.1	4.7	6.0	1.1
2000	57.49	33.3	2.9	7.0	18.5	5.1	4.5	8.0	5.9	6.7	1.1
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Lithuania - Litva

1999	358	39.3	4.7	8.5	15.0	5.0	3.9	8.8	2.7	3.8	0.7
2000	339	37.7	4.5	7.5	15.6	4.5	4.8	8.7	4.2	4.1	0.7
2001	348	35.8	4.2	7.1	15.8	5.5	5.0	8.2	5.2	4.4	0.8
2002 I-IV	354	34.1	4.2	7.0	16.2	5.2	5.4	7.8	6.0	4.6	0.7

1.10. Structure of household average expenditures (Household Budget Survey) – monetary expenditure *
Struktura povprečnih izdatkov v gospodinjstvih (Anketa o porabi gospodinjstev) – denarni izdatki *

end of table – konec tabele

Year, quarter	Total monthly expenditures per capita (in national currency) Skupaj mesečni izdatki na prebivalca (v nacionalni valuti)	Of which – Od tega									
		food and non- alcoholic beverages	alcoholic beverages, tobacco and nar- cotics	clothing and footwear	housing, water, electricity and other fuels	furnishing, household equipment	health	transport	commu- nication	recreation and culture	education
		hrana in brezalko- holne pijače	alkoholne pijače, tobak in narkotiki	obleka in obutev	najemnina, voda, elektrika in druga goriva	stano- vanjska oprema in gospodinj- ske naprave	zdravje	promet	komunika- cije	rekreacija in kultura	izobraže- vanje
Leto, četrletje		in per cent of total expenditures – delež od skupnih izdatkov									

Poland - Poljska

1999	549.76	31.2	3.2	6.1	18.4	6.3	4.3	9.3	2.8	6.8	1.1
2000	599.49	30.8	3.0	5.5	17.9	5.9	4.4	9.9	3.5	6.7	1.4
2001	609.72	31.0	3.0	5.3	18.8	4.9	4.5	8.8	4.3	6.5	1.5
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Romania - Romunija

1999	469 920	37.4	5.0	9.3	17.6	5.8	3.7	8.1	3.1	3.9	1.1
2000	656 766	38.5	4.6	8.2	19.2	5.6	3.8	6.9	3.6	4.0	1.0
2001	997 815	37.5	7.9	7.7	17.6	3.8	3.5	7.0	5.0	4.7	1.1
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Slovenia - Slovenija

1999	69 792	21.2	2.3	9.3	10.4	7.7	1.8	18.8	2.6	9.3	0.8
2000	74 558	20.1	2.1	8.9	11.6	7.7	1.8	19.8	2.9	8.8	0.8
2001	84 476	20.3	2.0	9.4	11.7	7.8	2.0	15.7	3.2	10.5	1.2
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Slovakia – Slovaška^{b)}

1999	5 226	27.7	3.3	8.6	14.6	5.7	1.4	8.0	2.4	7.7	0.4
2000	5 654	26.2	3.1	8.0	16.4	5.5	1.5	7.9	2.7	7.5	0.6
2001	6 281	24.3	2.9	7.8	15.7	5.2	1.5	9.2	3.3	7.3	0.6
2002 I-IV	6 473	24.2	2.8	7.7	16.0	5.3	1.7	8.1	3.6	7.4	0.5

a) Data refer to the year 1997. – Podatki so za leto 1997.

b) According the methodology of calculation of net money expenditures. – Skladno z metodologijo računanja neto denarnih izdatkov.

1.11. Monthly average consumption of selected foodstuffs per capita (Household Budget Survey) *
Povprečna mesečna poraba posameznih živil na prebivalca (Anketa o porabi gospodinjstev) *

Year, quarter	Meat and meat products Meso in mesni izdelki	Fish and fish products Ribe in ribji izdelki	Fats and oils Maščobe in olja	Fresh milk Sveže mleko	Bread Kruh	Sugar Sladkor	Potatoes Krompir	Fresh vegetables Sveža zelenjava
Leto, četrletje	in kg – v kg			in l – v l	in kg – v kg			
Bulgaria – Bolgarija								
1999	2.94	0.28	0.94	2.62	11.72	0.73	2.24	4.88
2000	2.79	0.28	0.90	2.41	11.23	0.70	2.19	4.78
2001	2.61	0.28	0.93	2.31	11.09	0.70	2.24	4.96
2002 I-IV	2.80	0.29	1.09	2.24	10.85	0.72	2.35	5.13
Cyprus - Ciper								
1999	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic – Češka republika								
1999	5.01	0.40	1.36	4.74	5.68	0.99	3.46	3.08
2000	4.81	0.41	1.36	4.68	5.79	0.94	3.49	3.02
2001	4.70	0.40	1.35	4.60	5.79	0.92	3.40	3.12
2002 I-IV	4.91	0.38	1.34	4.67	5.73	0.95	3.45	3.26
Estonia - Estonija								
1999	4.65 ^{a)}	1.15 ^{b)}	1.19 ^{c)}	6.75	2.72	1.89	9.57	4.93 ^{d)}
2000	5.15 ^{a)}	1.29 ^{b)}	1.30 ^{c)}	6.96	2.77	2.14	10.27	5.16 ^{d)}
2001	4.79 ^{a)}	1.22 ^{b)}	1.30 ^{c)}	6.47	2.66	2.01	9.93	5.02 ^{d)}
2002 I-IV	4.82 ^{a)}	1.26 ^{b)}	1.25 ^{c)}	6.19	2.53	1.96	8.19	4.65 ^{d)}
Hungary - Madžarska								
1999	5.01	.	1.74	5.86	6.86	1.60	3.62	4.99 ^{f)}
2000	5.05	.	1.57	5.67	8.57 ^{e)}	1.48	3.62	4.66 ^{f)}
2001	5.12	.	1.60	5.55	8.73 ^{e)}	1.48	3.67	4.81 ^{f)}
2002 I-IV	5.35	.	1.64	5.62	8.85 ^{e)}	1.35	3.66	5.23 ^{f)}
Latvia - Latvija								
1999	5.16	1.20	1.27	23.98	6.71	2.20	11.07	7.89
2000	5.32	1.26	1.30	24.45	6.38	2.22	11.57	7.37
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1.11. Monthly average consumption of selected foodstuffs per capita (Household Budget Survey) *
Povprečna mesečna poraba posameznih živil na prebivalca (Anketa o porabi gospodinjstev) *

end of table – konec tabele

Year, quarter	Meat and meat products Meso in mesni izdelki	Fish and fish products Ribe in ribji izdelki	Fats and oils Maščobe in olja	Fresh milk Sveže mleko	Bread Kruh	Sugar Sladkor	Potatoes Krompir	Fresh vegetables Sveža zelenjava
Leto, četrletje	in kg – v kg			in l – v l	in kg – v kg			
Lithuania - Litva								
1999	6.1	1.2	1.3	6.7	5.2	1.6	10.8	5.5
2000	6.0	1.1	1.3	6.8	4.8	1.5	10.4	5.1
2001	5.9	1.2	1.4	6.6	4.7	1.5	10.1	5.0
2002 I-IV	5.9	1.0	1.3	6.2	4.5	1.4	9.0	4.8
Poland - Poljska								
1999	5.56	0.37	1.58	5.77	6.80	1.94	7.77	5.54
2000	5.47	0.43	1.56	5.39	6.61	1.80	7.82	5.41
2001	5.39	0.42	1.59	5.11	6.55	1.76	7.45	5.35
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romania - Romunija								
1999	3.63 ^{g)}	0.33	1.41	5.67	9.91	0.93	4.48	4.80
2000	3.56 ^{g)}	0.34	1.42	5.58	9.58	0.91	4.68	4.74
2001	3.24 ^{g)}	0.35	1.32	5.96	9.83	0.84	4.58	4.54
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia - Slovenija								
1999	5.27	0.27	1.67	6.64	5.42	1.31	3.99	4.28
2000	5.18	0.23	1.51	6.62	5.34	1.23	4.02	4.29
2001	5.10	0.32	1.58	6.70	5.06	1.19	3.49	4.17
2002 I-IV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovakia - Slovaška								
1999	4.69	0.35	1.50	6.06	6.35	1.38	3.80	3.22
2000	4.72	0.38	1.53	6.02	6.00	1.36	3.64	3.21
2001	4.42	0.35	1.51	5.77	5.91	1.21	3.44	2.93
2002 I-IV	4.43	0.34	1.48	5.76	5.82	1.20	3.40	2.88

a) Not recalculated on fresh meat. COICOP-HBS group 1120. - Ni preračunano na sveže meso. COICOP-HBS skupina 1120.

b) Not recalculated on fresh fish. COICOP-HBS group 1130. - Ni preračunano na sveže ribe. COICOP-HBS skupina 1130.

c) COICOP-HBS group 1150. - COICOP-HBS skupina 1150.

d) Including frozen vegetables. - Vključena zmrznjena zelenjava.

e) Cereals. - Izdelki iz žit.

f) Fresh and preserved. - Sveža in konzervirana.

g) In equivalent of fresh meat. - V ekvivalentu svežega mesa.

2. ECONOMIC INDICATORS EKONOMSKI KAZALNIKI

National Accounts – Nacionalni računi

2.1. Gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure (current prices) * Bruto domači proizvod po izdatkovni strukturi (tekoče cene) *

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Total – Skupaj											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	23.790	26.753	29.709	6.409	6.766	8.341	8.193	6.959	7.568	9.118	8.679	32.324
CY CYP	5.0	5.5	5.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.2
CZ CZK	1 902.293	1 984.833	2 175.238	498.419	552.753	550.911	573.155	533.963	582.340	569.919	589.387	2 275.609
EE EEK	76.327	87.236	96.571	21.921	25.810	24.531	24.308	24.127	28.749	26.964	26.656	106.496
HU HUF	11 393.5	13 172.3	14 849.6	3 309.4	3 642.7	3 791.2	4 106.2	3 890.1	4 226.9	4 262.2	4 600.9	16 980.1
LV LVL	3.890	4.348	4.813	1.110	1.194	1.203	1.306	1.167	1.276	1.318	1.433	5.194
LT LTL	42.6	44.7	47.5	10.5	11.9	12.4	12.6	11.2	12.7	13.4	13.4	50.7
PL PLN	615.1	712.3	749.3	172.3	183.1	186.2	207.7	177.8	188.8	190.6	212.2	769.4
RO ROL	545 730.2	803 773.1	1 167 242.8	194 661.4	258 543.7	318 901.0	382 020.3	259 018.6	331 546.5	405 151.2	.	1 512 256.6
SI SIT	3 648.4	4 222.4	4 744.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 284.5
SK SKK	835.721	908.801	989.297	227.067	252.393	256.511	253.326	244.822	272.742	277.653	278.396	1 073.613

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Final consumption expenditure – Izdatki za končno potrošnjo											
	total – skupaj											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	20.901	23.291	25.818	5.735	6.181	6.687	7.215	6.302	6.634	7.155	8.141	28.232
CY CYP	4.2	4.7	5.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.3
CZ CZK	1 392.510	1 462.411	1 591.639	351.296	394.316	404.933	441.094	379.388	418.474	423.784	466.064	1 687.710
EE EEK	62.276	67.326	74.021	17.132	18.929	17.765	20.195	18.446	21.531	20.224	22.354	82.556
HU HUF	8 430.9	9 615.5	11 043.7	2 572.8	2 675.0	2 746.0	3 049.9	3 093.7	3 209.3	3 311.9	3 659.3	13 274.1
LV LVL	3.244	3.551	3.943	0.871	0.996	0.984	1.091	0.958	1.085	1.084	1.198	4.325
LT LTL	37.1	38.6	40.1	9.3	10.2	10.0	10.6	9.7	10.6	10.5	11.1	41.9
PL PLN	491.9	581.1	619.6	154.8	155.6	154.0	155.2	164.1	162.5	160.1	161.0	647.7
RO ROL	484 361.4	692 532.9	994 206.5	176 673.0	231 472.4	249 654.7	337 217.8	235 560.2	285 935.0	313 719.0	.	1 250 333.8
SI SIT	2 772.4	3 234.9	3 627.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 982.3
SK SKK	636.163	691.007	757.819	170.806	184.710	191.528	210.775	185.592	201.446	205.306	225.585	817.929

2.1. Gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure (current prices) *
Bruto domači proizvod po izdatkovni strukturi (tekoče cene) *

continued – nadaljevanje

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Final consumption expenditure – Izdatki za končno potrošnjo											
	of which households – od tega gospodinjstva											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	16.870	18.396	20.511	4.599	4.932	5.391	5.589	5.100	5.261	5.731	6.187	22.279
CY CYP	3.3	3.8	4.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4.2
CZ CZK	1 006.637	1 059.564	1 140.309	264.288	280.838	294.196	300.987	280.647	293.325	301.481	308.447	1 183.900
EE EEK	43.922	48.584	53.794	12.614	13.356	13.321	14.503	13.477	15.411	15.335	16.070	60.293
HU HUF	5 828.6	6 716.0	7 680.4	1 784.8	1 867.2	1 929.7	2 098.7	2 071.5	2 128.5	2 225.1	2 428.9	8 854.1
LV LVL	2.446	2.693	2.989	0.665	0.752	0.763	0.808	0.727	0.815	0.836	0.881	3.259
LT LTL	27.4	28.6	30.4	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.9	8.0	8.2	31.4
PL PLN	390.5	447.3	479.2	120.1	119.1	119.6	120.4	128.2	124.7	124.6	125.3	502.8
RO ROL	399 285.2	553 874.4	798 133.0	145 153.4	190 077.9	202 806.0	272 842.9	194 013.8	236 228.9	254 318.9	.	999 736.1
SI SIT	2 000.6	2 339.5	2 592.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 828.3
SK SKK	462.823	502.505	552.011	129.247	135.926	140.464	146.374	140.270	147.922	149.946	157.241	595.379

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Gross capital formation – Bruto investicije											
	total – skupaj											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	4.262	4.894	6.141	1.076	1.262	1.629	2.174	1.260	1.544	1.507	2.055	6.366
CY CYP	1.0	1.1	1.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.2
CZ CZK	534.113	588.687	642.299	163.604	169.355	155.486	153.854	154.378	165.953	163.943	156.230	640.504
EE EEK	18.715	24.253	26.774	6.263	7.092	6.818	6.602	8.000	8.861	8.417	8.617	33.896
HU HUF	3 268.0	4 064.7	4 030.1	905.3	1 044.2	940.1	1 140.5	913.8	1 013.2	960.4	1 195.2	4 082.6
LV LVL	1.047	1.174	1.407	0.298	0.278	0.349	0.482	0.283	0.311	0.383	0.443	1.420
LT LTL	9.9	9.0	10.0	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.3	11.4
PL PLN	162.3	178.6	157.7	25.4	35.0	37.5	59.8	21.3	33.4	35.6	57.6	147.9
RO ROL	87 740.6	156 491.1	263 527.9	33 684.9	55 567.9	79 490.9	83 906.6	40 507.0	68 279.5	108 237.0	.	349 462.9
SI SIT	1 037.3	1 138.3	1 141.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 227.3
SK SKK	235.782	245.852	316.784	70.978	86.852	82.786	76.168	75.738	86.863	86.984	85.148	334.733

2.1. Gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure (current prices) *
Bruto domači proizvod po izdatkovni strukturi (tekoče cene) *

continued – nadaljevanje

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Gross capital formation – Bruto investicije											
	of which gross fixed capital formation – od tega bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	3.600	4.206	5.415	1.013	1.296	1.356	1.750	1.035	1.439	1.417	1.968	5.859
CY CYP	0.9	1.0	1.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.0
CZ CZK	528.273	561.519	603.287	125.501	150.973	151.980	174.833	128.068	150.109	150.296	170.839	599.312
EE EEK	19.023	22.193	25.207	5.121	6.068	6.616	7.401	5.485	7.815	8.141	8.875	30.315
HU HUF	2 724.5	3 179.8	3 508.4	516.6	792.3	871.5	1 328.0	573.7	849.6	939.8	1 423.3	3 786.3
LV LVL	0.980	1.151	1.297	0.231	0.264	0.328	0.474	0.226	0.289	0.346	0.475	1.336
LT LTL	9.6	8.6	9.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.3	10.9
PL PLN	156.7	170.4	157.2	28.4	34.4	36.0	58.4	25.3	32.0	34.1	56.3	147.7
RO ROL	96 630.4	151 947.2	238 977.5	29 471.0	49 561.6	67 268.9	72 987.8	39 132.6	64 046.7	91 480.9	.	319 645.1
SI SIT	999.2	1 085.9	1 132.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 209.1
SK SKK	252.876	267.931	309.609	67.059	79.625	76.338	86.587	68.438	82.807	78.946	89.560	319.751

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Exports of goods and services – Izvoz blaga in storitev											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	10.601	14.902	16.510	3.660	4.084	5.089	3.677	3.520	4.242	5.458	3.952	17.172
CY CYP	2.2	2.6	2.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.7
CZ CZK	1 152.607	1 385.905	1 539.324	376.324	389.907	374.900	398.193	372.412	377.323	352.448	380.832	1 483.015
EE EEK	58.947	81.832	87.509	21.995	23.319	20.233	21.987	20.041	23.980	22.865	23.694	90.580
HU HUF	7 423.0	9 863.1	11 041.6	2 637.3	2 790.6	2 766.1	2 847.6	2 640.1	2 831.4	2 740.8	2 732.4	10 944.7
LV LVL	1.708	1.984	2.138	0.520	0.567	0.528	0.523	0.533	0.608	0.616	0.604	2.361
LT LTL	17.0	20.4	24.2	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	27.4
PL PLN	160.8	201.5	210.6	49.6	49.2	55.8	56.0	47.8	55.5	61.5	63.1	227.9
RO ROL	152 902.7	264 186.6	388 928.9	87 723.6	93 560.0	104 254.6	101 293.4	107 273.7	116 163.6	159 779.3	.	536 051.4
SI SIT	1 916.2	2 387.3	2 746.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 055.2
SK SKK	509.993	652.432	732.349	175.204	186.934	183.286	186.925	172.576	193.324	204.036	211.476	781.412

2.1. Gross domestic product (GDP) by expenditure (current prices) *
Bruto domači proizvod po izdatkovni strukturi (tekoče cene) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Imports of goods and services – Uvoz blaga in storitev											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	11.974	16.334	18.760	4.062	4.761	5.064	4.873	4.090	4.830	4.922	5.466	19.308
CY CYP	2.4	2.9	3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.1
CZ CZK	1 176.937	1 452.170	1 598.024	392.805	400.825	384.408	419.986	372.215	379.410	370.256	413.739	1 535.620
EE EEK	62.703	85.401	91.154	23.019	23.606	20.901	23.631	22.530	26.009	25.206	27.265	101.010
HU HUF	7 728.4	10 371.0	11 265.8	2 806.0	2 867.1	2 661.0	2 931.7	2 757.6	2 826.9	2 750.9	2 986.0	11 321.4
LV LVL	2.110	2.360	2.676	0.579	0.648	0.659	0.790	0.608	0.728	0.764	0.812	2.912
LT LTL	21.3	23.3	26.8	6.0	6.6	6.4	7.7	6.4	7.8	7.4	8.4	30.0
PL PLN	199.9	248.9	238.6	57.5	56.7	61.1	63.3	55.4	62.6	66.6	69.5	254.1
RO ROL	179 274.5	309 437.5	479 420.5	103 420.1	122 056.6	114 499.2	140 397.5	124 322.3	138 831.6	176 584.1	.	623 591.5
SI SIT	2 077.5	2 538.1	2 774.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 980.3
SK SKK	546.217	674.490	816.041	190.524	206.324	199.251	219.942	187.135	212.556	217.062	241.172	857.925

2.2. GDP volume indices by expenditure*
Indeksi obsega bruto domačega proizvoda po izdatkovni strukturi *

Country Država	Total – Skupaj											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	102.3	105.4	104.1	103.9	103.6	104.3	104.3	103.4	105.6	106.4	103.4	104.8
CY	104.8	105.2	104.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102.2
CZ	100.5	103.3	103.1	103.5	103.4	103.0	102.5	102.6	102.1	101.7	101.5	102.0
EE	99.4	107.1	105.0	105.7	105.5	103.9	105.1	103.2	107.0	106.7	105.9	105.8
HU	104.2	105.2	103.8	104.2	104.1	103.9	103.3	102.9	103.0	103.5	103.7	103.3
LV	102.8	106.8	107.9	108.5	109.5	106.7	107.1	103.7	104.9	107.4	108.3	106.1
LT	98.2	104.0	106.5	105.6	105.4	106.9	108.0	103.9	107.7	107.8	107.0	106.7
PL	104.1	104.0	101.0	102.2	100.9	100.8	100.2	100.4	100.8	101.6	102.1	101.3
RO	98.8	102.1	105.7	104.3	105.1	105.7	105.3	103.1	105.7	104.7	.	104.9
SI	105.2	104.6	102.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103.2
SK	101.3	102.2	103.3	103.0	102.8	103.5	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.3	105.4	104.4

2.2. GDP volume indices by expenditure*

Indeksi obsega bruto domačega proizvoda po izdatkovni strukturi *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Final consumption expenditure – Izdatki za končno potrošnjo											
	total - skupaj											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	108.8	105.7	104.4	103.6	104.9	102.9	106.1	103.7	102.6	102.6	107.3	104.1
CY	100.6	106.6	106.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102.5
CZ	101.9	101.6	104.1	103.4	103.8	104.7	104.4	104.5	104.2	104.3	104.7	104.4
EE	99.0	104.8	104.1	102.5	103.2	105.0	105.5	103.5	109.0	110.8	107.2	107.6
HU	104.4	104.5	105.3	105.7	105.9	104.7	105.0	107.3	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.8
LV	102.8	105.0	105.5	106.6	105.3	103.9	106.2	105.3	106.0	108.1	106.9	106.6
LT	100.1	105.9	103.0	104.2	102.8	102.1	103.0	102.2	104.9	105.2	104.5	104.2
PL	104.4	102.5	101.7	101.2	101.1	101.7	102.7	102.8	102.6	102.8	103.2	102.9
RO	97.5	101.5	106.0	106.3	106.6	105.3	105.3	103.1	103.0	103.6	.	103.0
SI	105.6	101.4	103.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102.1
SK	100.1	99.0	104.2	102.9	102.8	105.9	105.2	105.3	106.3	104.3	104.0	104.9

Country Država	Final consumption expenditure – Izdatki za končno potrošnjo											
	of which households – od tega potrošnja gospodinjstev											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	109.6	104.3	105.2	105.0	104.7	103.5	107.6	104.4	101.9	102.4	107.6	104.2
CY	102.8	108.2	105.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102.4
CZ	101.9	102.3	103.8	103.1	104.0	103.7	104.3	104.1	104.3	103.6	103.8	103.9
EE	97.1	106.5	104.9	103.0	104.2	105.8	106.5	102.8	110.5	112.1	107.3	108.2
HU	105.6	105.5	105.7	106.5	106.4	104.7	105.4	110.3	108.8	110.8	110.6	110.2
LV	103.8	107.4	108.0	109.3	108.0	105.7	109.0	106.0	106.4	108.6	107.5	107.2
LT	103.2	106.4	104.0	106.3	102.5	103.1	104.2	103.1	106.5	104.7	102.7	104.2
PL	105.2	102.7	102.0	101.5	101.5	102.1	103.2	103.5	102.9	103.1	103.5	103.3
RO	97.5	99.2	106.3	107.1	107.7	106.3	106.9	103.7	103.5	103.9	.	103.2
SI	106.1	100.8	102.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101.9
SK	102.9	98.2	104.0	103.9	101.9	104.9	105.4	105.2	105.9	105.0	105.3	105.4

2.2. GDP volume indices by expenditure*

Indeksi obsega bruto domačega proizvoda po izdatkovni strukturi *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Gross capital formation – Bruto investicije											
	total - skupaj											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	99.0	108.2	96.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.5
CZ	97.1	109.4	107.2	114.8	105.8	103.7	104.7	94.8	98.9	106.8	105.4	101.3
EE	84.6	125.9	106.1	110.8	107.8	110.2	96.8	126.0	123.0	120.4	127.0	124.0
HU	106.2	104.4	94.0	99.9	99.9	84.3	92.4	91.0	90.5	102.7	108.0	98.0
LV	101.7	100.6	126.4	123.5	117.9	123.0	138.4	100.0	108.0	106.1	94.8	101.5
LT	97.9	88.2	117.0	112.9	105.4	117.2	129.6	106.1	117.6	117.2	102.4	110.7
PL	106.1	103.9	87.4	87.4	87.8	87.5	87.0	81.7	94.1	94.0	95.9	92.7
RO	90.4	119.8	118.0	126.8	117.7	114.9	121.2	95.1	101.7	111.1	.	107.4
SI	118.9	100.5	95.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103.7
SK	79.8	99.3	116.5	108.8	121.7	135.3	101.3	100.0	96.6	101.7	120.9	104.1

Country Država	Gross capital formation – Bruto investicije											
	of which gross fixed capital formation – od tega bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	120.8	115.4	123.3	118.1	119.8	119.3	133.1	104.6	111.6	104.1	114.7	109.3
CY	98.6	104.1	102.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	110.1
CZ	99.0	105.3	105.5	105.7	106.6	103.7	106.2	102.3	100.4	100.4	99.9	100.6
EE	85.2	113.3	109.1	103.8	107.9	113.0	110.7	105.1	126.4	112.1	116.8	117.5
HU	105.9	107.7	103.5	104.5	102.8	103.3	103.5	108.6	105.1	105.2	105.5	105.8
LV	96.0	120.0	117.0	124.4	103.4	121.0	119.7	101.8	113.0	108.1	107.1	107.6
LT	93.9	91.0	113.5	109.4	102.8	106.1	132.8	108.9	120.9	119.3	103.4	112.4
PL	106.8	102.7	91.2	102.1	92.0	88.3	88.0	86.8	91.6	93.7	95.9	92.8
RO	95.2	105.5	109.1	106.8	106.1	105.7	106.6	104.8	106.3	109.8	.	108.3
SI	119.1	100.2	99.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103.1
SK	81.5	101.2	109.6	109.4	110.3	116.0	104.1	99.2	100.1	98.8	98.5	99.1

2.2. GDP volume indices by expenditure*

Indeksi obsega bruto domačega proizvoda po izdatkovni strukturi *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Exports of goods and services – Izvoz blaga in storitev											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	95.0	116.6	110.0	115.5	111.1	114.2	99.7	95.9	104.7	112.6	109.3	106.2
CY	106.3	109.3	104.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95.0
CZ	106.1	117.0	111.9	119.3	113.3	109.4	106.6	103.7	104.0	102.3	101.2	102.8
EE	100.5	128.6	99.8	116.2	105.7	90.1	90.7	89.5	107.0	116.8	108.9	105.5
HU	112.4	121.0	108.8	118.7	113.2	108.8	97.8	104.5	106.1	103.3	101.2	103.8
LV	93.6	112.0	106.9	107.5	109.5	104.2	106.5	102.7	104.3	110.4	107.9	106.3
LT	83.2	109.8	121.2	112.3	122.3	117.9	132.4	117.8	124.3	119.0	116.6	119.4
PL	97.4	123.2	103.1	103.2	100.8	105.3	103.2	98.5	106.7	106.1	105.4	104.3
RO	110.5	123.4	111.1	121.9	119.9	111.0	102.2	103.8	110.6	118.4	.	116.9
SI	101.7	112.7	106.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106.1
SK	105.2	113.8	106.5	113.1	107.6	107.1	99.1	95.9	105.2	110.1	112.4	105.9

Country Država	Imports of goods and services – Uvoz blaga in storitev											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	109.3	118.6	114.8	110.1	117.1	123.9	108.6	100.6	105.4	101.7	110.3	104.7
CY	98.1	110.2	103.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99.6
CZ	105.4	117.0	113.6	123.0	114.0	110.6	108.4	101.8	104.3	106.1	104.9	104.3
EE	94.6	127.9	102.1	117.9	106.8	97.8	89.5	95.9	108.8	119.4	117.5	110.2
HU	113.3	119.4	106.1	117.5	112.9	101.8	95.6	104.4	104.7	107.6	107.6	106.1
LV	94.8	104.9	112.6	112.7	106.9	108.2	121.7	103.1	107.6	110.2	98.3	104.5
LT	87.6	104.7	117.7	111.8	115.7	113.8	128.0	114.7	122.0	119.1	109.8	116.1
PL	101.0	115.6	94.7	93.5	93.1	97.8	94.1	97.1	106.9	103.9	101.8	102.5
RO	98.5	127.1	117.2	133.3	127.0	115.4	111.0	101.1	102.6	119.3	.	112.1
SI	108.2	106.1	103.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	104.8
SK	93.7	110.2	111.7	115.0	114.0	116.1	103.3	94.6	104.2	109.9	111.9	105.3

2.3. Structure of gross value added by activities (NACE classification, current prices) *
Struktura bruto dodane vrednosti po področjih dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1, tekoče cene) *

Year	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing – Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo in ribištvo (A+B)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	18.8	4.4	4.6	7.2	5.5	4.4	10.0	4.7	16.2	4.1	4.9
1999	16.3	4.2	4.2	6.6	4.8	4.4	8.5	3.9	15.1	3.6	4.2
2000	13.9	3.8	4.3	6.1	4.3	4.9	8.0	3.6	12.5	3.4	4.3
2001	13.4	4.0	4.3	5.9	4.3	4.7	7.2	3.8	14.8	3.3	4.1
2002	12.5	4.3	3.7	5.4	.	4.7	7.1	3.2	13.1	.	4.2

Year	Mining and quarrying - Rudarstvo (C)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	1.8	0.3	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.9	2.9	1.3	0.8
1999	1.9	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.6	2.5	1.2	0.8
2000	1.6	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	2.7	2.4	0.7	0.8
2001	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.3	2.5	0.6	0.7
2002	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.1	.	0.2	0.6	2.2	2.6	.	0.6

Year	Manufacturing – Predelovalne dejavnosti (D)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	19.1	11.4	26.8	17.7	24.1	17.9	19.0	21.5	23.9	27.4	20.7
1999	16.9	11.0	26.3	16.5	23.5	15.3	18.4	21.1	21.5	27.0	21.7
2000	17.7	10.7	26.9	18.1	24.0	14.6	19.8	20.6	24.8	26.5	20.7
2001	17.5	10.4	27.4	18.4	22.7	14.9	20.5	18.1	25.9	26.6	21.3
2002	17.1	10.2	26.7	18.6	.	14.8	19.4	17.6	26.7	.	20.5

Year	Electricity, gas and water supply – Oskrba z elektriko (E)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	4.8	2.1	4.0	3.6	3.9	5.3	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.1
1999	4.3	2.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.5	4.4	3.4	4.2	3.1	4.0
2000	5.2	2.2	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.6
2001	5.1	2.2	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.4
2002	4.8	2.2	3.9	3.2	.	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	.	3.1

2.3. Structure of gross value added by activities (NACE classification, current prices) *
Struktura bruto dodane vrednosti po področjih dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1, tekoče cene) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Year	Construction - Gradbeništvo (F)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	4.8	8.0	7.2	6.7	4.6	6.8	8.6	8.7	5.7	5.6	6.5
1999	5.0	7.7	7.2	6.0	4.7	7.1	7.8	8.8	5.7	6.2	5.0
2000	4.6	7.1	7.1	6.1	5.2	6.7	6.0	8.4	5.5	6.1	4.9
2001	4.6	7.1	6.7	5.9	5.1	6.1	6.1	7.3	5.5	5.8	4.6
2002	4.4	7.4	6.6	6.4	.	6.1	6.5	6.7	5.6	.	4.9

Year	Trade and repair – Trgovina, popravila motornih vozil (G)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	7.3	13.6	14.0	14.9	11.6	16.8	16.7	20.7	12.3	11.4	13.2
1999	7.8	13.0	14.3	14.4	11.0	17.6	16.0	20.6	12.7	11.5	13.0
2000	8.2	13.0	14.3	13.9	10.7	18.0	16.6	20.9	11.6	11.3	13.7
2001	8.3	12.9	14.8	14.2	11.4	18.5	17.5	20.5	12.2	11.5	13.8
2002	8.2	12.9	14.7	14.6	.	19.9	18.0	20.8	12.1	.	13.2

Year	Hotels and restaurants - Gostinstvo (H)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	2.2	8.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.9	2.9	1.4
1999	2.3	9.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.8	3.0	1.5
2000	2.1	9.6	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.7	2.5	1.5
2001	2.0	9.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.4
2002	2.1	8.7	2.1	1.5	.	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	.	1.2

Year	Transport, storage and communication – Promet, skladiščenje in zveze (I)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	8.6	8.9	8.4	14.3	9.9	16.6	9.8	6.4	10.7	8.2	10.0
1999	10.0	9.2	8.0	15.2	10.2	15.3	10.6	6.8	11.3	8.1	9.8
2000	11.5	9.4	8.1	16.3	8.5	15.4	12.5	6.8	11.3	7.2	9.9
2001	12.8	10.0	8.4	16.4	8.4	15.5	12.6	7.3	10.6	7.1	11.2
2002	13.8	9.8	9.0	15.9	.	14.5	13.7	7.8	11.1	.	10.2

2.3. Structure of gross value added by activities (NACE classification, current prices) *
Struktura bruto dodane vrednosti po področjih dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1, tekoče cene) *

end of table – konec tabele

Year Leto	Financial intermediation – Finančno posredništvo (J)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	2.5	5.9	5.3	3.6	4.1	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	4.2	3.9
1999	2.8	7.1	4.9	4.0	4.0	5.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	4.2	3.3
2000	3.0	7.5	4.5	4.1	3.6	5.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	5.0	3.7
2001	3.2	7.0	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.8	2.3	2.1	1.7	4.3	4.2
2002	3.2	6.6	4.1	4.4	.	4.6	2.3	2.1	1.6	.	5.6

Year Leto	Real estate renting and business activities – Poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve (K)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	16.9	14.1	12.0	11.1	15.0	7.7	7.4	11.7	10.7	11.7	12.1
1999	17.8	14.0	12.1	11.2	16.1	9.4	8.4	11.8	11.5	12.0	13.1
2000	16.9	14.0	12.1	11.0	17.3	10.4	8.5	12.6	11.4	14.5	14.4
2001	16.7	13.9	12.0	11.3	17.7	11.2	8.3	13.2	10.1	14.7	14.0
2002	17.2	14.5	12.5	11.1	.	11.1	8.1	13.9	10.2	.	13.8

Year Leto	Other activities – Druge storitve (L, M, N, O, P, Q)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	13.2	22.6	14.2	18.4	19.2	19.5	20.0	17.5	11.6	19.9	14.7
1999	14.9	22.4	15.5	20.0	19.8	20.0	21.5	17.5	12.4	20.1	14.2
2000	15.3	22.4	15.1	18.6	20.8	19.4	20.4	17.5	13.6	20.0	13.5
2001	14.9	22.5	15.2	17.9	21.5	19.0	19.0	20.4	13.2	20.5	13.6
2002	15.2	23.1	15.5	17.8	.	19.3	18.4	20.4	13.4	.	14.4

2.4. Foreign direct investment position (end of period) *
Stanje tujih neposrednih naložb (konec obdobja) *

Country Država	Total-World – Skupaj-Svet									
	foreign direct investment – neposredne naložbe iz tujine									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	2 829	3 831	4 142	4 275	4 415	4 644	4 766	4 875	4 899	5 114
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	17 552	21 644	22 207	23 491	25 924	27 092	28 481	36 575	36 807	38 450
EE	2 467	2 645	2 629	2 712	2 930	3 160	3 469	3 888	3 889	4 226
HU	19 623	20 154	19 989	21 491	22 577	23 398	24 008	27 678	28 030	30 934
LV	1 551	1 842	2 154	2 249	2 406	2 284	2 362	2 604	2 671	2 657
LT	2 063	2 334	2 387	2 542	2 615	2 666	2 751	3 468	3 564	3 981
PL	20 730	27 142	.	.	.	33 563	.	.	.	.
RO	5 526	6 551	6 716	6 864	7 292	7 708	7 966	8 233	8 449	8 814
SI	2 682	2 893	.	.	.	3 209	.	.	.	.
SK	2 272	3 737	3 537	4 054	4 302	4 728	4 808	5 364	5 785	.

Country Država	Total EU-15 – Skupaj EU-15									
	foreign direct investment – neposredne naložbe iz tujine									
	in millions of USD - v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	1 808	2 965	3 148	3 332	3 516	3 700	3 771	3 843	3 915	3 987
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	15 141	18 192	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EE	2 073	2 207	2 197	2 277	2 380	2 543	2 771	3 171	3 157	3 432
HU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LT	1 303	1 502	1 555	1 645	1 702	1 709	1 790	2 100	2 125	2 368
PL	20 742	27 351	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 106
SI	2 214	2 416	.	.	.	2 748	.	.	.	.
SK	1 624	2 916	2 709	3 201	3 429	3 836	3 901	4 352	4 707	.

Finance - Finance

2.5. Central government budget *
Državni proračun *

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Revenues – Prihodki											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	9.689	11.064	11.837	2.776	3.286	2.643	3.132	2.782	3.285	3.114	3342.7	12323.3
CY CYP	1.05	1.48	1.53	0.34	0.31	0.40	0.47	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	567.3	586.2	626.2	140.4	151.6	162.6	171.6	148.8	199.7	173.4	183.1	705.0
EE EEK	18.1	28.1	30.6	6.5	8.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	9.7	9.1	9.6	36.1
HU HUF	3 227.6	3 679.3	4 083.6	953.9	911.8	941.0	1 276.9	1 009.4	993.5	1 027.2	1 335.7	4 365.8
LV LVL	1.276	1.335	1.458	0.318	0.358	0.349	0.433	0.354	0.397	0.375	0.413	1.539
LT LTL	<u>5.9</u>	7.5	7.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9.5
PL PLN	125.9	135.7	140.6	31.6	36.1	35.1	37.8	31.3	33.8	39.3	39.5	143.9
RO ROL	175 370.1	238 040.5	301 380.5	65 699.0	78 140.9	64 686.5	92 854.1	78 894.2	88 077.3	99 559.0	40 458.0	306 988.5
SI SIT	943.1	991.0	1 144.6	197.8	273.4	265.5	407.8	188.9	313.3	315.7	355.2	1 173.1
SK SKK	216.7	213.5	205.3	50.0	53.8	47.9	53.6	<u>47.9</u>	54.9	58.1	59.5	220.4

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Expenditures – Izdatki											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	9.650	11.234	12.017	2.869	2.939	2.951	3.258	2.821	2.975	2.893	4043.9	12732.7
CY CYP	1.60	1.86	2.07	0.41	0.45	0.49	0.72	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	596.9	632.3	693.9	137.7	184.0	155.5	216.7	164.5	184.9	194.0	207.4	750.8
EE EEK	17.2	28.4	29.7	6.7	7.6	7.3	8.2	7.5	8.8	7.9	10.1	34.3
HU HUF	3 565.8	4 048.7	4 496.8	989.1	960.9	1 027.4	1519.4	1 196.2	1 166.2	1 175.1	2 303.0	5 840.5
LV LVL	1.425	1.464	1.550	0.332	0.367	0.357	0.494	0.358	0.391	0.387	0.502	1.638
LT LTL	<u>5.9</u>	8.4	8.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.6
PL PLN	138.4	151.1	172.9	46.6	39.9	38.1	48.3	47.7	42.3	43.5	49.5	183.0
RO ROL	184 600.6	269 809.8	334 169.4	76 855.6	88 715.2	72 613.1	95 985.5	87 058.5	99 390.3	104 815.5	57 573.2	348 837.5
SI SIT	962.7	1 028.9	1 194.2	251.2	337.0	275.2	330.7	311.5	351.8	303.6	346.5	1 313.3
SK SKK	231.5	241.1	249.7	55.6	61.7	57.3	75.1	<u>63.1</u>	64.4	65.6	78.9	272.0

2.5. Central government budget *

Državni proračun *

end of table – konec tabele

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Deficit (-) or surplus (+) in billions of national currency – Primankljaj (-) ali presežek (+) v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG BGN	0.040	-0.170	-0.180	-0.093	0.347	-0.308	-0.126	-0.039	0.310	0.221	-701.3	-209.5
CY CYP	-0.55	-0.37	-0.55	-0.07	-0.14	-0.09	-0.25	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	-29.6	-46.1	-67.7	2.7	-32.4	7.1	-45.1	-15.7	14.8	-20.6	-24.3	-45.7
EE EEK	0.9	-0.3	0.8	-0.2	0.4	0.6	-0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	-0.5	2.0
HU HUF	-338.1	-369.4	-413.2	-35.2	-49.1	-86.4	-242.6	-186.9	-172.7	-147.8	-967.2	-1 474.6
LV LVL	-0.149	-0.129	-0.092	-0.014	-0.008	-0.008	-0.061	-0.004	0.006	-0.012	-0.089	-0.099
LT LTL	<u>-0.04</u>	-0.9	-0.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-1.1
PL PLN	-12.5	-15.4	-32.4	-15.0	-3.8	-3.1	-10.5	-16.4	-8.5	-4.2	-10.0	-39.1
RO ROL	-9 230.5	-31 769.3	-32 789.0	-11 156.5	-10 574.4	-7 926.7	-3 131.4	-8 164.3	-11 313.1	-5 256.5	-17 115.2	-41 849.1
SI SIT	-19.6	-38.0	-49.6	-53.4	-63.6	-9.7	77.1	-122.6	-38.5	12.2	8.7	-140.2
SK SKK	-14.8	-27.6	-44.4	-5.6	-7.9	-9.4	-21.5	<u>-15.2</u>	-9.5	-7.5	-19.4	-51.6

2.6. Foreign debt (end of period) *

Zunanji dolg (konec obdobja) *

Country Država	Total in million of USD – Skupaj v milijonih USD										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	10 914	11 202	10 619	10 800	10 810	10 651	10 619	10 448	10 789	10 707	10 933
CY	3 223	3 064	3 619	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	22 861	21 608	22 374	21 636	21 611	22 341	22 374	21 566	24 898	24 550	26 281
EE	2 879	3 011	3 279	2 994	3 093	3 364	3 279	3 488	4 111	4 166	4 665
HU	24 516	24 580	24 547	23 660	24 538	25 459	24 547	22 894	24 953	24 556	25 973
LV	3 821	4 701	5 569	4 480	4 809	5 048	5 569	5 716	6 091	6 375	6 971
LT	4 528	4 857	5 268	5 008	4 861	5 197	5 268	5 025	5 955	5 709	6 199
PL	65 365	69 465	71 754	71 297	70 774	73 506	71 754	72 966	78 759	78 735	.
RO ¹⁾	8 279	9 832	11 461	9 858	10 740	11 319	11 461	11 624	13 067	13 536	15 123
SI	5 400	6 217	6 717	6 107	6 459	6 755	6 717	6 680	7 785	7 850	8 799
SK	10 518	10 804	11 042	11 485	10 654	10 975	11 042	11 220	12 032	11 881	13 188

2.6. Foreign debt (end of period) *
Zunanji dolg (konec obdobja) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Per capita in USD – Na prebivalca v USD										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	1 246	1 272	.	1 249	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	4 847	4 580	5 365	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	2 221	2 103	2 112	2 101	2 065	2 146	2 112	2 051	2 370	.	.
EE	2 098	2 202	2 408	2 199	2 272	2 471	2 408	2 563	3 020	3 060	3 427
HU	2 398	2 410	2 412	2 321	2 409	2 500	2 412	2 252	2 456	2 417	2 558
LV	1 604	1 988	2 374	1 899	2 042	2 147	2 374	2 442	2 607	2 733	2 994
LT	1 289	1 393	1 516	1 437	1 396	1 493	1 516	1 447	1 717	1 647	1790
PL	1 691	1 798	1 857	1 845	1 832	1 902	1 857	1 889	2 039	2 038	.
RO	369	438	513	441	481	506	513	521	586	607	678
SI	2 718	3 124	3 370	3 069	3 244	3 391	3 370	3 429	3 903	3 933	4 410
SK	1 952	2 021	2 053	2 149	1 993	2 040	2 053	2 086	2 237	2 209	.

2.7. Deficit / surplus of general government budget in per cent of GDP *
Primankljaj oz. presežek širšega sektorja države, delež v BDP *

Country Država	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	0.2	-0.7	.	-1.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	-4.5	-3.0	-3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	-0.5	-3.1	-2.4	-2.1	-5.0	1.8	-4.2	-5.5	16.9	-5.2	-8.8	-0.5
EE	-4.6	-1.0	0.4	0.3	1.0	3.0	-2.7	1.6	2.4	4.1	-3.3	1.2
HU	-3.4	-3.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LV	-4.0	-2.8	-2.1	-0.8	-1.7	-1.2	-4.4	-0.3	-0.05	-1.2	-7.8	-2.5
LT	-5.7	-2.6	-2.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-2.0
PL	-2.0	-2.2	-4.3	-8.7	-2.1	-1.6	-5.1	-9.2	-4.5	-2.2	-4.7	-5.1
RO	-1.6	-3.9	-2.8	-4.7	-3.9	-2.1	-1.7	-1.7	-3.3	-1.3	.	-2.5
SI	-0.6	-1.4	-1.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-3.1
SK	-3.5	-3.3	-4.6	-2.7	-1.0	-7.6	-7.1	-4.6	-0.8	47.6 ^{a)}	.	.

a) High increase was influenced by high single income from privatisation to the National Property Fund. – Visoka rast je rezultat visokega enkratnega prihodka od privatizacije.

2.8. General government debt (end of period) *
Državni dolg (konec obdobja) *

Country Država	Domestic – Notranji										
	millions of USD – milijon USD										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	1 071	848	842	797	771	828	842	859	999	1 030	.
CY	5 250	4 830	4970	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	6 506	7 715	10 293	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EE	105	89	115	94	88	101	115	99	126	140	152
HU	21 960	20 619	19 669	18 265	18 146	19 349	19 669	20 403	23 670	24 314	27 214
LV	260	364	401	429	449	470	401	387	450	467	491
LT	651	778	826	.	.	.	826	.	.	.	1 393
PL	32 465	35 234	46 416	37 785	40 208	40 201	46 416	49 603	52 432	52 178	57 145
RO	3 569	2 855	2 941	2 965	3 342	2 883	2 941	3 021	3 361	3 135	3 237
SI	2 605	2 343	2 642	.	.	.	2 642	.	.	.	3 927
SK	3 435	3 270	6 062	.	.	.	6 062	.	.	.	.

Country Država	Foreign – Zunanji										
	millions of USD – milijon USD										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	9 070	8 970	8 525	8 726	8 688	8 444	8 525	8 424	8 623	8 512	.
CY	1 563	1 318	1 180	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	1 144	1 077	863	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EE	204	161	148	151	146	160	148	148	242	208	223
HU	5 607	6 500	8 447	6 415	7 812	8 059	8 447	8 996	10 414	11 413	14 559
LV	616	568	716	549	536	558	716	710	766	759	782
LT	1 840	1 932	1 949	.	.	.	1 949	.	.	.	2 086
PL	31 264	29 165	24 812	28 839	27 902	28 665	24 812	25 272	26 958	27 665	28 279
RO	3 468	4 387	5 298	4 287	4 842	5 185	5 298	5 397	6 223	6 275	6 704
SI	2 007	2 235	2 366	.	.	.	2 366	.	.	.	2 650
SK	2 388	2 867	2 567	.	.	.	2 567	.	.	.	.

2.9. Balance of payments *

Plačilna bilanca *

Country Država	Current account – Tekoči račun									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-652	-702	-221	-390	-427	-842	-235	-374	-46	-679
CY	-217	-456	-345	-115	-175	-115	-331	-143	125	.
CZ	-1 462	-2 718	-792	-1 577	-2 472	-3 273	-593	-1 281	-2 576	-3 708
EE	-247	-294	-92	-114	-189	-339	-192	-352	-526	-806
HU	-2 437	-2 899	-634	-1 516	-1 313	-1 754	-422	-1 087	-1 370	-2 656
LV	-654	-493	-75	-193	-386	-732	-56	-228	-409	-659
LT	-1 194	-675	-137	-258	-260	-574	-116	-312	-350	-663
PL	-11 553	-9 952	-2 230	-4 440	-5 413	-7 166	-2 336	-3 956	-4 859	-6 704
RO	-1 296	-1 363	-456	-1 334	-1 378	-2 317	-286	-909	-957	-1 573
SI	-698	-548	51	-36	49	31	65	145	368	375
SK	-980	-702	-315	-785	-1 131	-1 756	-312	-868	-1 211	-1 939

Country Država	Of current account – Od tekočega računa									
	trade balance – trgovinska bilanca									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-1 081	-1 176	-224	-676	-1 065	-1 581	-250	-656	-876	-1 619
CY	-2 308	-2 609	-603	-648	-667	-621	-615	-728	-695	.
CZ	-1 903	-3 131	-694	-1 323	-2 074	-3 068	-247	-594	-1 211	-2 274
EE	-822	-767	-179	-348	-564	-788	-219	-504	-806	-1 121
HU	-2 169	-2 910	-674	-1 267	-1 690	-2 236	-402	-625	-1 124	-2 121
LV	-1 027	-1 058	-230	-489	-816	-1 351	-266	-611	-975	-1444
LT	-1 405	-1 104	-232	-458	-651	-1 108	-240	-554	-809	-1 252
PL	-14 379	-13 168	-3 147	-5 923	-8 658	-11 675	-2 619	-4 845	-7 241	-10 310
RO	-1 092	-1 684	-536	-1 452	-1 789	-2 969	-482	-1 145	-1 729	-2 613
SI	-1 235	-1 139	-120	-327	-406	-619	-79	-113	-67	-243
SK	-1 092	-904	-407	-870	-1 344	-2 135	-407	-882	-1 306	-2 131

2.9. Balance of payments *

Plačilna bilanca *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Of current account – Od tekočega računa									
	services, net – storitve, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	314	506	35	178	577	544	-4	150	650	596
CY	2 042	2 049	226	597	834	492	259	579	762	.
CZ	1 200	1 414	257	610	1 113	1 524	253	539	620	668
EE	564	562	119	272	450	580	79	246	400	488
HU	873	1 117	82	416	1 216	1 458	-21	228	685	613
LV	336	443	135	266	386	496	149	300	419	544
LT	305	380	105	213	363	457	115	249	419	545
PL	-1 631	-1 686	-350	-547	-733	-976	-303	-515	-834	-1 000
RO	-419	-254	-50	-147	-136	-209	-45	-83	15	-27
SI	354	450	116	245	354	502	122	301	425	556
SK	218	438	89	161	309	480	108	177	308	456

Country Država	Of current account – Od tekočega računa									
	income, net – dohodki, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-185	-321	-129	-135	-290	-304	-69	-95	-201	-205
CY	-38	-23	27	-68	5	4	13	.	24	.
CZ	-1 349	-1 373	-449	-1 029	-1 805	-2 197	-663	-1 393	-2 322	-2 978
EE	-102	-205	-67	-118	-188	-283	-84	-160	-221	321
HU	-1 533	-1 426	-136	-829	-1 118	-1 339	-125	-909	-1 271	-1 592
LV	-55	24	10	1	-1	44	10	-25	-44	-19
LT	-258	-194	-61	-127	-151	-180	-35	-106	-123	-178
PL	-795	-759	165	-470	-581	-896	-278	-813	-1 189	-1 637
RO	-411	-285	-41	-159	-202	-282	-58	-275	-376	-469
SI	26	19	14	-13	9	19	-6	-86	-79	-71
SK	-301	-353	-27	-184	-260	-313	-36	-234	-313	-456

2.9. Balance of payments *

Plačilna bilanca *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Of current account – Od tekočega računa									
	current transfers, net – tekoči transferji, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	300	290	96	243	351	498	88	226	381	549
CY	87	126	5	3	3	11	12	5	34	.
CZ	590	372	95	165	294	467	65	166	337	877
EE	113	116	36	80	113	152	32	65	100	148
HU	394	318	92	161	278	359	127	220	341	447
LV	93	98	11	31	46	78	50	105	189	260
LT	163	243	52	114	180	258	43	99	162	223
PL	1 614	1 681	372	796	1 489	1 986	389	886	1 531	2 178
RO	626	860	172	421	749	1 143	299	594	1 133	1 536
SI	120	115	41	58	92	129	27	45	91	134
SK	196	118	29	108	164	212	23	72	100	193

Country Država	Capital account – Kapitalski račun									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-2	25	0	0	-0.1	-0.1	0	0	-0.1	-0.1
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.
CZ	-2	-5	-1	-2	-2	-9	1	1	-3	-4
EE	1	17	1	3	4	5	8	10	18	19
HU	33	268	51	182	262	318	45	102	125	179
LV	13	29	12	26	34	45	6	10	13	18
LT	-3	2	1	1	1	2	6	18	47	57
PL	50	13	-3	-8	-11	-1	-18	-5	14	-8
RO	45	36	.	11	17	95	9	17	76	88
SI	-0.6	3.5	0.1	0.2	-0.3	-3.6	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.7
SK	160.2	92.1	0.8	2.8	2.7	77.7	-5.2	38.2	64.5	107.3

2.9. Balance of payments *

Plačilna bilanca *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Financial account – Finančni račun									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	795	883	-161	256	410	1126	164	863	932	1 554
CY	368	272	391	65	-214	0	290	86	-100	.
CZ	3 080	3 836	981	2 175	2 575	4 544	1 250	6 444	9 462	10 395
EE	394	407	-81	-7	59	306	214	342	492	802
HU	5 123	3 873	564	2 521	2 188	1 561	-734	-738	-700	147
LV	603	491	54	138	359	639	71	217	427	706
LT	1 245	546	184	194	201	419	29	161	160	535
PL	8 191	7 647	2 495	3 529	4 633	2 981	2 699	3 307	6 046	7 098
RO	457	1 197	165	436	625	1 434	466	830	933	2 261
SI	657	502	-86	-6	-110	-80	-34	-143	-374	-410
SK	1 764	1 228	309	487	632	1 641	99	263	3 590	5 068

Country Država	Of financial account – Od finančnega računa									
	direct investment, net – neposredne investicije, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	802	1 003	311	441	575	803	122	229	251	430
CY	-25	-40	-31	1	-22	-2	7	178	48	.
CZ	6 234	4 943	1 241	2 921	3 829	5 476	755	5 592	7 386	8 226
EE	222	324	175	190	236	343	97	107	109	185
HU	1 745	1 152	548	1 139	1 567	2 253	101	401	477	595
LV	331	400	16	124	230	151	107	238	338	388
LT	478	375	107	267	343	439	32	390	538	714
PL	6 352	8 169	1 347	2 797	4 106	6 928	997	1 865	2 428	3 754
RO	1 025	1 051	172	334	761	1 174	244	480	749	1 090
SI	59	71	125	214	216	371	258	564	1 032	1 748
SK	761	1 904	54	662	791	1 460	67	264	3 367	4 007

2.9. Balance of payments *

Plačilna bilanca *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Of financial account – Od finančnega računa									
	portfolio investment, net – investicije v lastniške vrednostne papirje, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-199	-179	-126	-80	-210	82	-172	-97	-143	-77
CY	2	-204	-59	109	-52	78	148	-451	-67	.
CZ	-1 395	-1 803	261	520	471	832	213	192	95	1 559
EE	21	116	78	92	109	95	-60	64	189	231
HU	1 960	-429	290	1 849	1 595	1 511	-29	-117	549	1 580
LV	273	-321	-37	-245	-233	127	-48	-149	-182	-228
LT	511	265	224	234	343	264	-22	216	-5	-3
PL	867	2 591	2 358	1 408	1 379	1 109	1 469	1 805	2 341	1 692
RO	-715	101	99	735	708	575	-49	289	270	391
SI	354	188	77	401	87	81	-18	-17	63	-67
SK	624	819	-56	-115	-146	-229	113	241	444	552

Country Država	Of financial account – Od finančnega računa									
	other investment, net – druge investicije, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	193	59	-346	-105	45	241	214	731	825	1 201
CY	1 029	507	868	374	-165	-247	677	-70	96	.
CZ	-1 759	696	-522	-1 266	-1 725	-1 764	282	660	1 981	3 728
EE	151	-33	-335	-289	-286	-132	177	171	194	387
HU	1 416	3 153	-273	-466	-974	-2 203	-806	-1 021	-1 727	-2 029
LV	149	402	88	292	408	665	-0.4	56	265	536
LT	61	37	-204	-189	-234	41	75	28	-82	246
PL	400	-3 382	-1 067	-919	-574	-4 715	472	109	1 655	2 042
RO	320	976	263	509	322	1 169	445	900	1 349	2 582
SI	163	422	-248	-16	228	752	-31	-158	-363	-224
SK	380	-1 496	310	-63	-16	398	-81	-242	-215	507

2.9. Balance of payments *

Plačilna bilanca *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Reserve change – Spremembe rezerv									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-527	-409	234	164	294	-275	338	-46	-336	-586
CY ^{a)}	-644	-12	-388	-794	-781	-597	-578	-129	-324	-424
CZ	-1 651	-819	-180	-513	-622	-1 765	-385	-5 028	-6 350	-6 627
EE	-115	-122	145	107	141	47	-37	-24	-25	-55
HU	-2 326	-1 059	74	-1 069	-774	96	973	1 457	1 535	1 781
LV	-150	7	-12	-33	-47	-305	13	65	-5	-2
LT	196	-131	57	-118	-250	-325	-55	-473	-291	-423
PL	-167	-676	-1 250	-740	-862	423	-578	54	-1 066	-645
RO ^{b)}	-173	-928	-369	-1 159	-1 166	-1 484	-174	-839	-1 435	-1 802
SI	81	-178	-42	-605	-640	-1 285	-243	-532	-1 104	-1 866
SK	-721	-824	117	206	288	-143	80	411	-2 778	-3 646

a) – denotes an increase in reserves and + a decrease. – – označuje povečanje + pa zmanjševanje rezerv.

b) Reserve assets of the National Bank of Romania. – Likvidna sredstva Romunske nacionalne banke.

2.10. Money (M1) - (end of period) *

Denar (M1) - (konec obdobja) *

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	In billions of national currency – V milijardah nacionalne valute										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	3.302	3.976	4.884	4.011	4.039	4.275	4.884	4.594	4.403	4.805	5.543
CY CYP	1.041	1.001	1.012	0.888	0.953	0.932	1.012	0.890	0.933	0.938	1.037
CZ CZK	447.8	497.7	583.6	510.4	544.1	556.5	583.6	568.8	617.5	647.4	692.3
EE EEK	19.3	23.4	28.7	23.5	25.2	26.2	28.7	27.8	29.6	29.2	31.4
HU HUF	2 135.6	2 378.3	2 775.9	2 236.3	2 331.6	2 457.9	2 775.9	2 644.2	2 808.5	2 893.3	3 306.1
LV LVL	0.611	0.745	0.842	0.744	0.778	0.800	0.842	0.831	0.896	0.917	1.021
LT LTL	5.3	5.7	6.7	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.7	6.4	6.8	7.4	8.3
PL PLN	111.4	106.5	118.3	103.2	104.6	110.5	118.3	114.8	126.1	127.4	136.3
RO ROL	29 668.9	46 331.1	64 308.6	39 107.5	46 000.5	51 072.8	64 308.6	55 881.3	64 366.4	71 435.2	88 303.6
SI SIT	363.7	385.9	462.5	369.3	399.4	397.5	462.5	447.8	495.3	492.5	525.4
SK SKK	153.9	187.2	228.5	177.7	189.8	207.4	228.5	210.3	218.7	221.1	246.8

2.11. Quasi money (end of period) *
Kvazi denar (konec obdobja) *

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	In billions of national currency – V milijardah nacionalne valute										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	3.918	5.572	7.217	5.967	6.169	6.612	7.217	7.494	7.473	7.785	8.039
CY CYP	5.993	6.533	7.403	6.552	6.812	7.009	7.403	7.381	7.579	7.760	8.164
CZ CZK	889.7	914.6	1 012.4	930.2	970.0	976.0	1 012.4	1 012.8	963.0	958.2	955.0
EE EEK	26.3	33.0	40.8	34.7	36.6	37.8	40.8	40.9	42.1	43.6	45.3
HU HUF	3 184.0	3 576.8	4 178.6	3 674.6	3 696.0	3 952.6	4 178.6	4 157.9	4 219.4	4 284.7	4 587.1
LV LVL	0.386	0.531	0.699	0.585	0.635	0.662	0.699	0.815	0.815	0.819	0.844
LT LTL	3.7	4.8	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5
PL PLN	157.5	194.3	210.1	206.3	210.0	215.1	210.1	204.6	196.3	193.5	185.3
RO ROL	104 453.6	138 728.9	206 203.3	152 443.3	162 497.1	184 072.3	206 203.3	219 444.7	236 545.4	245 897.3	285 407.8
SI SIT	1 698.0	2 005.1	2 615.4	2 089.8	2 206.4	2 316.4	2 615.4	2 695.4	2 768.9	2 803.8	2 936.6
SK SKK	369.7	414.3	451.8	434.3	435.5	434.4	451.8	455.7	460.2	468.6	467.0

2.12. Exchange rates *
Devizni tečaji *

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Average exchange rates – Povprečni tečaji										
	national currency per 1 USD – nacionalna valuta za 1 USD										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	1.8364	2.1233	2.1847	2.1195	2.2394	2.1956	2.1843	2.2322	2.1295	1.9890	1.9571
CY CYP	0.543	0.622	0.643	0.626	0.661	0.644	0.641	0.657	0.629	0.584	0.572
CZ CZK	34.60	38.59	38.04	37.65	39.27	38.25	37.02	36.23	33.12	30.75	30.88
EE EEK	14.7	17.0	17.5	16.9	17.9	17.6	17.5	17.8	17.1	15.9	15.7
HU HUF	237.31	282.27	286.54	287.67	294.57	283.16	280.56	278.44	264.50	249.38	239.23
LV LVL	0.585	0.606	0.628	0.619	0.634	0.630	0.629	0.640	0.627	0.603	0.602
LT LTL	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	3.9702	3.7665	3.5074	3.4566
PL PLN	3.9675	4.3464	4.0939	4.0876	3.9895	4.2168	4.0806	4.1297	4.0430	4.1488	3.9967
RO ROL	15 332.9	21 692.7	29 075.6	26 785.8	28 441.4	29 803.1	31 213.2	32 350.3	33 328.3	33 063.0	33 480.2
SI SIT	181.77	222.68	242.75	231.08	247.81	245.87	246.24	254.57	245.73	231.15	229.53
SK SKK	41.42	46.20	48.35	47.29	49.42	48.45	48.29	48.17	46.86	44.54	41.79

2.12. Exchange rates *

Devizni tečajji *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Average exchange rates - Povprečni tečajji										
	national currency per 1 EURO - nacionalna valuta za 1 EURO										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558
CY CYP	0.579	0.574	0.576	0.579	0.577	0.574	0.574	0.576	0.578	0.574	0.573
CZ CZK	36.87	35.61	34.08	34.80	34.80	34.02	33.20	31.76	30.40	30.25	30.85
EE EEK	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647
HU HUF	252.80	260.04	256.68	265.71	257.46	252.00	251.40	244.07	242.94	245.21	239.29
LV LVL	0.625	0.560	0.563	0.572	0.555	0.560	0.564	0.561	0.574	0.594	0.601
LT LTL	4.2712	3.6990	3.5849	3.6991	3.4990	3.5574	3.5857	3.4842	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528
PL PLN	4.2270	4.0110	3.6685	3.7765	3.4884	3.7551	3.6548	3.6214	3.7149	4.0822	3.9974
RO ROL	16 295.3	19 955.9	26 026.9	24 741.6	24 840.7	26 555.9	27 969.9	28 344.3	30 667.5	32 522.6	33 486.7
SI SIT	193.63	205.03	217.19	213.41	216.27	218.62	220.44	222.92	225.28	227.37	229.33
SK SKK	44.12	42.59	43.31	43.71	43.15	43.07	43.30	42.25	42.97	43.83	41.71

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	End of period rates – Tečajji konec obdobja										
	national currency per 1 USD - nacionalna valuta za 1 USD										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	1.9469	2.1019	2.2193	2.2145	2.3064	2.1420	2.2193	2.2419	1.9607	1.9836	1.8850
CY CYP	0.575	0.617	0.650	0.658	0.673	0.626	0.650	0.660	0.582	0.582	0.547
CZ CZK	35.98	37.81	36.26	40.06	39.38	36.92	36.26	35.35	29.35	30.73	30.14
EE EEK	15.562	16.820	17.692	17.770	18.473	17.056	17.692	17.910	15.778	15.913	14.936
HU HUF	252.52	284.73	279.03	302.79	287.39	281.29	279.03	279.18	246.72	247.36	225.16
LV LVL	0.583	0.613	0.638	0.631	0.639	0.619	0.638	0.641	0.605	0.606	0.594
LT LTL	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	3.9587	3.4794	3.5314	3.3114
PL PLN	4.1483	4.1432	3.9863	4.1000	3.9871	4.2367	3.9863	4.1321	4.0418	4.1482	3.8388
RO ROL	18 255	25 926	31 597	27 566	29 160	30 465	31 597	33 445	33 477	33 055	33 500
SI SIT	196.77	227.38	250.95	244.13	256.29	239.58	250.95	257.25	226.88	233.47	221.07
SK SKK	42.27	47.39	48.47	49.15	49.27	47.31	48.47	47.68	44.96	42.96	40.04

2.12. Exchange rates *

Devizni tečaji *

end of table – konec tabele

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	End of period rates – Tečaji konec obdobja										
	national currency per 1 EURO - nacionalna valuta za 1 EURO										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558	1.9558
CY CYP	0.577	0.574	0.575	0.579	0.574	0.574	0.575	0.576	0.580	0.573	0.573
CZ CZK	36.13	35.09	31.98	33.92	33.77	33.99	31.98	30.85	29.26	30.30	31.60
EE EEK	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647
HU HUF	254.92	264.94	246.33	266.70	243.59	257.75	246.33	243.50	244.67	243.28	235.90
LV LVL	0.588	0.570	0.561	0.559	0.550	0.570	0.561	0.561	0.596	0.593	0.610
LT LTL	4.0260	3.7212	3.5272	3.5380	3.4280	3.6816	3.5272	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528
PL PLN	4.1689	3.8544	3.5219	3.6170	3.3783	3.8810	3.5219	3.6036	4.0091	4.0782	4.0202
RO ROL	18 331	24 118	27 881	24 270	24 696	27 923	27 881	28 684	33 296	32 508	34 919
SI SIT	197.32	211.51	221.41	215.17	217.36	219.63	221.41	224.19	226.31	228.31	230.27
SK SKK	42.46	44.00	42.76	43.62	42.24	43.64	42.76	41.77	44.31	42.01	41.72

2.13. Official discount rate (end of period) *

Uradna eskontna stopnja (konec obdobja) *

Year Leto	in per cent – v odstotkih										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	X	7.0	5.0	X	14.5	4.0	7.7	19.0	35.0	8.0	8.8
2000	X	7.0	5.0	X	11.0	3.5	10.4	21.5	35.0	10.0	8.8
2001	X	5.5	3.8	X	9.75	3.5	5.5	14.0	35.0	11.0	8.8
2002	X	5.0	1.8	X	8.5	3.0	10.0	7.5	X	10.0	6.5

2.14. Average interest rates of commercial banks *
Povprečne obrestne mere poslovnih bank *

Country Država	Deposit interest rate – Pasivna obrestna mera										
	percentage per annum – letna obrestna mera v odstotkih										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2
CY	6.5	6.5	4.8	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.2
CZ	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8
EE	3.3	4.5	2.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1
HU	12.8	9.9	8.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	8.4	7.0	7.3	7.8	7.6
LV	5.3	4.4	5.3	4.6	5.2	5.5	5.7	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.9
LT	4.8	3.7	2.9	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
PL	13.1	15.0	8.0	13.7	12.6	10.4	8.0	7.5	6.4	5.4	4.6
RO ^{a)}	45.4	32.7	26.4	29.5	27.7	24.2	23.4	23.5	20.3	16.4	12.8
SI	7.2	10.0	9.9	9.7	11.4	10.1	8.5	9.4	8.1	7.8	7.6
SK	12.8	8.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	.

Country Država	Credit interest rate – Aktivna obrestna mera										
	percentage per annum - letna obrestna mera v odstotkih										
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	13.6	12.2	11.7	12.5	10.9	11.9	11.6	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.3
CY	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
CZ	8.7	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8
EE	8.6	8.4	9.8	8.5	7.2	9.5	9.8	9.6	5.0	7.8	5.9
HU	15.4	12.8	11.2	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.2	9.8	10.1	10.7	9.7
LV	13.9	12.1	10.8	12.9	11.5	11.1	9.1	10.0	8.7	7.1	6.0
LT	13.3	12.1	9.6	10.9	10.1	9.5	8.3	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.1
PL	19.0	21.5	14.0	19.5	18.0	17.0	14.0	12.0	10.0	8.5	7.5
RO	65.9	53.5	45.1	50.3	46.8	42.8	40.6	39.6	36.7	32.5	28.9
SI	12.4	15.8	15.2	14.9	16.7	15.3	13.7	14.9	13.7	12.2	11.8
SK	16.9	11.8	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	.

Prices - Cene

2.15. Consumer price indices *
Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin *

Country Država	1995 = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	3 124.8	3 447.1	3 700.8	3 666.1	3 665.2	3 680.1	3 792.0	3 965.7	3 925.6	3 851.0	3 921.2	3 915.9
CY	111.0	115.4	117.7	115.8	117.8	117.2	120.1	118.8	120.6	121.3	123.4	121.0
CZ	133.4	138.7	145.2	143.0	144.7	146.9	146.1	148.4	148.0	147.9	146.8	147.8
EE	152.9	159.1	168.2	165.6	168.2	169.4	169.6	172.8	175.2	174.2	174.7	174.2
HU	183.9	201.9	220.5	215.0	220.5	221.9	223.3	228.4	232.6	232.1	234.1	232.2
LV	136.6	140.3	143.8	141.9	144.0	144.1	145.0	146.6	146.9	145.5	147.2	146.5
LT	143.7	145.0	146.9	145.4	147.0	147.2	147.9	149.0	147.7	146.0	146.4	147.3
PL	165.3	182.0	192.0	188.7	192.1	191.9	193.1	195.2	196.0	194.2	195.0	195.6
RO	820.3	1 194.9	1 606.8	1 464.6	1 561.0	1 641.8	1 759.9	1 859.2	1 940.2	1 992.4	2 084.0	1 968.9
SI	136.4	148.5	161.0	156.4	160.6	162.4	164.6	169.0	172.8	174.2	176.3	173.1
SK	128.6	144.0	154.6	152.0	155.1	155.5	155.9	<u>108.2</u>	108.8	108.8	109.5	108.8

2.16. Consumer price indices (COICOP classification) *
Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin (klasifikacija COICOP) *

Country Država	Total - Skupaj (00)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	102.6	110.3	107.4	108.9	109.6	106.3	104.9	108.2	107.1	104.6	103.4	105.8
CY	101.7	104.1	102.0	101.8	102.1	101.6	102.4	102.6	102.3	103.5	102.8	102.8
CZ	102.1	103.9	104.7	104.1	105.0	105.4	104.2	103.7	102.3	100.7	100.6	101.8
EE	103.3	104.0	105.8	105.9	106.7	106.0	104.4	104.3	104.2	102.8	103.0	103.6
HU	110.0	109.8	109.2	110.3	110.5	108.7	107.2	106.2	105.5	104.6	104.8	105.3
LV	102.4	102.6	102.5	101.1	102.4	103.3	103.2	103.3	101.9	101.0	101.5	101.9
LT	100.8	101.0	101.3	100.1	101.3	101.8	102.1	102.5	100.5	99.2	99.0	100.3
PL	107.3	110.1	105.5	106.7	106.6	104.9	103.7	103.4	102.1	101.3	100.9	101.9
RO	145.8	145.7	134.5	140.1	136.8	131.8	130.6	126.9	124.3	121.3	118.4	122.5
SI	106.1	108.9	108.4	108.7	109.4	108.4	107.3	108.0	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.5
SK	110.6	112.0	107.3	107.2	107.8	107.7	106.7	<u>104.7</u>	103.1	102.5	103.1	103.3

2.16. Consumer price indices (COICOP classification) *
Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin (klasifikacija COICOP) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Food and non-alcoholic beverages – Hrana in brezalkoholne pijače (01)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	92.0	110.2	106.5	109.3	111.5	104.0	101.8	106.0	102.6	95.5	95.6	100.0
CY	100.8	105.5	104.1	100.6	103.1	104.0	108.6	109.3	105.1	103.9	100.5	104.6
CZ	94.5	101.0	105.1	104.0	107.3	106.1	102.9	103.5	99.3	94.7	94.8	98.1
EE	96.2	102.4	108.3	106.5	109.4	109.6	107.7	108.3	105.3	99.9	99.0	103.0
HU	101.5	109.0	113.7	115.0	117.7	112.1	110.1	107.9	105.6	101.8	102.2	104.4
LV	98.9	100.7	104.8	101.1	104.9	106.5	107.0	108.1	103.6	100.8	101.3	103.4
LT	96.1	97.6	103.6	100.7	104.3	104.1	105.2	105.3	99.4	97.1	95.5	99.3
PL	101.5	110.0	105.0	106.9	107.3	103.6	102.2	102.2	99.9	97.8	97.5	99.3
RO	126.2	144.0	136.1	142.4	143.1	133.2	128.3	122.7	119.2	116.8	115.3	118.3
SI	103.7	105.5	109.2	105.7	109.6	111.1	110.4	111.4	108.0	105.4	105.2	107.5
SK	102.7	105.2	105.6	104.2	107.1	107.2	103.8	104.3	102.0	99.3	100.2	101.4

Country Država	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco – Alkoholne pijače in tobak (02.1, 02.2)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	121.7	102.1	100.6	101.1	100.6	100.2	100.6	116.1	130.5	130.9	130.4	127.0
CY	111.1	108.2	102.8	103.9	104.4	101.6	101.3	101.0	107.7	121.6	122.9	113.3
CZ	104.6	104.2	103.2	103.2	103.8	102.9	102.9	101.8	102.0	102.2	101.7	101.9
EE	106.5	103.3	102.8	102.8	102.0	103.7	102.8	102.3	101.9	100.6	100.9	101.4
HU	111.5	110.8	110.3	110.2	110.7	110.4	109.9	108.7	108.4	108.8	111.1	109.3
LV	106.9	106.9	102.7	101.5	102.6	103.3	103.4	103.5	102.2	102.5	102.8	102.7
LT	102.6	90.4	99.5	97.7	98.8	100.6	101.2	101.6	102.0	100.9	101.9	101.7
PL	110.2	108.0	104.3	104.0	104.0	104.4	104.9	104.5	103.9	103.1	97.7	102.3
RO	161.5	129.7	131.1	121.5	135.7	135.3	131.5	128.1	112.7	114.3	116.2	117.4
SI	107.0	104.3	107.6	104.8	106.0	109.6	109.9	114.5	112.6	114.8	115.2	114.3
SK	104.3	109.6	103.3	103.5	103.2	103.5	102.9	111.0	109.4	109.2	110.3	110.0

2.16. Consumer price indices (COICOP classification) *
Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin (klasifikacija COICOP) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Clothing and footwear – Obleka in obutev (03)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	97.1	96.0	100.3	99.3	100.8	100.9	100.3	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.8
CY	103.5	99.5	93.3	87.1	93.2	94.8	97.9	96.9	96.0	95.4	97.8	96.5
CZ	100.1	98.1	98.3	97.7	98.3	98.6	98.7	98.4	97.9	97.1	96.3	97.4
EE	106.9	103.4	103.8	103.3	103.4	103.7	104.8	104.5	104.8	104.2	103.0	104.1
HU	110.6	106.1	105.6	106.0	105.9	105.7	104.9	104.9	104.4	103.8	103.8	104.2
LV	106.9	101.2	100.9	99.1	100.4	101.7	102.2	97.9	98.0	98.7	102.0	99.2
LT	102.2	99.2	95.8	95.9	95.5	95.1	96.8	95.7	96.9	95.8	97.2	96.5
PL	107.7	105.5	101.5	102.8	101.8	101.0	100.3	99.7	99.3	98.9	98.9	99.2
RO	132.2	129.8	128.0	129.7	130.3	128.3	124.1	119.8	115.7	114.0	113.6	115.6
SI	106.7	106.9	101.9	102.1	103.2	99.7	102.6	99.6	102.9	103.7	106.9	103.3
SK	107.5	103.1	102.4	101.4	102.2	102.8	103.3	103.2	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.1

Country Država	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels – Najemnina, voda, elektrika, plin in druga goriva (04)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	127.8	113.7	107.4	107.4	107.7	105.5	109.1	110.9	110.5	121.0	116.3	114.7
CY	102.6	105.5	101.6	103.3	101.6	100.8	100.8	101.8	103.5	105.4	105.6	104.1
CZ	109.1	108.3	109.9	109.2	109.3	110.7	110.4	108.0	106.5	105.4	104.5	106.1
EE	108.4	102.7	109.8	109.7	110.9	109.8	109.0	105.6	109.0	109.0	109.3	108.2
HU	110.4	109.7	110.8	112.5	111.4	110.3	108.8	107.2	106.8	106.1	104.9	106.2
LV	102.2	104.4	102.7	103.7	102.5	102.7	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.4	101.2
LT	106.1	112.4	102.2	103.1	101.8	102.9	101.1	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	102.7
PL	109.6	111.2	110.1	111.3	110.4	110.1	108.8	107.6	105.9	105.4	104.8	105.9
RO	195.1	163.6	134.2	142.2	128.4	129.1	137.9	143.1	144.5	135.3	126.4	136.5
SI	109.8	118.3	111.1	115.9	115.0	109.9	104.4	106.3	106.6	106.3	108.0	106.8
SK	129.7	132.5	117.2	118.3	117.1	117.0	116.5	106.1	103.2	102.9	102.6	103.7

2.16. Consumer price indices (COICOP classification) *
Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin (klasifikacija COICOP) *

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Country Država	Transport – Promet in prometne storitve (07)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	106.9	121.0	106.8	110.3	111.2	106.3	100.2	102.2	99.0	98.3	104.1	100.9
CY	99.8	105.7	102.3	105.1	104.8	100.8	98.8	100.3	100.7	100.2	100.4	100.4
CZ	104.2	111.0	100.3	102.7	101.6	99.4	97.5	98.4	97.9	96.8	99.5	98.1
EE	107.8	116.1	102.9	108.2	106.3	102.5	95.2	96.0	96.7	97.4	100.6	97.7
HU	114.7	115.5	102.7	106.3	105.3	101.7	97.4	98.2	98.7	102.7	105.5	101.3
LV	105.6	105.4	99.9	98.4	100.2	101.4	99.5	99.5	101.4	102.0	103.7	101.7
LT	108.1	109.4	96.7	97.0	98.7	97.6	93.3	97.9	97.6	96.1	103.8	98.9
PL	113.4	120.0	99.6	104.5	100.3	97.6	96.3	98.4	100.0	101.6	104.3	101.1
RO	164.6	141.7	139.2	144.0	141.0	136.9	136.0	130.2	132.2	134.1	128.0	131.1
SI	107.8	114.0	110.3	113.4	112.1	109.1	106.8	107.6	107.5	107.3	106.9	107.3
SK	112.5	115.6	103.2	104.8	104.6	102.2	101.1	98.8	96.8	99.1	100.2	98.7

2.17. Industrial production price indices *
Indeksi cen industrijskih proizvodov pri proizvajalcih *

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	103.1	117.0	103.8	108.8	106.5	102.5	98.0	99.9	100.5	100.8	104.0	101.3
CY	102.3	105.7	102.0	103.2	104.0	101.7	99.3	101.4	100.9	101.5	103.4	101.9
CZ	101.0	104.9	102.9	104.4	103.7	102.4	101.0	100.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.5
EE	98.8	104.9	104.4	106.3	105.4	104.4	101.7	100.2	100.4	100.0	101.0	100.4
HU	105.1	111.6	105.2	109.7	107.1	103.5	100.5	97.6	98.1	98.8	98.4	98.2
LV	96.0	100.6	101.7	100.5	101.7	102.2	102.4	101.8	100.8	100.5	100.7	101.0
LT	101.7	115.9	97.0	100.4	100.4	95.8	91.5	93.9	96.0	98.1	101.0	97.2
PL	105.7	107.8	101.6	104.2	102.2	100.8	99.4	100.2	100.7	101.4	101.9	101.0
RO	144.5	153.4	141.0	150.6	146.9	138.5	131.6	126.4	125.9	124.0	122.7	124.7
SI	102.1	107.6	108.9	110.2	109.9	108.5	107.3	105.8	105.6	105.1	104.0	105.1
SK	104.3	110.8	106.5	109.6	108.1	105.6	102.7	102.1	101.9	102.1	102.2	102.1

2.18. Construction work price indices *
Indeksi cen gradbenih del *

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	102.8	103.2	103.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	104.8	104.1	104.0	104.5	104.1	103.9	103.5	103.1	102.8	102.5	102.2	102.7
EE	102.0	102.5	105.7	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	103.9	103.4	104.0
HU	110.3	111.2	110.1	113.5	111.4	109.4	106.2	104.8	104.2	104.6	104.4	104.5
LV	104.4	98.1	95.0	96.6	94.7	94.7	94.0	95.8	97.0	97.5	98.1	97.1
LT	102.2	100.9	99.5	101.4	99.5	99.2	97.8	98.9	99.9	99.8	101.4	100.0
PL	108.6	107.9	103.8	106.3	104.4	103.4	102.5	102.0	101.4	101.0	100.6	101.2
RO	144.8	146.0	138.1	154.2	145.6	138.7	127.9	127.6	123.7	124.6	123.2	124.2
SI	103.4	104.9	104.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100.2
SK	111.0	108.9	106.8	107.1	107.4	106.8	106.1	105.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	105.1

2.19. Foreign trade price indices *
Indeksi cen zunanje trgovine *

Country Država	Imports - Uvoz											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	98.3	98.7	102.8	95.0	97.1	99.0	95.1	94.3	.	.
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	101.3	107.1	98.0	101.9	99.2	97.3	93.7	92.8	92.7	92.5	92.1	91.7
EE	100.4	106.1	100.6	103.4	101.1	100.0	98.2	99.4	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.6
HU	105.5	112.9	102.5	109.3	104.5	99.7	96.8	94.1	94.1	96.1	94.3	94.6
LV	94.7	106.7	101.7	103.5	104.7	100.0	98.7	103.1	104.6	107.4	108.1	105.8
LT	95.9	105.2	96.7	98.0	99.4	95.7	93.6	92.2	95.2	95.6	98.1	95.3
PL	107.2	105.4	93.8	99.1	92.0	94.5	90.3	93.2	100.8	105.2	.	.
RO	89.5	95.2	96.2	.	.	.	.	94.2	98.4	101.1	104.2	99.8
SI	91.6	96.8	99.8	102.3	100.0	99.0	101.2	94.3	102.6	109.7	113.1	104.3
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

2.19. Foreign trade price indices *

Indeksi cen zunanje trgovine *

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Country Država	Exports – Izvoz											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	97.5	98.6	98.7	98.8	94.0	94.9	99.7	93.2	.	.
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	99.5	104.1	99.8	102.4	100.3	99.3	97.0	95.6	95.4	95.1	94.5	93.4
EE	99.6	107.8	132.9	113.1	142.7	141.4	134.6	123.9	94.1	93.6	90.7	99.4
HU	103.8	109.9	102.2	108.9	104.2	98.0	98.2	95.3	94.9	95.5	94.1	95.0
LV	96.4	98.7	102.6	101.8	102.4	102.8	103.6	101.0	102.1	103.2	104.6	102.7
LT	96.7	106.4	97.3	100.2	101.1	94.9	89.9	91.2	93.7	95.8	100.2	95.0
PL	108.1	101.2	96.0	100.7	92.8	96.7	94.3	98.9	106.0	104.2	108.3	103.7
RO	92.8	98.5	98.1	.	.	.	.	96.7	100.3	108.6	108.1	103.7
SI	91.1	91.8	100.7	100.3	97.7	101.0	103.9	96.1	105.7	110.4	112.6	106.2
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

2.20. Terms of trade

Pogoji menjave

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	99.2	99.9	96.0	104.0	96.8	95.9	104.8	98.8	.	.
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	98.3	97.2	101.9	100.5	101.1	102.1	103.6	103.0	102.9	102.8	102.6	101.9
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HU	98.4	97.3	99.7	99.6	99.7	98.3	101.4	101.3	100.9	99.4	99.8	100.4
LV	101.8	92.5	100.9	98.4	97.8	102.8	105.0	97.9	97.6	96.1	96.8	97.1
LT	100.8	101.1	100.6	102.2	101.7	99.2	96.0	98.9	98.4	100.2	102.1	99.7
PL	100.8	96.0	102.3	101.6	100.9	102.3	104.4	106.1	105.2	99.0	103.7	103.9
RO	103.8	103.5	102.0	.	.	.	.	102.6	101.9	107.4	103.7	103.9
SI	99.4	94.8	100.9	98.0	97.7	102.0	102.7	102.0	103.0	100.6	101.1	101.9
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

2. ECONOMIC INDICATORS EKONOMSKI KAZALNIKI

Agriculture - Kmetijstvo

2.21. Total agricultural output volume indices * Indeksi obsega vse kmetijske pridelave *

Year	Previous year = 100 - Predhodno leto = 100										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	98.7	109.4	100.7	96.4	100.9	92.1	94.8	105.9	.	102.2	94.1
1999	102.7	107.4	100.6	89.6	99.5	89.4	85.5	94.8	104.0	98.7	97.5
2000	90.6	91.5	95.5	108.2	94.3	104.7	105.4	94.4	85.2	102.4	87.7
2001	99.4	105.6	102.5	99.0	110.8	107.0	94.6	105.8	122.7	.	110.0
2002	.	103.1	96.0	.	95.6	104.1	106.0	.	.	.	104.7

2.22. Sales or procurement of main agricultural products * Prodaja ali preskrba z najpomembnejšimi kmetijskimi pridelki*

Country Država	Pigs for slaughter - in thousand tons of live weight – Prašiči za klanje – v 1000 ton žive teže											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	29.5	28.8	18.5	4.1	5.3	7.1	2.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.8	16.8
CY	70.2	74.6	72.3	16.5	18.7	18.0	19.1	17.2	15.8	16.2	17.8	67.0
CZ	558.8	508.9	511.0	128.8	128.1	118.4	135.7	126.9	127.4	123.9	137.2	515.4
EE	19.2	21.9	22.8	5.0	5.6	5.9	6.3	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.5	30.7
HU	520.0	487.6	447.1	115.7	124.3	102.9	104.2	109.6	118.9	113.5	117.8	459.8
LV	14.3	15.0	14.2	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	21.1
LT	51.4	43.1	47.7	10.8	11.7	11.5	13.7	12.9	16.3	16.6	17.2	63.0
PL	1 534.9	1 484.6	1 458.2	223.3	227.3	208.8	229.5	252.2	248.4	244.8	298.6	1 705.4
RO	794	670	613	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SI	48.6	43.7	43.5	11.3	10.8	10.0	11.4	11.1	11.6	10.2	11.4	44.3
SK	189.1	181.0	170.3	43.5	44.5	39.0	43.2	42.0	45.2	42.0	45.4	174.7

2.22. Sales or procurement of main agricultural products *
Prodaja ali preskrba z najpomembnejšimi kmetijskimi pridelki*

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Cattle for slaughter - in thousand tons of live weight – Govedo za klanje – v 1000 ton žive teže											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	5.3	9.5	9.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	4.1
CY	4.9	5.6	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	4.5
CZ	237.4	208.0	208.5	47.8	50.1	51.5	59.1	52.9	49.2	48.6	51.0	201.7
EE	21.3	15.1	14.7	1.8	4.0	4.4	4.5	2.8	4.4	5.8	5.5	18.5
HU	83.6	85.5	69.7	16.3	19.6	18.1	15.7	16.3	18.6	16.1	16.3	67.3
LV	16.8	17.0	12.5	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.9	16.2
LT	96.4	86.5	50.0	12.6	12.8	12.8	11.8	10.5	11.0	14.1	13.7	49.3
PL	451.2	423.7	391.5	46.2	88.8	46.0	50.0	55.6	50.0	55.4	61.6	398.7
RO	312	330	295	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SI	40.5	39.6	47.9	11.9	14.1	11.4	10.5	10.8	14.6	11.8	11.1	48.3
SK	89.9	79.7	63.4	15.9	17.8	15.6	14.2	19.3	16.3	18.8	14.8	69.2

Country Država	Poultry for slaughter - in thousand tons of live weight – Perutnina za klanje v 1000 ton žive teže											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	7.9	10.2	9.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	4.0	6.7	16.1
CY	44.8	43.6	45.4	10.6	11.0	12.7	11.1	9.8	12.2	11.7	10.9	44.6
CZ	253.2	274.3	292.5	68.1	75.5	71.4	77.5	73.6	69.6	77.6	75.8	296.6
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HU	269.0	308.5	350.1	68.1	84.7	92.8	104.5	76.8	90.9	100.2	124.0	391.9
LV	7.3	10.0	12.2	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	14.1
LT	22.4	22.6	26.0	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.4	6.1	7.2	6.7	26.4
PL	695.5	721.5	906.2	154.0	164.2	177.5	195.4	194.3	191.1	214.7	228.0	1 028.7
RO	336	324	355	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SI	57.3	58.3	63.9	13.3	16.3	17.6	16.7	12.6	14.5	14.8	14.7	56.6
SK	101.4	94.5	103.6	24.4	26.8	24.3	28.0	26.3	27.4	27.3	29.1	110.2

2.22. Sales or procurement of main agricultural products *
Prodaja ali preskrba z najpomembnejšimi kmetijskimi pridelki*

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Cow milk - in million litres – Kravje mleko - v milijon litrih											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	205	170	174	34	53	47	40	43	57	51	45	196
CY	129	142	137	34	35	33	35	34	34	37	36	141
CZ	2 490	2 514	2 532	622	667	645	598	622	662	645	607	2 536
EE ^{a)}	404.4	408.7	427.6	98.7	130.7	111.3	86.9	106.7	140.5	135.1	113.0	495.3
HU	1 629	1 686	1 674	417	419	432	406	426	457	437	405	1 725
LV	390	398	403	66	106	141	90	73	104	125	83	385
LT	1 177	1 074	1 123	183	287	383	270	203	305	357	246	1 111
PL	6 486	6 583	7 025	1 440	1 900	1 932	1 559	1 499	1 946	1 974	1 588	7 219
RO	1 751	1 549	1 680	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SI	427	437	449	110	117	114	108	112	124	121	111	468
SK	947	948	987	225	264	265	233	238	278	277	250	1 042

a) In thousand tons. – V tisočih ton.

Country Država	Cereals - in thousand tons – Žito - v tisočih ton											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	1 081.0	1 153.8	1 081.1	87.3	131.3	588.7	273.8	115.5	137.8	577.9	417.9	1 249.1
CY	127.0	48.0	127.4	0	27.6	99.8	0	0	29.8	108.2	0	138.0
CZ	4 296	4 054	4 393	640	341	2 180	1 232	786	464	2 366	1 356	4 973
EE	87.0	115.8	156.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	266.3
HU	4 725	4 483	5 637	387	291	2 108	2 851	789	720	1 860	2 212	5 281
LV	294	330	431	51	27	235	118	37	12	323	62	434
LT	666	585	692	.	.	371	321	91	40	331	233	695
PL	5 968	6 462	6 153	384	346	2 919	1 385	508	444	3 014	1 492	6 971
RO	6 576	9 223	8 022	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SI	84.8	123.6	116.3	2.0	3.0	99.3	12.0	6.6	3.8	97.2	3.5	142.2
SK	2 067	1 635	1 935	246	128	867	694	398	312	817	801	2 328

2.22. Sales or procurement of main agricultural products *
Prodaja ali preskrba z najpomembnejšimi kmetijskimi pridelki*

end of table -

konec tabele

Country Država	Potatoes - in thousand tons – Krompir – v tisočih ton											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.3	.	0.2	2.1
CY	161.5	117.0	121.0	31.8	86.0	1.3	1.9	16.2	122.0	1.7	2.1	142.0
CZ	542	482	527	91	104	107	225	86	69	161	221	537
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HU	34	41	39.2	4.6	5.1	15.4	14.1	7.7	9.6	19.7	15.2	52.2
LV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LT	8.4	14.7	7.8	.	.	4.4 ^{b)}	3.4	0.6	0.3	5.6	8.6	15.1
PL	724	1 278	1 138	82	117	302	460	91	77	446	566	1 269
RO	1 645	594	1 996	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SI	12.4	15.1	16.5	5.9	2.8	3.6	4.2	2.5	1.6	4.5	4.5	13.1
SK	72	73	141	22	24	24	71	18	5	28	76	127

b) The sum of I, II and III quarters. – Vsota I., II. in III. četrtega.

Industry - Industrija

2.23. Industrial production volume indices *
Indeksi obsega industrijske proizvodnje *

Country Država	1995 = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	72.2	78.2	79.4	79.6	76.6	79.8	81.7	72.4	79.1	82.3	86.9	80.2
CY	100.9	105.4	105.2	98.0	107.8	106.7	108.2	96.6	110.5	107.7	105.5	105.1
CZ ^{a)}	104.8	110.4	117.6	117.9	120.0	110.6	122.1	115.1	118.5	110.7	122.1	116.6
EE	118.6	135.9	147.7	144.3	147.7	142.3	156.7	143.6	162.7	158.2	168.0	158.1
HU	142.4	168.3	174.3	177.8	168.6	165.5	185.4	177.1	170.7	174.4	192.9	178.8
LV	117.0	122.5	133.8	116.0	109.8	106.7	122.5	116.0	116.2	114.5	134.7	141.5
LT	104.2	109.7	127.1	121.3	121.4	124.4	143.4	128.5	135.6	134.5	150.3	136.6
PL	132.6	142.0	142.0	138.9	139.9	145.1	144.5	136.7	139.4	149.9	151.1	144.1
RO	97.6	104.5	110.2	104.9	113.7	111.1	111.2	108.2	118.3	120.3	120.5	116.8
SI	105.2	111.8	115.0	114.4	116.7	111.7	117.5	116.3	119.5	116.2	119.3	117.8
SK ^{b)}	92.3	100.0	106.9	104.5	106.9	103.1	113.2	105.6	113.1	112.8	124.0	113.9

a) Starting from 2002 average month 2000 = 100. – Od leta 2002 mesečno povprečje 2000 = 100.

b) Average month 2000 = 100. – Mesečno povprečje leta 2000 = 100.

2.24. Industrial production volume indices by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega industrijske proizvodnje po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

Country Država	Total – Skupaj											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	92.1	108.2	101.6	107.1	101.3	100.1	98.4	91.0	103.2	103.1	106.4	101.0
CY	102.1	104.5	99.8	96.4	98.6	99.4	104.6	98.6	102.5	100.9	97.6	99.9
CZ	96.9	105.4	106.5	110.0	107.2	104.2	104.8	104.1	104.9	105.6	104.7	104.8
EE	96.6	114.5	108.7	110.2	106.3	108.0	110.3	99.6	110.2	111.2	107.2	107.0
HU	110.4	118.1	103.6	110.0	106.1	98.4	100.8	99.7	101.1	105.4	103.9	102.6
LV	94.6	104.7	109.2	106.5	109.5	108.9	105.6	100.1	105.8	107.3	109.9	105.8
LT	90.1	102.2	116.0	112.3	118.3	109.9	123.3	100.9	106.4	103.6	101.7	103.1
PL	104.4	107.1	100.0	104.5	99.3	99.2	97.4	98.4	99.6	103.3	104.6	101.5
RO	97.6	107.1	108.2	110.8	110.1	104.3	107.8	103.1	104.0	108.2	108.4	106.0
SI	99.5	106.2	102.9	104.7	101.8	102.7	102.6	101.7	102.4	104.1	101.6	102.4
SK	97.4	108.4	106.9	107.9	108.1	107.3	104.8	101.0	105.8	109.4	109.5	106.5

2.24. Industrial production volume indices by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega industrijske proizvodnje po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Mining and quarrying – Rudarstvo											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	86.5	102.7	96.8	90.7	91.7	105.5	96.6	102.9	100.3	103.4	100.6	101.8
CY	106.0	104.0	97.3	108.6	94.0	91.7	96.2	95.9	108.8	120.8	115.5	109.1
CZ	87.9	109.2	101.9	98.2	103.0	104.6	101.8	101.1	96.9	98.7	104.3	100.3
EE	86.3	105.0	103.9	102.0	86.8	114.9	113.7	97.0	134.3	121.1	103.4	113.9
HU	100.5	90.8	116.3	120.6	120.9	115.8	110.5	107.3	94.8	88.0	79.7	90.9
LV	120.3	107.4	116.7	91.0	113.2	113.7	95.0	76.2	116.8	116.2	113.2	109.0
LT	86.2	108.8	132.7	142.3	140.1	129.6	123.5	110.7	101.8	86.6	87.1	95.4
PL	94.3	98.3	94.9	95.9	96.1	91.5	96.5	96.6	93.4	97.4	98.6	96.6
RO	92.6	105.0	104.9	100.5	107.4	105.3	106.8	98.8	97.0	97.6	91.0	96.1
SI	96.0	97.3	92.1	98.4	84.0	94.1	92.4	116.4	110.0	99.7	105.4	107.7
SK	99.1	97.8	86.9	79.3	89.4	90.7	88.3	129.8	131.9	126.8	126.1	128.6

Country Država	Manufacturing – Predelovalne dejavnosti											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	93.2	107.2	100.6	109.0	99.8	98.6	95.7	88.9	102.4	104.7	107.9	101.0
CY	101.0	104.0	98.0	95.6	96.7	97.6	102.3	95.7	99.8	98.3	95.9	97.5
CZ	97.4	105.0	107.5	112.1	107.7	105.3	105.3	105.0	105.7	105.6	105.2	105.4
EE	97.5	116.6	109.6	113.1	107.7	107.7	110.3	100.5	109.9	111.4	107.1	107.3
HU	112.4	120.6	104.3	112.1	107.0	98.2	100.8	100.1	102.0	106.8	105.4	103.6
LV	94.3	106.6	109.7	109.8	110.5	110.3	103.0	100.9	106.1	107.9	109.6	106.2
LT	88.5	105.3	115.8	113.9	119.1	109.9	120.6	99.9	105.9	104.1	101.5	102.9
PL	105.3	107.3	99.5	105.4	98.6	99.0	95.7	97.7	99.8	104.3	106.2	102.1
RO	98.6	108.1	109.6	114.3	111.4	104.7	108.7	104.4	105.2	110.3	111.5	107.9
SI	100.0	107.0	102.8	105.4	101.7	103.1	101.2	100.4	101.4	103.9	102.1	102.0
SK	96.0	109.3	110.0	113.4	111.5	109.8	106.0	101.4	107.3	112.1	112.7	108.5

2.24. Industrial production volume indices by activities (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega industrijske proizvodnje po dejavnosti (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Electricity, gas and water supply – Oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	87.0	118.3	111.0	102.4	119.5	108.7	115.8	99.8	111.4	91.0	100.2	100.1
CY	106.8	106.6	107.5	97.9	108.6	107.2	117.3	111.0	113.8	107.7	102.0	108.5
CZ	96.2	107.0	101.9	101.9	105.0	97.4	103.0	97.6	97.4	108.3	99.4	100.2
EE	94.5	100.5	101.6	93.3	97.9	109.2	109.8	92.4	101.4	101.4	110.0	101.2
HU	98.4	97.9	99.9	93.8	99.5	97.5	109.0	98.9	95.8	99.1	101.0	98.9
LV	95.7	95.7	106.3	100.5	105.4	102.7	113.2	99.1	104.2	104.6	110.3	104.4
LT	100.0	85.8	115.1	104.0	109.2	106.9	139.0	104.3	111.3	103.3	104.5	105.4
PL	103.0	111.0	106.5	102.3	106.9	106.5	110.3	103.8	101.1	97.8	96.6	99.8
RO	94.7	99.6	98.7	96.2	99.5	98.7	100.8	96.6	98.7	98.8	99.1	98.3
SI	95.9	101.6	109.4	100.2	112.6	101.4	123.4	109.2	112.4	107.7	95.3	105.5
SK	103.0	106.8	98.2	94.2	96.4	99.4	102.8	95.6	93.4	92.3	94.3	94.0

2.25. Manufacturing volume indices by selected branches (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega proizvodnje po izbranih panogah (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1)*

Year, quarter	Food products; beverages and tobacco – Hrana, pijača in tobak										
	(DA)										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
Leto, četrletje	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV ^{a)}	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	94.6	104.3	99.3	80.4	102.6	89.6	91.2	101.6	105.0	102.1	104.8
2000	99.3	104.0	97.0	107.1	106.2	102.5	106.0	100.9	110.7	105.4	99.0
2001	97.2	93.1	100.6	108.0	99.4	105.2	102.5	102.8	117.3	100.2	101.5
2002 I-IV	95.8	91.5	103.5	100.4	101.9	105.8	97.8	103.4	111.9	98.4	104.9

Year, quarter	Textiles and textile products – Tekstil in tekstilni izdelki										
	(DB)										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
Leto, četrletje	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	83.2	91.0	87.0	101.2	109.8	95.0	105.0	96.5	109.6	93.0	88.1
2000	112.8	92.9	111.9	118.6	113.1	110.4	107.1	99.8	112.6	104.3	105.0
2001	118.5	96.5	102.1	113.5	101.6	103.9	110.3	97.0	111.8	92.0	109.6
2002 I-IV	118.5	81.2	98.6	109.5	96.8	100.2	99.5	99.8	107.8	87.5	103.9

a) Food products and beverages (NACE 15). – Hrana in pijača (NACE 15).

2.25. Manufacturing volume indices by selected branches (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega proizvodnje po izbranih panogah (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1)*

continued - nadaljevanje

Year, quarter	Leather and leather products – Usnje in usnjeni izdelki (DC)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	81.4	92.6	95.8	102.5	100.6	62.7	96.9	95.2	105.8	78.8	117.5
2000	106.1	86.9	80.1	114.3	99.3	58.4	122.0	98.8	113.3	104.1	114.6
2001	108.5	92.7	81.8	88.2	99.8	93.5	83.6	93.4	104.1	98.4	111.9
2002 I-IV	108.9	91.0	72.7	99.3	91.2	59.3	86.0	97.4	103.3	84.9	115.1

Year, quarter	Wood and wood products – Les in leseni izdelki (DD)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	120.2	102.8	102.7	123.1	95.4	111.1	118.0	115.5	104.5	95.3	92.4
2000	102.7	106.9	115.3	118.8	116.8	114.4	133.2	113.3	106.3	101.6	113.7
2001	103.7	101.7	105.3	115.8	105.0	107.9	114.0	95.6	85.5	91.5	101.8
2002 I-IV	117.1	98.3	106.1	106.0	110.8	105.8	123.6	97.7	104.2	103.0	97.0

Year, quarter	Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing Vlaknine, papir in papirni izdelki; založništvo in tiskarstvo (DE)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	88.5	95.7	100.7	114.7	106.1	97.9	101.8	118.1	104.7	96.8	97.0
2000	105.1	111.2	101.6	116.5	121.6	90.5	98.6	104.6	116.1	102.9	115.5
2001	91.9	106.4	101.1	111.4	107.4	100.9	108.9	102.1	123.8	95.8	111.6
2002 I-IV	104.1	97.3	102.8	103.7	95.9	98.1	93.7	107.1	93.8	105.4	95.3

Year, quarter	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel – Koks, naftni derivati in jedrsko gorivo (DF)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV ^{b)}	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	.	108.9	86.9	.	85.5	.	65.5	100.0	84.3	117.7	97.9
2000	.	99.5	101.3	.	97.9	.	91.9	123.7	104.3	70.9	111.8
2001	.	98.0	120.2	.	97.3	.	149.1	102.8	110.5	32.6	103.0
2002 I-IV	.	94.0	103.8	.	100.4	.	93.6	84.2	112.7	107.6	111.1

b) Confidential data. - Zaupni podatki.

2.25. Manufacturing volume indices by selected branches (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega proizvodnje po izbranih panogah (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1)*

continued - nadaljevanje

Year, quarter	Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres – Kemikalije, kemični izdelki in umetna vlakna (DG)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	84.8	104.1	98.6	94.5	89.8	62.8	105.6	99.0	104.1	101.6	96.7
2000	114.4	103.0	97.7	100.8	110.8	84.2	107.4	108.2	121.9	110.4	105.3
2001	97.1	112.0	103.2	102.9	96.2	109.6	89.3	102.4	102.6	108.1	102.6
2002 I-IV	97.5	100.6	100.3	94.6	102.1	115.9	124.1	106.6	105.0	105.9	104.5

Year, quarter	Rubber and plastic products – Izdelki iz gume in plastičnih mas (DH)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	94.8	96.1	110.1	92.7	109.0	110.4	103.5	117.1	91.9	98.1	93.5
2000	107.6	98.4	115.5	128.1	114.8	114.7	121.4	110.0	102.0	110.1	125.7
2001	99.9	93.8	111.6	132.8	116.0	119.4	130.2	106.3	126.3	101.2	109.5
2002 I-IV	94.0	105.9	118.6	114.6	110.9	114.5	116.0	112.4	103.0	98.6	113.2

Year, quarter	Other non-metallic mineral products – Drugi nekovinski mineralni izdelki (DI)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	91.2	99.9	102.3	83.2	96.9	98.8	92.9	112.8	94.4	103.9	89.7
2000	96.5	106.2	105.3	114.8	110.0	90.4	95.9	107.4	101.1	96.4	97.5
2001	105.2	102.3	104.1	106.3	103.9	111.3	102.5	97.3	99.4	100.1	110.2
2002 I-IV	106.8	111.2	104.0	123.1	103.3	115.3	103.8	102.3	94.4	100.8	101.3

Year, quarter	Basic metals and fabricated metal products – Kovine in kovinski izdelki (DJ)										
Leto, četrletje	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	85.2	99.3	87.8	95.0	99.5	105.5	68.1	99.4	81.6	104.0	98.8
2000	114.2	109.4	96.8	126.7	121.0	110.0	120.1	111.2	115.7	112.5	108.0
2001	92.4	103.2	104.2	122.7	102.8	113.1	118.3	95.4	108.8	104.6	107.2
2002 I-IV	99.5	110.5	99.0	109.1	96.6	106.3	101.8	103.5	119.5	103.5	109.2

2.25. Manufacturing volume indices by selected branches (NACE classification) *
Indeksi obsega proizvodnje po izbranih panogah (klasifikacija NACE Rev. 1)*

end of table - konec tabele

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. – Stroji in naprave, neomenjeni (DK)										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	90.6	102.0	94.1	95.6	105.9	72.7	107.4	96.1	78.0	99.4	77.1
2000	97.8	111.0	109.8	149.2	111.0	119.7	93.9	102.3	102.4	105.4	117.7
2001	107.9	98.8	117.2	135.0	109.8	127.5	121.5	99.0	114.8	115.5	107.9
2002 I-IV	114.6	96.4	102.6	116.4	132.0	110.4	130.5	103.1	100.5	111.4	107.7

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Electrical and optical equipment – Električne in optične naprave (DL)										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	96.2	96.9	122.8	117.0	155.3	65.3	115.5	110.3	97.8	105.0	101.4
2000	114.6	107.1	111.5	130.3	153.9	123.0	109.4	110.0	92.4	114.1	107.8
2001	112.8	97.5	129.5	75.3	108.7	101.5	109.4	104.1	104.6	106.4	131.7
2002 I-IV	115.2	97.8	127.5	117.4	104.8	121.4	116.4	103.6	102.9	103.6	120.4

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Transport equipment – Prometna sredstva (DM)										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	61.2	105.3	94.6	106.2	120.3	98.7	91.7	113.0	103.0	100.7	102.1
2000	93.2	97.7	118.4	110.7	115.9	131.0	121.6	114.1	86.7	111.0	122.4
2001	111.8	111.3	102.8	123.6	104.0	76.5	116.1	88.3	101.7	101.4	114.6
2002 I-IV	98.7	123.8	103.3	111.9	101.1	104.4	101.4	96.2	105.4	105.0	112.0

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Manufacturing n.e.c. – Proizvodnja, neomenjena (DN)										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	108.4	102.2	107.9	102.6	102.1	101.1	104.3	110.5	113.1	96.3	93.4
2000	122.9	101.4	115.3	115.3	121.0	101.4	141.8	107.8	117.8	99.6	106.3
2001	101.5	94.7	100.3	119.1	115.9	119.1	117.1	101.8	99.0	108.4	124.4
2002 I-IV	118.3	96.9	102.6	108.8	118.4	107.0	121.5	111.6	110.4	98.2	122.7

2.26. Industrial productivity volume indices ***Indeksi produktivnosti v industriji ***

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	104.7	104.2	101.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	104.7	110.6	105.0	108.4	104.9	104.2	103.0	103.4	105.0	108.1	109.1	106.4
EE	104.2	117.6	114.4	112.6	110.7	115.3	118.2	101.2	110.1	111.2	108.9	107.8
HU	109.8	116.6	105.3	109.2	106.6	99.8	105.0	102.2	104.4	109.0	106.5	105.5
LV	103.0	105.0	106.7	107.7	109.5	107.4	106.6	101.3	105.8	106.6	109.5	105.8
LT	93.8	104.9	118.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103.1
PL	109.2	114.3	105.4	109.5	104.1	105.2	103.1	105.5	106.5	109.0	108.9	107.6
RO	111.3	113.8	106.9	.	.	.	.	108.2	111.0.	117.4	118.1	113.7
SI	103.1	108.4	103.5	104.5	101.7	103.4	104.8	104.7	106.9	107.3	104.1	105.6
SK	106.7	111.6	108.6	110.0	112.5	106.7	105.7	103.1	99.3	103.6	102.5	102.1

Construction - Gradbeništvo

2.27. Construction output volume indices *
Indeksi obsega proizvodnje v gradbeništvu *

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	108.8	108.0	112.8	111.1	108.8	122.3	108.5	90.0	80.0	68.6	79.2	77.7
CY	99.3	97.8	101.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	93.5	105.3	109.6	115.1	114.4	110.8	101.2	103.7	102.8	100.2	103.8	102.5
EE	80.4	118.7	103.3	107.3	102.4	106.7	98.3	125.6	124.0	118.1	121.0	121.8
HU	109.0	107.9	108.3	106.9	109.1	111.2	105.9	123.5	123.2	122.7	113.7	120.1
LV	107.8	108.0	106.0	104.9	106.0	105.8	107.4	105.5	105.8	108.4	123.4	110.8
LT	87.8	80.8	108.2	97.3	101.9	107.1	120.5	120.0	129.5	109.6	111.6	113.1
PL	103.2	98.0	90.1	91.5	90.5 ^{a)}	89.6 ^{b)}	90.1 ^{c)}	84.4	86.6^{a)}	90.2^{b)}	.	89.5
RO	99.8	102.6	104.1	105.9	103.6	103.8	104.2	103.2	105.8	105.8	107.0	105.9
SI	115.8	102.8	96.5	97.8	94.0	97.5	96.8	99.8	102.8	104.1	105.5	103.3
SK	74.2	99.6	100.8	110.9	103.3	97.8	95.6	<u>96.5</u>	105.1	103.8	108.7	104.1

a) I-II quarter. - I-II četrletje.

b) I-III quarter. - I-III četrletje.

c) I-IV quarter. - I-IV četrletje.

Retail trade - Trgovina na drobno

2.28. Retail trade turnover volume indices *
Indeksi fizičnega obsega prometa v trgovini na drobno *

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	126.1	120.6	106.4	104.0	107.7	108.8	105.1	102.2	100.6	102.7	104.2	102.6
CY	99.8	105.7	105.9	103.9	102.4	113.9	103.9	102.2	100.2	96.7	104.9	101.0
CZ	103.0	104.3	104.5	103.7	104.2	104.6	105.2	104.2	102.8	102.5	101.7	102.7
EE	104.4	116.1	112.7	113.3	114.0	114.4	112.9	113.3	114.1	115.5	114.9	114.5
HU	107.7	102.0	105.4	107.2	105.4	105.2	104.6	114.5	112.5	108.3	108.9	110.7
LV	112.0	109.0	109.5	113.9	113.5	106.7	104.8	111.3	116.4	119.8	121.9	117.6
LT	88.5	113.9	108.0	110.4	104.2	107.3	110.2	112.8	116.1	113.9	107.8	112.4
PL	116.0	101.5	100.7	96.9	99.8	101.2	103.7	105.8	100.7	103.9	102.6	101.6
RO	95.5	96.2	100.4	100.1	96.9	102.2	101.8	97.8	101.9	103.1	99.9	100.8
SI	102.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	106.9	109.1	108.4	103.2	102.7	105.7	104.8	104.7
SK	.	.	104.5	103.5	98.2	104.6	111.1	<u>105.8</u>	108.8	103.1	105.6	105.8

Foreign trade – Zunanja trgovina

2.29. Foreign trade volume indices *
Indeksi obsega zunanje trgovine *

Country Država	Imports - Uvoz											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	116.7	117.3	123.6	126.2	103.3	100.7	105.3	102.2	.	.
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	103.5	119.7	114.0	123.8	114.4	111.4	108.8	100.6	102.3	104.3	106.2	104.4
EE	92.8	126.0	105.2	112.1	110.6	93.3	104.6	93.0	108.9	107.4	117.5	106.7
HU	114.3	120.8	104.0	116.6	112.3	98.8	93.7	103.3	104.4	108.3	108.6	105.1
LV	101.4	111.9	111.9	113.9	105.9	108.9	119.0	109.8	121.1	122.4	108.0	113.1
LT	87.0	107.4	120.4	117.7	119.0	115.8	129.0	114.6	122.8	119.2	109.9	116.5
PL	104.4	110.8	103.2	105.2	100.7	104.8	102.1	103.5	110.4	106.9	.	.
RO	99.7	129.9	123.9	.	.	.	.	105.2	108.5	130.1	117.1	115.1
SI	108.9	103.7	100.5	98.4	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.8	101.8	103.7	105.9	103.3
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Country Država	Exports - Izvoz											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	.	.	111.6	127.3	113.2	110.5	99.6	102.2	104.9	111.7	.	.
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ ^{a)}	107.4	118.5	113.5	121.4	114.1	111.2	108.8	102.7	103.2	104.3	104.2	105.5
EE	101.6	137.6	99.8	104.4	104.2	86.0	104.6	95.3	107.5	106.4	110.0	104.8
HU	115.9	121.7	107.7	118.2	113.7	106.2	97.1	105.5	108.5	108.8	104.8	105.9
LV	101.9	114.5	110.0	112.5	118.6	101.8	106.9	99.3	106.8	120.4	114.6	109.0
LT	83.7	119.2	123.6	114.9	131.7	121.1	132.3	111.3	120.3	116.4	115.7	116.5
PL	102.0	125.3	111.8	119.2	113.4	111.8	104.4	100.3	108.2	110.7	.	.
RO	110.1	124.0	112.0	.	.	.	.	104.3	117.1	116.6	132.2	117.5
SI	103.7	111.3	105.2	109.9	105.4	106.1	99.7	100.4	105.8	107.6	107.6	105.4
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

2.30. Imports and exports (current prices) *
Uvoz in izvoz (tekoče cene) *

Country Država	Imports - Uvoz											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	5 515	6 507	7 261	1 633	1 829	1 862	1 937	1 571	1 878	2 017	2 340	7 806
CY	3 621	3 856	3 924	904	1 061	1 004	955	965	1 103	969	.	.
CZ	28 073	32 110	36 472	9 161	8 872	8 536	9 903	8 894	9 984	10 268	11 611	40 757
EE	3 427	4 236	4 300	1 177	1 104	945	1 074	993	1 196	1 238	1 383	4 810
HU	28 008	32 079	33 682	8 494	8 403	7 955	8 830	8 492	9 139	9 421	10 559	37 612
LV	2 947	3 191	3 504	783	863	881	977	809	1 003	1 061	1 181	4 054
LT	4 835	5 457	6 353	1 435	1 570	1 511	1 838	1 516	1 898	1 948	2 254	7 615
PL	45 911	48 940	50 275	12 413	12 419	12 326	13 117	11 906	13 616	14 188	15 403	55 113
RO	10 557	13 055	15 552	3 694	4 045	3 580	4 233	3 646	4 318	4 719	5 179	17 862
SI	10 083	10 116	10 148	2 592	2 589	2 389	2 577	2 465	2 706	2 719	3 038	10 929
SK	11 321	12 724	14 763	3 549	3 671	3 586	3 957	3 386	3 963	4 267	5 011	16 626

Country Država	Exports - Izvoz											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	4 006	4 825	5 113	1 282	1 234	1 327	1 270	1 200	1 325	1 639	1 414	5 578
CY	998	950	974	223	287	231	233	204	232	209	.	.
CZ	26 242	28 996	33 397	8 468	8 242	7 794	8 893	8 645	9 632	9 621	10 504	38 402
EE	2 383	3 166	3 312	945	879	685	803	726	851	865	1 001	3 443
HU	25 012	28 092	30 498	7 571	7 580	7 314	8 034	7 834	8 631	8 627	9 246	34 337
LV	1 724	1 869	2 001	492	529	481	499	488	572	608	616	2 284
LT	3 004	3 809	4 583	1 073	1 185	1 150	1 175	1 088	1 382	1 453	1 548	5 472
PL	27 407	31 651	36 092	9 165	8 641	8 990	9 296	9 047	9 785	10 580	11 598	41 010
RO	8 487	10 367	11 385	2 873	2 823	2 967	2 722	2 897	3 317	3 765	3 897	13 876
SI	8 546	8 732	9 252	2 399	2 309	2 245	2 299	2 318	2 584	2 669	2 786	10 357
SK	10 229	11 849	12 641	3 155	3 211	3 106	3 170	2 983	3 489	3 840	4 147	14 459

2.30. Imports and exports (current prices) *
Uvoz in izvoz (tekoče cene) *

end of table - konec tabele

Country Država	Balance – Saldo											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	-1 509	-1 682	-2 148	-351	-595	-535	-667	-371	-553	-378	-926	-2 228
CY	-2 623	-2 906	-2 950	-681	-774	-773	-722	-761	-871	-760	.	.
CZ	-1 831	-3 114	-3 075	-693	-630	-742	-1 010	-249	-352	-647	-1 107	-2 355
EE	-1 044	-1 070	-988	-232	-225	-260	-271	-267	-345	-373	-382	-1 367
HU	-2 996	-3 988	-3 184	-923	-823	-642	-796	-659	-508	-795	-1 314	-3 275
LV	-1 223	-1 322	-1 503	-291	-334	-400	-478	-321	-431	-453	-565	-1 770
LT	-1 831	-1 647	-1 770	-362	-384	-361	-663	-428	-516	-495	-706	-2 143
PL	-18 504	-17 289	-14 183	-3 248	-3 778	-3 336	-3 821	-2 859	-3 831	-3 608	-3 805	-14 103
RO	-2 070	-2 688	-4 167	-821	-1 222	-613	-1 511	-749	-1 001	-954	-1 282	-3 986
SI	-1 537	-1 384	-895	-193	-279	-144	-278	-146	-122	-51	-253	-572
SK	-1 103	-875	-2 122	-394	-460	-481	-787	-403	-474	-427	-864	-2 167

2.31. Foreign trade with EU-15 (current prices) *
Blagovna menjava z državami EU-15 (tekoče cene) *

Country Država	Trade with EU-15 – Menjava z EU-15											
	imports – uvoz											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	2 668	2 865	3 582	761	928	901	992	789	975	1 040	1 121	3 925
CY	1 905	1 990	1 993	473	610	394	515	479	588	525	.	.
CZ	18 029	19 929	22 533	5 808	5 558	5 268	5 899	5 456	6 114	6 191	6 743	24 504
EE	2 238	2 653	2 428	618	600	575	635	585	715	720	761	2 781
HU	18 049	18 760	19 464	4 963	4 865	4 680	4 956	4 721	5 234	5 403	5 803	21 161
LV	1 607	1 674	1 842	404	461	450	527	439	528	560	619	2 146
LT	2 248	2 361	2 795	581	686	673	854	689	898	871	964	3 422
PL	29 826	29 951	30 865	7 603	7 592	7 618	8 052	7 369	8 428	8 819	9 383	33 999
RO	6 405	7 388	8 918	2 045	2 291	2 098	2 484	2 107	2 630	2 709	2 985	10 431
SI	6 945	6 856	6 865	1 770	1 755	1 593	1 748	1 674	1 875	1 840	2 041	7 430
SK	5 852	6 225	7 344	1 731	1 892	1 793	1 928	1 686	2 018	2 164	2 496	8 364

2.31. Foreign trade with EU - 15 (current prices) *
Blagovna menjava z državami EU-15 (tekoče cene) *

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Trade with EU-15 - Menjava z EU-15											
	exports - izvoz											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	1999	2000	2001	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-IV
BG	2 089	2 474	2 798	702	700	727	669	682	755	892	787	3 116
CY	399	346	373	83	113	91	86	91	135	97	.	.
CZ	18 169	19 906	23 023	6 011	5 713	5 265	6 034	6 082	6 652	6 498	7 004	26 236
EE	1 727	2 423	2 302	694	631	447	530	504	575	579	681	2 339
HU	19 068	21 117	22 651	5 853	5 663	5 441	5 691	5 961	6 493	6 470	6 859	25 782
LV	1 078	1 208	1 225	321	317	294	293	296	341	367	376	1 380
LT	1 505	1 824	2 189	527	561	555	545	558	665	692	726	2 641
PL	19 326	22 144	24 987	6 607	6 051	6 054	6 275	6 374	6 765	7 178	7 875	28 181
RO	5 562	6 618	7 720	1 989	1 892	1 969	1 870	2 059	2 239	2 517	2 495	9 310
SI	5 650	5 580	5 758	1 570	1 426	1 369	1 392	1 461	1 527	1 550	1 601	6 138
SK	6 074	7 000	7 566	1 939	1 971	1 796	1 861	1 858	2 088	2 279	2 526	8 751

2.32. Structure of imports by SITC commodity groups (current prices) *
Struktura uvoza po sektorjih SMTK (tekoče cene) *

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports – Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco – Živila in žive živali, pijače in tobak (0&1)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	5.5	.	5.5	10.1	3.0	11.5	10.2	6.3	7.0	6.0	6.2
2000	4.8	.	4.6	8.0	2.7	11.6	9.0	5.6	6.5	5.7	5.3
2001	4.9	.	4.4	8.6	2.9	11.7	8.5	5.9	7.2	5.8	5.4
2002 I-IV	5.1	.	4.6	8.6	3.0	12.1	7.3	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.2

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Crude material, inedible, except fuels – Neobdelani materiali, razen goriv (2)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	5.3	.	3.2	4.6	2.1	3.2	5.0	3.1	3.7	4.7	3.8
2000	5.5	.	3.2	4.1	2.0	3.5	4.8	3.4	4.3	5.4	3.9
2001	5.5	.	2.9	4.1	1.8	2.9	4.0	3.1	3.3	5.0	3.7
2002 I-IV	4.4	.	2.9	4.4	1.8	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.1	5.0	3.6

2.32. Structure of imports by SITC commodity groups (current prices) *
Struktura uvoza po sektorjih SMTK (tekoče cene) *

continued – nadaljevanje

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials – Mineralna goriva in maziva										
	(3)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	21.6	.	6.7	5.4	6.1	10.7	14.7	7.2	9.9	6.4	12.9
2000	26.8	.	9.7	5.8	8.4	12.3	21.7	10.8	12.1	9.1	17.5
2001	22.1	.	9.1	5.8	8.2	10.6	20.3	10.1	12.7	8.1	15.2
2002 I-IV	19.6	.	7.6	5.5	7.5	9.2	16.6	9.1	11.2	7.0	13.4

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes – Živalska in rastlinska olja ter maščobe										
	(4)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	0.3	.	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
2000	0.3	.	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
2001	0.4	.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
2002 I-IV	0.6	.	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Chemicals and related products – Kemični izdelki										
	(5)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	10.1	.	12.3	9.9	9.6	13.4	12.8	14.3	11.0	11.7	11.3
2000	9.4	.	11.2	8.7	8.9	12.5	12.3	14.1	10.0	12.4	10.9
2001	10.1	.	10.9	9.0	9.0	12.4	12.2	14.6	9.9	12.7	10.3
2002 I-IV	10.3	.	11.1	9.5	9.2	12.7	11.6	14.9	10.7	13.4	10.7

2.32. Structure of imports by SITC commodity groups (current prices) *
Struktura uvoza po sektorjih SMTK (tekoče cene) *

end of table – konec tabele

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials – Proizvodi klasificirani po materialu										
	(6)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	18.2	.	21.1	18.7	17.8	17.6	18.9	20.7	28.6	21.6	18.3
2000	18.7	.	20.8	17.2	16.6	18.8	17.1	20.0	26.7	21.9	17.7
2001	19.9	.	20.2	18.6	16.3	19.2	16.6	20.6	27.9	22.9	18.5
2002 I-IV	20.5	.	20.6	20.1	16.4	19.1	17.8	20.6	29.1	23.0	19.1

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Machinery and transport equipment – Stroji in transportne naprave										
	(7)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	29.0	.	39.4	38.2	50.2	29.9	26.1	38.2	27.4	37.0	37.7
2000	24.9	.	40.0	45.2	51.4	28.2	24.5	37.0	29.2	34.2	35.6
2001	27.5	.	42.2	42.2	51.6	30.0	28.5	36.4	27.9	33.6	37.6
2002 I-IV	27.7	.	42.4	40.4	52.0	30.7	34.2	37.6	28.2	34.0	38.2

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total imports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem uvozu										
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles – Razni končni izdelki										
	(8)										
	BG	CY	CZ ^{a)}	EE	HU ^{a)}	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	8.4	.	11.5	12.7	11.1	13.0	9.7	9.8	12.1	12.2	9.5
2000	7.5	.	10.3	10.7	9.8	12.5	7.6	8.6	10.9	11.0	8.8
2001	8.7	.	10.1	11.3	10.0	12.5	7.7	8.8	10.9	11.4	9.0
2002 I-IV	9.9	.	10.6	11.0	9.9	12.2	7.2	8.8	11.5	11.4	9.7

a) Including commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere (9). – Vključno z izdelki in transakcijami, ki niso razvrščene drugje.

2.33. Structure of exports by SITC commodity groups (current prices) *
Struktura izvoza po sektorjih SMTK (tekoče cene) *

Year, quarter Leto, četrtnetije	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Food and live animals, beverages and tobacco - Živila in žive živali, pijače in tobak										
	(0 & 1)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	13.1	.	3.8	7.4	8.0	6.2	11.5	8.9	3.7	3.8	3.5
2000	9.1	.	3.7	5.6	6.9	5.8	11.1	7.9	2.6	3.6	3.0
2001	8.7	.	3.5	7.6	7.5	8.8	11.7	7.8	3.1	3.6	3.1
2002 I-IV	10.6	.	3.2	7.7	6.8	9.7	10.2	7.5	2.8	3.5	3.2

Year, quarter Leto, četrtnetije	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Crude material, inedible, except fuels - Neobdelani materiali, razen goriv										
	(2)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	7.0	.	3.8	16.7	2.0	32.6	8.2	3.0	8.6	1.9	3.8
2000	5.9	.	3.5	13.8	2.1	33.5	7.3	2.8	9.1	1.9	3.3
2001	5.3	.	3.0	11.6	1.8	27.8	6.3	2.5	6.1	1.8	3.3
2002 I-IV	6.0	.	2.8	12.4	1.9	26.8	6.4	2.5	5.5	1.7	3.0

Year, quarter Leto, četrtnetije	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials – Mineralna goriva in maziva										
	(3)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	8.9	.	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.9	14.4	5.0	4.9	0.6	4.8
2000	14.7	.	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	20.9	5.1	7.2	0.7	7.0
2001	13.5	.	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	23.1	5.6	6.2	1.0	6.6
2002 I-IV	9.4	.	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.5	18.7	5.0	7.9	1.1	6.1

2.33. Structure of exports by SITC commodity groups (current prices) *
Struktura izvoza po sektorjih SMTK (tekoče cene) *

continued - nadaljevanje

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes - Živalska in rastlinska olja ter maščobe										
	(4)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	0.6	.	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1
2000	0.2	.	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
2001	0.2	.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
2002 I-IV	0.3	.	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Chemicals and related products Kemični izdelki										
	(5)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	10.6	.	7.4	4.5	6.2	6.1	11.0	6.2	5.0	10.9	7.9
2000	11.5	.	7.1	3.9	6.7	6.4	9.5	6.8	5.8	11.2	7.9
2001	10.7	.	6.4	4.5	6.6	6.4	7.5	6.3	5.2	11.6	7.3
2002 I-IV	9.3	.	6.0	4.8	6.6	5.9	7.4	6.4	4.7	12.4	6.9

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials - Proizvodi klasificirani po materialu										
	(6)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	23.5	.	26.0	20.2	11.5	25.8	15.5	25.5	20.5	26.2	27.3
2000	25.9	.	25.4	16.5	10.8	26.2	13.5	24.8	19.5	27.3	26.7
2001	23.6	.	24.3	18.6	10.6	28.1	12.0	23.9	18.9	26.8	27.4
2002 I-IV	22.6	.	23.3	21.0	10.3	29.4	12.3	23.8	18.8	26.1	26.8

2.33. Structure of exports by SITC commodity groups (current prices) *
Struktura izvoza po sektorjih SMTK (tekoče cene) *

end of table – konec tabele

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Machinery and transport equipment - Stroji in transportne naprave										
	(7)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	11.2	.	42.4	27.4	57.2	6.6	16.7	30.3	16.6	35.5	39.5
2000	9.6	.	44.5	39.9	59.8	7.1	17.4	34.2	18.8	36.0	39.5
2001	11.0	.	47.4	36.3	57.6	8.3	20.0	36.2	19.9	36.1	38.5
2002 I-IV	12.6	.	49.6	29.1	58.8	8.3	26.0	37.6	21.2	37.0	39.5

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles - Razni končni izdelki										
	(8)										
	BG	CY	CZ ^{a)}	EE	HU ^{a)}	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	21.5	.	13.5	22.0	13.0	19.6	22.4	20.9	40.0	21.0	12.9
2000	21.3	.	12.5	18.1	11.6	18.4	20.0	18.3	36.7	19.3	12.4
2001	25.3	.	12.2	19.5	13.8	19.2	19.1	17.6	40.2	19.1	13.5
2002 I-IV	27.6	.	12.1	22.3	13.8	18.1	18.7	17.2	39.0	18.0	14.3

a) Including commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere. (9). – Vključno z izdelki in transakcijami, ki niso razvrščene drugje (9).

Transport - Transport

2.34. Freight transport *
Blagovni prevoz *

Year Leto	Total in million ton-km – Skupaj v milijon tonskih km										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	84 308	-	55 670	34 638	27 144	23 681	16 857	317 052	62 364	36 716	17 773
1999	88 538	-	56 415	30 497	26 340	22 436	18 222	310 698	45 989	40 022	19 996
2000	88 136	-	58 955	16 344	26 398	24 573	20 149	282 559	42 131	<u>36 985</u>	19 829
2001	81 937	-	59 438	16 180	26 241	27 069	20 798	253 269	40 647	41 299	18 501
2002	76 340	1 275	63 078	10 047	26 402	.	25 371	.	47 333	36 346E	18 113

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km – Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	railway – železniški										
	BG	CY	CZ ^{a)}	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO ^{b)}	SI	SK
1998	6 152	-	18 709	6 079	8 150	12 995	8 265	61 760	16 619	2 859	11 753
1999	5 297	-	16 713	7 295	7 734	12 210	7 849	55 471	14 679	2 784	9 859
2000	5 538	-	17 496	8 102	8 095	13 310	8 918	54 448	16 354	2 857	11 234
2001	4 904	-	16 882	8 557	7 731	14 179	7 741	47 913	16 102	2 837	10 929
2002	4 627	-	15 772	9 697	7 609	15 020	9 767	.	15 218	3 078	10 383

a) Railway traffic total (include small carriers) output in tariff tons-kilometers. – Železniški prevoz skupaj (vključno z malimi prevozniki) v tonskih kilometrih.

b) Tariff of length voyages for transported goods. - Tarifa dolžine poti prepeljanega blaga.

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km – Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	road – cestni										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	6 585	-	33 912	3 791	12 592	4 108	5 611	69 542	15 785	1 903	4 715
1999	6 389	-	36 964	3 975	13 135	4 161	7 740	70 452	13 457	1 874	8 474
2000	4 127	-	39 036	3 932	13 329	4 789	7 769	72 842	14 288	<u>2 090</u>	7 212
2001	5 423	-	40 260	4 677	12 500	5 359	8 274	74 403	18 544	5 507	6 557
2002	6 644	1 275	45 059	4 387	13 086	6 120	10 709	.	25 350	4 686E	6 799

2.34. Freight transport *
Blagovni prevoz *

end of table – konec tabele

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km – Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	oil pipelines – cevovodni										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	2 430	–	2 078	–	4 799	6 569	2 964	18 448	2 258	–	.
1999	3 300	–	1 795	–	4 457	6 055	2 627	19 417	1 636	–	.
2000	3 637	–	1 612	–	4 024	6 467	3 457	20 354	1 392	–	.
2001	3 692	–	1 661	–	4 904	7 524	4 780	21 093	1 769	–	.
2002	3 720	–	1 717	–	4 567	5 071	4 892	20 854	1 779	–	.

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km – Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	inland waterway – rečni, jezerski										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	759	–	915	0	1 561	–	14	1 100	4 203	–	1 305
1999	320	–	913	2	958	–	3	1 028	2 802	–	1 663
2000	397	–	773	1	891	–	1	1 173	2 633	–	1 383
2001	365	–	606	0	1 055	–	1	1 264	2 746	–	1 015
2002	535	–	530	0	1 107	–	1	.	2 642	–	600

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km - Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	maritime - pomorski										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	68 281	–	–	24 764	–	–	.	166 095	20 388	31 951	.
1999	73 169	–	–	19 221	–	–	.	164 236	12 147	35 360	.
2000	74 391	–	–	4 304	–	–	.	133 654	5 817	32 034	.
2001	67 551	–	–	2 943	–	–	.	108 517	1 474	32 951	.
2002	60 814	–	–	1 958	–	–	.	.	1 333	28 578	.

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km - Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	air - zračni										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	101	–	56	3	42	9	3.3	107	22	3	0.2
1999	63	–	30	4	56	10	3.0	94	20	4	0.1
2000	46	–	38	5	60	7	4.1	88	19	4	0.1
2001	2	–	29	3	50	7	3.4	79	12	4	0.1
2002	.	–	.	5	32	.	3.3	.	11	4E	4

2.35. Passenger transport *
Potniški prevoz *

Year Leto	Total in million passenger-km - Od skupaj, v milijon potniških km										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	15 007	—	19 379	3 100	22 585	3 260	2 607	65 290	24 224	3 464	16 109
1999	14 390	—	19 957	3 191	24 332	3 590	2 388	65 260	22 525	3 395	14 918
2000	14 348	—	22 516	3 651	25 393	3 352	2 119	62 055	21 559	3 152	12 728
2001	13 908	—	24 303	3 330	25 546	3 287	2 102	60 073	20 078	2 976	12 747
2002	15 789	—	39 880	3 282	26 079	.	2 031	.	15 645	2 650E	12 355

Year Leto	Of total, in million passenger-km - Od skupaj, v milijon potniških km										
	railway - železniški										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	4 740	—	7 018	236	8 884	1 059	800	25 664	13 422	645	3 092
1999	3 819	—	6 954	238	9 514	984	745	26 198	12 304	623	2 968
2000	3 472	—	7 300	263	9 693	715	611	24 092	11 632	705	2 870
2001	2 990	—	7 299	183	10 005	706	533	22 469	10 966	716	2 805
2002	2 598	—	6 594	177	10 525	744	498	.	8 502	749	2 682

Year Leto	Of total, in million passenger-km - Od skupaj, v milijon potniških km										
	road - cestni										
	BG	CY	CZ ^{a)}	EE	HU	LV	LT ^{b)}	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	6 956	—	8 681	2 265	10 622	1 903	1 369	34 035	8 962	2 098	12 842
1999	7 891	—	8 649	2 222	11 265	2 368	1 224	33 250	8 324	1 940	11 703
2000	8 619	—	9 351	2 630	12 115	2 348	1 003	31 735	7 700	1 581	9 608
2001	9 123	—	10 605	2 461	12 021	2 305	1 042	30 996	7 073	1 470	9 603
2002	13 191	—	8 983	2 330	12 083	2 361	973	.	5 282	1 107E	7 924

a) In 2000 change in data collection. – V letu 2000 sprememba v zbiranju podatkov.

b) Only public transport. – Samo javni prevoz.

2.35. Passenger transport *
Potniški prevoz *

end of table – konec tabele

Year Leto	Of total, in million passenger -km - Od skupaj, v milijon potniških km										
	maritime - pomorski										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO ^{c)}	SI	SK
1998	0.0	–	–	372	–	–	28	172	13	.	5
1999	–	–	–	433	–	–	32	165	10	.	4
2000	–	–	–	455	–	–	44	168	15	.	4
2001	–	–	–	376	–	–	43	154	19	.	4
2002	–	–	–	420	–	–	36	.	18	.	.

c) Inland waterway. – Rečni, jezerski.

Year Leto	Of total, in million passenger-km - Od skupaj, v milijon potniških km										
	air - zračni										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	3 311	–	3 680	227	3 038	298	410	5 401	1 827	721	170
1999	2 680	–	4 354	298	3 513	238	387	5 629	1 887	832	243
2000	2 257	–	5 865	303	3 539	289	461	6 034	2 212	866	246
2001	1 795	–	6 399	310	3 477	276	484	6 412	2 020	790	335
2002	.	–	.	355	3 441	.	524	.	1 842	794	376

Tourism - Turizem

2.36. International tourism *
Mednarodni turizem *

Country Država	Arrivals of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments – Prihodi tujih turistov v nastanitvene obrate									
	in thousands – v tisočih									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	590	751	86	327	789	873	88	359	917	1 040
CY	.	2 238	333	1 050	1 934	2 339	233	830	.	.
CZ	5 610	4 666	884	2 405	4 189	5 194	912 ^{a)}	2 323 ^{a)}	3 702 ^{a)}	4 579 ^{a)}
EE	704	825	112	386	723	908	122	393	740	980
HU	2 789	2 992	374	1 288	2 544	3 070	379	1 249	2 409	2 949
LV	241	268	43	140	264	323	45	149	293	361
LT	293	299	47	156	294	354	54	175	326	395
PL	3 178	3 122	482	1 416	2 587	3 158	472	1 401	2 577	3 150
RO	795	867	152	396	739	915	144	420	811	999
SI	884	1 090	176	506	996	1 219	190	548	1 076	1 302
SK ^{b)}	975	1 046	234	507	1 005	1 212	257	562	1 152	1 385

Country Država	Overnight stays of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments Prenočitve tujih turistov v nastanitvenih obratih									
	in thousands - v tisočih									
	1999	2000	2001				2002			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	4 382	5 170	341	1 829	5 868	6 190	321	1 992	6 607	7 055
CY	16 126	16 816	1 816	7 290	14 846	18 089	1 695	6 057	.	.
CZ	16 857	16 471	3 144	7 844	13 649	16 854	3 075 ^{a)}	7 363 ^{a)}	11 886 ^{a)}	14 589 ^{a)}
EE	1 045	1 253	190	625	1 164	1 446	209	651	1 227	1 499
HU	9 943	10 514	1 123	4 210	9 282	10 894	1 168	4 069	8 499	10 114
LV	724	697	117	351	698	847	120	360	710	871
LT	998	963	140	438	895	1 073	155	479	954	1 149
PL	7 182	6 909	1 035	3 123	5 764	7 015	1 043	3 117	5 821	7 105
RO	1 981	2 149	348	994	1 987	2 391	348	1 039	2 109	2 534
SI	2 741	3 404	574	1 537	3 180	3 813	601	1 646	3 355	4 021
SK ^{b)}	3 524	3 704	1 012	1 866	3 684	4 347	1 091	2 078	4 214	4 986

a) Data refer to collective accommodation establishments. – Podatki se nanašajo na skupinske nastanitvene obrate.

b) Data from year 1999 including data for private persons not filled in Business Register too that provides accommodation in private. – Do leta 1999 zajemajo letni podatki tudi fizične osebe, ki niso registrirane v poslovnem registru.

2.36. International tourism*
Mednarodni turizem *

end of table – konec tabele

Year Leto	Overnight stays of foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments Prenočitve tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	5 043	14 430	11 547	926	7 714	725	639	5 325	2 109	2 478	2 401
1999	4 326	16 110	11 921	1 045	7 539	718	600	3 973 ^{h)}	1 960	2 662	2 557
2000	5 104	16 790	12 811	1 253	8 062	691	579	4 945	2 085	2 756	2 761
2001	6 122	18 066	13 648	1 446	8 405	837	672	4 918	2 301	2 879	3 101
2002	6 989	.	12 520	1 387	8 062	853	719	4 999	2 471	3 014	3 572

Year Leto	Average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments Povprečno število prenočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih										
	BG	CY ^{c)}	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	7.4	11.3	2.8	1.5	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.4
1999	7.4	11.3	2.9	1.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.0 ^{h)}	2.5 ^{e)}	3.1	3.3
2000	6.9	11.2 ^{d)}	3.3	1.5	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.1	3.3
2001	7.1	10.3	3.1	1.6	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.3
2002	6.8	11.1	3.0	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4

Year Leto	Number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments Število ležišč v hotelih in podobnih obratih										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1998	112	85	203	14	136	14	12	121	195	31	49
1999	101	83	204	16	145	12	12	120	203	30	50
2000	121	84	212	16	144	12	11	120	199	31	44
2001	117	87	204	18	148	13	11	118	199	28	49
2002	150	90	246	11	146	14	12	129	197	28	54

Year Leto	Net occupancy rate of beds in hotels and similar establishments - in per cent Neto zasedenost ležišč v hotelih in podobnih obratih – v odstotkih										
	BG ^{f)}	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK ^{g)}
1998	32.4	57.3	32.9	26.8	39.8 ^{f)}	25.8	27.2	39.3	39.5	36.5	32.3
1999	29.7	63.0	33.6	25.4	33.9	29.6	24.6	38.6 ^{h)}	37.1	36.6	31.9
2000	28.1	65.1	46.0	28.1	34.7	32.0	22.8	35.1	38.4	39.4	37.0
2001	28.8	74.1	45.1	29.9	33.6	32.0	25.1	32.7	38.4	45.4	37.2
2002	30.5	.	39.7	41.4	33.3	31.1	27.2	30.4	37.5	47.5	40.0

c) Average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in any accommodation establishments. – Povprečno število nočitev tujih turistov v vseh nastanitvenih obratih.

d) Data refers to period June-December 2000. – Podatki se nanašajo na obdobje junij-december 2000.

e) I-II quarter. – I.-II. četrtletje.

f) Gross occupancy rate of bed-places. – Bruto zasedenost ležišč.

g) From year 2000 permanent beds only. – Od leta 2000 le stalna ležišča.

h) Data refer to period January-September 1999. – Podatki se nanašajo na obdobje januar-september 1999.

Povprečne obrestne mere poslovnih bank

- (i) Povprečne obrestne mere poslovnih bank za hranilne vloge se nanašajo na kratkoročne (od enega dne do enega leta) obrestne mere za nefinančne stranke (gospodarske družbe, prebivalstvo, država, drugi)
- (ii) Povprečne obrestne mere za kredite se nanašajo na kratkoročne (od enega dne do enega leta) obrestne mere za nefinančne stranke (gospodarske družbe, prebivalstvo, država, drugi).

Povprečne obrestne mere poslovnih bank za hranilne vloge in kredite so izražene v državni valuti. Objavljene so ocene letnih in četrtnih povprečnih obrestnih mer poslovnih bank za hranilne vloge. Izračunane so kot netehtana aritmetična sredina na podlagi ustreznih mesečnih podatkov in niso vključene v statistiko obrestnih mer, ki jo uradno izkazujejo nacionalne banke v posameznih državah.

Povprečne mesečne pokojnine (glej: Upokojenci in pokojnine)

Povprečno število nočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih (glej: Mednarodni turizem)

Povprečno število upokojencev (glej: Upokojenci in pokojnine)

Plačilna bilanca

Plačilna bilanca je statistični izkaz, ki za določeno obdobje sistematično zajema ekonomske transakcije med enotami gospodarstva države in tujino.

Transakcije zajemajo: transakcije z blagom, storitvami in dohodki; finančne terjatve in obveznosti do tujine ter (npr. darila) transferje, ki vključujejo protivknjižbe - v računovodskem smislu - za izravnavo enostranskih transakcij.

Transakcija je opredeljena kot gospodarsko gibanje, ki odraža nastanek, preoblikovanje, menjavo ali propad ekonomske vrednosti in obsega spremembo lastnine blaga in/ali denarnih sredstev, oskrbo s storitvami ali oskrbo z delovno silo in kapitalom.

Plačilna bilanca vsebuje dve osnovni vrsti transakcij med rezidenti in nerezidenti: tekoči račun, in kapitalski in finančni račun.

Tekoči račun zajema vse registrirane transakcije, razen finančnih, med rezidenti in nerezidenti. Razdeljen je na saldo blaga, storitev, prihodkov in tekočih transferjev.

Kapitalski in finančni račun ima dve temeljni sestavini:

kapitalski račun, ki zajema kapitalске transferje in transakcije z neproizvodnimi nefinančnimi sredstvi, in

finančni račun, ki ga sestavljajo: saldo neposrednih naložb, saldo naložb v lastniške vrednostne papirje, saldo drugih naložb (posojila in trgovinski krediti, valuta in vloge, drugo) in spremembe sredstev rezerv.

Tekoči transferji

Tekoči transferji zajemajo vse realne vire in finančne postavke, zagotovljene brez kakršnega koli nadomestila iz enega v drugo gospodarstvo. Tekoči transferji neposredno vplivajo na raven razpoložljivega dohodka v gospodarstvu in na porabo blaga in storitev.

Mednarodne rezerve

Rezerve vključujejo tiste terjatve do tujine, ki so takoj na voljo državnim banki (tj. državi) in so pod njenim nadzorom za usklajitev plačilnobilancijskih neravnovesij. Rezerve zajemajo denarno zlato, posebne pravice črpanja, sredstva rezerv v Mednarodnem denarnem skladu, tuje valute (gotovino in vrednostne papirje) in druge terjatve. Vknjižbe v tej kategoriji se nanašajo na transakcije z dobroimetjem državne banke, ki ga upravlja emisijski oddelek. Podatki o spremembah rezerv ne zajemajo dobičkov in izgub iz posedovanja kapitala.

(Vir: IMF, *Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition, Washington D.C., 1993*).

Bazno obdobje

Bazno obdobje je obdobje za katerega so bili zbrani podatki, ki so osnova za indeks ali kak drug količnik. To obdobje je pogosto eno leto, vendar je lahko tudi samo en dan ali pa povprečje več let.

(Vir: Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute, 1982; *Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Fourth Edition, London, Longman Group*).

Koledarska in sezonska četrletja

Glede na referenčno obdobje, statistične ankete lahko zagotovijo podatke in informacije po koledarskih ali sezonskih četrletjih. Ankete, ki temeljijo na sezonskih četrletjih ponujajo podatke z enomesečnim zaostankom v primerjavi s koledarskimi četrletji: npr. prvo četrletje zajema december, januar in februar, drugo zajema marec, april in maj, tretje junij, julij in avgust, četrto pa september, oktober in november.

Pri anketah, ki temeljijo na koledarskih četrletjih so referenčni meseci naslednji: za prvo četrletje januar, februar in marec, za drugo april, maj in junij, za tretje julij, avgust in september in za četrto oktober, november in december.

Kapitalski in finančni račun (glej: Plačilna bilanca)

Klasifikacije blaga (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Konsolidiran javnofinančni primanjkljaj/presežek

Konsolidiran javnofinančni primanjkljaj/presežek je razlika med naslednjimi elementi: (i) tekoči in kapitalski prihodki in subvencije; (ii) tekoči in kapitalski odhodki plus neto finančne transakcije za financiranje izvajanja fiskalne politike. Primanjkljaj je negativen, presežek pa pozitiven.

Metodologija Mednarodnega denarnega sklada za konsolidiran javnofinančni primanjkljaj/presežek ni povsem enaka izračunu javnofinančnega primanjkljaja (dana posojila in prejeta vračila danih posojil niso vključena na neto osnovi – vračila so del prihodkov, dana posojila pa del odhodkov).

(Vir: *UN/ECE Secretariat, International Financial Statistics, IMF, Washington D.C., 1984*)

Stalne cene

Obseg BDP pogosto izražamo kot "BDP v stalnih cenah". Ko izdelujemo časovne serije z množenjem vrednosti baznega leta z Laspeyresovimi indeksi obsega s fiksno bazo, je prav, da dobljeno serijo opišemo kot serijo v stalnih cenah baznega leta. Ko pa vrednosti baznega leta ekstrapoliramo, tako da jih množimo z letnimi verižnimi indeksi obsega, ni povsem pravilno, da jih opisujemo na ta način. Kljub temu pa so serije vrednosti izražene v splošni ravni cen baznega leta, zato jih je primerno še naprej opisovati kot "v stalnih cenah". (42, odstavek 16.71)

Ta kategorija se ne nanaša le na BDP, ampak je širše uporabna v makroekonomskih raziskavah.

(Viri: *United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank, United Nations and others, 1994; System of National Accounts 1993-SNA 1993-, Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4, United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4*).

Gradbeništvo

Gradbena dejavnost podjetij in družb, vključenih v področje F Gradbeništvo klasifikacije NACE, je določena kot gospodarska dejavnost katere cilje je graditev, obnova, popravilo ali širitev osnovnih sredstev v obliki stavb, izboljšave zemljišč in drugih objektov kot so ceste, mostovi ipd.

Indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin

Meri časovne spremembe splošne ravni drobnoprodajnih cen izdelkov in storitev, ki jih referenčno prebivalstvo kupi, uporabi ali plača. Podatki o cenah izdelkov in storitev so uteženi s podatki o porabi v gospodinjstvih. Indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin je ocenjen kot serija sprememb v cenah določenega niza izdelkov in storitev stalne kakovosti in značilnosti, ki jih referenčno prebivalstvo kupi, uporabi ali plača. Gre za tehtano povprečje velikega števila osnovnih agregatnih indeksov. Vsak osnovni agregatni indeks je ocenjen z uporabo vzorca cen za določen niz izdelkov in storitev kupljenih v določeni regiji iz določenega niza prodajaln ali drugih virov izdelkov in storitev. (13)

Metoda izračuna indeksa življenjskih potrebščin:

Indeks cen življenjskih potrebščin izračunamo kot Laspeyresov indeks s fiksno bazo.

(Viri: *International Labour Organisation, ILO, 1988; Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 1988 Edition, Geneva*).

Valuta

Bankovci in kovanci v obtoku, ki so uporabljeni za plačevanje. Niso pa zajeti spominski kovanci, ki niso dejansko v obtoku.

(Viri: *United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank, United Nations and others, 1994; System of National Accounts 1993-SNA 1993- Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4, United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4*).

Konverzija valut (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Tekoči račun (glej: Plačilna bilanca)

Tekoči transferji (glej: Plačilna bilanca)

Eskontna mera

je mera, po kateri centralna banka daje posojila bančnemu sistemu, bodisi z neposrednim posojanjem bodisi z eskontiranjem vrednostnih papirjev bank.

(Viri: *IMF, Manual on Monetary and Financial Statistics, Annotated Outline Washington D.C., 1997*).

Aktivno in neaktivno prebivalstvo

Vse osebe obeh spolov, ki sestavljajo delovno silo za proizvodnjo izdelkov in storitev (zaposleni in nezaposleni, vključno z iskalci prve zaposlitve), kot določa sistem nacionalnih računov (SNA) v določenem referenčnem obdobju. Vključena je proizvodnja vseh izdelkov in storitev, ki so bile dobavljene enotam, ki jih niso proizvedle, ali naj bi bile dobavljene, vključno s proizvodnjo izdelkov in storitev, uporabljenih

v procesu proizvodnje takšnih izdelkov in storitev; proizvodnja izdelkov, ki ostanejo pri njihovih proizvajalcih za lastno porabo ali investicije, proizvodnja stanovanjskih storitev s strani stanovalcev lastnikov ter domačih in osebnih storitev, ki jih opravlja plačana gospodinjstva pomoč.

(Vir: *United Nations, 1998b; Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1. Statistics Division, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.1; United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank; United Nations and others, 1994; System of National Accounts 1993-SNA 1993- Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4, United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).*

Stopnja aktivnosti

Odstotni delež aktivnega prebivalstva med vsem prebivalstvom, starim 15 let in več.

(Vir: *ILO, Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982).*

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo

so osebe, stare 15 let in več, ki živijo v zasebnih gospodinjstvih in ki so v tednu statističnega opazovanja vsaj eno uro opravljale gospodarsko ali družbeno dejavnost proizvodnje izdelkov ali storitev, torej:

- delale najmanj eno uro za plačilo, dobiček ali plačilo v naravi v družbi, podjetju ali organizaciji (vključno s kmetijo) ali
- delale najmanj eno uro brez plačila v družinskem podjetju ali na kmetiji (npr. pomagajoči družinski člani) ali
- bile zaposlene, pa so bile začasno ves opazovani teden odsotne z dela.

Z letom 2002 uredba evropske komisije št. 1575/2000 določa novo registracijo zaposlenih, ki so začasno ves opazovani teden odsotne z dela.

Osebe na obveznem služenju vojaškega roka in osebe na dodatnem (delno plačanem) porodniškem dopustu niso vključene.

(Vir: *ILO, Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982; ILO, Current International Recommendation Concerning Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1988; European Commission Regulation no. 1575/2000).*

Devizni tečaji

Relativna cena ene valute, izražena v drugi valuti. Devizni tečaji so večinoma prikazani kot cena tuje valute, izražena v domači valuti. Devizni tečaji se nanašajo na določeno obdobje.

Letni povprečni devizni tečaji so izračunani iz navadnega povprečja mesečnih deviznih tečajev. Četrtni povprečni devizni tečaji so izračunani iz navadnega povprečja treh mesečnih deviznih tečajev.

(Vir: *IMF, Manual on Monetary and Financial Statistics, Annotated Outline, 1997).*

Zunanja trgovina

Zajetje (splošne smernice)

Priporočeno je, da statistika mednarodne blagovne trgovine evidentira vse blago, ki povečuje zaloge materialnih virov države z vstopom v njeno ekonomsko ozemlje (uvoz) ali jih zmanjšuje, ko ga zapuša (izvoz). Blago v tranzitu in začasno sprejeto ali umaknjeno blago (razen blaga za notranjo in zunanjo predelavo) ni vključeno v statistiko mednarodne blagovne trgovine. V številnih primerih ekonomsko ozemlje države v veliki meri sovpada s carinskim ozemljem.

Sistem trgovine

Za prikaz mednarodne blagovne trgovine se na splošno uporabljata dva sistema zajemanja: sistem splošne trgovine in sistem posebne trgovine. Razlikujeta se v načinu evidentiranja blaga, ki vstopa v skladišča in prostotrgovinske cone ali jih zapuša.

Splošna trgovina: Sistem splošne trgovine se uporablja, ko se statistično ozemlje države sklada z njenim ekonomskim ozemljem. Po sistemu splošne trgovine uvoz vključuje vse blago, ki vstopa na ekonomsko ozemlje države, ki zbira statistične podatke, izvoz pa vključuje vse blago, ki zapuša ekonomsko ozemlje države, ki zbira statistične podatke.

Posebna trgovina: Sistem posebne trgovine se uporablja, ko definicija statističnega ozemlja vključuje le določen del ekonomskega ozemlja, namreč del, ki sovpada z ozemljem, kjer velja prosti pretok blaga. Obstajata dve definiciji sistema posebne trgovine: (a) ozka definicija (statistično ozemlje obsega le področje prostega pretoka blaga) in (b) širša definicija (po kateri je blago, ki pride v državo ali jo zapusti zaradi predelave, in blago, ki pride v industrijsko prosto cono ali jo zapusti, tudi vključeno v statistiko mednarodne blagovne trgovine).

Statistična vrednost uvoza in izvoza

Priporočeno je, da se statistična vrednost uvoženega blaga izraža v vrednosti tipa CIF, statistična vrednost izvoženega blaga pa v vrednosti tipa FOB. Vrednosti tipa CIF vključujejo transakcijsko vrednost blaga in storitev (stroški prevoza, nakladanja in razkladanja, zavarovanja) za dostavo blaga do meje države uvoznice. Vrednosti tipa FOB vključujejo transakcijsko vrednost blaga in vrednost storitev za dostavo blaga do meje države izvoznice.

Konverzija valut

Kjer je potrebna konverzija valut, se uporablja devizni tečaj pristojnega organa države poročevalke. Odražati mora trenutno vrednost valute v komercialnih transakcijah. Če ni razpoložljiv dnevni tečaj na dan izvoza ali uvoza, se priporoča uporaba povprečnega tečaja za čimkrajše obdobje.

Država partnerica

Možno je uporabiti različna merila za državo partnerico.

Država porekla je država, v kateri je bilo blago proizvedeno (pridobljeno) ali v kateri je bilo pomembno spremenjeno.

Zadnja znana namembna država je zadnja država - kolikor je znano v času izvoza - v katero naj bi bilo blago dostavljeno s strani države izvoznice.

Klasifikacije blaga

Za analizo blagovne strukture zunanjetrgovinskih tokov se uporabljajo različne mednarodno sprejete klasifikacije blaga, ki so različno podrobne in temeljijo na različnih merilih razvrščanja.

Standardna mednarodna trgovinska klasifikacija, tretja popravljena izdaja (SMTK, 3. revizija) je klasifikacija blaga, ki so jo pripravili Združeni narodi. Blago razvršča glede na stopnjo proizvodnje in je primerna za ekonomske analize.

(Vir: *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division: International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Revision 2, Concepts and Definitions, United Nations, New York, 1998*).

Zunanji dolg

Zunanji dolg je vsota izplačanih in neporavnanih pogodbenih obveznosti rezidentov države do nerezidentov za odplačevanje glavnice, z obrestmi ali brez njih, ali za odplačevanje obresti, z glavnico ali brez nje.

V tej publikaciji zunanji dolg vključuje naslednje elemente: (i) javni dolgoročni dolg in dolgoročni dolg z javnim jamstvom, (ii) zasebni dolgoročni dolg brez jamstva, (iii) uporabo MDS-jevih posojil in (iv) kratkoročni dolg.

(Vir: *External Debt: Definitions Statistical Coverage and Methodology, 1988, IMF, World Bank, OECD, BIS*).

Neposredne tuje naložbe

Gre za kategorijo mednarodnega investiranja, ki odraža cilj rezidenčne enote v določeni državi ("neposredni investitor"), ki pridobi trajen interes v podjetju v drugi državi ("podjetje, ki je predmet neposrednih tujih naložb"). Trajen interes pomeni obstoj dolgoročnega odnosa med neposrednim investitorjem in podjetjem. Odnos neposrednega investiranja nastane, ko je tuji investitor lastnik 10 % navadnih delnic ali več ali ima glasovalno pravico v podjetju, ki je predmet neposrednih tujih naložb.

Podatki zajemajo naložbe nerezidentov v referenčni državi kot kapitalske prispevke, plačane v gotovini in v naravi, vključno s posojili nerezidenčnih podjetij svojim podružnicam. V tej publikaciji neposredne tuje naložbe predstavljajo podatki plačilne bilance od leta 1990 do konca opazovanega obdobja.

(Vir: *International Financial Statistical Yearbook, IMF, Washington, D.C., 1993; Balance of payments Manual, IMF, Washington, D.C., 1993*).

Tovorni prevoz (glej: Transport)

Splošna trgovina (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Bruto investicije

Bruto investicije zajemajo:

- bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva,
- spremembe zalog,
- pridobitve minus odtujitve vrednostnih predmetov.

(Vir: *EUROSTAT, European System of Accounts ESA, 1995, Chapter 3 item 3.100*).

Bruto domači proizvod v tržnih cenah (BDP)^[1]

Bruto domači proizvod v tržnih cenah je končni rezultat proizvodne dejavnosti rezidenčnih proizvodnih enot.

Določiti ga je mogoče na tri načine:

- BDP je vsota bruto dodane vrednosti posameznih institucionalnih sektorjev ali dejavnosti, povečane za davke in zmanjšane za subvencije na proizvode (ki niso razporejene v sektorje in panoge). Je tudi izravnalna postavka računa proizvodnje celotnega gospodarstva.
- BDP je vsota končnih porab blaga in storitev rezidenčnih institucionalnih enot (dejanska končna potrošnja in bruto investicije) povečana za izvoz in zmanjšana za uvoz;
- BDP je vsota porab v računu ustvarjanja dohodka celotnega gospodarstva (sredstva za zaposlene, davki minus subvencije na proizvodnjo in uvoz, bruto poslovni presežek in raznovrstni dohodek celotnega gospodarstva).

(Vir: *EUROSTAT, European System of Accounts ESA, 1995 Chapter 8 Item 8.89*).

Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva

Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva zajemajo pridobitve zmanjšane za odtujitve osnovnih sredstev s strani rezidenčnih proizvajalcev v danem obdobju, povečane za določena povečanja vrednosti neproizvedenih sredstev, ki so rezultat proizvodne dejavnosti proizvodnih

ali institucionalnih enot. Osnovna sredstva so opredmetena ali neopredmetena sredstva, proizvedena kot rezultat proizvodnje v procesih proizvodnje, ki se v proizvodnem procesu uporabljajo večkrat ali nepretrgano v obdobju, daljšem od enega leta.

(Vir: EUROSTAT, *European System of Accounts ESA, 1995, Chapter 3 Item 3.102.*)

Hoteli in podobni obrati (glej: Mednarodni turizem)

Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih

Z anketo o porabi v gospodinjstvih ugotavljamo izdatke gospodinjstev za porabo izdelkov in storitev. Poleg nakupov v denarni obliki izdatki vključujejo tudi ocenjeno vrednost določenih izdelkov in storitev, npr. vrednost lastne proizvodnje, prejemke v naravi, stanovanjske storitve, vodo, elektriko, plin in druga goriva razen pripisanih najemnin.

Koncept vključuje le izdatke za neposredno zadovoljevanje potreb gospodinjstev in ne izdatkov v zvezi z opravljanjem poklica.

Na drugi strani pa ne zajema naslednjih elementov:

- (i) naložb gospodinjstev (npr. nakup hiše, material in delo na novogradnji);
- (ii) velikih popravil, delnic, tujih valut;
- (iii) proizvodnih izdatkov kot je nakup domačih živali, hrane in sanitarno-veterinarskih storitev zanje, nakup izdelkov za setev ipd.;
- (iv) neposrednih dajatev in davkov, plačanih različnim upravnim organom;
- (v) obveznih plačil (takse in davki), vračil posojil in kreditov, hranilnih vlog v bankah in vrednost pripisanih najemnin, neposrednih taks in davkov, plačanih različnim upravnim enotam in prihrankov prebivalstva.

Denarni izdatki za življenjske potrebščine

Denarni izdatki za življenjske potrebščine zajemajo le nakupe, ki jih dejansko opravi gospodinjstvo. Od izdatkov za potrošnjo odštejemo vrednost blaga, proizvedenega za lastno porabo, prejemke v naravi in pripisane najemnine.

Denarni izdatki za življenjske potrebščine zajemajo denarne izdatke za nakup hrane, neprehrambenih izdelkov in plačilo storitev. Investicije gospodinjstev (nakup stanovanja ali hiše, gradnja, nakup zemljišča, živine itd.) niso zajete.

(Vir: EUROSTAT, *Household Budget Survey in the EU, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation, 1997*).

Indeks realnih mesečnih plač

Indeks realnih mesečnih plač je izračunan kot razmerje med realnimi mesečnimi plačami in mesečnim indeksom cen življenjskih potrebščin gospodinjstev zaposlenih oseb.

Industrijska proizvodnja

Industrijska proizvodnja zajema rudarstvo, predelovalne dejavnosti, oskrbo z elektriko, plinom in vodo (po področjih dejavnosti C, D in E klasifikacije NACE Rev.1). Predstavlja končne proizvode, dostavljene ali namenjene dostavi, polproizvode iz lastne proizvodnje, surovine in materiale, industrijsko delo (storitve) namenjene drugim enotam in razlike v zalogah med polproizvodi in nedokončanimi proizvodi.

(Vir: United Nations, 1983. *International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics. Statistical Office, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1*)

Indeks cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih

Cene industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih zajemajo dejavnosti C (Rudarstvo), D (Predelovalne dejavnosti) in E (Preskrba z elektriko, vodo in plinom) klasifikacije NACE. Merijo spremembe cen pri proizvajalcih na domačem trgu. Indeksi so Laspeyresove vrste in temeljijo na referenčnem letu. Cene ne vključujejo davka na dodano vrednost in trošarin.

Indeks industrijske produktivnosti

Indeks produktivnosti v industriji je razmerje med indeksom obsega industrijske proizvodnje in indeksom povprečnega števila zaposlenih oseb.

Za zagotavljanje kontinuitete indeksne serije na različnih osnovah je izračunan "povezovalni" koeficient kot zveza med Laspeyresovim indeksom na stari osnovi in drugim indeksom za isto leto na novi osnovi za vsako poročevalsko raven.

Mednarodne rezerve (glej: Plačilna bilanca)

Mednarodni turizem

Mednarodni turist je tuji obiskovalec, ki preživi vsaj eno noč v obratu skupinske ali zasebne nastanitve v obiskani državi. Glavni namen obiska ni izvajanje pridobitne dejavnosti v obiskani državi.

Prihodi vključujejo število tujih obiskovalcev, registriranih na meji.

Odhodi vključujejo število obiskovalcev države, ki potujejo na tuje in so registrirani na meji. Isti tujec lahko v referenčnem obdobju naredi več poti v državo in je vsakič znova registriran kot prihod. Isto velja tudi za odhode.

Nastanitveni obrat je definiran kot

obrat, ki potnikom nudi prenočišče v sobah ali kateri drugi enoti. Število prostorov mora biti večje od določenega minimuma za skupino oseb, ki presega družinsko enoto. Vsi prostori v obratu morajo biti pod skupnim komercialnim vodstvom, tudi če obrat ni profitnega značaja.

Hoteli in podobni obrati: Značilna zanje je urejenost v sobe, število pa presega določen minimum. Obrati so po skupnim vodstvom in nudijo določene storitve, kot so npr. sobna strežba, dnevno pospravljanje postelj in čiščenje sanitarij. Hoteli in podobni obrati so grupirani po razredih in kategorijah glede na zmogljivosti in storitve, ki jih nudijo. Niso uvrščeni med specializirane obrate.

Povprečno število prenočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih: Število izračunamo z deljenjem števila prenočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih s številom tujih turistov.

Neto stopnja zasedenosti postelj v hotelih in podobnih obratih v letu izračunamo z deljenjem letnega števila prenočitev z zmnožkom števila ležišč, ki so na voljo, s številom dni v ustreznem letu, pomnoženo s 100, da je rezultat izražen v odstotkih.

(Vir: EUROSTAT, *Applying the EUROSTAT Methodological Guidelines in Basic Tourism and Travel Statistics, A Practical Manual*, March 1996).

Laspeyresov indeks

Gre za obliko indeksa pri katerem so cene, količine in druge merske enote v času utežene glede na njihove vrednosti v določenem baznem obdobju.

Laspeyresov indeks je sintetični indeks cen, izračunan kot navadno povprečje individualnih uteženih indeksov z izdatki za vsak izdelek ali storitev iz baznega obdobja. Izračun cenovnega indeksa temelji na nespremenljivih utežeh, ki ustrezajo relativni porabi vsakega izdelka ali storitve v baznem obdobju.

(Vir: Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute, 1982, *A Dictionary of Statistical Terms*, Fourth Edition, London, Longman Group).

Denar (M1)

Denar zajema prenosljive vpogledne vloge denarnih oblasti in poslovnih bank ("M1"), razen osrednje ravni države, ter gotovino v obtoku plus, če je to primerno, vloge na vpogled zasebnega sektorja pri poštnem sistemu in pri Zakladnici.

(Vir: International Monetary Fund- *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, Washington, D.C., 1984).

Mesečne bruto nominalne plače

Mesečne bruto nominalne plače vključujejo:

- mesečne plače v denarju in naravi za zaposlene, ki dejansko delajo (vključno z dodatnim delom) glede na vrsto plače, dodatke in odškodnine, odobrene kot odstotek plače ali kot fiksni zneski, druge dodatke, zneske plačane za čas, ko oseba ne dela (regres za letni dopust in plačan študijski dopust, plačani prazniki in drugi dela prosti dnevi, mesečni zneski, plačani za zdravstveno zavarovanje), mesečne premije,
- mesečni zneski, plačani iz neto dobička.

Neto nominalne plače

Neto nominalne plače so izračunane kot razlika med bruto nominalnimi plačami ter davki in prispevki za socialno varnost.

Neto stopnja zasedenosti ležišč v hotelih in podobnih obratih (glej: Mednarodni turizem)

Paaschejev indeks

Paaschejev indeks je sintetični indeks cen, izračunan kot navadno povprečje individualnih uteženih indeksov z izdatki za vsak izdelek ali storitev iz baznega obdobja. Izračun cenovnega indeksa temelji na spremenljivih utežeh, ki ustrezajo relativni porabi vsakega izdelka ali storitve v baznem obdobju.

(Vir: Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute, 1982, *A Dictionary of Statistical Terms*, Fourth Edition, London, Longman Group).

Država partnerica (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Potniški kilometer (glej: Transport)

Potniški prevoz (glej: Transport)

Paritete kupne moči (PKM)

Paritete kupne moči so tisti pretvorniki valut, ki odpravijo razlike v ravni cen med državami. Pretvorba s PKM pomeni, da je BDP na prebivalca v vseh državah izražen z istim nizom cen, tako da primerjava med državami odraža le razlike v količini proizvedenih izdelkov in storitev. Podatki, ki temeljijo na pretvorbi s PKM se lahko razlikujejo od podatkov, ki temeljijo na uporabi deviznih tečajev.

(Vir: UN Dictionary, Washington, D.C., 2002; OECD, EUROSTAT and the Austrian Central Statistical Office, *European Comparison Programme*, ECP).

Kvazidenar (M2)

Kvazidenar obsega hranilne in vezane vloge v domači valuti ter vloge v tuji valuti rezidenčnih sektorjev, razen osrednje ravni države. Denar in kvazidenar sta pogosto označena z "M2".

(Vir: *International Monetary Fund- International Financial Statistics Yearbook, Washington, D.C., 1984*).

Indeks obsega v trgovini na drobno^[2]

Indeks obsega je enostaven vrednostni indeks (cena, pomnožena s količino) in je neposredni indeks, saj primerja tekoče obdobje s fiksnim obdobjem baznega leta. Za odpravljanje učinka cen na prihodek se uporablja deflator prodaje.

Prihodek zajema vse račune opazovane enote v referenčnem obdobju, kar ustreza prodaji izdelkov in storitev tretjim strankam na trgu.

Prihodek vključuje vse dajatve in davke na izdelke ali storitve, ki jih je enota zaračunala, razen davka na dodano vrednost, ki ga enota zaračuna strankam in drugih podobnih odbitnih davkov, ki so neposredno povezani s prihodkom.

Prihodek vključuje tudi druge stroške (transport, paketiranje ipd.), ki jih plača stranka, tudi če so ti stroški na računu posebej navedeni.

Znižanja cen, popusti in rabati kot tudi vrednosti vrnjene embalaže je treba odšteti. Znižanje cen, rabati in popusti priznani strankam kasneje, npr. ob koncu leta, niso vštet.

Drugi dohodki iz poslovanja, finančni dohodek in izredni dohodek so izključeni. Subvencije s strani države ali institucij Evropske unije so tudi izključene.

(Viri: *According to COMMISSION REGULATION, EC, No. 588/2001 of 26 March 2001 on Implementing Council Regulation, EC, No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of variables*)

Upokojenci in pokojnine

Povprečno število upokojencev zajema vse osebe, ki prejemajo pokojnino ob koncu opazovanega obdobja, razen kmetov. Vrste pokojnin so: starostna (polna in delna), invalidska (polna in delna), družinska (pokojnina za vdove, vdovce, sirote), za dolgoletno službo (polna in delna), socialna pokojnina in pokojnina za ponesrečene in vojne invalide.

Povprečne mesečne pokojnine, izplačane ob koncu obdobja, pomenijo povprečen znesek pokojnine za enega upokojenca ne glede na vrsto pokojnine, ki jo prejema. Kmetje niso vključeni.

Posebna trgovina (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Standardna mednarodna trgovinska klasifikacija (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Statistična klasifikacija ekonomskih dejavnosti (NACE)

Statistična klasifikacija ekonomskih dejavnosti (NACE) je evropska klasifikacija, uporabljena za industrijsko proizvodnjo. Po tej klasifikaciji so ekonomske in socialne dejavnosti razdeljene na pet ravni (področje, podpodročje, oddelek, skupina in razred); osnovna načela klasifikacije NACE so homogenost in podobna klasifikacijska struktura vključenih postavk v vsaki ravni.

Statistična vrednosti uvoza in izvoza (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Sistem trgovine (glej: Zunanja trgovina)

Pogoji menjave

Zunanjetrgovinski tečaj je izračunan kot razmerje med indeksom vrednosti izvoza in indeksom vrednosti uvoza.

Tonski kilometer (glej: Transport)

Transport

Tovorni prevoz je prevoz blaga po železnici, cesti (javni cestni prevoz in cestni prevoz za lastne potrebe), kopenskih plovnih poteh in naftovodih, morju in zraku.

Tonski kilometer je merska enota, ki pomeni prevoz ene tone blaga na razdalji enega kilometra.

Za seštevanje podatkov je potrebno pretvoriti tonske milje v tonske kilometre. Tonske milje pomnožimo s koeficientom 1,852.

Potniški prevoz je prevoz potnikov po železnici, cesti (javni cestni prevoz in cestni prevoz za lastne potrebe), zraku in morju. Mestni potniški promet ni vključen.

Potniški kilometer je merska enota, ki pomeni prevoz enega potnika na razdalji enega kilometra.

Indeks obsega kmetijske proizvodnje

Indeks kmetijske proizvodnje je seštevek cenovno uteženih količin različnih kmetijskih proizvodov po odštetju količin, uporabljenih kot seme ali krma, tehtanih na enak način. Vsi indeksi na nacionalni, regionalni in svetovni ravni so izračunani po Laspeyresovi formuli. Količine vsakega proizvoda so utežene s povprečnimi mednarodnimi cenami v baznem obdobju in sešete za vsako leto. Za izračun indeksa je seštevek za posamezno leto deljen s povprečnim seštevkom baznega obdobja. V izračun indeksa kmetijske proizvodnje so vključeni vsi pridelki in živalski proizvodi v posamezni državi. Praktično so zajeti vse proizvodi, razen krme (12, 1995, p. ix).

(Vir: *Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook, Rome*).

Brezposelne osebe

Brezposelne so osebe, stare 15 let in več, ki v referenčnem tednu nimajo dela in so v zadnjih štirih tednih aktivno iskale delo in so bile pripravljene v naslednjih dveh tednih sprejeti delo.

(Vir: ILO, *Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, Geneva, 1982).

Stopnja brezposelnosti

Odstotni delež brezposelnih oseb med aktivnim prebivalstvom.

(Vir: ILO, *Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, Geneva, 1982).

GLOSSARY

SLOVAR

Average interest rates of commercial banks

- (i) Average interest rate of commercial banks for deposits refers to the interest rate used for non-financial customers (economic units, population, government, others) for short - term deposits (with maturity from one day to one year).
- (ii) Average interest rate for credits refers to the interest rate used for non-financial customers (economic units, population, government, others) for short term credits (with maturity from one day to one year).

Average interest rates of commercial banks for deposits and credits are expressed in national currency. In the present document, the estimates of yearly and quarterly average interest rates of commercial banks are calculated as non-weighted arithmetic mean on the base is of corresponding average monthly data and are not included in the interest rates statistics, officially disseminated by the National Banks of the countries.

Average monthly pensions (see: Retired persons and pensions)

Average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments (see: International tourism)

Balance of payments

Balance of payments (BOP) is a statistical document (statement) that systematically reflects all economic transactions of the national economy with the rest of the world during a certain period of time.

Transactions consist of those operations involving goods, services and income; those involving financial claims on, and liabilities to the rest of the world; and those (such as gifts) classified as transfers, which involve offsetting entries to balance - in an accounting sense - one - sided transactions.

The transaction itself is defined as an economic flow that reflects the creation, transformation, exchange, transfer or extinction of economic value and involves changes in ownership of goods and/or financial assets, the provision of services or the provision of labour and capital.

The balance of payments registers the transactions between the residents and non-residents.

The two main sub-accounts of the balance of payments are the current account and the capital and financial account.

Current account includes all the registered transactions, except for financial ones and it is addressed to the residential and non-residential entities; it is further divided into the balance of goods, services, income and current transfers.

The component "goods" from the current account of Balance of Payments includes:

The capital and financial account which has two major components:

- (i) the *capital account* that consists of capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-productive/ non-financial assets and
- (ii) the *financial account* which is composed of the following sub-accounts: balance of direct investment, balance of portfolio investment, balance of other investment (loans and trade credits, currency and deposits, other) and change of reserve assets.

Current transfers

Current transfers are all real resources and financial items provided without a quid – pro – quo from one economy to another. Current transfers directly affect the level of disposable income of the economy, and the consumption of goods and services.

International reserves

Reserve assets include those external assets that are readily available to and controlled by the National Bank, of each country (the government), for direct financing of BOP imbalances. The reserve assets comprise monetary gold, SDRs, reserve position in the Fund, foreign exchange assets (consisting of currency and deposits and securities), and other claims. The entries under this category pertain to transactions in the NB's external holdings. The data on reserve assets changes excludes holding gains (losses).

(Reference: IMF, *Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition*, Washington D.C., 1993).

Base period

The period of time for which data used as the base is of an index number, or other ratio, have been collected. This period is frequently one year but it may be as short as one day or as long as the average of a group of years.

(Reference: Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute, 1982; *Dictionary of Statistical Terms*, Fourth Edition, London, Longman Group).

Calendar and seasonal quarters

In accordance with the reference period statistical surveys could provide data and information concerning calendar or seasonal quarters. The surveys based on seasonal quarters offer data with one month delay, as compared to the calendar ones; for example the Q I. refers to the following months: December, January and February; the Q II. refers to the following months: March, April, May; the Q III refers to the following months: June, July, August; Q IV refers to the following months: September, October, November. The surveys based on calendar quarters have as reference the following months: Q I. refers to January, February and March; II.Q refers to April, May and June; Q III refers to July, August and September; the Q IV refers to October, November and December.

Capital and financial account (see: Balance of Payments)

Commodity classifications (see: Foreign trade)

Consolidated general government budget deficit/surplus

Consolidated general government budget deficit/surplus, or financing requirement, are defined as the difference between the following elements: (i) current and capital revenue and grants; (ii) current and capital expenditure plus net lending for policy purposes.

The deficit is negative, the surplus is positive.

The IMF methodology for consolidated general government sector deficit/surplus is not completely equal to the general government sector deficit calculation (as lending and repayments are not included on net basis – repayments are a part of revenue, lending is a part of expenditure).

(Reference: *UNECE Secretariat, International Financial Statistics, IMF, Washington D.C., 1984*)

Constant prices

The volume measure of gross domestic product (GDP) is frequently referred to as "GDP at constant prices". When time series are constructed by multiplying the values of the base year by fixed base Laspeyres volume indices, it is appropriate to describe the resulting series as being at the constant prices of the base year. However, when the values of the base year are extrapolated by multiplying them by annual chain volume indices it is no longer strictly correct to describe them in this way. Nevertheless, the series of values are expressed at the general price level of the base year and it is convenient to continue to describe them as being "at constant prices". (42, para. 16.71)

That category does not refer only to GDP; it has a wider use in macroeconomic studies.

(References: *United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank, United Nations and others, 1994; System of National Accounts 1993-SNA 1993- Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4, United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4*).

Construction

Construction activity of corporations included in the NACE classification, section F *Construction*, defined as economic activity intended to the creation, renovation, repair or extension of fixed assets in the form of buildings, land improvements and other such civil engineering construction as roads, bridges etc.

Consumer price index (CPI)

CPI measures the changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption. The data concerning the prices and weights of goods and services are collected by means of the household integrated survey (HIS). A consumer price index is estimated as a series of main measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each main measure is constructed as a weight average of a large number of elementary aggregated indices. Each of the elementary aggregated indices is estimated using a sample survey of prices for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services.

CPI calculation method:

CPI is calculated as a Laspeyres type index with fixed base.

(References: *International Labour Organisation, ILO, 1988; Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 1988 Edition, Geneva*).

Currency

Those notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments. Commemorative coins that are not actually in circulation should be excluded.

(References: *United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank, United Nations and others, 1994; System of National Accounts 1993- SNA 1993- Series F, No. 2, Rev. 4, United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4*).

Currency conversion (see: Foreign trade)

Current account (see: Balance of Payments)

Current transfers (see: Balance of Payments)

Discount rate

It is a rate at which the central bank extends credit to the banking system; either through direct lending or by discounting trade paper and other eligible paper held by banks.

(Reference: IMF, *Manual on Monetary and Financial Statistics, Annotated Outline*, Washington D.C., 1997).

Economic activity rate

Percentage of economically active population in the total population aged 15 years and over.

(Reference: ILO, *Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, Geneva, 1982).

Employment

Comprises persons living in individual households aged 15 years and over who carried out an economic or social activity producing goods or services in view to obtain a compensation (salary in cash or in kind or other benefits) and who, during the reference week in which the survey is being realised, accomplish one of the following conditions:

- worked one hour or more for pay, profit or payment in kind, a job or a business (including in agriculture),
- worked one hour or more without pay in a family business or in a farm (i.e. unpaid family workers)-in case of self- employed and unpaid family workers who work in agriculture, minimum duration is 15 hours;
- were employees who had a job from which they were temporarily absent all of survey week.

Starting with 2002, in the European Commission Regulation no. 1575/2000, appeared a new meaning concerning the registration of the employees who had a job from which they have been temporarily absent during the survey week.

Persons on compulsory military service are not considered as employees, as well as persons on additional (partially paid) maternity leave.

(Reference: ILO, *Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians*, Geneva, 1982; ILO, *Current International Recommendation Concerning Labour Statisticians*, Geneva, 1988; European Commission Regulation no. 1575/2000).

Exchange rate

It is a relative price of one currency in terms of a unit of another currency. Exchange rates are mostly expressed in terms of the domestic-currency cost of the foreign - currency. Exchange rate refers to a strictly defined period.

In the present document, average quarterly and yearly estimations of the exchange rate are calculated as a simple average of monthly average exchange rates. The quarterly average exchange rates are calculated as the simple average of three monthly average exchange rates.

(Reference: IMF, *Manual on Monetary and Financial Statistics, Annotated Outline*, 1997).

Foreign debt

Generally, external debt is the amount, at any given time, of disbursed and outstanding contractual liabilities of residents of a country to non-residents to repay principal, with or without interest, or to repay interest, with or without principal.

From this document point of view, foreign debt includes the following elements: (i) public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, (ii) private non-guaranteed long-term debt, (iii) use of IMF credit, and (iv) short-term debt.

(Reference: *External Debt: Definitions Statistical Coverage and Methodology*, 1988, IMF, World Bank, OECD, BIS).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Foreign Direct Investment is a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one country (the "direct investor") obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise located in another country (the "direct foreign investment enterprise"). A lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise. A direct investment relationship is created when a foreign investor owns 10 per cent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power in the direct investment enterprise.

FDI data refer to the investments of non-residents in the reference country as capital contributions paid in cash and in kind, including the loans granted by non-resident firms of their branches.

In the present document FDI is represented by cumulated flows from the balance of payments since 1990 until the end of the reference period.

(Reference: *International Financial Statistical Yearbook*, IMF, Washington, D.C., 1993; *Balance of Payments Manual*, IMF, Washington, D.C., 1993)

Foreign trade

Coverage (general guidelines)

It is recommended that international merchandise trade statistics record all goods, which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. Goods in transit or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except goods for inward or outward processing) are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory.

System of trade

There are two trade systems of recording in common use based on which international merchandise trade statistics are compiled: the general trade system and the special trade system. They differ mainly in how goods entering or leaving warehouses and free trade zones are recorded.

(i) General system of trade: The general trade system is in use when the statistical territory of the country coincides with its economic territory. Under the general trade system, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of the country and exports include all goods leaving the economic territory of a country.

(ii) Special system of trade: The special trade system is in use when the definition of statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly, that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods. There are two definitions of special trade system: (a) strict definition (statistical territory comprises only the free circulation area) and (b) relax definition. The special trade (relax definition) is in use when goods that enter a country for or leave it after inward processing, as well as the goods that enter or leave an industrial free zone are also included in international merchandise trade statistics.

Statistical value of imports and exports

It is recommended that the statistical value of imported goods should be a CIF-type value and the statistical value of exported goods should be a FOB-type value. CIF-type values include the transaction value of the goods, the value of services (the cost of transport; loading, unloading charges; the cost of insurance) performed to deliver the goods at the border of the importing country. FOB-type values include the transaction value of the goods and the value of services performed to deliver goods at the border of the exporting country.

Currency conversion

Where the conversion of currency is necessary, the rate of exchange shall be that of competent authorities of the reporting country and shall reflect the current value of such currency in commercial transactions. If a rate is not available for the date of exportation or importation, it is recommended that the average rate for the shortest period applicable should be used.

Partner country

It is possible to use different criteria for assigning the partner country.

- *Country of origin* is a country in which the goods have been wholly produced (obtained) or in which goods have undergone substantial transformation.
- *Country of the last known destination* is the last country - as far it is known at the time of exportation - to which goods are to be delivered by the exporting country.

Commodity classifications

The commodity structure of external trade flows is analysed using various internationally adopted commodity classifications, which have different level of detail and are based on different classification criteria.

The Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC, Rev. 3) is commodity classification of the UN, which classifies commodities according to their stage of production and is suitable for economic analysis.

(Reference: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division: *International Merchandise Trade Statistics, Revision 2, Concepts and Definitions*, United Nations, New York, 1998).

Freight transport (see: Transport)

General system of trade (see: Foreign trade)

Gross capital formation

Gross capital formation consists of: i) gross fixed capital formation; ii) changes in inventories; iii) acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

(Reference: EUROSTAT, *European System of Accounts ESA, 1995, Chapter 3 item 3.100*).

Gross domestic product at market prices (GDP)^[3]

Gross domestic product at market prices is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units.

It can be defined in three ways:

- GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account;
- GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (actual final consumption and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services;
- GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account (compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy).

(Reference: EUROSTAT, *European System of Accounts ESA, 1995, Chapter 8 Item 8.89*).

Gross fixed capital formation

Gross fixed capital formation consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year.

(Reference: EUROSTAT, *European System of Accounts ESA, 1995, Chapter 3 Item 3.102.*)

Hotels and similar establishments (see: International tourism)

Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The Household Budget Survey corresponds to the expenditure effected by households in order to consume goods and services. This includes, in addition to purchases in monetary form, the estimated value of certain goods and services, e.g. the value of internal production, the benefits in kind, housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels expenditure, excepting imputed rents.

This concept includes only the expenditure intended for the direct meeting of the needs of households, and not expenditure incurred within an occupational framework.

On the other hand, the following items are excluded from this concept:

- (i) the investments of households (e.g. purchase of a house, major works on housing, materials and manual work for new construction);
- (ii) the capital repairs, shares, foreign currency;
- (iii) the production expenditure as buying of domestic animals, food and sanitary-veterinary treatment for them, buying of sowing products, etc;
- (iv) the direct duties and taxes paid to the various administrations;
- (v) the compulsory payments (fees, taxes), returning loans and credits, savings deposited in banks and value of imputed rents, direct fees and taxes paid to different administrative units and population savings.

Monetary consumption expenditure

Strictly monetary consumption expenditure includes only the purchases actually done by the households. This involves subtracting from the consumption expenditure the value of the goods produced for own consumption, benefits in kind and the imputed rental value of housing.

Money consumption expenditure include cash expenditure for purchasing food products, non-food goods and for payment of services. There are not comprised consumption expenditure, as investments (purchasing of dwellings, houses, construction, lands, and animals)

(Reference: *Household Budget Survey in the EU, Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation, EUROSTAT 1997.*)

Index of monthly real wages and salaries

The index of monthly real wages and salaries is calculated as a ratio between the monthly gross or net wages and salaries and the monthly population consumer price index, for the households of employees.

Industrial Producer Price Index

Industrial Producer Price Indices cover NACE, sections C (Mining and quarrying), D (Manufacturing) and E (Electricity, water and gas supply). They measure the changes in producer prices on domestic market. Industrial Producer Price Indices are derived from Laspeyres type indices, based on a reference year. The prices do not include VAT and excise duties.

Industrial production

Covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply (according to the NACE Rev. 1 classification - sections C, D, E). Industrial production represents finished manufactured products, delivered or intended for delivery, half-finished products from own production, manufacturing of raw materials and of customers materials, industrial works (services) intended to other units and of stock difference of half-finished and unfinished production.

(Reference: *United Nations, 1983. International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics. Statistical Office, Series M, No. 48, Rev. 1*)

Industrial productivity volume index

Industrial productivity volume index for industry is calculated as ratio between industry production volume index and the index of average number of employed persons.

In order to assure the continuity of date series built-up on different bases, a "junction" coefficient is calculated as a relation between Laspeyres type index, on old base, and another one, for the same year, on a new base, for each level of reporting.

International reserves (see Balance of Payment)

International tourism

An international tourist is a foreign visitor who spends at least one night in a collective or private accommodation unit in the country visited. The main purpose of his visit is other one than carrying out an activity remunerated within the visited country.

Arrivals include the number of foreign visitors registered at the border.

Departures include the number of country's visitors who travel abroad and whose departure is registered at the border. The same foreign person can make several trips to the country during the reference period, each new trip being registered as a new arrival. The same is carried out for departures.

Accommodation establishment and similar units

An accommodation establishment or a similar unit provides: (i) overnight lodging for the traveller in rooms or in other similar units and must take into account the following condition: the number of places which it provides must be greater than a specified minimum for groups of persons exceeding a single family unit; (ii) all the places of the establishment must be under a common commercial-type management, even if it is not for profit.

Hotels and similar establishments are defined as: (i) being arranged in rooms, in number exceeding specified minimum; (ii) coming together under a common management; (iii) providing certain services (including room service, daily bed-making and cleaning of the sanitary facilities); (iv) grouped in classes and categories according to the facilities and services provided; (v) not falling in the category of specialised establishments.

Average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments: the number is obtained by dividing the number of overnight stays of foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments by the number of foreign tourists.

The net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments in a year is obtained by dividing the total number of stays by the accommodation capacity available for tourists, during the reference period, and multiplying the result by 100 to express the result as a percentage

(Reference: EUROSTAT, *Applying the EUROSTAT Methodological Guidelines in Basic Tourism and Travel Statistics, Practical Manual*, March 1996).

Laspeyres index

A form of index number where prices, quantities or other units of measure over time are weighted according to their values in a specified base period.

Laspeyres index is a synthetic index of prices, calculated as simple average of individual weighted indices with expenditure for every item (goods and services) from the base period. The price indices calculation is based on fixed weighting coefficients, corresponding with relative consumption expenditure for each item in the base period.

(Reference: *A Dictionary of Statistical Terms*, Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland *The International Statistical Institute*, 1982, Fourth Edition, London, Longman Group).

Money (M1)

Money comprises transferable demand deposits of monetary authorities and deposit money banks ("M1"), other than those of the central government, and currency outside banks plus, where applicable, private sector demand deposits with the postal checking system and with the Treasury.

(Reference: *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, *International Monetary Fund*, Washington, D.C., 1984).

Monthly gross nominal salary earning

Monthly gross nominal salary earning includes:

- Monthly salaries, in cash and in kind, to employees for actually done work (including for supplementary worked time) according to the salary type applied, bonuses and indemnities granted as salary percentage or as fixed amounts, other legal bonuses, amounts paid for non-worked time (indemnities for holiday and study leaves, holidays and other free days, monthly amounts paid for salaries fund for medical leaves), monthly premiums.
- Monthly amounts paid from net profit other funds.

Net nominal wages and salaries

Net nominal wages and salaries is calculated as difference between the gross nominal salary earning and applied taxes and social security contributions.

Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments (see: International tourism)

Number of pensioners (see: Retired persons and pensions)

Paasche Index

Paasche index is a synthetic index of prices, calculated as simple average of individual weighted indices with expenditures for every item (goods and services) from the base period. The calculation of price indices is based on variable weighting coefficients, corresponding with relative consumption expenditure for each item in the base period.

(Reference: *A Dictionary of Statistical Terms*, *International Statistical Institute*, Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland, Fourth Edition, London, Longman, Group 1982).

Partner country (see: Foreign trade)

Passenger-kilometre (see: Transport)

Passenger transport (see: Transport)

Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)

Purchasing Power Parities are the rates of currency conversion that eliminate differences in price levels between countries. When converted by means of PPPs, the GDP per capita for countries are in effect expressed in the same set of prices so that comparison between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services produced. The figures based on PPPs conversion may differ particularly from those based on using exchange rates.

The Combined Nomenclature (CN) represents an extended version of the Harmonised System (HS), used by member States of European Union, according to which goods are classified based on nature of goods and mainly is used for custom needs.

(Reference: UN Dictionary, Washington, D.C., 2002; OECD, EUROSTAT and the Austrian Central Statistical Office, European Comparison Programme, ECP).

Quasi-money (M2)

Quasi-money comprises time and at sight savings in national currency and foreign currency deposits of resident other than central government. (Money plus quasi-money is frequently called. "M2").

(Reference: International Financial Statistics Yearbook, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C., 1984).

Retail trade turnover volume index^[4]

The turnover volume index is a simple value index (price multiplied by quantity/volume), and is a direct index that compares the current period with the fixed period in the base year. In order to eliminate the price effect on turnover, a deflator of sales is used.

Turnover comprises the total receipts by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods and services supplied to third parties.

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit, excepting the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-à-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice.

Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates and bonuses conceded later to clients, for example at the end of the year, are not taken into account.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

(References: According to Commission Regulation, EC, No. 588/2001 of 26 March 2001 on Implementing Council Regulation, EC, No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of variables)

Retired persons and pensions

Number of pensioners includes all persons who receive pensions, including farmers. The following pensions are paid out: old-age (full and proportional), invalidity (full and partial), widows', widowers', orphans', wives' pensions, pensions for long-term service (full and partial), social pensions and pensions granted according to accident insurance provisions or according to a war disabled act.

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

Special system of trade (see: Foreign trade)

Standard International Trade Classification (see: Foreign trade)

Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE classification)

Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE classification) is the European classification used for industrial production. According to NACE classification the economic and social activities are divided into five levels (section, subsection, division, group and class); the main principles used for NACE classification are homogeneity and similar classification structure of items included into each level of references.

Statistical value of imports and exports (see: Foreign trade)

System of trade (see: Foreign trade)

Terms of trade

Trade exchange rate is calculated as ratio between export value index and import value index.

Tonne-kilometre (see: Transport)

Transport

Freight transport is transport of goods by rail, road (transport for hire or reward and transport on own account), inland waterways and oil pipeline, air and sea.

Tonne-kilometre is unit of measure representing the transport of one tonne of goods over one kilometre. For the purpose of adding up the data into total, conversion of tonne-miles into tonne- kilometres is needed. It is necessary to multiply tonne-miles with a coefficient 1852.

Passengers transport is transport of passengers by rail, road (transport for hire or reward and transport on own account), air and sea. Urban road transport is not included.

Passenger-kilometre is unit of measure representing the transport of one passenger over one kilometre.

Total agricultural output volume index

Agricultural production index is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops.

(Reference: FAO Production Yearbook, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome).

Unemployment (ILO)

Comprises persons aged 15 years and over, who during the reference week: have no job and had actively sought a job during the previous four weeks and are available for work within the next two weeks.

(Reference: ILO, Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982).

Unemployment rate

Percentage of the unemployed in economically active population.

(Reference: ILO, Recommendation of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982).

¹ Za večino držav podatki temeljijo na ocenah četrtnih računov, ki so konstantno ažurirani do objave letnih nacionalnih računov. To je tudi razlog za uporabo začasnih podatkov.

² Vrednost prodaje v trgovini na drobno je vsota prodaje komercialnih in nekomercialnih subjektov. Podatki se nanašajo na dejavnosti, razvrščene v NACE 50 in 52.

^[3] The data published in this document (for the majority of participating countries) are based on the estimation of quarterly accounts. The data are continuously processed until the annual national accounts are published. This is the reason of preliminary data using in the present document.

^[4] The value of retail sales is the sum of sales realised by commercial and non-commercial entities. Data refer to the activities included in NACE classification 50, 52.

¹ Za večino držav podatki temeljijo na ocenah četrtnih računov, ki so konstantno ažurirani do objave letnih nacionalnih računov. To je tudi razlog za uporabo začasnih podatkov.

² Vrednost prodaje v trgovini na drobno je vsota prodaje komercialnih in nekomercialnih subjektov. Podatki se nanašajo na dejavnosti, razvrščene v NACE 50 in 52.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Splošne značilnosti

EE Delež kmetijskih zemljišč od vseh zemljišč je izračunan kot delež kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi od vseh zemljišč.

LV Za BDP na prebivalca v ameriških dolarjih in paritetah kupne moči za leti 1999 in 2000 je podatkovni vir OECD.

Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo po dejavnosti (tabela 1.1)

BG Podatki za leto 1999 se nanašajo na november. Letni podatki za leti 2000 in 2001 so izračunani kot navadno povprečje ustreznih četrtnih podatkov. Podatki za prvo četrtnje se nanašajo na marec, za drugo na junij, za tretje na september in za četrto na december.

CY Podatki za 1999-2001 bodo popravljani po reviziji podatkov o prebivalstvu iz popisa leta 2001. Seštevki se zaradi zaokroženja ne ujemajo.

CZ Celotna časovna vrsta je pripravljena po metodologiji iz leta 1998, ki se kasneje ni spremenila. Vključene so osebe starejše od 15 let, ki so zaposlene v družbenem sektorju, tj. brez oboroženih sil (ISCO-88), glavne skupine 0 ter oseb na porodniškem dopustu. **Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo so vse osebe ne glede na poklicni status, tj. vključno s pomagajočimi družinskimi člani, ki so v opazovanem tednu delali vsaj eno uro in vse osebe, ki so bile zaposlene (zaposleni in samozaposleni), a so bili v opazovanem tednu odsotni z dela.** Razlike med seštevki in posameznimi postavkami so posledica zaokroževanja (zaokroženi so le seštevki in ne posamezne postavke).

EE Zajete so osebe, stare od 15 do 74 let.

HU **Podatki so uteženi na osnovi popisa iz leta 2001. Vnovič uteženi podatki bodo objavljeni tudi za nazaj.**

LT Od leta 2000 ADS zajema osebe, stare 15 let in več. Podatki za prejšnja leta zajemajo osebe, stare 14 let in več. Osebe na služenju vojaškega roka niso vključene, so pa vključene osebe na porodniškem dopustu, če so obdržale zaposlitev. Zajete so osebe v zasebnih in skupinskih gospodinjstvih.

LV V letih 1999-2001 je Anketa o delovni sili (ADS) zajemala osebe, stare 15 let in več, v letu 2002 pa osebe stare med 15 in 74 let. Podatki za 1999-2001 so popravljani glede na podatke popisa prebivalstva v letu 2000. Podatki za drugo četrtnje se nanašajo na maj, za četrto četrtnje pa na november. Vsi podatki so letna povprečja. Seštevki nekaterih kazalnikov se zaradi zaokroževanja ne ujemajo.

RO Delovno aktivno prebivalstvo so osebe, stare 15 let in več, ki so opravljale gospodarsko ali družbeno dejavnost proizvodnje izdelkov ali storitev v trajanju vsaj ene ure (za samozaposlene in pomagajoče družinske člane v kmetijstvu pa vsaj 15 ur) v referenčnem tednu za plačilo v obliki plače, plačilo v naravi ali drugo obliko plačila.

Od leta 2002 delovno aktivno prebivalstvo ne zajema oseb, ki so začasno odsotne z dela v opazovanem tednu in ki niso prepričane, da se bodo na delo vrnile v treh mesecih. Vključene so osebe, ki so začasno odsotne z dela in od delodajalca prejema manj kot 50 % plače.

SI Podatki ne zajemajo iskalcev prve zaposlitve.

SK Od leta 2000 se četrtnja ujemajo s koledarskimi. Podatki ne vključujejo oseb na obveznem služenju vojaškega roka in oseb na starševskem dopustu. Vključeni pa so poklicni vojaki, osebe na služenju civilnega roka in osebe na porodniškem dopustu.

Brezposelnost po spolu (tabela 1.2)

BG Podatki za leto 1999 se nanašajo na november. Letni podatki za leti 2000 in 2001 so izračunani kot navadno povprečje ustreznih četrtnih podatkov. Podatki za prvo četrtnje se nanašajo na marec, za drugo na junij, za tretje na september in za četrto na december.

CY Podatki za 1999-2001 bodo popravljani po reviziji podatkov o prebivalstvu iz popisa leta 2001. Seštevki se zaradi zaokroženja ne ujemajo.

CZ Celotna časovna vrsta je pripravljena po metodologiji iz leta 1998, ki se kasneje ni spremenila. Specifikacija kazalnika je v skladu z metodologijo Mednarodne organizacije dela.

Po priporočilih Eurostata so v brezposelne osebe vključene tudi osebe, ki so našle delo, a ga bodo začele opravljati v treh mesecih.

Zmanjšanje stopnje brezposelnosti je posledica naslednjih dejavnikov:

- pri popolni uskladitvi nacionalnega vprašalnika z Eurostatovimi standardi od začetka leta 2002 velja dogovor o drugačnem vrstnem redu vprašanj. Predvsem gre za vprašanje o dejavnosti osebe v opazovanem tednu. Če anketiranec odgovori, da je delal vsaj eno uro, je v skladu z metodologijo Mednarodne organizacije dela uvrščen med zaposlene osebe;

- povečalo se je število oseb, ki nimajo dela in ga tudi ne iščejo aktivno, so pa pripravljene delo sprejeti. Število delovne sile v rezervi (v skladu z Eurostatovo metodologijo) je v četrtem četrtnju leta 2002 doseglo številko 133.000.

Razlike med seštevki in posameznimi postavkami so posledica zaokroževanja (zaokroženi so le seštevki in ne posamezne postavke).

EE Zajete so osebe, stare od 15 do 74 let.

HU **Podatki so uteženi na osnovi popisa iz leta 2001. Vnovič uteženi podatki bodo objavljeni tudi za nazaj.**

LV	V letih 1999-2001 je Anketa o delovni sili (ADS) zajemala osebe, stare 15 let in več, v letu 2002 pa osebe stare med 15 in 74 let. Podatki za 1999-2001 so popravljeni glede na podatke popisa prebivalstva v letu 2000. Podatki za drugo četrtletje se nanašajo na maj, za četrto četrtletje pa na november. Vsi podatki so letna povprečja. Seštevki nekaterih kazalnikov se zaradi zaokroževanja ne ujemajo.
LT	Od leta 2000 ADS zajema osebe, stare 15 let in več. Podatki za prejšnja leta zajemajo osebe, stare 14 let in več.
SK	Od leta 2000 se četrtletja ujemajo s koledarskimi. Specifikacija kazalnika je v skladu z metodologijo Mednarodne organizacije dela. Po priporočilih Eurostata so v brezposelne osebe vključene tudi osebe, ki so našle delo, a ga bodo začele opravljati kasneje.

Stopnje aktivnosti in brezposelnosti po spolu in starostnih skupinah (tabeli 1.3, 1.4)

BG	Podatki za leto 1999 se nanašajo na november. Letni podatki za leti 2000 in 2001 so izračunani kot navadno povprečje ustreznih četrtletnih podatkov. Podatki za prvo četrtletje se nanašajo na marec, za drugo na junij, za tretje na september in za četrto na december.
CY	Podatki za 1999-2001 bodo popravljeni po reviziji podatkov o prebivalstvu iz popisa leta 2001. Seštevki se zaradi zaokroženja ne ujemajo.
CZ	Celotna časovna vrsta je pripravljena po metodologiji iz leta 1998, ki se kasneje ni spremenila. Razlike med seštevki in posameznimi postavkami so posledica zaokroževanja (zaokroženi so le seštevki in ne posamezne postavke).
EE	Anketa o delovni sili zajema le osebe, stare od 15 do 74 let. Stopnja aktivnosti je število delovnih aktivnih oseb, starih od 15 do 74 let, glede na seštevke vsega prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več (število prebivalstva, starega od 15 do 74 let, iz ADS plus število oseb starejših od 74 let iz demografskih virov).
HU	Zajete so osebe, stare od 15 do 74 let. Podatki so uteženi na osnovi popisa iz leta 2001. Vnovič uteženi podatki bodo objavljeni tudi za nazaj. Stopnja aktivnosti je število aktivnega prebivalstva, starega od 15 do 74 let, glede na seštevke vsega prebivalstva, starega 15 let in več (število prebivalstva, starega od 15 do 74 let, iz ADS plus število oseb starejših od 74 let iz demografskih virov).
LT	Od leta 2000 ADS zajema osebe, stare 15 let in več. Podatki za prejšnja leta zajemajo osebe, stare 14 let in več.
LV	V letih 1999-2001 je Anketa o delovni sili (ADS) zajemala osebe, stare 15 let in več, v letu 2002 pa osebe stare med 15 in 74 let. Podatki za 1999-2001 so popravljeni glede na podatke popisa prebivalstva v letu 2000. Podatki za drugo četrtletje se nanašajo na maj, za četrto četrtletje pa na november. Vsi podatki so letna povprečja.
PL	Osebe na porodniškem dopustu so vključene, osebe na služenju vojaškega roka pa ne.
RO	Od leta 2002 so brezposelne osebe tiste ki v zadnjih treh tednih niso iskale zaposlitve ker so jo že našle in bodo z delom začele prej kot v treh mesecih ali ker so samozaposlene in čakajo na rezultat. Upoštevane so tudi osebe, ki so začasno odsotne z dela v opazovanem tednu in ki od delodajalca prejemajo manj kot 50 % plače, niso prepričane, da se bodo na delo vrnile v treh mesecih, in aktivno iščejo delo in so ga pripravljene sprejeti.
SI	Med delovno aktivno prebivalstvo so vštete tudi zaposlene osebe, ki so začasni ali trajni presežki, in osebe na porodniškem dopustu.
SK	Aktivno prebivalstvo, uporabljeno za izračun stopnje aktivnosti in brezposelnosti, upošteva tudi osebe na obveznem služenju vojaškega roka.

Upokojenci (tabela 1.5)

BG	Za leto 2001 brez kmetov.
CY	Vključene so vse osebe, ki prejemajo starostno, družinsko ali invalidsko pokojnino kot tudi osebe, ki prejemajo podporo za sirote in dodatek za pogrešane osebe - kar vse izplačuje Sklad socialnega zavarovanja - ter osebe, ki prejemajo socialne pokojnine, plačane iz splošnih davkov.
	Upokojenci so razvrščeni glede na vrsto pokojnine, ki jo prejemajo in ne glede na poklic, ki so ga opravljali. Podatkov za kmete, ki prejemajo pokojnino ni.
CZ, SK	Število upokojencev vključuje tudi upokojence oz. pokojnine plačane osebam, ki živijo v tujini.
HU	Podatki vključujejo povprečno število upokojencev in drugih oskrbovancev.
LT	Kazalnik vključuje vse osebe, ki prejemajo pokojnine.
LV	Število upokojencev vključuje vse osebe, ki prejemajo pokojnine (starostna, invalidska, družinska, vojaška pokojnina, pokojnine po posebnih predpisih), brez prejemnikov pokojnin, ki jih izplačujeta ministrstvo za notranje zadeve in ministrstvo za obrambo.
RO	Povprečno letno število upokojencev. V podatke niso vključeni upokojeni kmetje.
SI	Brez kmetov.

Pokojnine (tabela 1.6)

CZ, SK	Povprečne mesečne pokojnine so objavljene na podlagi podatkov za december posameznega leta.
HU	Povprečni mesečni seštevki pokojnin in drugih oskrbnin.
PL	Podatki ne vključujejo družinskih podpor in dodatkov za nego, ki so plačani iz državnega proračuna družinskim članom upokojenih oseb.
RO	Povprečne mesečne pokojnine. Podatki ne vključujejo kmečkih pokojnin.
SI	Izdatki Pokojninskega sklada za pokojnine rezidentov in nerezidentov. Brez kmečkih pokojnin.

Povprečne mesečne bruto nominalne plače (tabeli 1.7, 1.9)

BG	Ocene so izdelane na osnovi mesečne vzorčne ankete. Zajeta so vsa podjetja v javnem sektorju in podjetja v zasebnem sektorju, ki imajo več kot 50 zaposlenih. Za ostala podjetja je uporabljen stratificiran slučajni vzorec. Vojaške enote niso vključene. Končni podatki o plačah in zaposlenosti so dobljeni iz letne ankete o podjetjih.
CY	Podatki so dobljeni iz letne vzorčne ankete o plačah, ki zajema več kot 30 % zaposlenih. Referenčni mesec je oktober, anketa pa zajema zaposlene s polnim delovnim časom v vseh sektorjih gospodarstva, razen področij P in Q klasifikacije NACE. Vsi državni uslužbenci so vključeni v področje L. Mesečne bruto nominalne plače vključujejo redne mesečne plače, dodatke, plačilo za nadurno delo in trinajsto plačo. Bruto plače so plače pred odbitjem davka na dohodek in prispevkov za socialno, zdravstveno in drugo zavarovanje.
CZ	Od leta 1997 podjetja z 20 in več zaposlenimi (v finančnem posredništvu ne glede na število zaposlenih) ter vse organizacije v nepodjetniški sferi. Niso pa vključeni zaposleni na ministrstvu za obrambo, ministrstvu za notranje zadeve in nekaterih podjetjih, ki jih statistika ne zajema, sodniki, pripravniki, osebe na porodniškem dopustu, osebe na služenju vojaškega roka (tudi tisti, ki služijo civilni vojaški rok) in delavci po pogodbi. So pa vključene osebe s sekundarno zaposlitvijo. Vir podatkov je anketa o podjetjih.
EE	Podatki so dobljeni z mesečno anketo o plačah. Statistične enote so podjetja, institucije in organizacije. Zajete so vse državne in občinske institucije in organizacije. Isto velja za podjetja z več kot 49 zaposlenimi. Za preostala podjetja, tj. podjetja z 49 zaposlenimi ali manj, pa uporabljamo stratificiran slučajni vzorec.
HU	Podatki se nanašajo na družbe s 5 in več zaposlenimi ter institucije financirane iz državnega proračuna. Podatki o družbah s 5 do 49 zaposlenimi temeljijo na vzorcu, družbe z več kot 49 zaposlenimi in institucije financirane iz državnega proračuna pa so zajete v celoti. Podatki o povprečnih mesečnih plačah se nanašajo na zaposlene s polnim delovnim časom.
LT	Letni podatki so rezultat letne ankete o plačah, ki zajema vsa podjetja, institucije in organizacije, ne glede na lastništvo. Dodani so tudi podatki o plačah zaposlenih pri samostojnih podjetnikih. Četrtni podatki so rezultat vzorčne četrtnih ankete o plačah, v kateri pa niso zajete samostojni podjetniki. Uporabljen je stratificiran slučajni vzorec.
LV	Ocene so narejene na podlagi četrtnih vzorčnih anket. Zajete so vse institucije, ki se financirajo iz proračuna, podjetja z državnim kapitalom, podjetja z vsaj 50 zaposlenimi in podjetja, ki so v prejšnjem letu ustvarila vsaj za LVL 300 000 prometa. Za ostala podjetja je uporabljen stratificiran slučajni vzorec. Zasebne kmetije niso vključene.
PL	Podatki o skupnih bruto nominalnih mesečnih plačah zajemajo vse nacionalno gospodarstvo. Do leta 1999 se podatki za področja nanašajo na osebe, zaposlene v poslovnih subjektih z več kot 5 zaposlenimi, od leta 2000 pa z več kot 9 zaposlenimi (brez zasebnega kmetijstva, oboroženih sil in uslužbencev ministrstva za notranje zadeve). Od leta 1999 podatki vključujejo prispevke za obvezno socialno zavarovanje (pokojsninsko in zdravstveno), ki jih plača zavarovani delavec.
RO	Letni podatki so dobljeni z anketo o podjetjih z vsaj 50 zaposlenimi in vzorčno anketo o manjših podjetjih. V podatkih niso vključene vojaške osebe. Četrtni podatki so za industrijo izračunani kot povprečje mesečnih podatkov o vseh enotah z vsaj 250 zaposlenimi, za vsa ostala področja pa se uporablja vzorčenje. Enote z manj kot štirimi zaposlenimi niso vključene. Podatki ne vključujejo vojaških oseb.
SI	Bruto plače v podjetjih, družbah in drugih organizacijah razen tistih v zasebni lasti z 1 ali 2 zaposlenima osebama.
SK	Podatki o vseh poslovnih subjektih (brez prihodka podjetnikov). Brez oboroženih sil, žensk na porodniškem (starševskem) dopustu in oseb ki delajo po pogodbah.

Indeksi mesečnih realnih plač (tabela 1.8)

Indeksi so izračunani z deljenjem indeksa bruto nominalnih plač (BG, CZ, EE, PL, SI in SK) ali indeksa neto nominalnih plač (HU, LT, LV in RO) in:

- indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin (BG, CZ, EE, HU, LT, LV, SI in SK),
- zajeti so le zaposleni s polnim delovnim časom,
- indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin gospodinjstev zaposlenih oseb in lastnikov kmetij, brez naturalne porabe (PL),
- indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin gospodinjstev zaposlenih oseb (RO).

CY Realne plače so plače v denarju, deflacionirane z letnim povprečnim indeksom cen življenjskih potrebščin.

Struktura izdatkov v gospodinjstvih (tabela 1.10)

BG	Denarni izdatki za življenjske potrebščine so definirani po klasifikaciji COICOP.
CY	Podatki so rezultat zadnje ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih, ki je bila izvedena leta 1997. Naslednja bo izvedena septembra 2002. Skupni mesečni izdatki na prebivalca ustrezajo skupnim izdatkom za življenjske potrebščine v gospodinjstvih, tj. tako denarnim nakupom kot vrednosti prejemkov v naravi. Struktura skupnih izdatkov po postavkah ne predstavlja vseh izdatkov, ker kategoriji (i) hoteli, kavarne, restavracije in (ii) razni izdelki in storitve nista vključeni.
CZ	Podatki o povprečni porabi v gospodinjstvu so dobljeni z uteževanjem podatkov za posamezne družbene skupine glede na rezultate Mikropopisa 1996 (povprečje na prebivalca). Ta zajema neto denarne izdatke po klasifikaciji CZ-COICOP. V skupini najemnina, voda, elektrika in druga goriva niso vključene pripisane najemnine.

EE	Skupni mesečni izdatki na prebivalca vključujejo denarne izdatke za življenjske potrebščine in druge izdatke na člana gospodinjstva.
HU	Obdelava četrtnih podatkov se razlikuje od obdelave letnih podatkov. Gre za tekoče izdatke gospodinjstev za življenjske potrebščine.
LT	Pri računanju je uporabljeno uteževanje. V letu 2002 porazdelitev vzorca po stalnem bivališču, spolu in starosti ustreza dejanski porazdelitvi prebivalstva po podatkih popisa iz leta 2001. Porazdelitev vzorca do leta 2002 ustreza porazdelitvi prebivalstva pred popisom prebivalstva 2001.
SK	Skupni mesečni izdatki na prebivalca - neto denarni izdatki (brez porabe lastne proizvodnje).

Mesečna poraba posameznih živil na prebivalca (tabela 1.11)

BG	Za ocenjevanje količin proizvodov, ki jih porabijo gospodinjstva vsak mesec v določenem letu, je uporabljena bilančna metoda.
CZ	Kruh vključuje pekovske izdelke.
CY	Zadnja anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih, ki je bila izvedena v letu 1997 ni zajela podatkov o porabljenih količinah.
EE	Mesečna poraba izbranih živil vključuje porabo kupljenih in proizvedenih živil ter živil dobljenih brezplačno.
HU	Obdelava četrtnih podatkov se razlikuje od obdelave letnih podatkov. Meso vključuje ribe.
LT	Meso in mesni izdelki v ekvivalentu mesa. Sveža in zmrznjena zelenjava.
LV	Poraba glavnih prehrabnih izdelkov v gospodinjstvih je bila preračunana na primarne proizvode.
RO	Meso in mesni izdelki v ekvivalentu svežega mesa. Maščobe in olja. Kruh - vključno s pecivom.
SI	Letni podatki so bili preračunani na mesečno raven.
SK	Poraba kupljenih živil vključuje porabo v naravi, ugotovljeno z anketo o porabi v gospodinjstvih.

Bruto domači proizvod (tabeli 2.1, 2.2) in Struktura bruto dodane vrednosti po dejavnosti (tabela 2.3)

BG	Seštevki v tabeli 2.1 se nanašajo na BDP po proizvodni metodi. Ker so podatki za 1999 in 2000 še začasni, prihaja do statističnega odstopanja med seštevki in posameznimi komponentami, tj. izdatkovni in proizvodni pristop še nista povsem usklajena. Podatki v tabeli 2.3 - za leto 2000 (i) "Poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve" (K) vključujejo pripisane najemnine v lastniških stanovanjih; (ii) "Gostinstvo" (H) in "Poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve" (K) sta vključena v "Druge storitve".
CZ	Podatki za leto 2002 so »polkončni«, za leti 2001 in 2002 pa začasni. Podatki za obdobje od prvega četrtnja 2001 do tretjega četrtnja leta 2002 so bili popravljeni v marcu 2003.
HU	Podatki za leto 1999 in 2000 so končni, za leto 2001 in 2002 pa začasni.
RO	Letni podatki so zbrani z uporabo kazalnikov iz administrativnih, statističnih, finančnih in proračunskih virov. Podatke preračunavajo, dokler ne dobijo input-output tabele oz. splošne tabele transakcij (z dvoletnim presledkom). Za četrtnete račune pripravijo poenostavljeno input-output tabelo (13 panog), ki temelji na kratkoročnih kazalnikih. Podatki za leti 1999 in 2000 so končni, za leto 2001 »polkončni«, za 2002 pa začasni. Četrtni podatki za leti 2001 in 2002 so začasni in niso usklajeni z letnim BDP.
SK	Podatki za 2000-2002 so začasni glede na četrtnete nacionalne račune. Razlike med seštevki in komponentami BDP so posledica statističnega odstopanja.

Metodologija izračuna:

BG, CZ, EE, LT, LV, RO, SI	Evropski sistem računov (ESA 1995).
PL	Evropski sistem računov (ESA 1995). Od leta 2000 so bile sprejete nekatere metodološke spremembe: sprememba zajetja institucionalnih sektorjev, sprememba zajema transakcij sektorja država iz denarne osnove na odmero osnovo, uporaba novih meril za vključevanje gospodinjstev v posamezne podsektorje, povečanje števila podsektorjev s 4 na 6, vrednotenje osnovnih sredstev v tržnih cenah. Vsi prej objavljeni podatki za leti 2000 in 2001 so bili popravljeni glede na zgoraj omenjene spremembe.
BG, HU, SK	Sistem nacionalnih računov (SNA 1993). Evropski sistem računov (ESA 1995), glede na stopnjo implementacije v nacionalnih računih za leto 1999.

Bazne obdobje za izračun indeksov:

BG, PL	Cene predhodnega leta.
CZ	1995 (uporabljeni so indeksi cen, povprečje leta 1995 = 100, izračun narejen v oddelku za nacionalne račune).
EE	Cene leta 2000.
HU	Za leti 1999 in 2000 so indeksi cen izračunani iz cen za leto 1998, za leti 2001 in 2002 pa iz cen za leto 2000.
LT	Stalne cene leta 1995.
LV	Povprečne cene leta 2000.
RO	Cene predhodnega leta.
SI	Stalne cene leta 2000.

SK Povprečne cene leta 1995 = 100.

Cene uporabljene za izračun:

V tabelah 2.1. in 2.2. so uporabljene tržne cene;
V tabeli 2.3. so uporabljene osnove cene.
LV V tabelah 2.1. in 2.2. so uporabljene tržne cene, v tabeli 2.3. pa osnovne cene.
PL V tabelah 2.1 in 2.2 so uporabljene osnovne cene.
SI Glede na ESA 1995.

Tuje neposredne naložbe (tabela 2.4)

BG Viri podatkov: plačilna bilanca Bolgarske državne banke.
CZ Od leta 1997 podatki zajemajo **posredne** naložbe v gospodarstvo, reinvestirane zaslužke in druga sredstva. Vsi podatki za 2001 in 2002 so četrtletni in ne kumulativni podatki.
HU Od 1. 1. 2000 madžarska narodna banka objavlja podatke o plačilni bilanci in dolgu v evrih. Podatki za to publikacijo so pretvorjeni v dolarje po tekočem uradnem tečaju. Neto tuje neposredne naložbe.
LT Vir podatkov je Banke Litve. Podatki o neto tujih neposrednih naložbah so pretvorjeni v ameriške dolarje z uporabo tekočih uradnih deviznih tečajev.
LV S prvim četrtletjem 2000 podatke o tujih neposrednih naložbah zbira in prikazuje Banka Latvije. Pred tem je to delo opravljal državni statistični urad. S prvim četrtletjem 2001 je bila posodobljena metodologija, narejene pa so bile tudi spremembe v definiciji rezidentov.
RO Vir podatkov je Romunska državna banka. Podatki predstavljajo neto.
SK Vir podatkov je Slovaška državna banka. Podatki zajemajo lastni kapital in reinvestiran dobiček za gospodarski in bančni sektor skupaj. Za izračun naložb uporabljamo srednji tečaj na zadnji dan opazovanega obdobja.

Državni proračun (tabela 2.5)

BG Podatki v tabeli 2.5 se nanašajo na državo v širšem smislu in vključujejo podatke za državo v ožjem smislu, sklade socialne varnosti in lokalne proračune.
Državni dolg je prikazan v nominalni vrednosti, podatki pa vključujejo dolg z državnim jamstvom.
Državni dolg, ki ni izražen v ameriških dolarjih, je preračunan z uporabo tečajev ob koncu opazovanega obdobja.
CY Državni proračun ne vključuje lokalnih proračunov in zunajproračunskih skladov (sklad javnih posojil, amortizacijski sklad, skladi socialnega zavarovanja). Pet netržnih, poldržavnih organizacij prav tako ni vključenih v državni proračun. Od leta 2000 je obrambni sklad (prej razvrščen med zunajproračunske sklade) všteti v državni proračun. Podatki so zbrani na gotovinski osnovi in po metodologiji ESA 95.
CZ Državni proračun ne vključuje proračuna na lokalni ravni ter državnih zunajproračunskih skladov in drugih javnih skladov. Prihodki zajemajo obročno odplačevanje vseh kreditov in posojil iz državnega proračuna, izdatki pa zajemajo njihovo najemanje. Podatki so zbrani na gotovinski osnovi.
HU Bilanca državnega proračuna je vzpostavljena na osnovi vladne finančne statistike (GFS), ki jo je izdelal MDS. GFS brez plačila dolga in dohodkov iz privatizacije.
LV Konsolidiran državni proračun, vključno z osnovnim in posebnim proračunom (sklad socialne varnosti in drugi posebni skladi). Lokalni proračuni niso vključeni.
LT **Državni proračun vključuje državni proračun, posebne sklade in zunajproračunske sklade za obdobje 2000-2002. Za letni DDV, trošarine in podatke o obrestih je uporabljena odmerena metoda. Do leta 2000 so podatki o državnem proračunu zajemali samo državni proračun.**
PL Podatki zajemajo nekonsolidiran državni proračun, ki je glavni del državnega proračuna.
RO **Državni proračun vključuje državni proračun, sklade socialnega zavarovanja, zunajproračunske sklade in sklade ustanov, ki se financirajo same.**
Podatki so usklajeni s priročnikom »Government Finance Statistics« (1986).
Podatki za 1999, 2000 in 2001 so končni, za četrto četrtletje 2002 pa začasni.
SI Presežek/primanjkljaj državnega proračuna vključuje le nefinančne transakcije. (Prejemki iz naslova privatizacije niso vključeni.)
SK Za izračun bilance državnega proračuna v tekočem letu je uporabljena metodologija Mednarodnega denarnega sklada. Na strani prihodkov ne bodo več prikazovani prihodki od državnih kreditov in posojil, pač pa bodo izdatki, povezani z obroki odplačevanja omenjenih kreditov in posojil, prikazovani na strani odhodkov. Prihodki in izdatki, vključeni v letu 2001 v državne sklade, so v letu 2002 del prihodkov in izdatkov državnega proračuna.

Zunanji dolg (tabela 2.6)

CZ Bruto zunanji dolg v konvertibilnih in nekonvertibilnih valutah
HU Bruto zunanji dolg v tujih valutah, brez neposrednih naložb in trajnega kapitala v vrednostnih papirjih. Od 1. 1. 2000 madžarska narodna banka objavlja podatke o plačilni bilanci in dolgu v evrih. Podatki za to publikacijo so pretvorjeni v dolarje po tekočem uradnem tečaju.
LT Vir podatkov o bruto zunanjem dolgu je Banka Litve.
LV Zunanji dolg je spremljan v skladu s priporočili MDS "External debt statistics: guide for compilers and users" iz novembra 2001. Statistika zunanjega dolga je skladna s koncepti SNA 1993 in BPM5.

	Bruto zunanji dolg je dolgovani znesek tistih dejanskih sedanjih (in ne morebitnih) obveznosti, ki zahtevajo, da dolжник nekoč v prihodnosti plača dolg in/ali obresti.
PL	Bruto zunanji dolg vključuje naslednje kategorije: kredite neposrednih investorjev, sredstva na tekočih in žiro računih nerezidentov v poljskih bankah, dolžniške vrednostne papirje, izdane na domačem trgu in v lasti nerezidentov, komercialne kredite, druge kredite in posojila (vključno s finančnim lizingom) in zunanji dolg lokalnih oblasti.
RO	Zunanji dolg vključuje: zunanji javni dolgoročni dolg in dolgoročni dolg z državnim jamstvom; zasebni dolgoročni dolg brez jamstva; posojila Mednarodnega denarnega sklada. Zajet je srednjeročni in dolgoročni dolg.
SI	Skupaj zunanji dolg je seštevek (i) dolgoročnega dolga z javnim in državnim jamstvom, (2) zasebnega dolgoročnega dolga brez jamstva, (3) uporabe MDS-jevih posojil in (4) kratkoročnega dolga. Podatki se nanašajo na najeta posojila, ki so jih uporabili slovenski subjekti; v podatke ni vključen delež Slovenije v nerazporejenem dolgu nekdanje Jugoslavije (razen obveznosti do Mednarodnega denarnega sklada). Popravek je bil narejen v seriji podatkov o zunanjetrgovinskem dolgu. Portfelji euroobveznic Republike Slovenije v lasti rezidentov so bili izključeni iz zunanjega dolga.
SK	Po merilih Narodne banke je 1. 1. 1999 prišlo do metodološke spremembe, ki je povzročila zmanjšanje zunanjega dolga komercialnih bank.

Primanjkljaj oz. presežek širšega sektorja države, delež v BDP (tabela 2.7)

CY	Primanjkljaj ali presežek širšega sektorja države je bilanca vseh konsolidiranih nefinančnih transakcij državnega proračuna, zunajproračunskih skladov ter lokalnih in poldržavnih organizacij. Vse transakcije so zajete na gotovinski osnovi in po metodologiji ESA 95.
CZ	Bilanca proračunov širšega sektorja država vsebuje konsolidirane prihodke in odhodke državnega proračuna, državnih finančnih naložb, državne sklade, privatizacijske sklade (Sklad državne lastnine in Zemljiški sklad), sklade zdravstvenih zavarovalnic in lokalne proračune. Izračun je skladen z metodologijo Mednarodnega denarnega sklada GFS 86. Četrletni podatki zajemajo dejanske bilance posameznih segmentov v proračunih širšega sektorja država, razen zdravstvenih zavarovalnic. Letni podatki so sporočeni za vse komponente sektorja država na osnovi dejanskih rezultatov.
LV	Proračunski presežek ali primanjkljaj je razlika med finančnim presežkom/primanjkljajem in neto posojili.
PL	Podatki o primanjkljaju ali presežku nekonsolidiranega državnega proračuna, ki je glavni del državnega proračuna.
RO	Državni proračun vključuje državni proračun, sklade socialnega zavarovanja, zunajproračunske sklade in sklade ustanov, ki se financirajo same. Podatki so usklajeni s priročnikom »Government Finance Statistics« (1986). Podatki za 1999, 2000 in 2001 so končni, za četrto četrtletje 2002 pa začasni.
SI	Presežek/primanjkljaj širšega sektorja države vključuje nefinančne transakcije konsolidirane bilance državnega proračuna, proračunov lokalnih skupnosti, Zavoda za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje in Zavoda za zdravstveno zavarovanje.
SK	Podatki o presežku ali primanjkljaju širšega sektorja države zajemajo bilanco državnega proračuna, vključno z državnimi skladi za posebne namene, privatizacijskimi skladi, socialnovarstvenimi skladi in podatki o proračunih mest in občin.

Državni dolg (tabela 2.8)

BG	Podatki o državnem dolgu so izraženi v nominalni vrednosti in vključujejo dolgove, za katere jamči država. Podatki o državnem dolgu, ki niso izraženi v ameriških dolarjih, so izračunani z menjalnimi tečajju ob koncu poročevalskega obdobja.
CY	Državni dolg je skupni bruto dolg širšega sektorja države v nominalni vrednosti, ki je neporavnan ob koncu leta, razen tistih obveznosti, katerih ustrezne dolgoročne finančne naložbe so v rokah širšega sektorja države. Širši sektor države vključuje državni proračun, zunajproračunske sklade, sklade socialnega varstva, organe lokalne samouprave in številne netržne, poldržavne organizacije. Od leta 1998 podatki o zunanjem dolgu vključujejo jamstvo države.
CZ	Državni dolg obsega širši sektor države.
HU	Državni sektor vključuje: državni proračun, zunajproračunske sklade, sklade socialnega varstva in organe lokalne samouprave (centralna banka in javna podjetja niso vključeni). Dolg v nacionalni valuti je izražen v nominalni vrednosti, zakladne menice pa v emisijski ceni. Dolg v tujih valutah je izražen v nominalni vrednosti. Zunanji dolg je preračunan po srednjem tečaju ob koncu obdobja.
LV	Državni dolg je seštevek vseh denarnih obveznosti, ki so krite iz državnega proračuna.
PL	Podatki zajemajo državni proračun, tj. dolg večjega dela državnega proračuna.
RO	Podatki o državnem dolgu so objavljeni po metodologiji Evropske komisije (ESA 1995). Z junijem 1999 uporabljamo za pretvarjanje notranjega javnega dolga v ameriške dolarje menjalne tečaje med leji in dolarji s konca poročevalskega obdobja.
SI	Dolg širšega sektorja države vključuje dolg Republike Slovenije kot pravne osebe, dolg lokalnih skupnosti in skladov socialnega zavarovanja.
SK	Podatki o državnem dolgu vključujejo dolgove javne uprave (širšega sektorja države) in rezultate konsolidiranega

državnega dolga, ki predstavlja obseg nakopičenih obveznosti države z dne 31. decembra do domačih in tujih kreditorjev.

Plačilna bilanca (tabela 2.9)

CZ	Od leta 2000 finančni račun (portfeljske naložbe) vključuje novo postavko "izvedeni finančni instrumenti" (2000 I-IV. Q -36; 2001; I.Q 9; I-II.Q 31: I-III.Q -25; I-IV.Q -85; 2002: I.Q -2; I-II.Q -117, I-III Q - 107; I-IV. Q-131).
HU	Od 1. 1. 2000 madžarska narodna banka objavlja podatke o plačilni bilanci in dolgu v evrih. Podatki za to publikacijo so pretvorjeni v dolarje po tekočem uradnem tečaju.
LV	S prvim četrtletjem 2000 plačilnobilančne podatke zbira in prikazuje Banka Latvije. Pred tem je to delo opravljal državni statistični urad. Zaradi metodoloških izboljšav vprašalnika za podjetja in vključitve statistike nebančnih plačil, od leta 2000 podatki o storitvah (morski, zračni in drugi transport) niso primerljivi s podatki za prejšnja obdobja. Od leta 2000 so v izračun reinvestiranih zaslužkov in nerazporejenih dobičkov vključene tudi izgube neposrednih investitorjev (nefinančnih podjetij). Podatki o dobičku in izgubi neposrednih investitorjev (bank) so vključeni.
LT	Vir podatkov je Banka Litve.
PL	Tekoči račun vključuje "nerazvrščene transakcije na tekočih računih, neto", ki niso prikazane posebej. Vrednost teh transakcij je bila (v milijonih): 3638 (1999); 3980 (2000); 730 (2001/I), 1704 (2001/I-II); 3070 (2001/I-III), 4395 (2001/I-IV); 475 (2002/I), 1331 (2002/I-II), 2874 (2002/I-III), 4065 (2002/I-IV).
RO	Postavka "druge naložbe" vključuje zamenjavo in kliring ter dokumente v tranzitu. Postavka "spremembe rezerv" vključuje rezerve romunske državne banke.
SI	Podatki o reinvestiranih zasluških za leto 2002 še niso na voljo, zato so bili podatki o reinvestiranih zasluških od leta 2001 ponovljeni kot ocena. V letu 2003 bo ocena zamenjana z dejanskimi podatki o reinvestiranih zasluških za leto 2002 .

Trgovinska bilanca

LV	Vir podatkov za blago je zunanjetrgovinska statistika, ki jo zbira državni statistični urad. Informacije do pridobljene tudi iz četrtletne ankete o transportu in storitvah posredništva, podatkov o ekstrateritorialni trgovini in statistike o nebančnih plačilih.
SK	V trgovinski bilanci sta izvoz in uvoz prikazana po pariteti FOB.

Tekoči transferji

BG	Transferji so vsi dejanski viri in finančne postavke brez quid-pro-quo iz enega gospodarstva v drugo. Tekoči transferji neposredno vplivajo na raven razpoložljivega dohodka gospodarstva ter porabo blaga in storitev.
LV	Od leta 2000 so vključeni podatki o tekočih transferjih zasebnikov, izvedenih preko bank (nakazila, pokojnine, darila, dediščina ipd.). Od prvega četrtletja 2002 so vključeni podatki o vseh plačilih zasebnikov, izvedenih preko bank.
PL	Od začetka leta 1998 tekoči transferji ne vključujejo gotovinskih vplačil in dvigov z računov prebivalcev, ampak so del "nerazvrščenega tekočega prometa".

Mednarodne rezerve

BG	Forex rezerve bolgarske državne banke. Izključene so spremembe valuacije. Negativni predznak (-) označuje naraščanje rezerv, pozitivni znak (+) pa padanje.
LV	Rezerva so likvidne, tržljive in kreditno sposobne terjatve v tujih valutah do nerezidentov, zlato ter posebne pravice črpanja in rezervne pozicije pri MDS.
PL	Podatki se nanašajo na spremembo uradnih rezerv, posojila Mednarodnega denarnega sklada in izredno financiranje.
SI	Spremembe rezerv vključujejo rezerve Banke Slovenije.

Denar, M1 (tabela 2.10)

CZ	Zunajproračunski skladi širšega sektorja država niso vključeni v agregate češke državne banke. Neto krediti širšega sektorja država vključujejo zunajproračunske sklade na lokalni ravni. Zunajproračunski viri države in drugi viri širšega sektorja država so vključeni v druge neto postavke.
HU	M1 zajema gotovino zunaj denarnih ustanov in enodnevne vloge.
LT	Vloge na vpogled in denar v obtoku, ki ga zagotavlja Banka Litve.
LV	Denar M1 je gotovina v obtoku (minus gotovina v bančnih trezorjih) ter vloge na vpogled domačih podjetij in zasebnikov v domači valuti.
RO	Denar zunaj bank in bančne vloge na vpogled v domači valuti.
SK	Podatki so izraženi v stalnem tečaju.

Kvazidenar, M2 (tabela 2.11)

HU	M2 zajema M1 in vloge, vezane do dve leti. (Z letom 2003 je madžarska državna banka prenehala objavljati podatke o kvazidenarju.)
LT	Vir podatkov o kvazidenarju je Banke Litve. Kvazidenar so vezane vloge v domači valuti in tujih valutah.

LV	Kvazidenar so vezane vloge domačih podjetij in posameznikov v domači valuti in v tujih valutah.
SK	Podatki so izraženi v stalnem tečaju.

Devizni tečaji (tabela 2.12)

LV	Uradni devizni tečaj izračunava Banka Latvije.
LT	Vir podatkov je Banka Litve.
SI	Srednji tečaj Banke Slovenije se izračunava dnevno kot drseča sredina tečajev na deviznem trgu v zadnjih 14 dneh. Mesečna povprečja so izračunana iz dnevnih tečajev (nedelje in prazniki niso vključeni). Letni in četrletni povprečni tečaji so izračunani kot aritmetično povprečje mesečnih tečajev.
SK	Srednji devizni tečaj.

Uradna eskontna mera (tabela 2.13)

CY	Podatki se nanašajo na obrestne mere za posojila centralne banke.
EE	V Estoniji obstaja sistem, ki ne dovoljuje takšnega posojanja.
HU	Osnovna mera: obrestna mera, po kateri madžarska državna banka odobri dolgoročna posojila drugim denarnim ustanovam in določena posojila za državo. Od julija 2001 je referenčna stopnja državne banke na isti ravni kot obrestna mera na dvotedenske, vezane vloge madžarske državne banke.
LT	Obrestne mere za enodnevna posojila Banke Litve.
LV	Obrestna mera refinanciranja s strani latvijske državne banke, kot odstotek.
PL	Obrestna mera rediskonta.
RO	Od leta 1997 ta vrsta posojila ni bila uporabljena.
SI	Eskontna stopnja je bila uradno ukinjena z januarjem 2003.

Povprečne obrestne mere poslovnih bank (tabela 2.14)

Obrestna mera za vloge

BG	Obrestne mere za kratkoročne (od enega dne do enega leta) vloge na letni osnovi. Povprečne letne in četrletne ocene so izračunane kot netehtana aritmetična sredina na podlagi ustreznih povprečnih mesečnih podatkov in niso vključene v statistiko deviznih tečajev, ki jo uradno izkazuje Bolgarska državna banka. Uradni podatki Bolgarske državne banke so objavljeni v mesečnem biltenu kot tudi na spletnih straneh banke – WWW.BNB.BG.
CY	Podatki za obdobje januar 1999–december 2000 se nanašajo na maksimalne obrestne mere Centralne ciprske banke na vse vloge ne glede na trajanje in znesek. Od januarja 2001 – po sprejetju zakona o liberalizaciji obrestnih mer – se podatki nanašajo na navadno povprečje reprezentativnih obrestnih mer (konec meseca), ki jih dajejo tri največje poslovne banke za trimesečne vezane vloge in za zneske nad CYP 5000.
CZ	Skupne povprečne obrestne mere za ustrezno obdobje, le v domači valuti.
HU	Podatki se nanašajo na vloge nefinančnih korporacij, vezane do enega leta. Podatki se nanašajo na tehtane povprečne obrestne mere v zadnjem mesecu opazovanega obdobja. Uteži so vrednosti posameznih posojil, odobrenih v opazovanem mesecu (od leta 2001) in vrednosti posameznih pogodb (od leta 2003). Od maja 2001 podatki ne zajemajo obrestnih mer za samostojne podjetnike. Podatki ne vključujejo obrestnih mer za enodnevne vloge.
LT	Vir podatkov je Banka Litve.
LV	Povprečne tehtane letne kratkoročne obrestne mere kreditnih ustanov na vloge v domači valuti, %.
PL	Podatki se nanašajo na povprečne tehtane obrestne mere za dvanajstmesečne vloge gospodinjstev v domači valuti (do konca leta 2001 osebne vloge) pri poslovnih bankah ob koncu obdobja.
RO	Četrletni podatki se nanašajo na zadnji mesec v četrletju.
SI	Povprečne obrestne mere za vezane vloge od 31 do 90 dni. Četrletni podatki se nanašajo na zadnji mesec koledarskega četrletja; letno povprečje je netehtana aritmetična sredina četrletnih podatkov.
SK	Povprečne obrestne mere za vezane vloge. Podatki se nanašajo le na vloge v domači valuti (slovaške krone).

Obrestna mera za posojila

BG	Obrestne mere za kratkoročne (od enega dne do enega leta) vloge na letni osnovi. Povprečne letne in četrletne ocene so izračunane kot netehtana aritmetična sredina na podlagi ustreznih povprečnih mesečnih podatkov in niso vključene v statistiko deviznih tečajev, ki jo uradno izkazuje Bolgarska državna banka. Uradni podatki Bolgarske državne banke so objavljeni v mesečnem biltenu kot tudi na spletnih straneh banke – WWW.BNB.BG.
CY	Podatki za obdobje januar 1999–december 2000 se nanašajo na maksimalne obrestne mere Centralne ciprske banke na vse vloge ne glede na trajanje in znesek. Za obdobje januar 2001–december 2001 se podatki nanašajo na navadno povprečje minimalnih obrestnih mer (konec meseca) na posojila podjetjem, ki jih dajejo tri največje poslovne banke. Od januarja 2002 se podatki nanašajo na navadno povprečje reprezentativnih obrestnih mer (konec meseca) na posojila podjetjem, ki jih dajejo tri največje poslovne banke.
CZ	Skupne povprečne obrestne mere za ustrezno obdobje, le v domači valuti.
HU	Obrestna mera za posojila se nanaša na kratkoročna posojila nefinančnim korporacijam. Od januarja 2003 so uporabljene kratkoročne obrestne mere namesto kratkoročnih posojil. Obrestne mere ne vsebujejo drugih dajatev in taks. Podatki se nanašajo na tehtane povprečne obrestne mere v zadnjem mesecu opazovanega obdobja. Uteži so vrednosti posameznih posojil, odobrenih v opazovanem mesecu (od leta

2001) in vrednosti posameznih pogodb (od leta 2003). Od maja 2001 podatki ne zajemajo obrestnih mer za samostojne podjetnike. Podatki ne vključujejo obrestnih mer za prekoračene bančne vloge.

LT	Vir podatkov je Banka Litve.
LV	Povprečne tehtane letne kratkoročne obrestne mere kreditnih ustanov na posojila v domači valuti, %.
PL	Podatki se nanašajo na rediskont. Gre za letno obrestno mero za rediskont, ki ga poljska državna banka nudi poslovnim bankam.
SI	Povprečne obrestne mere za kratkoročna posojila za tekoče poslovanje.
SK	Povprečne obrestne mere za posojila. Podatki se nanašajo le na posojila v domači valuti (slovaške krone).

Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin (tabela 2.15, 2.16)

CY	Uteži, uporabljene za izračun kazalnika so izvedene iz ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih v letih 1996/1997.
CZ	Uteži za izračun indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin so do leta 2000 temeljile na izdatkih gospodinjstev v letu 1993 po statistiki družinskih proračunov. Bazno obdobje za izračun indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin je bil december 1993. Z letom 2001 temeljijo uteži indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin na izdatkih gospodinjstev za leto 1999 po statistiki družinskih proračunov. December 1999 je bazno obdobje za izračun indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin.
EE	Od leta 2001 podatke o indeksu cen življenjskih potrebščin izkazujemo na podlagi letnih verižnih indeksov (1997 = 100).
HU	Uteži za izračun indeksa so izdatki, ki jih gospodinjstva namenijo za posamezne skupine izdelkov in storitev. Uteži izhajajo iz makropodatkov nacionalnih računov v skladu s podatki iz anket o porabi v gospodinjstvih. V letu 2002 uteži ustrezajo družinskim izdatkom iz leta 2000. Bazno obdobje za izračun indeksa je december predhodnega leta. Uporabljena je verižna metoda.
LT	Za izračun kazalnika uporabljamo povprečne letne uteži, izvedene iz ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih. Uteži za košarico na državni ravni so popravljene vsako leto. Bazno obdobje za izračun indeksa je december predhodnega leta. Uteži so popravljene na to obdobje.
LV	Uteži so iz ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih, izvedene v prejšnjem letu. Uteži so popravljene vsako leto. Cene iz decembra predhodnega leta so osnova za primerjavo cen. 1995 je bazno leto za primerjavo indeksa cen.
PL	Indeksi cen so izračunani z uporabo strukture izdatkov gospodinjstva brez porabe sredstev iz lastne proizvodnje v letu pred opazovanim. Od januarja 1999 so indeksi izračunani po klasifikaciji COICOP.
RO	Indeksi cen na osnovi 1995 = 100 (tabela 2.15) so izračunani po verižni metodi z uporabo indeksov prejšnjega obdobja = 100.
SI	Cene oz. tarife zbiramo v sedežih občin oz. okrožij. Cene glavnih prehrablenih izdelkov zbiramo v večjih urbanih naseljih iz vseh okrožij. Uteži so rezultat strukture povprečnih mesečnih izdatkov na gospodinjstvo, ki jih spremlja anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih.
SK	Z januarjem 2002 so uteži rezultat strukture povprečnih mesečnih izdatkov na gospodinjstvo v letu 2000. Skupni indeks in indeksi COICOP skupin so izračunani na bazno leto 2000.
SI	Od leta 2002 uteževanje temelji na podatkih o strukturi izdatkov gospodinjstev za osebno porabo v letu 2001, za kar so bili osnovni vir podatki iz kontinuirane Ankete o porabi gospodinjstev iz let 1999, 2000 in 2001.
SK	Nove uteži so preračunane na cene decembra 2001, ki je tudi cenovno referenčno obdobje.
	Prehrableni izdelki vključujejo hrano in brezalkoholne pijače. Pijače in tobak pa vključujejo alkoholne pijače in tobak.
	Do leta 2001 so bile uteži za posamezne reprezentante izračunane na osnovi podatkov statistike družinskih proračunov za leto 1995 in podatkov pridobljenih iz raznih administrativnih virov. Od leta 2002 je bazno leto za uteži 2000. Do leta 2001 je bilo referenčno obdobje za izračun indeksa december 1995, od leta 2002 pa je to december 2000.

Indeks cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih (tabela 2.17)

Indeks cen gradbenih del (tabela 2.18)

BG	(tabela 2.17) Indeksi merijo spremembe cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih na domačem trgu. Kazalniki so izvedeni iz indeksov Laspeyresove vrste, ki temeljijo na povprečnih cenah leta 1995. Kot utež je uporabljena prodajna struktura na trimestni ravni klasifikacije NACE. Cene ne vključujejo davka na dodano vrednost in trošarin.
CY	(tabela 2.17) Indeks cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih je Laspeyresov indeks, ki zajema podjetja z zaposlenimi. Zajema tako domači trg kot izvozne trge.
	(tabela 2.18) Uporabljeni sta Laspeyresova formula in stroškovni pristop.
	Glavni sestavini indeksa sta mesečni indeksi gradbenega materiala in stroškov dela ter letni indeksi za administrativne in druge proizvodnje stroške.
CZ	Do leta 2000 je izračun indeksa temeljil na strukturi prodaje v letu 1993. Od leta 2001 izračun temelji na strukturi prodaje v letu 1999 (v gradbeništvu glede na proizvodnjo v letu 1999). Za izračun je uporabljena Laspeyresova formula, indeksi pa ne vključujejo davka na dodano vrednost in trošarin.
EE	Od leta 2002 so podatki o indeksu cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih predstavljeni kot letni verižni indeks (1995 = 100). Indeks meri spremembe v proizvajalčevih cenah na domačem trgu in izvoznih trgih.
HU	(tabela 2.17) Indeks cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih vključuje področja C, D in E klasifikacije NACE Rev.

1 in vključuje domače in izvozne cene. Gre za verižni indeks z letno spremembo uteži. Uteži so izračunane na osnovi podatkov o prodaji dve leti pred opazovanim obdobjem. Posredni davki (davek na dodano vrednost in trošarine) niso vključeni.

(tabela 2.18) Pri indeksih cen gradbenih del je uporabljena ocena, ki upošteva spremembe v cenah gradbenega materiala in plačah oseb, zaposlenih v gradbeništvu. Indeksi teh dveh vrst stroškov so uteženi s podskupinami glede na razmerja, ki jih sporočijo družbe v svojih letnih poročilih za prejšnje leto. Indeks cen za gradbeništvo kot celoto je izračunan iz indeksov podskupin po Laspeyresovi formuli. Uteži so vrednosti gradbenih dejavnosti v prejšnjem letu.

LT (tabela 2.17) Indeks zajema izdelke prodane na domačem trgu in izvožene izdelke. Kot utež je uporabljena prodajna struktura na štirimestni ravni klasifikacije NACE. Uteži so izračunane na osnovi podatkov o prodaji v letu pred zadnjim, medtem ko je bazno obdobje za cene december predhodnega leta. Trenutno letne uteži niso usklajene z baznim cenovnim obdobjem. Cene izvoznih izdelkov so prikazane po pariteti FOB.

(tabela 2.18) Indeks je sestavljen cenovni indeks s stalnimi utežmi in je izračunan po modificirani Laspeyresovi formuli. Od leta 2002 je bazno obdobje za primerjavo cen december 2001. Uteži so pripravljene na osnovi izdatkov izbranih gradbenih podjetij v letu 2001. Pred tem je bilo bazno obdobje za uteži leto 1998, za cene pa december 1998.

LV (tabela 2.17) Indeks cen industrijskih izdelkov pri proizvajalcih vključuje področja C, D in E klasifikacije NACE Rev. 1 in vključuje domače in izvozne cene. Indeksi so izračunani po Laspeyresovi formuli. Uteži so izračunane na osnovi podatkov o prodaji dve leti pred opazovanim, medtem ko je bazno obdobje za cene december predhodnega leta. Cene ne vključujejo davka na dodano vrednost in trošarin.

(tabela 2.18) Indeks cen gradbenih del je izračunan na podlagi metode enotnih modelov. Tipični in reprezentativni projekti (modeli) gradbenih objektov so bili izbrani za najpopularnejše vrste gradenj.

Za vsak enoten model je bil narejen izračun uporabe gradbenih materialov, dela in gradbene mehanizacije. Podatki o cenah teh virov so pridobljeni od gradbenih podjetij. Trgovska podjetja prav tako zagotavljajo informacije o cenah gradbenih materialov.

Za izračun je uporabljena Laspeyresova formula. Kot utež je uporabljena gradbena dejavnost dve leti pred opazovanim, bazne cene za primerjavo pa so povprečne cene iz leta 1999.

PL Obe vrsti indeksov zajemata "osnovne cene" (cene brez davka na dodano vrednost, trošarin in popustov povečane za subvencije na izdelke ali storitve). Indeks cen pri proizvajalcih je izračunan na podlagi mesečnih reprezentativnih anket v industriji (področja C, D in E) in gradbeništva (področje F). Agregirane indekse cen v letih 1999 in 2000 smo izračunali z uporabo strukture prodane proizvodnje iz leta 1995. Od leta 2001 je uporabljena prodana proizvodnja v letu 2000.

RO (tabela 2.17) Kot utež je uporabljena vrednost industrijske proizvodnje iz leta 1998.

(tabela 2.18) Indeksi so izračunani z agregacijo indeksov cen materiala, indeksov povprečnih bruto plač in indeksov gradbene opreme, transportnih stroškov in posrednih izdatkov ter se zbirajo ločeno za novogradnje, velika popravila ter vzdrževanje in tekoča popravila. Uteži so dobljene iz strukture gradbenih del v prejšnjem letu.

SI (tabela 2.17) Indeks, objavljen po Standardni klasifikaciji dejavnosti, pokriva področja C, D, E in Gozdarstvo, ki je del področja A. Uteži spreminjamo vsako leto. Nove uteži so preračunane na cene iz decembra 2001, ki je cenovno referenčno obdobje.

(tabela 2.18) Indeksi cen gradbenih del so podani za tipsko stanovanjsko stavbo. Letni podatek je izračunano povprečje podatkov po stanju 31. marca in 30. septembra. Podatke sporočajo izbrana podjetja s področja F.

SK (tabela 2.17) Indeksi cen pri proizvajalcih in indeksi cen gradbenih del so izračunani z uporabo modificirane Laspeyresove formule iz podatkov o cenah izbranih reprezentativnih izdelkih na domačem trgu. Indeksi ne vključujejo DDV in trošarin. Bazno obdobje uteži za izračun indeksa cen pri proizvajalcih je struktura v industriji iz leta 2000. Bazno obdobje je december 2000. Indeksi do leta 2001 so bili preračunani po shemi, veljavni od leta 2000; brez davka na dodano vrednost in trošarin.

(tabela. 2.18) Bazno obdobje uteži za izračun indeksa cen gradbenih del je struktura v gradbeništvu iz leta 2000. Bazno obdobje je povprečje leta 2000. Indeksi do leta 2001 so bili preračunani po shemi, veljavni od leta 2000.

Indeksi cen zunanje trgovine (tabela 2.19)

Metoda zbiranja podatkov

BG Od leta 2001 so indeksi povprečnih vrednosti izračunani z uporabo liste reprezentativnih proizvodov. Vir so carinske deklaracije.

CZ, EE Posebna anketa.

HU Indeksi povprečnih vrednosti so izračunani na osnovi podatkov o vrednosti in količini trgovine, evidentirani v okviru carinskih postopkov. Za izboljšanje rezultatov so v primeru heterogenih skupin blaga (stroji, industrijski izdelki) uporabljeni tudi podatki, ki jih posredujejo podjetja.

LT Indeksi povprečnih vrednosti. Glavni vir so carinske deklaracije. Izvoz je ocenjen v pariteti FOB, uvoz pa v pariteti CIF. Bazne povprečne vrednosti in uteži so popravljene vsako leto.

LV Za izračun indeksov povprečnih vrednosti so za nehomogene proizvode (za izvoz) uporabljeni indeksi cen pri proizvajalcih, za določene reprezentativne proizvode pa cene, zbrane od uvoznikov (za uvoz).

PL Četrletni indeksi so izračunani kot razmerje med vrednostnimi indeksi blagovne menjave in indeksi obsega blagovne menjave. Vrednost blagovne menjave je prikazana v zlotih.

	Kumulativni četrletni in letni indeksi so izračunani na osnovi opazovanja cen izbranih izdelkov na najnižji ravni CN. Kot sistem uteži se uporablja vrednostna struktura zunanje trgovine v opazovanem letu.
RO	Indeksi povprečnih vrednosti za izvoz in uvoz. Vir so carinske deklaracije (in statistična poročila za elektriko in zemeljski plin).
SI	Indeksi povprečnih vrednosti (vir: carinske deklaracije).

Formula za izračun indeksa

BG, CZ, PL, RO	Paaschejeva.
HU, SI	Fisherjeva.
EE, LT, LV	Laspeyresova.

Bazno obdobje

BG	Povprečne vrednosti v prejšnjem letu.
CZ, HU, LV, PL, SI, LT	Ustrezno obdobje (leto, četrletje) prejšnjega leta.
EE	Bazno leto za uteži in povprečne vrednosti je prejšnje leto.
RO	Uteži: prejšnje leto.
	Povprečna vrednost v prejšnjem letu.

Valuta

BG	bolgarski levi
CY	ciprski funti
CZ	češke krone
EE	estonske krone
HU	madžarski forint
LT	litovski litasi
LV	latvijski lati
PL	Zloti
RO	Indeksi povprečnih vrednosti zunanje trgovine so izračunani iz vrednosti v ameriških dolarjih. Nacionalna valuta: romunski lei
SI	Indeksi povprečnih vrednosti so izračunani iz vrednosti v ameriških dolarjih izvoza in uvoza blaga. Nacionalna valuta: slovenski tolarji
SK	Nacionalna valuta: slovaške krone

Posebne opombe

BG, HU	Povprečne vrednosti so izračunane iz podatkov o rednem izvozu in uvozu.
LV	V primeru heterogenih skupin so za izvožene proizvode uporabljeni indeksi cen pri proizvajalcih, za uvožene proizvode pa cene, ki jih registrirajo uvozniki.
LT	V primeru heterogenih skupin so za izvožene proizvode uporabljeni indeksi cen pri proizvajalcih. Pri izračunu indeksa so zajeti vsi izvozni in uvozni postopki po sistemu posebne trgovine in tisti, ki zadevajo predelavo blaga, pomembnega za litovsko trgovino.
RO	V izračun indeksov povprečnih vrednosti ni vključeno blago iz poglavij 71, 88, 89 in 93 Kombinirane nomenklature.
SI	Od leta 2000 so transakcije povezane z oplemenitenjem vključene v izračun indeksov povprečnih vrednosti.

Indeksi obsega vse kmetijske pridelave (tabela 2.21)

BG	Predhodno leto.
CZ	Indeksi temeljijo na vrednotenju vseh kmetijskih pridelkov v stalnih cenah leta 1989. Bruto pridelava vključuje tudi krmila in semena.
EE	Vrednost pridelave v stalnih cenah je vrednost kmetijske pridelave v opazovanem letu v prodajnih cenah iz leta 2000. Indeks obsega kmetijske pridelave je izračunan kot razmerje med opazovanim letom in prejšnjim letom, v stalnih cenah.
HU	Indeks obsega bruto kmetijske pridelave v osnovnih cenah prejšnjega leta.
LV	Indeks obsega kmetijske pridelave je izračunan v stalnih cenah prejšnjega leta.
LT	Indeks je izračunan v stalnih cenah prejšnjega leta.
PL	Indeksi temeljijo na spremembah posameznih kmetijskih pridelkov v stalnih cenah prejšnjega leta.
RO	Od leta 1998 je bila vrednost kmetijske pridelave preračunana po Eurostatovi metodologiji ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo. Torej gre za ekonomske račune za kmetijstvo in ne za bruto kmetijsko pridelavo. Indeksi obsega kmetijske pridelave temeljijo na oceni posameznih kmetijskih pridelkov in storitev v osnovnih cenah prejšnjega leta.
SI	Indeksi so izračunani iz podatkov o rastlinski in živalski pridelavi in triletno drseče aritmetične sredine povprečnih odkupnih cen.
SK	Bruto kmetijska pridelava se računa iz bruto prometa v tekočih cenah in se preračuna na indeks cen iz leta 1995. Indeks obsega bruto kmetijske pridelave se računa iz letnih podatkov v cenah leta 1995.

Prodaja ali nakup glavnih kmetijskih pridelkov (tabela 2.22)

EE	Podatki se nanašajo na kmetijske pridelke, ki jih kupijo živilskopredelovalna podjetja od vseh vrst kmetijskih gospodarstev.
HU	Podatki se nanašajo na nabavo glavnih kmetijskih pridelkov.
LT	Kmetijski pridelki, ki jih živilskopredelovalna in druga podjetja kupijo od kmetijskih proizvajalcev. Mleko je preračunano na 3.4 % maščobe in 3.0 % proteinske vsebnosti.
LV	Podatki se nanašajo na količino kmetijskih pridelkov, ki jih kupijo živilskopredelovalna podjetja od vseh vrst kmetij (brez pridelkov, prodanih na drug način in uporabljenih za lastno porabo).
PL	Podatki se nanašajo na nabavo kmetijskih pridelkov pravnih oseb. Polletni in letni podatki vključujejo tudi nabavo fizičnih oseb, kadar presega 10 tisoč zlotov. Posledica tega je, da polletni in letni podatki niso seštevek posameznih četrtletij.
RO	Na voljo so samo letni podatki. Podatki o žitaricah, krompirju in kravjem mleku se nanašajo na neposredno prodajo vseh kmetijskih pridelovalcev v skladu z bilanco pridelovalcev (brez prodaje znotraj sektorja kmetijstva, tj. med pridelovalci). Živa teža živali za zakol je živa teža živali, ki so namenjene za zakol za porabo.
SI	Zajete so količine, ki jih podjetja, zadruge in druge organizacije prodajo iz lastne pridelave ali jih odkupijo od kmetov.
SK	Podatki se nanašajo na prodajo osnovnih kmetijskih pridelkov od proizvajalcev, izraženih v enoti teže.

Indeksi industrijske proizvodnje (tabele 2.23, 2.24, 2.25)

Zajetje

BG	Podatki o letni industrijski proizvodnji so rezultat letne ankete o industrijskih podjetjih. Četrtletna anketa o industrijski proizvodnji zajema vsa podjetja z več kot 100 zaposlenimi. Podatki za podjetja z 10-100 zaposlenimi so zbrani z vzorčno anketo, ocene pa so razširjene na celotno populacijo. Ocene za podjetja z manj kot 10 zaposlenimi temeljijo na informaciji o prodaji iz statističnega registra.
CY	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Laspeyresov indeks, ki zajema podjetja z zaposlenimi. Izračunan je iz indeksov za podjetja. Indeksi vseh podjetij v isti panogi so uteženi z vrednostjo njihove proizvodnje v indeks celotne panoge.
CZ	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Laspeyresov indeks, ki zajema podjetja z 20 in več zaposlenimi v rudarstvu, predelovalnih dejavnostih in oskrbi z elektriko, plinom in vodo (NACE C, D in E). Podatki so zbrani z mesečno anketo in pokrivajo 88.6 % industrijske proizvodnje.
EE	Podatki so zbrani od vseh podjetij s 50 in več zaposlenimi ter podjetij z manj kot 50 zaposlenimi, če je njihova prodaja v letu 2000 presegla 15 milijonov estonskih kron.
HU	Zajeta so vsa podjetja z več kot 49 zaposlenimi, podjetja s 5 do 49 zaposlenimi so zajeta z vzorčno anketo, medtem ko so podjetja z manj kot 5 zaposlenimi ocenjena iz administrativnih virov. Podatki po skupinah in podskupinah se nanašajo na družbe, ki imajo več kot štiri zaposlene.
LT	Indeksi prodaje industrijskih proizvodov. Prodana proizvodnja je deflacinirana z indeksom cen na štirimestni ravni.
LV	Mesečne ankete o rezultatih industrijskih dejavnosti vseh podjetij v javnem in zasebnem sektorju z 20 in več zaposlenimi v industrijski dejavnosti ali s prometom, ki je v prejšnjem letu presegal 300 000 latvijskih latsov. Indeks zajema vso proizvodnjo poročevalske enote. Letni podatki o industrijski dejavnosti so zbrani z anketiranjem vseh državnih podjetij, podjetij v katerih ima država kapitalski delež in podjetij v drugačni lasti, ki imajo 20 ali več zaposlenih ali katerih neto promet je v prejšnjem letu znašal vsaj 200 000 latsov. Podatki o drugih podjetjih so zbrani s slučajnim vzorcem.
PL	Do leta 1999 indeks zajema prodano proizvodnjo podjetij z več kot 5 zaposlenimi, od leta 2000 pa podjetja z več kot 9 zaposlenimi (anketa je mesečna). Mesečna anketa pokriva več kot 90 % prodane proizvodnje, ki jo pokriva letna anketa. Prodana proizvodnja je deflacinirana z indeksom cen na trimestni ravni.
RO	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Laspeyresov indeks, ki zajema podjetja z več kot 50 zaposlenimi v industriji (CANE 1010-4100 - Klasifikacija dejavnosti v nacionalnem gospodarstvu). Podatki so zbrani z mesečno anketo, ki vključuje okoli 4 600 podjetij. Z letom 1999 je referenčno leto za izračun indeksa postalo 1998. Zajetih je 78.3 % vse industrije. Od januarja 2001 je za izračun indeksa industrijske proizvodnje uporabljenih 1 621 proizvodov (INPROD), za katere obstajajo količinski podatki o proizvodnji. Podatki za leti 1999 in 2000 so končni, za leto 2001 in 2002 pačasni.
SI	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Laspeyresov indeks, ki zajema podjetja z 10 ali več zaposlenimi. Podatki so zbrani z mesečno anketo, ki vključuje okoli 1 200 podjetij z okoli 211 000 zaposlenimi in zajema okoli 86 % industrije.
SK	Zajema najmanj 80 % industrijskih dejavnosti na Slovaškem. Indeks je rezultat mesečne statistike proizvodnje industrijskih izdelkov in je Laspeyresov indeks fizičnega obsega. Indeks računamo iz rezultatov statističnega raziskovanja v podjetjih, katerih prevladujoča dejavnost je industrija in ki imajo 20 in več zaposlenih, ter v izbranih podjetjih, ki imajo manj kot 20 zaposlenih. Indeks industrijske proizvodnje ni sezonsko prilagojen glede števila delovnih dni.

Metode uteževanja

BG	Indeksi so izračunani iz vrednosti industrijske proizvodnje v stalnih povprečnih letnih cenah leta 1995.
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CY	Indeks vsake panoge na petmestni ravni je utežen z dodano vrednostjo za bazno leto do ravni celotne dejavnosti (C, D, E). Indeks je izračunan kot nedesezoniziran in desezoniziran glede števila delovnih dni.
CZ	Za izračun indeksa industrijske proizvodnje je uporabljeno dvostopenjsko uteževanje. Uteži prve stopnje so deleži proizvodnje opazovanega blaga (reprezentanta) v skupni proizvodnji skupine (štirimestna raven klasifikacije NACE). Uteži na drugi stopnji so deleži dodane vrednosti po posameznih skupinah (štirimestna raven klasifikacije NACE) v skupni dodani vrednosti panoge. Do leta 2001 je bilo bazno leto za izračun indeksa industrijske proizvodnje leto 1995. Od leta 2002 je bazno leto 2000.
EE, HU, LT	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Paaschejev verižni indeks; serije so utežene z bruto proizvodnjo, uteži pa so popravljene vsako leto.
LV	Za izračun indeksa obsega industrijske proizvodnje je uporabljena Laspeyresova formula. Z letom 2002 je kot utež uporabljena dodana vrednost v industriji, podatke o njej pa smo dobili z anketo v podjetjih, izvedeno v letu 2000. Kot osnova za primerjavo je uporabljena povprečna mesečna proizvodnja v letu 2000. Indeks ni desezoniziran.
PL	Indeks je izpeljan iz seštevka vrednosti po kategorijah in računanja sprememb med leti za vso industrijo. Uteži ne uporabljamo.
RO	Primarni indeksi fizičnega obsega industrijske proizvodnje so agregirani po sistemu sukcesivnega uteževanja z uporabo povprečnih cen baznega leta (1998). Za zgornje ravni agregacije (razredi, skupine, oddelki in glavne industrijske skupine klasifikacije dejavnosti v nacionalnem gospodarstvu - CANE) je uporabljena bruto dodana vrednost v faktorskih stroških (GVACF), ki ustrezajo baznemu letu (1998). Prvi agregirani indeksi so na ravni razreda klasifikacije CANE. Naslednji agregirani indeksi so določeni z aritmetično sredino indeksov na ravni razredov, skupin, oddelkov in sektorjev klasifikacije CANE in uteženi z GVACF, ki ustreza baznemu letu (1998).
SI	Podatki o količini so uteženi z vrednostmi fakturirane prodaje v letu 1995, ki so popravljene z deležem dodane vrednosti na štirimestni ravni klasifikacije NACE Rev. 1., kateri določeni izdelek pripada. Uteži so popravljene vsakih pet let. Indeksi izračunani na štirimestni ravni so agregirani v sestavljene indekse višje ravni. Pri agregaciji so uporabljene uteži, ki predstavljajo deleže dodane vrednosti za vse ravni dejavnosti od četrte navzgor. Uteži so ažurirane vsako leto glede na spremembe v strukturi dejavnosti.
SK	Za določanje uteži so uporabljeni podatki o dodani vrednosti iz letne ankete podjetij za leto 1997 in proizvodnji, izraženi v vrednosti, iz mesečnih anket v industriji za leto 2000 po klasifikaciji PRODCOM, ki je bila uvedena leta 2000. Zato indeksi industrijske proizvodnje z baznim letom 1995 niso na voljo. Mesečno povprečje leta 2000=100.

Indeksi produktivnosti v industriji (tabela 2.26)

CY	Indeksi industrijske produktivnosti so izračunani kot razmerje med dodano vrednostjo v stalnih cenah in številom zaposlenih v industriji.
CZ	Od leta 2001 je indeks industrijske produktivnosti izračunan iz prihodkov industrijske dejavnosti. Podatki za prejšnja leta so bili preračunani.
HU	Do leta 1999 se podatki nanašajo na podjetja z več kot 5 zaposlenimi, od leta 2000 pa na podjetja z več kot 4 zaposlenimi.
EE	Razmerje med indeksom industrijske proizvodnje in indeksom povprečnega števila zaposlenih oseb.
LT	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje zajema rudarstvo in predelovalne dejavnosti. Podatki o industrijski produktivnosti se nanašajo na industrijsko proizvodnjo na enega zaposlenega.
LV	Razmerje med indeksom industrijske proizvodnje in indeksom povprečnega števila oseb zaposlenih v industrijskih dejavnostih.
PL	Razmerje med indeksom prodane industrijske proizvodnje in indeksom povprečnega števila zaposlenih oseb v industriji. Do leta 1999 se podatki nanašajo na podjetja z več kot 5 zaposlenimi, od leta 2000 pa na podjetja z več kot 9 zaposlenimi.
RO	Podatki temeljijo na strukturi iz leta 1998 .
SK	Razmerje med prejemki iz industrijske dejavnosti in povprečnim registriranim številom zaposlenih oseb. Podatki temeljijo na strukturi iz leta 2000.

Indeksi obsega proizvodnje v gradbeništvu (tabela 2.27)

BG	Letni podatki temeljijo na letni anketi o gradbenih podjetjih. Četrtni indeksi so izpeljani iz (i) četrtnih anket o gradbenih podjetjih s 30 in več zaposlenimi, (ii) stratificiranih vzorčnih četrtnih anket o gradbenih podjetjih s 5 do 29 zaposlenimi in (iii) ocen za gradbena podjetja z manj kot 5 zaposlenimi.
CZ	Podatki vseh gradbenih podjetij, registriranih v državi.
EE	Indeks temelji na deflacirani vrednosti proizvodnje. Zajema vsa gradbena podjetja, registrirana v državi.
HU	Podjetja z več kot 49 zaposlenimi osebami so zajeta v celoti; dejavnost podjetij s 5–49 zaposlenimi osebami je zajeta s stratificiranim vzorcem na podlagi reprezentantov, dejavnost podjetij z manj kot 5 zaposlenimi pa je ocenjena. Končni letni podatki temeljijo na letni anketi statistike gradbenišтва. Četrtni podatki so izpeljani iz mesečnih anket in so začasni.
LT	Izračun temelji na četrtni anketi. Podatki so izračunani od vseh državnih in občinskih gradbenih podjetij in zasebnih podjetij z več kot 20 zaposlenimi (razen samostojnih podjetnikov). Podatki od zasebnih podjetij, ki imajo manj kot 20 zaposlenih so ocenjeni. Letni podatki temeljijo na letni anketi v gradbenih podjetjih.

LV	Podatki o gradbeništvu so zbrani z anketiranjem vseh državnih podjetij, podjetij v katerih ima država kapitalski delež, in podjetij v drugačni lasti, ki imajo 50 ali več zaposlenih ali katerih neto promet je v prejšnjem letu znašal vsaj 300 000 latsov. Podatki o drugih podjetjih so zbrani s slučajnim vzorcem. Indeksi so izračunani iz podatkov v stalnih cenah. Podatki o gradbeni dejavnosti temeljijo na četrtnih anketah.
PL	Do leta 1999 se podatki nanašajo na gradbena podjetja z več kot 5 zaposlenimi, od leta 2000 pa na podjetja z več kot 9 zaposlenimi.
RO	Četrtni podatki so rezultat ankete o podjetjih, katerih glavna dejavnost je gradbeništvo. Zajeta so vsa podjetja s 20 in več zaposlenimi osebami, manjša podjetja pa so zajeta z vzorcem. Gradnja v lastni režiji (podjetij, katerih glavna dejavnost ni gradbeništvo in prebivalstva) je ocenjena na osnovi podatkov za prejšnje leto. Letni podatki so zbrani tako za gradbena podjetja kot tudi za gradnjo v lastni režiji.
SI	Indeksi so izračunani iz dodane vrednosti v stalnih cenah leta 1995.
SK	Obseg proizvodnje v gradbeništvu na ozemlju Slovaške in v tujini, ki je rezultat dejavnosti gradbenih podjetij in enot negradbenih podjetij katerih glavna dejavnost je gradbeništvo in so registrirana na Slovaškem (vključno z obrtniki). Indeksi so izračunani iz podatkov v stalnih cenah (povprečne cene leta 2000 = 100).

Indeksi fizičnega obsega prometa v trgovini na drobno (tabela 2.28)

BG	Podatki se nanašajo na promet z izdelki in storitvami podjetij, katerih glavna dejavnost je razvrščena v NACE 50, 52.
CY	Indeks fizičnega obsega v trgovini na drobno zajemajo vse dejavnosti razvrščene v NACE 50 (razen 50.2 in 50.4) ter vse dejavnosti razvrščene v NACE 52 (razen 52.46).
CZ	Indeksi prodaje izdelkov in storitev podjetij, katerih glavna dejavnost je razvrščena v NACE 50, 52.
EE	Indeksi obsega prodaje na drobno podjetij, katerih glavna dejavnost je razvrščena v NACE 50, 52. Indeks cen posameznega izdelka je uporabljen za izračunavanje indeksa obsega prodaje na drobno v stalnih cenah.
HU	Trgovine spadajo v eno od naslednjih dejavnost NACE Rev. 1: 50.1, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 52.1—52.6.
LT	Obseg trgovine na drobno (brez DDV) zajema podjetja katerih glavna dejavnost je razvrščena v NACE 50, 52.
LV	Promet v trgovini na drobno zajema podjetja za katera je trgovina na drobno bodisi glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost (plus DDV). NACE 50 (brez 50.2) in 52 (brez 52.7).
PL	Podatki do leta 1999 zajemajo podjetja, ki imajo več kot 5 zaposlenih, od leta 2000 pa več kot 9 zaposlenih.
RO	Podjetja za katera je trgovina na drobno glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost. Od leta 1997 so indeksi obsega izračunani za ves promet podjetij, katerih glavna dejavnost je trgovina na drobno, zajeta v NACE 52. Podatki so dobjeni z mesečno anketo. Od januarja 2000 so indeksi obsega izračunani s primerjavo s povprečjem leta 1999=100.
SI	Od leta 1997 so podatki rezultat mesečne ankete o podjetjih, katerih glavna dejavnost je trgovina na drobno (NACE Rev. 1: 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5 in 52.61), vključno s prodajo motornih vozil in goriv ter popravili in vzdrževanjem motornih vozil (NACE Rev. 1: 50). Indeksi v tekočih cenah so deflacirani z ustreznimi indeksi cen na drobno, od leta 2000 naprej pa z indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin.
SK	Do leta 1999 so vključene dejavnosti NACE 50, 52, 55 in 63.3. Od leta 2000 so vključene dejavnosti NACE 50, 52 in 55. Indeksi so izraženi v stalnih cenah decembra 2000.

Indeksi obsega zunanje trgovine (tabela 2.29)

BG	Indeksi obsega so izračunani z deflaciranjem indeksov vrednosti z indeksi povprečnih vrednosti.
CZ	Podatki so izračunani v nacionalni valuti z deflaciranjem desetih sektorjev SMTK s tekočimi utežmi (absolutne vrednosti) za zadevno četrtnje ali leto. Končni podatki za leto 2001 so bili objavljeni 18. julija 2002. Začasni podatki za leto 2002 so bili objavljeni 15. januarja 2003.
HU	Indeksi vrednosti zunanje trgovine za leto 1997 so bili izračunani z uporabo podatkov za leto 1996 in preračunani glede na metodologijo iz leta 1997.
LT	Blago v tranzitu in začasno sprejeto ali umaknjeno blago (razen blaga za predelavo) ni vključeno v statistiko zunanje trgovine.
LV	Indeksi obsega glede na leto 1993.

Zunanja trgovina (tabele 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33)

Zajetje

BG	Zajetje temelji na enotnih carinskih listinah (ECL). Zunanjetrgovinske transakcije, za katere se ne zahteva enotna carinska listina, npr. elektrika, zemeljski plin, državna trgovina in oskrba z gorivom, so prav tako vključene v izvoz in uvoz. Merilo za razporejanje zunanjetrgovinske transakcije v določen mesec je datum, ko je carina sprejela enotno carinsko listino.
CY	Zajetje temelji na enotni carinski listini (ECL), ki je izpolnjena ko blago prečka državno ali carinsko mejo.
CZ	Končni podatki za leto 2001 so bili objavljeni 18. julija 2002, ko so bili ažurirani tudi začasni podatki za 1. četrtnje 2002. Začasni podatki za leto 2002 so bili objavljeni 15. januarja 2003. Vključuje se vse blago, ki povečuje zaloge materialnih virov države z vstopom v njeno ekonomsko ozemlje (uvoz) ali jih zmanjšuje, ko ga zapušča (izvoz). Blago v tranzitu in začasno sprejeto ali umaknjeno blago (razen blaga za predelavo) ni vključeno. Ekonomsko

	ozemlje je enako carinskemu.
EE	Sistem posebne trgovine zajema praktično vse blago, razen tistega v trgovinskih prostih conah in carinskih skladiščih.
HU	Podatki vključujejo gibanja blaga, ki vstopa v ekonomsko ozemlje države ali ga zapušča. Zunanja trgovina ne vključuje transakcij, ki se nanašajo na poslovni lizing in popravila.
LT	Blago v tranzitu in začasno sprejeto ali umaknjeno blago (razen blaga za notranjo ali zunanjo predelavo) ni vključeno v statistiko zunanje trgovine. Zajeto je vse blago, ki povečuje ali zmanjšuje zaloge materialnih virov, torej vse blago, ki vstopa v državo ali jo zapušča.
LV	Podatki o zunanji trgovini se pripravljajo na podlagi informacij iz carinskih deklaracij in statističnih anket. Razen carinskih podatkov, so zunanjetrgovinski podatki zbrani z mesečnimi statističnimi anketami o izvozu in uvozu elektrike in zemeljskega plina. Začasen izvoz in uvoz zaradi popravil, lizing, blago za diplomatska predstavništva in veleposlaništva in do leta 1999 humanitarna pomoč niso vključeni v zunanjo trgovino.
PL	Vključuje se vse blago, ki povečuje zaloge materialnih virov države z vstopom v njeno ekonomsko ozemlje (uvoz) ali jih zmanjšuje, ko ga zapušča (izvoz). Blago v tranzitu in začasno sprejeto ali umaknjeno blago (razen blaga za predelavo) ni vključeno. Ekonomsko ozemlje je enako carinskemu.
RO	Menjava blaga med Romunijo in drugimi državami: neposredni uvoz blaga za potrošnjo, uvoženo blago za potrošnjo, vzeto iz carinskih skladišč ali prostih con, izvoz domačega in nacionaliziranega blaga ter blago uvoženo v finančnem lizingu. Popravila blaga niso vključena v statistiko zunanje trgovine, vendar se spremljajo ločeno za potrebe nacionalnih računov in plačilne bilance.
SI	Statistika zunanje trgovine ne spremlja blaga, za katerega je priporočeno, da je izvzeto iz podrobne statistike mednarodne blagovne trgovine, vendar naj se evidentirana ločeno za nacionalne račune in potrebe plačilne bilance.

Sistem trgovine

BG	Od 1. januarja 1999 se uporablja sistem posebne trgovine (širša definicija). Podatki za leto 1998 so bili preračunani glede na omenjeno definicijo.
CY, LT	Sistem splošne trgovine.
CZ, HU	Sistem posebne trgovine, brez blaga, ki pride v industrijske proste cone ali jih zapusti.
EE, PL	Sistem posebne trgovine.
LV	Sistem posebne trgovine - širša definicija.
RO	Sistem posebne trgovine - širša definicija (delno je vključeno tudi blago, ki pride v industrijske proste cone ali jih zapusti).
SI	Sistem posebne trgovine - širša definicija (vključena je predelava v carinskih prostih conah).
SK	Sistem posebne trgovine (širša definicija), brez blaga, ki pride v industrijske proste cone oz. carinska skladišča ali jih zapusti.

Statistična vrednost

BG, CY, EE, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, SI, CZ, SK	Uvoz: vrednotenje tipa CIF, izvoz: vrednotenje tipa FOB.
	Statistična vrednost uvoženega in izvoženega blaga je izražena po vrednotenju tipa FOB.

Konverzija valut

BG	Za konverzijo valut uporabljamo uradne tečaje Bolgarske državne banke za predzadnjo sredo v prejšnjem mesecu.
CY	Devizni tečaji ciprske centralne banke.
CZ	Za konverzijo tujih valut v češke krome se uporablja tečaj češke nacionalne banke, ki je veljal drugo sredo v mesecu pred prejetjem enotne carinske listine. Opomba: Od 1. julija 2002 je v veljavi sprememba Carinskega zakona št. 1/2002 (§ 78).
EE	V carinski deklaraciji je konverzija iz tujih valut v domačo narejena po tekočem tečaju Banke Estonije na zadnji delovni dan v prejšnjem mesecu. 1995–1998: za pretvorbo podatkov iz domače valute v ameriške dolarje je uporabljen povprečni mesečni tečaj Banke Estonije.
HU	Za konverzijo vrednosti v nacionalno valuto se uporabljajo tečaji Narodne banke Madžarske, ki so veljali v ponedeljek v tednu pred dnevom carinjenja.
LT	Tekoči tečaj Banke Litve.
LV	Za konverzijo podatkov iz domače valute v ameriške dolarje je uporabljen tečaj Banke Latvije na dan, ko je bila izpolnjena enotna carinska listina.
PL	Tekoči devizni tečaji Narodne banke Poljske.
RO	Za konverzijo vrednosti v nacionalno valuto in ameriške dolarje za statistične namene se uporablja srednji dnevni devizni tečaj Banke Romunije, ki velja na dan predložitve carinske deklaracije. (Carina uporablja tedenske devizne tečaje).
SI	Za konverzijo vrednosti v nacionalno valuto in ameriške dolarje za statistične namene se uporablja srednji dnevni tečaj Banke Slovenije, ki velja na dan predložitve carinske deklaracije. (Carina uporablja mesečne devizne tečaje).
SK	Za konverzijo vrednosti v ameriške dolarje za statistične namene se uporablja posebno mesečno povprečje

dnevni devizni tečajev Narodne banke Slovaške. (Carina uporablja devizni tečaj, ki je veljal drugo sredo v mesecu pred prejetjem enotne carinske listine; Carina uporablja devizni tečaj, ki je veljal predzadnjo sredo v mesecu v katerem je bil carinski dolg zaračunan).

Država partnerica

BG, CY, CZ, EE, HU, Uvoz-država porekla, izvoz-namembna država.

LT, PL

LV Izvoz je razvrščen po zadnji znani namembni državi, uvoz pa po državi porekla. Če je država porekla neznana, pa po državi iz katere je blago prispelo.

SK, RO Za izvoz se uporablja princip "namembne države" (države v kateri bo blago porabljeno), za uvoz pa "države porekla" (države v kateri je bilo blago proizvedeno ali v kateri je bilo nazadnje spremenjeno).

SI Uvoz-država porekla, izvoz-zadnja znana namembna država.

Klasifikacije blaga

BG, EE Blago je klasificirano po carinski tarifi, ki temelji na kombinirani nomenklaturi. Uporabljamo prevajalnike za Standardno mednarodno trgovinsko klasifikacijo (SMTK, 3. revizija).

CZ, PL, SI, SK Standardna mednarodna trgovinska klasifikacija, tretja popravljena izdaja (SMTK, 3. revizija) in Kombinirana nomenklatura (KN).

CY Kombinirana nomenklatura (KN). Podatki so pretvorjeni v skupine po SMTK.

HU Zunanjetrgovinski podatki so zbrani po Madžarski kombinirani nomenklaturi (HCN), ki je na osemestni ravni enaka Kombinirani nomenklaturi EU. Za pripravo podatkov o strukturi blaga so podatki z uporabo korelacijskih tabel preurejeni glede na SMTK, 3. revizija.

LT Blago je klasificirano glede na carinsko tarifo in kombinirano nomenklaturu zunanjetrgovinske statistike v Litvi, ki temelji na Kombinirani nomenklaturi EU; SMTK, 3. revizija; klasifikacijo širših ekonomskih kategorij (BEC) in statistično klasifikacijo ekonomskih dejavnosti (NACE, Rev. 1).

LV Blago je klasificirano glede na latvijsko kombinirano nomenklaturu. To je sistem poimenovanj in šifrskih oznak blaga, ki temelji na Harmoniziranem sistemu (HS) in Kombinirani nomenklaturi EU. Tabele vsebujejo šifre za posamezna imena skupin blaga. Uporabljamo prevajalnike za Standardno mednarodno trgovinsko klasifikacijo (SMTK, 3. revizija).

RO Zunanjetrgovinski podatki so razvrščeni v carinske tarife glede na romunsko kombinirano nomenklaturu, ki je podobna Kombinirani nomenklaturi EU na osemestni ravni. Podatki po področjih Standardne mednarodne trgovinske klasifikacije (SMTK, 3. revizija) so prikazani na podlagi korelacijskih tabel med to klasifikacijo in Kombinirano nomenklaturu.

Primerljivost podatkov v časovnih vrstah

BG Podatki za 2001 in 2002 so začasni. Podatki za 1999 in 2000 se nanašajo na 17. oktober 2000 in so prikazani po metodologiji, ki velja od 1. julija 2000.

CZ Od leta 1999 so podatki prikazani po metodologiji, veljavni od 1. 7. 2000.

EE Vsi podatki v časovnih vrstah so primerljivi.

HU Od leta 1997 ni bilo bistvenih sprememb v primerljivosti podatkov.

LV Ni bistvenih sprememb v primerljivosti podatkov.

PL Po letu 1992 ni prišlo do nobenih pomembnih sprememb v primerljivosti zunanjetrgovinskih podatkov.

RO Od leta 1991 ni nobenih večjih sprememb v primerljivosti zunanjetrgovinskih podatkov.

Podatki za 1999 so bili popravljani z zmanjšanjem izvoza za 16 milijonov USD in dopolnitvijo uvoza CIF za 161,6 milijonov USD, kar je posledica popravkov Carinske uprave, po tem, ko je carina preverila vrednotenje blaga, ki je bilo vključeno v poslovni ali finančni lizing in nekatere ladje.

SI Po letu 1992 ni prišlo do nobenih pomembnih sprememb v primerljivosti zunanjetrgovinskih podatkov. V letu 1996 je začela veljati nova carinska zakonodaja (uvredba enotne carinske listine, Kombinirane nomenklature, nov Carinski zakon z novimi carinskimi postopki), vendar smo dosegli največjo možno primerljivost podatkov pred letom 1996 in po njem. Po letu 1996 je prišlo do manjših sprememb v zajetju, povezanih s spremembami v carinskih postopkih; v letu 1998 je bilo zajeto tudi vrnjeno blago.

SK Podatki za 1999, 2000 in 2001 so končni, podatki za 2002 pa začasni in obdelani v skladu z odločbo Ministrstva za finance Republike Slovaške, št. 251/2001.

Blagovni in potniški transport (tabeli 2.34, 2.35)

BG Podatki o cestnem transportu se nanašajo **samo** na javni transport.

Podatki o cestnem blagovnem transportu za 1998 in 1999 temeljijo na stari metodologiji, medtem ko so podatki od leta 2000 naprej rezultat ankete o cestnem blagovnem transportu v skladu z uredbo EU.

Podatki o cevovodnem transportu vključujejo transport zemeljskega plina prek bolgarskega ozemlja.

Podatki o cestnem potniškem transportu se nanašajo na avtobusne prevoznike (le javni transport).

Podatki o pomorskem transportu in transportu po kopenskih plovnih poteh se nanašajo le na bolgarske prevoznike; **v letu 2002 transport s trajekti ni vključen.**

Podatki o zračnem transportu za **2002** bodo objavljeni kasneje po Predpisu o zbiranju statističnih podatkov za

	civilno letalstvo v Bolgariji.
CZ	Javni cestni transport - javni avtobusni transport ne vključuje lokalnega javnega transporta. Trenutno Češka nima v lasti morskih ladij. Podatki za leto 2002 so začasni. Podatki za zračni transport niso na voljo. Postavka »skupaj« ne vključuje podatkov o zračnem transportu.
EE	Blagovni transport zajema le podjetja, katerih glavna dejavnost je nudenje transportnih storitev (NACE 601, 602, 61 in 62). Podatki o cestnem blagovnem transportu (NACE 6024) so bili dobljeni z vzorčno anketo. Vsa državna in občinska podjetja kot tudi podjetja z več kot 19 zaposlenimi so zajeta v celoti. Vzorčna anketa zajema preostala podjetja. Potniški transport zajema le podjetja, katerih glavna dejavnost je nudenje transportnih storitev (NACE 601, 602, 61 in 62). Potniški transport z osebnimi avtomobili ni vključen, transport s taksiji pa je vključen le delno. V Estoniji ni cevovodnega transporta.
HU	Od leta 1998 anketa o transportu vključuje vsa podjetja v transportnem sektorju, razen pri cestnem transportu blaga. Podatki o cestnem transportu blaga zajemajo transportne storitve in dejavnost transporta za lastne potrebe z vozili (katerih nosilnost presega eno tono) podjetij, ki so registrirana za cestni transport blaga. Anketa je reprezentativna in temelji na stratificiranem slučajnem vzorcu. Podatki so agregirani glede števila vozil v obratovanju. Transport po naftovodih vključuje tudi transport zemeljskega plina. Potniški transport vključuje tudi podatke o transportu po kopenskih plovnih poteh. Cestni potniški transport ne vključuje transporta za lastne potrebe. Potniški transport s taksiji in potniški transport z osebnimi vozili prav tako nista zajeta.
LT	(tabela 2.34) Transport po kopenskih plovnih poteh vključuje trajekte. Vključena so le plovila, registrirana v državi.
LV	(tabela 2.34) Transport po naftovodih vključuje tudi transport naftnih derivatov. Postopek postopne preregistracije latvijskih tovornih ladij pod tujimi zastavami je potekal do leta 1998, zato ne zbiramo več podatkov o blagovnem transportu s temi plovili. (tabela 2.35) Cestni potniški transport vključuje le potniški transport z avtobusi, vključno z mestnim potniškim transportom.
RO	Leta 1998 sta bila spremenjena zajetje in metoda zbiranja podatkov za cestni transport blaga. Anketa zajema transport blaga za lastne potrebe in za druge s cestnimi tovornimi vozili težkimi 3,5 tone in več. Potniški transport zajema tudi rečni transport. Cestni potniški transport ne vključuje transporta potnikov s taksiji. Tovorni promet po morju zajema transport z ladjami pod romunsko zastavo.
SI	Do leta 2000 cestni blagovni transport zajema le javni transport. Javni transport blaga, ki ga opravljajo samostojni avtoprevozniki ni zajet. Od leta 2001 o cestnem blagovnem transportu poročajo izbrani poslovni subjekti (pravne in fizične osebe), ki imajo v lasti, najemu ali upravljanju registrirana tovorna motorna vozila z vsaj eno tono nosilnosti, in sicer tako v javnem transportu kot tudi transportu za lastne potrebe. Cestni transport potnikov zajema le javni transport brez avtobusnih transportov samostojnih prevoznikov in transportov potnikov s taksiji in osebnimi avtomobili.
SK	(tabela 2.35) Podatki za leto 2000 so začasni. Cestni transport prevoznikov, katerih glavna dejavnost je transport; vključno z mestnim potniškim prometom. Vodni promet vključuje pomorski promet.

Mednarodni turizem (tabela 2.36)

CZ	Od leta 1997 vključno z ocenami za nastanitvene obrate, ki niso poslali izpolnjenih vprašalnikov ali niso bili vključeni v vzorec.
EE	Nastanitvena statistika vključuje podjetja, katerih glavna dejavnost je po estonski klasifikaciji ekonomskih dejavnosti (EMTAK- ki temelji na klasifikaciji NACE Rev. 1) 551-hoteli; 552-kampi in druga kratkoročna namestitve ter podjetja, ki zagotavljajo namestitve kot dopolnilno dejavnost in ki so vpisana v seznam nastanitvenih obratov pri turističnih informacijskih centrih.

Prihodi tujih turistov v nastanitvene obrate

EE, HU, LV, RO, SK	Podatki se nanašajo na skupinske nastanitvene obrate.
PL	Podatki zajemajo skupinske nastanitvene obrate in nastanitev v kmečkem turizmu. Za leto 1999 so podatki ocenjeni.

Prenočitve tujih turistov v nastanitvenih obratih

EE, HU, LV, RO, SK	Podatki se nanašajo na skupinske nastanitvene obrate.
PL	Podatki zajemajo skupinske nastanitvene obrate in nastanitev v kmečkem turizmu. Za leto 1999 so podatki ocenjeni.

Prenočitve tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih

EE	Podatki za 1998-2001 zajemajo vse skupinske nastanitvene obrate. Podatki za leto 2002 so začasni.
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Povprečno število prenočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih

EE Podatki za 1998-2001 zajemajo vse skupinske nastanitvene obrate. Podatki za leto 2002 so začasni.

Število ležišč v hotelih in podobnih obratih

EE Podatki za 1998-2001 zajemajo vse skupinske nastanitvene obrate. Podatki za leto 2002 so začasni.

Neto zasedenost postelj v hotelih in podobnih obratih

CZ Le stalne postelje.

EE, RO Vsi skupinski nastanitveni obrati.

HU Podatki za leto 1998 se nanašajo na hotele.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

General characteristics

EE Agricultural land in per cent of total area is calculated as the share of the utilised agricultural land of the total area.

LV For GDP per capita in USD in PPP's for the years 1999 and 2000, data source is OECD.

Employment by activities (Table 1.1.)

BG Data for 1999 refers to November. The annual data for 2000 and 2001 are calculated as simple average of relevant quarterly data. Quarterly data for Q1 refer to March, for Q2-to June, for Q3- to September, for Q4- to December.

CY Figures for 1999-2001 will be revised due to a revision of the population data, following the completion of the Census of Population 2001. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

CZ The whole time series are governed by 1998 methodology that did not change in the following years. Included are all persons over 15 years of age employed in the civil sector, i.e. excluding "armed forces" (ISCO-88), major group 0 and excluding persons on child-care and paternal leave. **The employment comprises all persons without regard to the professional status of first job holders, i.e. including contributing family workers, who were working during reference week at least 1 hour and all persons, who had a job (employees and self-employed), but were absent at work during the reference week.** The differences between the total and the individual items **used to provide** the total are due to the rounding off (it was the total that was rounded off and not the individual items).

EE Persons aged 15-74.

HU **Data are reweighted on the basis of 2001 census. Reweighted data will be provided backward in time continuously.**

LV In the years 1999-2001 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) cover persons aged 15 years and over, in 2002-population aged 15-74 years. Data for 1999-2001 are revised according to results of the 2000 Population census. The quarterly data for Q II of 2001 refer to May and those for Q IV - to November. All data are annual averages. Due to rounding adjustments during data processing the totals of some indicators may slightly disagree with the net results.

LT Since the year 2000 the LFSs cover persons aged 15 years and over. Data of earlier years cover persons aged 14 years and over. Data excluded conscript members of the armed forces, include women on maternity or parental leave, but the official ties were not broken off with the working place. Population was interviewed in private and collective households.

RO Employment comprises all people aged 15 years and over, who have carried out an economic or social activity producing goods or services, with a duration of one hour at least (for self-employed and unpaid family workers from agriculture, the minimum duration is 15 hours) during the reference period (one week), with a view to achieve certain income in form of salaries, in kind payment or other benefits.

Starting with 2002 there are not considered employed persons who are temporarily absent from work in the reference week, who are not certain if they will come back to work sooner than three months. Also, are included employees temporary absent from work who receive less than 50% of their salaries during the absence time, who are not certain if they will come back to work in three months time, at most.

SI Data exclude the persons who are seeking work for the first time.

SK From 2000, the quarters of survey correspond with the calendar quarters. Data exclude conscripts on compulsory military service and persons on parental leave. Employment comprises also professionals in military service, persons on community service and persons on maternity leave.

Unemployment by sex (Table 1.2.)

BG Data for 1999 refers to November. The annual data for 2000 and 2001 are calculated as simple average of relevant quarterly data. Quarterly data for Q1 refer to March, for Q2-to June, for Q3- to September, for Q4- to December.

CY	Figures for 1999-2001 will be revised due to a revision of the population data, following the completion of the Census of Population 2001. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.
CZ	The whole time series are governed by 1998 methodology, that did not change in the following years. Specification of the indicator is in accordance with the ILO methodology. Included in the unemployed, as recommended by EUROSTAT, are also persons who have found work, but will commence the work within 3 months. The decrease in unemployment rate is influenced by these factors, too: - Within the full harmonization of national questionnaire with Eurostat standard since the beginning of 2002 there was an arrangement in the order of asking questions. Primarily the question on economic activity of person in reference week is interrogated. If the respondent stated that s/he was working at least 1 hour, s/he is strictly classified as the person in employment in accordance to ILO methodology; - The number of persons who don't have any job, are not seeking job in active way, but declared their willingness to work increased. The number of labour force reserves (in accordance to the Eurostat working papers methodology) reached in 4th quarter 2002 the number of 133 thousand persons. The differences between the total and the individual items used to provide total are due to the rounding off (it was the total that was rounded off and not the individual items).
EE	Persons aged 15–74.
HU	Data are reweighted on the basis of 2001 census. Reweighted data will be provided backward in time continuously.
LV	In the years 1999-2001 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) cover persons aged 15 years and over, in 2002-population aged 15-74 years. Data for 1999-2001 are revised according to results of the 2000 Population census. The quarterly data for Q II of 2001 refer to May and those for Q IV - to November. All data are annual averages. Due to rounding adjustments during data processing the totals of some indicators may slightly disagree with the net results.
LT	Since year 2000 the LFS survey covers persons aged 15 years and over. Data of earlier years cover persons aged 14 years and over.
SK	From 2000, the quarters of survey correspond similar with the calendar quarters. Specification of indicators is in accordance with the ILO methodology. Unemployment also includes persons who have already found a job, which will start later (according to the EUROSTAT methodology).

Economic activity and unemployment rates by sex / age groups (Table 1.3, 1.4.)

BG	Data for 1999 refer to November. The annual data for 2000 and 2001 are calculated as simple average of relevant quarterly data. Quarterly data for Q1 refer to March, for Q2-to June, for Q3- to September, for Q4- to December.
CY	Figures for 1999-2001 will be revised due to a revision of the population data, following the completion of the Census of Population 2001. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.
CZ	The whole time series are governed by 1998 ILO methodology, which did not change in the following years. ILO methodology is utilised for calculation of both rates. The differences between the total and the individual items used to provide the total are due to the rounding off (it was the total that was rounded off and not the individual items).
EE	LFS accounts only persons aged 15-74. The current economic activity rate is the number of economically active persons aged 15-74 to the sum of (or in percent of) the number of population aged 15+ (number of population aged 15-74 taken from the LFS plus number of persons aged over 74 taken from demographic sources).
HU	LFS monitors only persons aged 15-74. Data are reweighted on the basis of 2001 census. Reweighted data will be provided backward in time continuously. The current economic activity rate is the number of economically active persons aged 15-74 to the sum of (or in percent of) the number of population aged 15+ (number of population aged 15-74 taken from the LFS plus number of persons aged over 74 taken from demographic source).
LV	In the years 1999-2001 the Labour Force Survey (LFS) cover persons aged 15 and over, in 2002-population aged 15-74 years. Data for 1999-2001 are revised according to results of the 2000 Population census. The quarterly data for Q II of 2001 refer to May and those for Q IV - to November. All data are annual averages.
LT	Since year 2000 the LFS survey covers persons aged 15 years and over. Data of earlier years covered persons aged 14 years and over.
PL	Persons on child-care leave are included. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded.
RO	Starting with 2002 there are considered unemployed, persons who did not search for a job in the last three weeks because they already found it and they will start working sooner than three month or because they tried an activity as self-employed and are waiting for results. Also, are considered unemployed temporary absent persons from work in the reference week, who receive less than 50% of their salaries, who are not certain if they will come back to work in three month period, who had actively searched for a job and they were ready to start working.
SI	Workers on lay-off and persons on maternity leave are classified among persons employed.
SK	Economically active population used for the calculation of the economic activity and the unemployment rates includes also conscripts on compulsory military service.

Retired persons (Table 1.5.)

BG	For the year 2001- excluding farmers.
CY	It includes all persons entitled to old-age pension, widows pension, invalidity pension, disablement pension, orphans benefit and missing person's allowance, all payable out of the Social Insurance Fund and persons entitled to social pension payable out of the general taxation. Pensioners are classified according to the type of pension they receive and not according to their occupational category. No available data for farmers who receive pension.
CZ, SK	The number of retired persons includes, also, pensioners or pensions paid to persons living abroad.
HU	Data include average number of pensioners, renters and other beneficiaries.
LV	The number of pensioners includes all persons who receive pension (old-age pension, disability pension, survivor's pension, service pension, pensions under special regulations), excluding pension recipient registered with the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the Ministry of Defence.
LT	All persons who receive pension.
RO	Average number per year of pensioners. Data do not cover farmer pensioners.
SI	Excluding farmers.

Pensions (Table 1.6.)

CZ, SK	Average monthly pensions are published on the basis of December data every year.
HU	The average monthly sum of pensions and pension-like benefit.
PL	Data do not cover family and nursing allowances paid by state budget to the family members of the retired and pensioners.
RO	Monthly average pension per year. Data do not cover pensions of farmers.
SI	Outcomes of the Pension Fund for pensions of residents and non-residents. Excluding pensions of farmers.

Monthly gross nominal wages and salaries (Table 1.7, 1.9.)

BG	Estimates are made on the basis of monthly sample surveys. All enterprises in public sector and those in private sector with more than 50 employees are observed exhaustively. Stratified simple random sampling is applied for the rest of enterprises. The military units are not included. The final data on wages and employment levels are obtained from annual comprehensive survey of enterprises.
CY	The data are derived from the annual sample survey on wages and salaries, which cover more than 30% of employees. The reference month is October and the survey covers full time employees in all sectors of the economy, except P and Q of NACE classification. All Government employees are included in section L. The monthly gross nominal earnings include normal monthly wages and salaries, bonuses, allowances, overtime payments and portion of thirteenth salary. Gross earnings are given before any deductions for income tax and contributions for social insurance, medical and other funds have been made.
CZ	Since 1997 were included entities with 20 and more employees (in financial intermediation regardless of the number of employees) and all organisations of non-business sector. Are excluded: employees of part of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of the Interior and some other businesses not measured by statistics, judges, apprentices, female on maternity leave and child-care leave, persons on parental leave, temporary members of the armed forces (including those on compulsory community service) and persons engaged by companies under work execution or working activity agreements. Secondary jobs are included. Source: enterprise reporting
EE	Data are obtained from the wages and salaries monthly survey. The statistical unit for observation is an enterprise, institution or organisation. State and municipal institutions and organisations are enumerated completely. The same rules are applicable to enterprises with more than 49 employees. From the remaining part of the population, i.e. from enterprises with 49 or less employees, a stratified simple random sample is selected.
HU	Data are obtained from the institutional labour data collection system and related to the corporations with 5 or more employees and to all budgetary institutions. The corporations with 5-49 employees are observed on representative basis corporations with more than 49 employees and the budgetary institutions are observed on full-scope basis. Monthly average earnings data refer to those with full-time employed (from 1999 pensioners employed in full time are, also, included).
LV	Estimates are made on the basis of quarterly sample survey. All budgetary institutions and enterprises with central and local government capital; enterprises where the number of employees is at least 50 and enterprises where the turnover in previous year has been at least LVL 300 thou. are surveyed 100%. Stratified simple random sampling is applied to the rest of enterprises. Private farms are excluded.
LT	Annual data are derived from annual survey on wages and salaries, which covers complete enumeration of enterprises, institutions and organisations of all kinds of ownership. Data on earnings of employees working for sole proprietorships are added. Quarterly data are derived from quarterly surveys on wages and salaries, sole proprietorships are excluded. The survey is conducted applying sampling methods. A simple random stratified sample is used.
PL	Data for total monthly gross nominal wages and salaries cover all entities of national economy. Data for sections until 1999 data relate to pay employment of entities with more than 5 employees, since 2000 – with more than 9 employees (excluding private agriculture as well as entities of National Defence and Internal Affairs)

	Ministries). Since 1999 data include contributions to compulsory social security (retirement, pension and illness) paid by the insured employees.
RO	Exhaustive survey on units with 50 employees and over and a sampling survey for smaller units obtain yearly data. They do not include military staff and other assimilated persons. Quarterly data are computed as an average of the monthly data got for all units with minimum 250 employees from industrial activity, using a random sample unequal probabilities for units from all the other activities. Units with less than 4 employees are excluded. They do not include military staff and assimilated.
SI	Gross earnings in enterprises and companies except that in private ownership with one and two persons in paid employment.
SK	Data on all entities (excluding entrepreneurial incomes). Excluding armed forces, women on maternity (parental) leave and persons working upon labour contract.

Index of monthly real wages and salaries (Table 1.8.)

The indices are derived from indices of gross nominal wages and salaries (BG, CZ, EE, PL, SI and SK) or indices of net nominal wages and salaries (HU, LT, LV and RO) by dividing by:

- consumer price indices (BG, CZ, EE, HU, LT, LV, SI and SK);
- refer to full-time employed in main job, from 1999 on due to methodological changes to circle of reference includes full-time employed pensioners as well (HU).
- consumer price index of households of employees and employees possessing farms, excluding natural consumption (PL);
- consumer price indices of household of employees (RO).

CY	Earnings in real terms refer to earnings in money terms deflated by the yearly average consumer price index.
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Structure of household expenditures (Table 1.10.)

BG	Monetary consumption expenditure is defined according to COICOP.
CY	Data are derived from the latest Household Budget Survey, which was carried out in 1997; the next one is scheduled for September 2002. Total monthly expenditure, per capita, corresponds to the total household consumption expenditure, that is, both purchases, in monetary form, and in kind benefits. The structure of total expenditure by main items does not sum up to 100% as the categories of (i) Hotel, cafes and restaurants and (ii) Miscellaneous goods and services, which are not included in the table.
CZ	Data for average household obtained by re-weighting of individual figures for social groups, according to the structure surveyed in the Micro-census 1996 (average per capita). It concerns net monetary expenditures corresponding with the CZ-COICOP classification. Only the group Housing, water, electricity and other fuels does not include imputed rents.
EE	Total monthly expenditures, per capita, include monetary consumption expenditure and other expenditure per household member.
HU	The quarterly data processing differs from the yearly system. References are for current consumption expenditure.
LT	Weightings are applied for calculation purposes. When a weighting system is applied, sample distribution 2002 by residence place, gender and age is in compliance with the actual distribution of population (Population Census 2001 data). Sample distribution 2001 and that of previous years comply with distribution of population claimed before Population Census 2001.
SK	Total monthly expenditures per capita-net monetary expenditure (without self- consumption).

Monthly consumption of selected foodstuffs, per capita (Table 1.11.)

BG	The households use Balance Method for estimating the quantities of consumed products for every month of the reference year.
CZ	Bread including bakery goods.
CY	The latest Household Budget Survey, which was carried out in 1997, did not collect data on consumption in quantity terms.
EE	Monthly consumption of selected foodstuffs included the consumption of foodstuffs, which had been either purchased, self-produced or received free of charge.
HU	The quarterly data processing differs from the yearly system. Meat, including fish.
LV	The consumption of staple food product groups by household has been re-calculated into the primary product.
LT	Meat and meat products, converted into meat. Fresh and frozen vegetables.
RO	Meat and meat products, in fresh meat equivalent. Fats and oils. Bread – including pastry products.
SI	Yearly data have been re-calculated into monthly level.
SK	Consumption of purchased foodstuffs including in kind consumption found out within Household Budget Surveys.

Gross Domestic Product (Table 2.1, 2.2.) and structure of gross value added by activities (Table 2.3.)

BG	In Table 2.1. totals refers to GDP estimated by production approach. As far as data for 1999 and 2000 are still
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preliminary, there are statistical discrepancies between the totals and the sum of components, i.e. the expenditure and production approaches are not finally balanced yet.

Table 2.3. – For the year 2000 (i) “The real estate renting and business activities” (K) included imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings; (ii) “Hotels and restaurants” (H) and “Real estate, renting and business activities” (K) are included in “Other activities”.

CZ **2000 data are semi-final. 2001 and 2002 data are provisional. Data for the period of Q1 2001 to Q3 2002 were revised in March 2003.**

HU For year 1999, 2000 final data. For 2001 and 2002 provisional data.

RO Yearly data are compiled using indicators from administrative, statistical, financial and fiscal sources and are continuously re-calculated until the Input-Output Table, respective by the General Table of Transactions are created (two years lag).

For the quarterly accounts a simplified Input-Output Table (with 13 branches) is accomplished, based on the infra-annual indicators.

The data for 1999 and 2000 are definitive, for 2001 are semi-definitive and the data for 2002 are provisional. Data for quarterly GDP for 2001 and 2002 are provisional and there are not reconciliated with annual GDP.

SK The data for the years 2000 - 2002 are preliminary, according quarterly national accounts.

Differences between the total and the sum of components of GDP are statistical discrepancies.

The methodology of the calculation:

BG, CZ, EE, The European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).

LT, LV,

RO, SI

PL The European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).

Since 2000 some methodological changes were implemented. These are: the change in subjective scope of the institutional sectors, the change in the recording of transactions of general government sector accounts from cash basis to an accrual basis, the application of the new criterion of qualifying households to the individual sub-sectors, the increasing of the number of sub-sectors from 4 to 6, the valuation of fixed assets according to market prices. All previous published data for 2000 and 2001 were corrected following the upper mentioned changes.

BG, HU The System of National Accounts (SNA 1993).

SK The European System of Accounts (ESA 1995), according to the degree of implementation in national accounts for year 1999.

The base prices for calculation of volume indices:

BG, PL Previous year prices.

CZ 1995 (using price indices with the basis „average of 1995=100”, in the meantime calculated in the national accounts division).

EE 2000 prices

HU 1998=100 in the year of 1999 and 2000. 2000=100 in the year of 2001 and 2002.

LV Average prices of 2000.

LT At constant 1995 prices.

RO Prices of the year preceding the examined one.

SI 2000.

SK Average prices of 1995 =100

The prices used for calculation:

In the *Tables 2.1. and 2.2.* were used market prices;

In the *Table 2.3.* was used basic prices;

LV In *Tables 2.1. and 2.2.* market prices were used, in *table 2.3.* - basic prices.

PL In the *Tables 2.1. and 2.2.* – basic prices

SI According to ESA 1995

Foreign direct investment (Table 2.4.)

BG Data sources: Balance of Payments, Bulgarian National Bank;

CZ Data cover investment **equity**, re-invested earnings and other **capital**. All data for years 2001 and 2002 are provided as quarterly data and not cumulative data.

HU From 1 January 2000 data on Balance of Payments and debt are published in EURO by NBH. Data are converted to USD, at current official exchange rates. Net foreign direct investment.

LT Data provided by the Bank of Lithuania. Data on net foreign direct investment are converted to USD using current official exchange rates.

LV Starting with the data for the first quarter of 2000, foreign direct investment are compiled and published by the Bank of Latvia. Until then the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia did it. Starting with the first quarter of 2001, methodology was up-dated and changes made in the range of entities considered as residents.

RO Source of data is National Bank of Romania. The data represent net cumulated flows.

SK Source of data is National Bank of Slovakia. Data account equity capital and reinvested profit for corporate and banking sphere total. The calculation of capital position is carried out with the foreign exchange mean valid as of last day of reference period.

Central government budget (Table 2.5.)

BG The Data in Table 2.5 are for the General Government and include Data for Central Government, Social Security and Local Governments.
General government debt is reported at face value and the data include government guaranteed debt.
General government debt denominated in currencies different from USD is calculated with the exchange rates as of the end of the reported period.

CY Government budget does not include local government budgets and extra-budgetary funds (public loans fund, sinking fund, and social insurance funds). The five non-market semi-government organisations are, also, not included in the central government budget. From the year 2000 and onwards the defence fund (previously classified as extra-budgetary fund) was incorporated into the central government budget. The data are compiled on a cash basis according to the ESA 1995 methodology.

CZ State budget does not include local budgets and government extra-budgetary and other public funds. Income cover instalments of all credits and loans from the state budget. Expenditure covers their drawing. Data are compiled on cash basis

HU The IMF carries out the compilation of the Central government budget balance on the basis of the Government Financial Statistics (GFS) elaborated. GFS is without debt payment and privatisation income.

LV Central government consolidated budget including central government basic budget and central government special budget (social security fund and other special funds). Central government consolidated budget does not include local budgets.

LT **Central government budget includes state budget, special funds and extra-budgetary funds for the years 2000-2002. The accrual method is used for annual VAT, excises duties, interests data. Until 2000 data on central government budget cover only state budget.**

PL Data cover non-consolidated state budget (the main part of the central government budget).

RO **Central government budget comprises state budget, social insurance fund budgets, extra-budgetary funds and self-financed institutions budgets.**
Data are in accordance with the manual "Government Finance Statistics"(1986).
For the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 data are definitive. For the Q4 2002 are provisional.

SI In the state budget surplus/deficit only non-financial transactions are included. (Receipts from privatisation are not included).

SK State budget balance of the budget calculation in the current year is pass with methodology of International Monetary Fund. In the revenue part, credits and loans of the Government will not be presented, in the expenditure part the expenditure coherent with instalments of the mentioned credits and loans as the same. Revenues and expenditure included in year 2001 in state funds are in year 2002 components of revenues and expenditure of state budget.

Foreign debt (Table 2.6.)

CZ Gross foreign debt in convertible and non-convertible currencies.

HU Gross foreign debt de-nominated in foreign currencies, excluding direct investment and equity securities in portfolio investment. From January 1st, 2000 data on Balance of Payments and Debts are published in EURO by the National Bank of Hungary. Data are converted to USD, at current official exchange rates.

LT Data on gross external debt provided by the Bank of Lithuania.

LV External debt is reported in accordance with IMF draft "External debt statistics: guide for compilers and users" as of November 2001, Washington D.C. External debt statistics is consistent with the concepts of 1993 SNA and BPM5.
Gross external debt, at any given time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that require payment(s) of principal debt and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future.

PL Gross foreign debt includes the following categories: credits of direct investors, current accounts and deposits of non-residents in Polish banks, debt securities issued on domestic market and held by non-residents, trade credits, other credits and loans (including financial leasing), as well as, external debt of local self-government.

RO Foreign debt includes: foreign public and foreign state guaranteed long-term debt; private non-guaranteed long-term debt; loans from International Monetary Fund and refers to foreign debt on medium and long-term.

SI Total foreign debt is the sum of the following items: (i) public and state guaranteed long-term debt; (ii) private non-guaranteed long-term debt; (iii) use of IMF credit; (iv) short-term debt.
Debt data apply to loans used directly by Slovenian beneficiaries; Slovenia's share of the federal debt of the former Yugoslavia (except obligations toward the IMF) is not included.
The correction was made to the external debt data series. The portfolios of Eurobonds of Republic of Slovenia owned by residents were excluded from Foreign Debt.

SK By an order of National Bank of Slovak Republic, a methodological change has been made from January 1st, 1999, which caused the cancellation of the coefficient of the currency position for currency purpose and a decrease of the foreign debt of the commercial banks.

Deficit/surplus of consolidated general government budget, per cent of GDP (Table 2.7.)

CY Deficit or surplus of the general government is the balance of all the consolidated non-financial transactions of the central government budget, the extra-budgetary funds, and the local government and semi-governmental organisations. All transactions are recorded on a cash basis and classified according to the ESA 1995.

CZ General government balance consists of consolidated revenue and expenditure of the state budget, state financial assets, state funds, privatisation funds (National Property fund and Czech Land fund), health insurance companies and local governments. Technique of calculation is in line with the GFS 86 (IMF) methodology. Quarterly data cover actual balances of individual segments of general government sector, apart from health insurance companies while qualified-estimates are employed. Annual data reported for all components of general government sector on actual outcome basis.

LV Fiscal surplus or deficit is the difference between the budgetary financial surplus /deficit and net lending.

PL Data on deficit or surplus of non-consolidated state budget (the main part of the central government budget).

RO **General government budget comprises state budget, social insurance fund budgets, extra-budgetary funds, self-financed institutions budgets and local budgets.**

Data are in accordance with the manual "Government Finance Statistics"(1986).

For the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 data are definitive. For the Q4 2002 are provisional.

SI General government surplus/deficit includes: non-financial transactions of the consolidated balances of central government budget; local government budgets; Pension and disability insurance Fund; Health insurance Fund.

SK The data on surplus or deficit of general government budget cover a balance of a state budget of Central Government including the items on special-purpose state funds, privatisation funds, funds of social security and the data on budgets of the towns and municipalities.

General government debt (Table 2.8.)

BG General government debt is reported at face value and the data include government guaranteed debt.

General government debt denominated in currencies different from USD is calculated with the exchange rates as of the end of the reported period.

CY Government debt is the total gross debt at nominal value outstanding at the end of the year of the sector of General Government, with the exception of those liabilities the corresponding financial assets of which are held by the sector of General Government.

The sector of General Government comprises the central government budget, extra-budgetary funds, social security funds, local government and a number of non-market semi-governmental organisations.

Foreign debt data for 1998 include government guarantees.

CZ Debt concerns general government sector.

HU The government sector includes: central budget, extra-budgetary funds, social security funds, local governments (the central bank and public enterprises are excluded). Debt denominated in HUF is valued at face value, but discounted treasury bills are valued at issue price. Debts de-nominated in foreign currencies are valued at face value. Foreign debt is converted at the end of period, average rates.

LV Government debt is the total sum of debt liabilities, in cash, which are covered from the state budget resources of the General Government Budget.

PL Data concern debt of state budget, for e.g. the debt of the main part of Central Government Budget.

RO General government debt includes the general government debt calculated according to the European Commission methodology (ESA 1995). Beginning with June 1999, for conversion of domestic public debt in USD, there have been used the exchange rate ROL/USD at the end of reporting period.

SI General government debt covers debt of the Republic of Slovenia as legal entity, debt of local governments and social security funds debt.

SK General government debt includes a sum of debts by the items of public administration (central government) witch results in total consolidated governmental debt that represents a volume of accumulated liabilities of general government as of 31 December due to domestic and foreign creditors.

Balance of Payments (Table 2.9.)

CZ From 2000 financial account (portfolio investment) includes new item "Financial **derivatives**" (2000: I-IV. Q -36; 2001: I.Q 9; I-II.Q 31; I-III.Q -25; I-IV.Q -85; 2002: I.Q -2; I-II.Q -117; I-III. Q. -107; I-IV.Q-131).

HU From 1 January 2000 data on Balance of Payments and debt are published in EURO by NBH. Data are converted in USD at current official exchange rate.

LV Starting with the data for the first quarter of 2000, Balance of Payments data are compiled and published by the Bank of Latvia. Until then, the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia did it. As of 2000, data for the services (sea transport, air transport, and other transport) are not comparable with the data for previous periods due to methodological improvements in the questionnaire on enterprise external settlements and the inclusion of statistics on non-bank external payments. As of 2000, the losses of direct investment enterprises (non-financial enterprises) are, also, included in the calculation of reinvested earnings and undistributed branch profits (previously, only profit).

LT	Likewise, data on the profit and loss of direct investment enterprises (banks) are included.
PL	Data provided by the Bank of Lithuania.
RO	Current account includes "Unclassified transaction on current account, net" not shown separately. The value of these transactions in mln is: 3638 (1999); 3980 (2000); 730 (2001/I), 1704 (2001/I-II); 3070 (2001/I-III), 4395 (2001/I-IV); 475 (2002/I), 1331 (2002/I-II), 2874 (2002/I-III), 4065 (2002/I-IV).
SI	The account sold "Other investments" includes barter and cleaning accounts and documents in transit. The account sold "Reserve change" refers to the reserve assets of the National Bank of Romania.
	The data for reinvested earnings for the year 2002 are not available yet; therefore the data for reinvested earnings from year 2001 was repeated as estimate. In 2003 this estimate will be replaced with the actual data for reinvested earnings in 2002 .

Trade/ Goods balance

LV	The data source for general merchandise is foreign trade statistics compiled by the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia. Information is also derived from the quarterly survey on transportation and intermediary services, data on extraterritorial trade by shipping vessels and statistics on non-banks' external payments.
SK	Exports and imports in FOB prices express data.

Current transfers

BG	Transfers are all real resources and financial items provided without a quid – pro – quo from one economy to another. Current transfers directly affect the level of disposable income of the economy, and the consumption of goods and services.
LV	As of 2000, data on private persons current transfers through banks (workers' remittances, pensions, donations, inheritance, etc.) are included. As of the first quarter of 2002, data on all types of external payments effected by private persons through banks are included.
PL	Since the beginning of 1998 cash payment and withdrawal transactions on "A" currency accounts of the population were excluded from the current transfers and were moved to the item "non-classified current turnover".

International reserves

BG	BNB Forex Reserves. Valuation changes excluded. A minus sign (-) denotes an increase in the reserves, a positive sign (+) – a decrease.
LV	Reserve assets refer to highly liquid, marketable and creditworthy foreign currency-denominated claims on non-residents, gold, and special drawing rights and the reserve position in the IMF.
PL	Data relate to change of official reserve assets, credits from IMF and exceptional financing.
SI	Reserve change includes reserve assets of the Bank of Slovenia.

Money, M1 (Table 2.10.)

CZ	Extra-budgetary funds of the general government sector are not included in money aggregates of the Czech National Bank. Net credit of the general government sector includes extra-budgetary sources of local governments. Extra-budgetary sources of central government and other sources of the general government sector are reported within other net items.
HU	M1 comprises currency outside monetary institutions and O/N deposits.
LV	Money M1 is currency in circulation (less vault cash balances) and demand deposits of domestic enterprises and private persons in national currency.
LT	Data on demand deposits and money in circuit provided by the Bank of Lithuania.
RO	Currency outside banks and demand deposits in domestic currency.
SK	Data are expressed in fixed rate.

Quasi money, M2 (Table 2.11.)

HU	M2 consists of M1 and deposits with an agreed maturity up to 2 years. (From the beginning of 2003 the NBH has discontinued the publication of Quasi-money.)
LT	Data on quasi-money provided by the Bank of Lithuania. Quasi-money cover time and saving deposit in Litas and deposit in foreign currencies.
LV	Quasi-Money implies time deposits of domestic enterprises and private persons in national and foreign currencies.
SK	Data is expressed in fixed rate.

Exchange rates (Table 2.12.)

LV	The Bank of Latvia set the official exchange rates.
LT	Data provided by the Bank of Lithuania.
SI	The official exchange rate is calculated daily by the Bank of Slovenia using a moving average of the daily market rates on the foreign exchange market over the preceding 14 days period. Monthly averages are computed as arithmetic averages of daily rates (Sundays and holidays are not included). Annual and quarterly rates are

SK computed as arithmetical averages of monthly rates.
Weighted (monthly) average of main exchange rates.

Official discount rate (Table 2.13.)

CY Data refer to the interest rate on the marginal lending facility of the "Central Bank".
EE In Estonia there is a Currency Board System and, consequently, this type of lending does not take place.
HU Base rate: it is the interest rate, at which the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) grants long-term re-financing credits to other monetary financial institutions and certain loans for central government. From July 2001 the reference rate of the NBH is at the same level as the interest rate on the 2-week non-callable deposit facility of the NBH.
LV The Bank of Latvia's refinancing rate, as per cent.
LT Interest rates on overnight loans of the Bank of Lithuania.
PL Interest rate of bill rediscount.
RO Since 1997 this type of credits has not been used.
SI **The discount rate was officially abolished in January 2003.**

Average interest rates of commercial banks (Table 2.14.)

Deposit interest rate

BG Short-term (with maturity from one day to one year) deposits interest rates on annual basis. Average annual and quarterly estimates here presented are calculated as non weighted arithmetic mean on the base of corresponding average monthly data and are not included in the interest rates statistics, officially disseminated by the BNB. Official BNB figures are published in the monthly Information Bulletin, as well as on the BNB's web site – WWW.BNB.BG.
CY For the period January 1999 to December 2000, data refer to the maximum interest rate prescribed by the Central Bank of Cyprus on all fixed/notice deposits irrespective of maturity and amount. From January 2001 onwards, after the Interest Rate Liberalisation Law was effected, data refer to the simple average of the representative interest rate (as at end of month) offered on 3 month notice deposits and for amounts over CYP 5 000, as reported by the 3 largest commercial banks.
CZ Total average interest rate for the **respective** period, concerning only domestic currency.
HU **Data relate to deposits of the non-financial corporations with a maturity of up to one year. Data refer to weighted average interest rates of the last month of the periods. Weights are the amount of loans granted in the reference month (from 2001), and the value of individual contracts (from 2003). From May 2001 data do not include interest rates for sole proprietors. Data do not include the interest rates of overnight deposits.**
LV Average weighted annual short-term interest rates on deposits in Latvian Lats in credit institutions, per cent.
LT Data provided by the Bank of Lithuania.
PL Data relate to the **average weighted interest rates of 12-month zloty deposits of households (till the end of 2001 – personal deposits)** in commercial banks, **as of end of period.**
RO Quarterly data refer to the last month of the quarter.
SI Average interest rate for deposits 31-90 days. Quarterly data refers to the last month of the calendar quarter; yearly average is non-weighted arithmetic mean of the quarterly data.
SK Average interest rate of time deposits. Data concerning only deposits in domestic currency (SKK).

Credit interest rate

BG Short-term (with maturity from one day to one year) lev-credits interest rates on annual basis. Average annual and quarterly estimates here presented are calculated as non weighted arithmetic mean on the base of corresponding average monthly data and are not included in the interest rates statistics, officially disseminated by the BNB. Official BNB figures are published in the monthly Information Bulletin, as well as on the BNB's web site – WWW.BNB.BG.
CY For the period January 1999 to December 2000, data refer to the upper limit of lending interest rates prescribed by the Central Bank of Cyprus. For the period January 2001 to December 2001, data refer to the simple average of the minimum interest rate (as at end of month) charged on secured loans to enterprises as reported by the 3 largest commercial banks. As from January 2002 data refer to the simple average of the representative interest rate (as at end of month) charged on secured loans to enterprises as reported by the 3 largest commercial banks.
CZ Total average interest rate for the **respective** period, concerning only domestic currency.
HU **Lending rates refer to short-term loans to non-financial corporations. From January 2003, short-term interest rate fixings are used instead of category of short-term loans. The interest rates do not contain other charges and fees. Data refer to weighted average interest rates of the last month of the periods. Weights are the amount of loans granted in the reference month (from 2001), and the value of individual contracts (from 2003). From May 2001 data do not include interest rates for sole proprietors. Data do not include the interest rates of bank overdrafts.**
LV Average weighted annual short-term interest rates on credits in Latvian Lats in credit institutions, %.

LT	Data provided by the Bank of Lithuania.
PL	Data relate to bill rediscount. It is the annual rediscount rate offered to commercial banks by the National Bank of Poland.
SI	Average short-term working capital, loans interest rate.
SK	Average credit interest rates total. Data concerning only credits in domestic currency (SKK).

Consumer price indices, CPI (Table 2.15, 2.16.)

CY	The weights used for the computation of the indicator were derived from the Household Budget Survey of 1996/1997.
CZ	Weights for calculation of CPI were specified (until 2000) on the base of households' expenditure in 1993 according to the household budget statistics. December 1993 was a basic period for the CPI calculation. Starting 2001 weights for calculation of CPI are specified on the base of household's expenditure in 1999 according to household budget statistics. December 1999 is a basic period for the CPI calculation.
EE	From 2001, the CPI data are disseminated on the basis of an annually chain linked index (1997 = 100).
HU	The weights used for the CPI calculation represent the ratio of good and service groups within the households' final monetary consumption. Weights are derived from the macro data of National Accounts, in accordance with the data deriving from household budget surveys. In 2002 the weights correspond to family expenditure structure of 2000. The base period of the index computation is the December of the previous year; the chain index computation method is used.
LV	The weights are derived from the previous year's household budget survey. The weights are revised every year. Prices of December of the previous year are taken as a base for price comparisons. 1995 is the base year for price index comparisons.
LT	The weights used in the current compilations are average annual weights derived mainly from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The weights for the national level market basket are updated each year. December of the previous year is taken as a base period of prices. The weights are price up-dated to this period.
PL	Price indices are calculated using structure of expenditure (excluding subsistence consumption) of households from the year preceding the one examined. Since January 1999 these indicators are calculated according to COICOP classification. Price indices at the base 1995=100 (<i>Table 2.15.</i>) are calculated by chain method using the indices at the base of the previous period=100.
RO	Prices/tariffs is pursued in the municipalities-county residence. For the main food-products, the prices are registered in main urban settlements of all counties. The weights correspond of the structure of monthly average expenditure per household, resulted from Integrated Household Survey. Beginning with January 2002, are being used the weights which result from the structure of monthly average expenditure per household in 2000. The total index and the COICOP groups' indices are computed with 2000 as base year.
SI	Since 2002 weighting is based on the data on the structure of expenditure for consumer goods in 2001, for which the primary data source were continuous Household Budget Surveys in 1999, 2000 and 2001. New weights are recalculated to December 2001 prices, which are, also, the price base period. "Foodstuffs" include food and non-alcoholic beverages. "Beverages and tobacco" include alcoholic beverages and tobacco.
SK	Up to 2001 weights of individual representative items were computed on the basis of data from households budgets statistics in 1995 and data obtained from various administrative sources. Since 2002 the base year for weights is year 2000. Up to 2001 index reference period (<i>table 2.15.</i>) was December 1995. Since 2002 the index reference period is December 2000.

Industrial Production Price indices, IPPI (Table 2.17.)

Construction work price indices (Table 2.18.)

BG	(<i>Table 2.17.</i>) They measure the changes in producer prices on domestic market. Indicators are derived from Laspeyres type indices based on 1995 average prices and sales' structure at 3-digit level of NACE is used as weights. The prices do not include VAT and excise duties.
CY	(<i>Table 2.17.</i>) The industrial production price index is a Laspeyres index, which covers enterprises employing 1 person and over. It covers both the local and the export market. (<i>Table 2.18.</i>) The Laspeyres formula is applied and the cost structure approach is used. The major components of the index are the monthly indices for construction materials and labour cost, as well as yearly indices for administrative and other production expenses.
CZ	Until 2000 all indices have been calculated on the structure of sales in 1993. Since 2001 the published price indices are calculated according to new revised index schemes, on the structure of sales in 1999 (in construction work according to 1999 output). Calculation is made according to the modified Laspeyres formula. Indices do not include value-added tax (VAT) and excise tax.
EE	From 2002, the IPPI data are disseminated on the basis of an annual chain linked index (1995 = 100). IPPI measures the changes in production prices both on domestic and non-domestic market.
HU	(<i>Table 2.17.</i>) The industrial producer price indices covers NACE Rev. 1. C, D and E section and include the

domestic and export sales prices. The index is a chain index with annually changing weights. The weights are derived from sales data two years prior to the reference period. The indices exclude indirect taxes (VAT; excise duty).

(Table 2.18.) Price index of construction activities calculated on cost-base; an estimation method has been used taking into consideration the change in the producer's prices of the materials used in the construction and in the earnings of employees in construction. Sub-branches weight the indices of the two types of costs with the ratios indicated in the corporation annual report of the preceding year.

The price index for the construction as a whole is calculated from the indices of sub-branches by a Laspeyres-weighting. The weights are the values of the construction -installation activities of the previous year.

LV (Table 2.17.) Industrial production price indices cover NACE Rev.1 C, D and E sections and include the domestic and export prices. The indices are calculated according to the Laspeyres formula taking as the base *weights* the breakdown of the production sales two years ago by the industries, with the prices of previous December serving as a base for price comparisons. The prices do not include VAT and excise taxes.

(Table 2.18.) The construction cost indices are calculated on the basis of the method of uniform models. Typical and representative projects (models) of construction objects were selected for the most popular types of construction.

The calculation was made for each uniform model of the use of specific construction materials, labour and construction machinery and mechanisms. Data on the prices of these resources are obtained from construction enterprises. Trade enterprises also provide information on the prices of construction materials.

The Laspeyres formula is used for calculation. Own account contractual work performed two years ago was taken as *weights*, with the average prices of 1999 serving as the base for price comparisons.

LT (Table 2.17.) The index includes both domestically sold and exported goods. Sales structure at 4-digit level of NACE is used as weights. The weights refer to the sales volumes in the year before the last, while the base price refers to the price for December of the previous year. Presently, the annual weights are not price adjusted to align with the price base period. The prices for export goods are the FOB prices.

(Table 2.18.) The index is a composite price index of fixed weights and is compiled according to the modified Laspeyres formula. Since 2002, December 2001 was taken as a base period to compare the prices. Weightings were prepared on the basis of cost outlays of the 2001 selected construction units. The period of earlier index weights is the year 1998, while the base price refers to December 1998.

PL Both kinds of producer prices cover „basic prices“ (prices decreased by VAT, excise tax, any rebates and discounts and increased by product or service subsidies). Production price indices are calculated on the basis of monthly representative surveys in industry (sections C, D, E) and construction (section F). Aggregate price indices in 1999 and 2000 were calculated using as the weights the structure of sold production in 1995, since 2001 – sold production in 2000.

RO (Table 2.17.) It is used a constant weighting system for the successive aggregation of the data for the industrial production value in 1998, data being recalculated as 1998 reference and structure year.

(Table 2.18.) Indices are computed by aggregating price indices of materials, price indices of gross average wages and salaries and indices of constructions outfits, transport expenditure and indirect expenditure; separately compiled cost indices for new construction, capital repairs and maintenance works and current repairs. The weights are got from the structure of the construction works in the previous year.

SI (Table 2.17.) The index published according to the Standard Classification of Activities covers sections C, D, E and Forestry as a part of section A. The weights are changed every year. They are recalculated to December 2001 prices, which is also the price base period.

(Table 2.18.) Price indices of construction works are given for typical residential building. The annual data are the calculated average of data as of March 31 and September 30. Reporting units are selected enterprises.

SK Producer (Table 2.17.) Production price indices and construction price indices are calculated according to the modified Laspeyres formula from prices of selected representants surveyed at domestic market. Price indices exclude VAT and excise tax. The weights for the production price indexes calculation are delivered from receipt structure in industry in 2000. The price base is December 2000. Indices up to year 2001 are re-calculated on conditions of revised schemas of 2000.

(Table 2.18.) The weights for the construction index calculation are derived from construction structure in 2000. The price base is the average of 2000. Indices up to year 2001 are re-calculated on conditions of revised schemas of 2000.

Foreign trade price indices (Table 2.19.)

Method of data collection

BG Since 2001 unit value indices are calculated using catalogue of representative commodities. Customs declarations are the source.

CZ , EE Special survey.

HU The unit value indices are calculated on basis of value and quantity data of trade recorded within the framework of customs procedure. In order to improve the results, in case of heterogeneous commodity groups (machinery, manufactured goods), data supplied by enterprises are also used.

LV For calculation of unit value indices producer price indices are applied to non-homogenous goods (for exports)

LT	and on the basis of price registration data for specific representative goods in importing enterprises (for imports). Unit value indices. The main source is the data of customs declarations. The exported goods are estimated in FOB prices and the imported – in CIF prices. The base unit values and weights are updated annually.
PL	Quarterly indices are compiled as the relation of the turnover value indices to the turnover volume indices. The turnover is given in zlotys (PLN). Cumulative quarterly and annual indices are calculated on the basis of observations of prices of selected commodities on the lowest CN level. As the system of weights, the structure of foreign trade turnover value in the surveyed year is used.
RO	Unit values indices for export/import. Source: customs declarations (and statistical reports for electric energy and natural gas).
SI	Unit value indices (source: customs declarations).

Index formula

BG, CZ, PL, RO	Paasche.
HU, SI	Fisher.
EE, LV, LT	Laspeyres.

Base period

BG	Average unit value of the previous year
CZ, HU, LV, PL, SI,	Corresponding period (year, quarter) of the previous year.
LT	Previous year is a base period for weights and for unit values.
EE	Weights: previous year.
RO	Unit value of previous year.

Currency

BG	Bulgarian Levs (BGN).
CY	Cyprus Pounds (CYP).
CZ	Czech Crowns (CZK).
EE	Estonian Kroons (EEK).
HU	Hungarian Forints (HUF).
LV	Latvian Lats (LVL).
LT	Lithuanian Litas (LTL).
PL	Zlotys (PLN).
RO	Unit value indices in foreign trade are computed from values expressed in USD. National currency: Romanian Leu (ROL)
SI	Unit value indices are compiled from USD values of exports and imports of goods. National currency: Slovenian Tollar (SIT)
SK	National currency: Slovak Crowns (SKK).

Special notes

BG, HU	Unit values are calculated from data on the normal trade.
LV	In the case of heterogeneous commodity groups, producer price indices are applied to exported goods and price registration data supplied by the importing enterprises are used for imported goods.
LT	In the case of heterogeneous commodity groups, producer price indices of exported goods are applied to calculation of export unit value index. All export and import procedures according to the Special Trade System plus those associated with processing of goods being as important in Lithuanian trade are covered for the compilation of indices.
RO	There are not included in calculation of unit value index goods from chapters: 71, 88, 89 and 93 of Combined Nomenclature.
SI	Transactions related to processing are included in the calculation of the unit value indices from 2000.

Total agricultural output volume indices (Table 2.21)

BG	The year preceding the examined one
CZ	Indices based on evaluation of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of 1989. In gross agricultural production are included the commodities used as feeder and seed, too.
EE	The value of output in constant prices is the value of agricultural output produced in the reference year in the sale prices of 2000. The agricultural output volume index is calculated as the ratio of the value of the reference year to the value of the previous year, in constant prices.
HU	Volume index of agricultural gross output at basic prices of the previous year.
LV	Agriculture output volume indices are calculated at constant prices of the previous year.
LT	The index is calculated at the constant prices of the previous year.

PL	Indices are based on changes of all individual products of gross agricultural production in constant prices of the year preceding the examined one.
RO	Value of agricultural output was recalculated since 1998 according to EUROSTAT Methodology on Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EEA) and it refers to the output of EEA, not gross agricultural production. Agricultural output volume indices are based on the evaluation of individual agricultural products and agricultural services in basic prices of previous year.
SI	Indices are calculated from the data on crop and animal production and triennial moving arithmetic mean of average output prices.
SK	Gross agricultural output from gross turnover is calculated at current year prices and is recalculated by the price index on price level of 1995. Index of gross agricultural output is recalculated from annual data at 1995 prices.

Sales or procurement of main agricultural products (Table 2.22.)

EE	The data refer to agricultural products, which are purchased by processing enterprises from all kinds of holdings.
HU	Data refers to the procurement (buying up) of main agricultural products.
LV	The data refer to the quantities of agricultural products, which are purchased only by the processing enterprises from all kind of farms (excluding products sold in other ways and used for own consumption).
LT	Purchases of agricultural products by food processing and other companies from agricultural producers. Milk is recalculated with 3.4% fat and 3.0% protein content.
PL	The data refer to the procurement of agricultural products run by legal entities and independent units with legal incapacity. Semi-annual and annual data cover also procurement run by natural persons, when its value exceeds 10 thou. PLN. As a result of this, the semi-annual and annual data are not the sum of particular quarters.
RO	Only yearly data are available. For cereals, potatoes and cow milk data refer to direct sales achieved by all the agricultural producers, in accordance with the producers balances (excluding sales within the agriculture sector, i.e. between the producers themselves). Live weight of animals for slaughter represents the live weight of animals to be slaughtered for consumption.
SI	The data refer to the quantities of agricultural products, which are sold by companies, co-operatives and other organisations from their own production, or they purchase these products from the farmers.
SK	Data refer to sales of basic agricultural products from primary producers expressed in weight units.

Industrial production indices, IPI (Table 2.23, 2.24, 2.25.)

Coverage

BG	Annual comprehensive survey in industrial enterprises, which provide data on annual industrial output. Industrial production quarterly survey covers all enterprises with more than 100 employees. Respective data for enterprises with 10 to 100 employees are collected by sample survey and the estimates are expanded for the entire universe. Estimates for enterprises with less than 10 employees are based on information about sales provided by Statistical Register.
CY	IPI is a Laspeyres index, what covers enterprises with 1 or more employees. The index is calculated from specific indices. The indices of all establishments in the same industry class are weighted with their output values into an index for the industry in question.
CZ	The IPI is a Laspeyres index that covers enterprises with 20 or more employees engaged - in mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply (according to the NACE classification, section C, D and E). The data are collected by means of a monthly survey (enterprises with 20 or more employees) and cover 88.6% of industrial activity.
EE	The data were collected from all enterprises with 50 or more employees and from enterprises with less than 50 employees, whose sales in 2000 exceeded 15 million Estonian kroons.
HU	Enterprises having more than 49 employees are observed by full-scope survey, between 5 and 49 persons by sample survey and below 5 employees the data are estimated from administrative records. The data on branches and sub-branches refer to enterprises with more than 4 employees.
LV	Monthly surveys on the results of industrial activities are carried out in all enterprises of the public and private sectors where 20 or more persons are engaged in industrial production or where the turnover in previous year was over 300 thou. Latvian Lats. All production of the reporting unit is included in the index. The annual data of industrial activity are collected by surveying all central and local government enterprises with central and local government capital participation and business companies of other ownership forms with 20 or more employees or where net turnover in the previous year had been over 200 thou. Latvian Lats. Other business companies are surveyed applying simple random sampling.
LT	IPI cover the sold production. The sold production is deflated by price index on the 4-digit level.
PL	IPI covers the sold production of enterprises which employed more than 5 persons up to 1999 and more than 9 persons since 2000 (monthly survey scope). The monthly survey covers above 90% of total sold industrial production monitored in yearly survey. Sold production is deflated by price index on the 3 figures level.
RO	The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index which covers enterprises with 50 or more employees and having industry as their main activity (CANE 1010-4100 - Classification of Activities from National Economy). The data are obtained from monthly survey what covers about 4,600 units. The year 1998 is using for the calculation

of IPI as a reference year beginning from 1999. Covering degree per total industry is 78.3%. Since January 2001, in the calculation of industrial production indices are using 1621 products (INDPROD), for which are registered quantitative data regarding production. Data for years 1999 and 2000 are definitive, and for the years 2001 and 20020 are provisional.

- SI The industrial production index is a Laspeyres index what covers enterprises with 10 or more employees. The data are collected by means of a monthly survey, which includes approximately 1200 enterprises with a total of about 211 thou. employees and covers approximately 86 percent of the industrial sector.
- SK It covers minimal 80% of industrial productivity and it comes out of monthly statistics of production of industrial products and is of Laspeyres index of physical volume character. IPI is calculated from the results of statistical surveys in enterprises with industrial prevailing activity with the number of employees 20 and more and in selected enterprises with the number of employees less than 20. The Industrial production index given is not adjusted of number of working days.

Methods of weighting

- BG Indices are calculated from industrial production values at constant 1995 average annual prices.
- CY The index of each industry at five digits level is weighted with the value added figure for the base year right up to the all industry level (C, D and E). The index is calculated both as an unadjusted index and as an index figure corrected for working days.
- CZ For calculation of IPI a two-stage weighting scheme is used. Weights for the first stage are proportions of the output volume of measured commodities (representatives) in the total output volume of the group (NACE/4). Weights for the second stage are proportions of the value added created by individual groups (NACE/4) in the total value added created in industry. Until the end of 2001 IPI was calculated on the base year 1995, since 2002 is calculated on the base year 2000.
- EE, HU, LT The index of industrial production is a Paasche chain index; series are weighted by gross output and weights are changed every year.
- LV For the computation of the volume index of industrial production, the Laspeyres type volume index formula is used. Beginning in 2002, value added in industry drawn from the enterprise surveys in 2000 is used as weights in the calculation of the volume index. The average monthly production output in 2000 is used as the basis for comparisons. Index is not seasonally adjusted.
- PL The index is derived from summing values across categories and calculating changes from year to year for the whole industry. Weights are not used.
- RO Primary indices of industrial physical output are aggregated by a system of consecutive weightings, using average price of basic year (1998), according to statistics of selected products. For upper aggregation levels (CANE class, group, division or main industrial group) is used the gross value added at the cost of factors (GVACF) from the base year (1998).
The first aggregated indices are those at the level of CANE class, the following aggregation levels being determined as a arithmetic weighted mean among indices (of CANE classes, groups, divisions, sections refereed to the new structure), weighted with GVACF corresponding to basic year (1998).
- SI Output data collected in quantity terms are weighted by the values of invoiced sales in 1995, which were corrected by the share of value added at the branch level (4-digit NACE Rev. 1 level) to which a particular product belongs.
The weights are revised every 5 years. The computed indices for the 4-digit level are aggregated to compile composite indices for higher levels. This aggregation is done by weights, which represent the shares of value added for all levels of activities from 4-digit level up. The weights are updated in each year, according to the changes of activity structures.
- SK For weight specifying there are used data on value added - from annually enterprise survey for the year of 1997 - and on output, in monetary expression, from monthly industrial surveys for the year of 2000 according to the PRODCOM classification, which was set-up in the year 2000. For this reason industrial production volume indices are not available for the base year 1995. According to statistics of selected products average month of year 2000 = 100.

Industrial productivity volume indices (Table 2.26.)

- CY Industrial productivity index is calculated as the ratio of value added at constant prices and the number of persons employed in the industry.
- CZ Since 2001 industrial productivity index is calculated from receipts of industrial activity.
The data for preceding years were corrected retrospectively.
- HU Until 1999 the data are referring to the economic entities with more than 9 employees, since 2000 – 4 employees.
- EE Industrial production index divided by index of persons employed.
- LT Industrial productivity index covers mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Industrial productivity data relate industrial production per 1 employee.
- LV The ratio between the industry production volume index and the index of the average number of industrial employees engaged in industrial production.

PL	The ratio between the industrial sold production index and the index of in paid employment in industry. Until 1999 data relate to entities with more than 5 employees, since 2000 – more than 9 employees.
RO	Data are calculated as 1998 reference and structure year.
SK	The ratio of receipts from industrial activity to the average registered number of employees. Data are calculated as 2000 reference and structure year.

Construction output volume indices (Table 2.27.)

BG	Annual data are based on annual exhaustive survey in construction enterprises. Quarterly indices are derived on the basis of quarterly surveys, which are (i) exhaustive surveys - for construction enterprises with 30 and more employees. (ii) stratified sample surveys - for construction enterprises with 5 to 29 employees; (iii) estimates - for construction enterprises with less than 5 employees.
CZ	Data for all construction enterprises registered in the country.
EE	The index is based on the deflated value of production. All construction enterprises registered in the country are covered by the index.
HU	Data on construction activities - in case of enterprises with more than 49 employees are surveyed on a full-scope basis, the enterprises with 5-49 employees are observed with stratified sampling, on the basis of representatives; the activity of enterprises with less than 5 employees is estimated. Quarterly data derive from the monthly survey and are preliminary.
LV	Data on construction are obtained by surveying all central and local government enterprises, companies with central and local government capital participation and business companies of other ownership forms that employ 50 or more persons and where net turnover in the previous year exceeded 300 thou. Latvian Lats. Data on other companies are obtained by simple random sampling. Indices are calculated from data in constant prices. Data on construction are based on quarterly surveys.
LT	Calculations are based on quarterly surveys. Data are collected from all state and municipality construction enterprises, private enterprises counting 20 and more persons employed (except individual enterprises). Data from private enterprises counting less than 20 employees are estimated. Annual data are based on annual exhaustive survey in construction enterprises.
PL	Until 1999 data refer to construction and assembly enterprises with more than 5 employees; since 2000- more than 9 employees.
RO	Quarterly data are obtained by the survey in enterprises with construction as main activity, observing all those with 20 employees and over and a sample of smaller units. The own account construction activity (of enterprises with other main activity and of population) is estimated based on the data of the previous year. Yearly data are collected both for construction enterprises and for the own account construction activities.
SI	Indices are calculated from value added at 1995 constant prices.
SK	Construction production realised at the territory of the Slovak Republic and in abroad by supplier construction enterprises and establishments of non-construction enterprises with prevailing construction activity registered in the Slovak Republic (including small tradesmen). Indices are calculated from data in constant prices (average of year 2000 = 100).

Retail trade turnover volume indices (Table 2.28.)

BG	Data refer to turnover concerning goods and services of enterprises whose main activity is included in NACE codes 50, 52.
CY	Retail sales volume index covers all activities classified in NACE 50 (except 50.2 and 50.4) and all activities classified in NACE 52 (except 52.46).
CZ	Indices of sales of goods, own products and services for enterprises whose principal activity is classified in NACE 50, 52.
EE	Retail sales volume index for enterprises whose principal activity is classified in NACE 50, 52. The price index of respective commodity is used for calculating the retail sales volume index in constant prices.
HU	Retail outlets are belonging to one of the following activities of NACE, Rev.1: 50.1, 50.3, 50.4, 50.5, 51.1 ÷ 52.6.
LV	Retail trade turnover is surveyed in enterprises where retail trade is either the main or a secondary activity (plus value added tax). NACE 50 (excluding 50.2) and 52 (excluding 52.7).
LT	Retail volume (VAT excluded) covers enterprises whose principal activity is classified in NACE 50, 52.
PL	Until 1999 data cover entities with more than 5 employees, since 2000 – more than 9 employees.
RO	Referring to enterprises with retail trade as main or secondary activity. Beginning 1997, the volume indices are calculated for the total turnover of the enterprises having as main activity the retail trade corresponding to NACE 52 based on a monthly survey. From January 2000, turnover volume indices are calculated as compared to the average of year 1999=100.
SI	Since 1997 the data are obtained with the monthly survey of enterprises whose main activity is retail trade (NACE Rev. 1: 52.1, 52.2, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5 and 52.61), including sale of motor vehicles and fuels and repair and maintaining of motor vehicles (NACE, Rev. 1: 50).
SK	Indices at current prices are deflated with appropriate retail price indices, from 2000 with consumer price indices. Until 1999 activity is included in NACE 50, 52, 55 and 63.3 activity. Since 2000 activity is included in NACE 50, 52 and 55. Indexes are in constant prices of December 2000.

Foreign trade volume indices (Table 2.29.)

BG	Volume indices are calculated by deflating value indices with unit value indices.
CZ	Data are calculated in national currency value by deflating according to the ten SITC groups with current weights (absolute values) or the quarter or year concerned. The final 2001 data were published on July 18, 2002. Preliminary 2002 data were published on January 15, 2003.
HU	Foreign value indices of 1997 relative to the corresponding period of the previous year are computed with the use of data for 1996 recalculated according to the 1997 methodology.
LV	Volume indices relative to 1993.
LT	Goods in transit or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except goods for inward and outward processing) are excluded in foreign trade statistics.

Foreign trade (Table 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33.)Coverage

BG	Based on single administrative document (SAD). Foreign trade transaction for which SAD is not required, such as: electricity, natural gas, states trade and bunkering are also included in total export and imports. The criterion for referring the foreign trade transaction to a calendar month is the data of acceptance of SAD by the customs authorities.
CY	Based on the Single Administrative Documents (SAD) filled in during the procedures taking place either when goods cross the national boundaries or when goods cross the customs boundaries.
CZ	The final 2001 data were published on July 18, 2002. Preliminary data for the 1 st quarter 2002 were updated on July 18, 2002. Preliminary 2002 data were published on January 15, 2003. There are recorded all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (import) or leaving (export) its economic territory. Goods in transit or temporarily admitted or withdraw (except goods for inward and outward processing) are not included. Economic territory is the same as customs territory.
EE	The special trade principle covers practically all goods except those in commercial free zones and customs warehouses.
HU	Data includes the movements of goods entering or leaving the economic territory of the country. The operational leasing and the repair transactions are excluded from foreign trade.
LV	Foreign trade data are compiled on the basis of information taken from customs declarations and statistical surveys. Apart from customs data, the foreign trade turnover is compiled using monthly statistical surveys on electricity and natural gas exports and imports. Temporary exports and imports repair trade, leasing, goods for diplomatic corps and embassies, and, until 1999, humanitarian aid are excluded from the foreign trade.
LT	Goods in transit or temporarily admitted or withdraw (except goods for inward and outward processing) are excluded in foreign trade statistics. It is recorded all goods, which add to or subtract from the stock of materials resources: all goods entering the country and all goods leaving the country.
PL	There are recorded all goods which add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country by entering (import) or leaving (export) its economic territory. Goods in transit or temporarily admitted or withdraw (except goods for inward and outward processing) are not included. Economic territory is the same as customs territory.
RO	Goods exchanges between Romania and other countries, namely: directly imports of goods for consumption, imported goods taken out from customs warehouses or free zones for consumption, exports goods of national origin and nationalised goods and goods imported in financial leasing. Repairs of goods are extended from foreign trade statistics, but they are registered distinctly for national accounts and for Balance of Payments.
SI	Goods recommended to be excluded from detailed international merchandise trade statistics but recorded separately for national accounts and Balance of Payments purposes are not available from foreign trade statistics.

System of trade

BG	Since January 1 st 1999 Special Trade System (relaxed definition) was applied. Data for 1998 are also recalculated according to this definition.
CY, LT	General trade system.
CZ, HU	Special trade system without goods entering or leaving industrial free zones.
EE, PL	Special trade system.
LV	Special trade system (relax definition).
RO	Special trade system – relaxed definition (goods entering or leaving industrial free zone are partial included).
SI	Special trade system - relax definition (processing carried out in customs free trade zones is included).
SK	Special trade system (relax definition) without goods entering or leaving free zone and customs warehouse.

Statistical value

BG, CY, EE, HU, LV, LT,	Imports: CIF- type value, exports: FOB - type value.
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PL, RO, SI	
CZ	Statistical values of imported and exported goods are expressed in FOB prices.
SK	Statistical values of imported and exported goods are compiled like FOB type value.

Currency conversion

BG	The currency conversion is made using the Bulgarian National Bank official exchange rate for the pre-last Wednesday of the previous month.
CY	Exchange rates provided by the Central Bank of Cyprus.
CZ	For the conversion of foreign currencies into Czech Crowns shall be used the foreign exchange rate declared by the Czech National Bank on the second Wednesday of the month preceding in which the customs declaration was accepted. Note: Since 1.07. 2002 there is in force the change of the Customs Act No. 1/2002 (§ 78).
EE	In the customs declaration the conversion from foreign currency into Estonian kroons is made according to the current exchange rate of the Bank of Estonia on the last working day of the previous month. 1995–1998: The monthly average exchange rate set by the Bank of Estonia is used to convert data from the national currency into USD.
HU	The cross-rates of exchanges valid on Monday of the week preceding the day of the customs clearance quoted by the National Bank of Hungary are used for conversion of values to national currency.
LT	Current exchange rates of the Bank of Lithuania.
LV	The exchange rate set by the Bank of Latvia at the day of filling-in the SAD document is used to convert data from Latvian Lats into USD.
PL	Current exchange rates of the National Bank of Poland.
RO	The average exchange rate of the Bank of Romania valid on the day of submission of the customs declarations is used for conversion of values to national currency and USD for statistical purposes (Customs Authorities use weekly exchange rates).
SI	The average exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia valid on the day of submission of the custom declaration is used for conversion of values to national currency and USD s for statistical purposes (Customs Authorities use monthly exchange rates).
SK	Particular monthly averages of daily exchange rates pronounced by the National Bank of Slovakia are used for conversion of value to USD for statistical purposes (Custom Authorities use exchange rate pronounced on the penultimate Wednesday in month, which foredate the day of imposing of customs debt).

Partner country

BG, CY, CZ, EE, HU, LT, PL	Imports: country of origin, exports: country of destination.
LV	Exports are classified to the indicated country of ultimate destination and imports to the country of origin. If the country of origin is unknown the country of consignment is indicated.
SK, RO	For exports is used the principle "destination country" (country where goods will be consumed) and for imports "origin country" (country where the commodity was produced or suffered the last transformation).
SI	Imports: country of origin. Exports: country of last known destination.

Commodity classifications

BG, EE	Commodities are classified according to Customs tariff, which is based on the Combined Nomenclature (CN). There are conversion tables to SITC, Rev. 3.
CZ, PL, SI, SK	Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev.3) and Combined Nomenclature (CN).
CY	Combined Nomenclature (CN). Data are not converted to SITC groups.
HU	Foreign trade data are collected according to the Hungarian Combined Nomenclature (HCN) which is similar with the EC - CN at eight-digit level. For compilation of data on the commodity structure the data are rearranged according to the SITC Rev.3 using correlation tables.
LV	Merchandise is classified according to the Latvian Combined Nomenclature. This is a description and coding system on the basis of the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System and the EC Combined Nomenclature. The tables contain code numbers that are given following the names of commodity groups. There are conversion tables to SITC, Rev.3.
LT	Commodities are grouped according to the Customs Tariff and Foreign Trade Statistics Combined Nomenclature of the Republic of Lithuania, which is based on the EC Combined Nomenclature (CN); SITC, Rev. 3; Broad Economic Categories (BEC) and Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE, Rev. 1).
RO	Foreign trade data are registered in customs tariff according to Romanian Combined Nomenclature, which is similar with EC Combined Nomenclature at 8 figures level. Data by sections of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev.3) were set up based on the passing tables between this nomenclature and Combined Nomenclature.

Comparability of data in time series

BG	Data for 2002 and 2001 are preliminary. 2000 and 1999 data refer to October 17, 2000 and they are according to the methodology effective since July 1 st , 2000.
CZ	Since 1999 data are according to the methodology effective since 01.07.2000.
EE	All the data in time series are comparable.
HU	Since 1997 there are no essential changes in the comparability of the data.
LV	There are no important changes in the comparability of the data.
PL	No important changes in the comparability of foreign trade data after 1992.
RO	Since 1991 there are not the major changes for comparability of foreign trade data. Data for 1999 were rectified by reducing exports by 16.0 million USD and by supplementing imports CIF by 161.6 million USD. This was the result of corrections carried out by General Customs Directorate, after customs offices checked the evaluation of goods included in commercial operations of financial leasing, as well as, of some ships.
SI	There were no important changes in the comparability of foreign trade data after 1992. In 1996 new customs legislation came into force (introduction of Single Administrative Document- SAD, Combined Nomenclature - CN, the new Customs Law with new customs procedures). Nevertheless the best possible comparability of data before and after 1996 has been achieved. After 1996 there were some minor changes in coverage connected with changes in customs procedures; in 1998 returned goods were included in the indicator coverage.
SK	The data for 1999, 2000 and 2001 are definitive; data for 2002 are preliminary, processed according to the Decree of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic no. 251/2001.

Freight and passengers transport (Table 2.34, 2.35.)

BG	<i>Freight road transport data</i> refer to the transport for hire or reward only . Freight road transport data for 1998 and 1999 are based on the old methodology, while since 2000 onward are obtained on the basis of the conducted survey on freight road transport according to the EC Regulation. Pipeline transport includes data for oil natural gas transported through Bulgaria. <i>Passenger road transport data</i> refer to bus and coach transport operators (only transport for hire or reward). Maritime and inland waterway transport data refer to the Bulgarian transport operators only; for 2002 WT ferries operator are not included. <i>Air transport data</i> for 2002 will be published later on, according to the Ordinance on statistical data collection for the civil aviation in Bulgaria.
CZ	<i>Road passengers transport</i> – public bus transport does not include local public transport. At the present, Czech Republic does not own any seagoing ships. 2002 data are provisional. Data for air transport are not available. The item “total” does not include the data for air transport.
EE	In <i>freight transport</i> only the enterprises whose main activity (NACE 601, 602, 61, 62) was rendering of transport services were surveyed. The data on the carriage of goods (NACE 6024) by road with trailers are received by using the method of sample survey. All state and municipal enterprises, as well as enterprises with more than 19 employees are observed totally. Sample survey is applied to remaining enterprises. In <i>passenger transport</i> only the enterprises whose main activity (NACE 601, 602, 61 and 62) was rendering of transport services were surveyed. Passenger transport by passenger cars is not included; passenger transport by taxis is included only partly. There is no <i>oil pipeline transport</i> in Estonia.
HU	From 1998 the survey on transport performances in full-scope for the enterprises operating in the transport sector, except for transport of goods by road. The data on <i>transport of goods by road</i> cover the transport services performances and the transport activity on own account by transport vehicles (with loading capacity of 1 ton or over) of enterprises listed to the sector of transport of goods by road. The survey is representative and based on the stratified random sampling. The number of registered goods road motor vehicles grosses data up. <i>Oil pipeline transport</i> also includes the natural gas pipeline transport. <i>Passengers transport</i> includes the inland waterway transport. Road passengers transport refers to transport on own account, which is not taken into account. Passengers transport by taxis and by passenger cars is not included, also.
LV	(Table 2.34.) <i>Oil transport</i> through pipelines, also includes oil products transport. The process of gradual re-registration of Latvian cargo ships under foreign flags took place until 1998; therefore data on cargo transportation by these vessels are not collected any more. (Table 2.35.) <i>Road passengers transport</i> includes only passenger transport by buses including urban passenger transport.
LT	(Table 2.34.) Inland waterway transport includes ferries. Only vessels registered in the country.
RO	For road <i>freight transport</i> , since 1998 the coverage and the method of data collection were changed as against previous years. The survey covers transport of goods on own account and on others account by road transport motor vehicles of 3.5. tons and over. <i>Transport of passengers</i> comprises also river transport. Road transport of passengers does not include transport of passengers by taxi. Sea transport of goods refers to transport by ships under Romanian flag.

SI	Until the year 2000 in <i>road freight transport</i> only transport for hire or reward is taken into account. Transport of goods for hire or reward by independent transports, i.e. individual entrepreneurs, is not included. Since 2001 under road goods transport we cover selected business subjects (legal and natural persons) which are owners, leaseholders or managers of registered goods motor vehicles with at least one tonne of load capacity for hire or reward and own account. <i>Road passengers transport</i>: Only transport for hire or reward is taken into account. Transport of passengers by taxis, buses by independent transports and passengers cars is not included.
SK	(Table 2.35.) Data for 2000 year are preliminary. <i>Road public transports</i> for transport operators with transport as a main activity; including urban passengers transport. <i>Maritime transport</i> including water transport.

International tourism (Table 2.36.)

CZ	Starting 1997 including estimates for accommodation establishments, which did not submit the questionnaire or were not, included in the sample.
EE	In accommodation statistics, the population of enterprises includes enterprises whose main activity as defined by the Estonian Classification of Economic Activities (EMTAK- based on NACE Rev.1) is: 551-hotels; 552-camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation, and enterprises which provide accommodation services as a secondary activity and which have been entered in the list of accommodation establishments of tourist information centres.

Arrivals of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments

EE, HU, LV,	Data refer to collective accommodation establishments.
RO, SK	
PL	Data include collective accommodation establishments and agrotourism lodgings. In 1999 – estimated data.

Overnight stays of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments

EE, HU, LV,	Data refer to collective accommodation establishments.
RO, SK	
PL	Data include collective accommodation establishments and agrotourism lodgings. In 1999 - estimated data.

Overnight stays of foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments

EE	All the collective accommodation establishments 1998-2001. Preliminary data 2002.
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Average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments

EE	All the collective accommodation establishments 1998-2001. Preliminary data 2002.
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Number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments

EE	All the collective accommodation establishments 1998-2001. Preliminary data 2002.
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Net occupancy rate of beds in hotels and similar establishments

CZ	Permanent beds only
EE, RO	All the collective accommodation establishments.
HU	Data refer to hotels in 1998.