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*ŠTATISTICKÝ ÚRAD SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY*

# **CANSTAT**

## **STATISTICAL BULLETIN**

### **2003/2**

LJUBLJANA, 2003

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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 Standard	PPS	Standard kupne moči (SKM)
European currency	EURO	Evropska valuta
Estimate	E	Ocena
Provisional data	P	Začasni podatki
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

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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*

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS IN 2002  
SPLOŠNE ZNAČILNOSTI V LETU 2002

Country Država	Surface area in km <sup>2</sup> Površina v km <sup>2</sup>	Population - in thousands Prebivalstvo – v tisoč		Density of population per km <sup>2</sup> (end of the year) Gostota prebivalstva na km <sup>2</sup> (konec leta)	GDP per capita in PPS BDP na prebivalca v standardih kupne moči (SKM)	
		mid year sredi leta	end of the year konec leta		2000	2001
BG	111 002	7 868	7 846	70.7	5 783 <sup>a)</sup>	5 706 <sup>a)</sup>
CY	9 251 <sup>b)</sup>	<b>797.1</b> <sup>b)</sup>	<b>802.5</b> <sup>b)</sup>	87 <sup>b)</sup>	17 110	17 180
CZ	78 866	10 201	10 203	129	12 701	13 752
EE	45 228	1 359	1 356	31.2	.	.
HU	93 030	10 159	10 142	109	<b>12 269</b>	<b>13 602</b>
LV	64 589	2 338.6	2 331.5	36.1	<b>7 000</b> <sup>c)</sup>	<b>7 800</b> <sup>c)</sup>
LT	65 300	3 469.1	3 462.5	53.0	<b>7 990</b> <sup>d)</sup>	<b>8 880</b> <sup>d)</sup>
PL	312 685	<b>38 232</b>	<b>38 219</b>	122	<b>9 133</b>	9 406
RO	238 391	21 794.8	21 772.8	91.4	5 290	5 620
SI	20 273	1 996	1 995	98.4	15 890 <sup>d)</sup>	16 830 <sup>d)</sup>
SK	<b>49 034</b>	5 379	5 379	109.7	<b>10 663</b>	<b>11 200</b>

a) Data source: EUROSTAT. - Vir podatkov: Eurostat

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) Data source: Statistics in focus, EUROSTAT, Theme 2-20/2003. - Vir podatkov: Statistics in focus, Eurostat, tema 2-20/2003.

d) Source: New Cronos Eurostat's data base. - Vir: baza podatkov New Cronos, Eurostat.

	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	54.18 <sup>f)</sup>	15.4 <sup>g)</sup>	63.1	38.3	53.4	59.1	62.2	25.1 <sup>g), h)</sup>	49.7
Urban population in per cent of total (end of the year) Delež mestnega prebivalstva od skupnega prebivalstva, konec leta (%)	69.7	<b>69.1</b>	73.8 <sup>f)</sup>	69.2	64.9	67.8	66.9	<b>61.7</b>	53.4	50.8 <sup>e)</sup>	56.0
Women in per cent of total population (end of the year) Delež žensk od skupnega prebivalstva, konec leta (%)	51.4	<b>51.0</b>	51.3	53.9	52.5	54.0	53.3	51.6	51.2	51.1	51.5
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	<b>20.9</b>	15.6	16.6	16.1	16.0	18.3	<b>17.8</b> <sup>e)</sup>	17.0	15.0	18.0
15 – 24	13.9	<b>15.6</b>	14.1	15.1	13.7	15.1	15.0	<b>16.8</b> <sup>e)</sup>	15.6	14.0	16.6
25 – 59	49.0	<b>47.1</b>	51.4	46.5	49.4	46.9	46.7	<b>48.4</b> <sup>e)</sup>	48.2	50.9	49.5
60 +	22.5	<b>16.4</b>	18.9	21.8	20.8	22.0	20.0	17.0	19.2	20.1	15.9
Economically active population in per cent of total Delež aktivnega prebivalstva od skupnega prebivalstva (%)	48.1	47.6	50.4	57.9	40.6	61.8	46.9	45.0	<b>46.2</b> <sup>e)</sup>	<b>48.7</b>	48.6
Marriages per 1000 inhabitants Sklenitve zakonskih zvez na 1000 prebivalcev	3.7	<b>14.5</b>	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.9	3.5	4.7
Divorces per 1000 inhabitants Razveze zakonskih zvez na 1000 prebivalcev	1.3	<b>1.9</b>	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	1.2	1.46	1.2	2.0
Live-births per 1000 inhabitants Živorodeni na 1000 prebivalcev	8.5	<b>11.1</b>	9.1	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.7	8.8	9.5
Deaths per 1000 inhabitants Umrli na 1000 prebivalcev	14.3	<b>7.3</b>	10.6	13.5	13.1	13.9	11.8	9.4	12.4	9.3 <sup>m)</sup>	9.6

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS IN 2002  
SPLOŠNE ZNAČILNOSTI V LETU 2002

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	<b>4.7</b>	4.1	5.7	7.2	9.8	7.9	7.5	17.3	<b>3.8<sup>m)</sup></b>	7.6
Natural increase per 1000 inhabitants Naravni prirast na 1000 prebivalcev	-5.8	<b>3.8</b>	-1.5	-3.9	<b>-3.5</b>	-5.3	-3.2	-0.1	-2.7	<b>-0.5<sup>m)</sup></b>	-0.1
Expectation of life at birth (in years) Pričakovano trajanje življenja ob rojstvu, v letih	M 68.6 F 75.3	76.1 <sup>i)</sup> 81.0 <sup>i)</sup>	72.07 78.41	65.2 77.0	68.26 76.56	65.4 76.8	66.2 77.6	.	67.61 74.90	<b>72.13<sup>i)</sup></b> <b>79.57<sup>i)</sup></b>	69.9 77.6
Expectation of life at the age of 65 (in years) Pričakovano trajanje življenja oseb, starih 65 let, v letih	M 13.0 F 15.6	16.5 <sup>i)</sup> 19.1 <sup>i)</sup>	13.93 17.16	12.7 17.3	13.04 16.79	12.1 18.1	13.3 17.9	.	13.32 16.01	<b>14.24<sup>i)</sup></b> <b>18.23<sup>i)</sup></b>	13.3 16.9
Net migration rate per 1000 inhabitants Selitveni prirast na 1000 prebivalcev	.	<b>9.7</b>	1.2	.	0.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.5	-0.07	<b>0.9</b>	0.1
Average useful floor space of a dwelling completed (in m <sup>2</sup> ) Povprečna uporabna površina dokončanih stanovanj (m <sup>2</sup> )	91.0	186.2 <sup>i)</sup>	104.9	99.2	94.1	236.3	100.9	99.3	104.9	118.4 <sup>i)</sup>	117.8
Number of dwellings completed per 1000 inhabitants Število dokončanih stanovanj na 1000 prebivalcev	0.7	9.5 <sup>i)</sup>	2.7	0.8	3.1	0.34	1.3	2.6	1.3	3.2 <sup>i)</sup>	2.6
Number of passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število osebnih avtomobilov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta	262.3	404	357.5	295.5	259	266	341	289	.	<b>438</b>	247
Number of cell-phones subscribers per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število mobi naročnikov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta	189.2	588	844.1	650.7	678	.	471	248.6	234.0	876.6	543
Number of telephone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število telefonskih naročnikov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta	368.5	601	1 201.4	351.5	362 <sup>j)</sup>	301	268	283.0	193.0	500.3	261
Number of internet subscribers per 1000 inhabitants (end of the year) Število internet naročnikov na 1000 prebivalcev, konec leta	17.0	109	161.2	76.4 <sup>k)</sup>	44	72 <sup>l)</sup>	68 <sup>l)</sup>	.	.	<b>290<sup>n)</sup></b>	25

e) Data based on the results of the National Census 2002. - Podatki temeljijo na rezultatih Popisa v letu 2002.

f) Source of data: Real Estate Register as of 31 December 2002. - Vir podatkov: Real Estate Register, 31. december 2002.

g) Share of utilized agricultural land. - Delež kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi.

h) Data are for year 2000. - Podatki za 2000.

i) Data refer to the year 2001. - Podatki za leto 2001.

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

k) The data are not complete. - Podatki niso popolni.

l) Data for 2001. Source: Statistics in Focus, Eurostat, Theme 4-17/2002.I. - Podatki za 2001. Vir: Statistics in Focus, Eurostat, tema 4-17/2002. I.

m) Preliminary data. - Predhodni podatki.

n) Data refer to Internet users. - Podatki se nanašajo na uporabnike interneta.

## 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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	2 795	2 699	2 740	2 650	2 800	2 804	2 704	2 704	2 876			2 790
CY	279	294	315	.	315	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	4 676	4 684	4 730	4 686	4 732	4 747	4 755	4 703	4 701			4 702
EE	573	578	586	575	581	597	589	577	589			583
HU	3 856	3 868	3 871	3 840	3 868	3 886	3 889	3 860	3 924			3 892
LV	940	962	989	950	987	1 010	997	994	1 004			x
LT	<b>1 398</b>	1 352	1 406	1 356	1 426	1 443	1 399	1 388	1 479			1 434
PL	14 526	14 207	13 782	13 697	13 821	13 888	13 722	<b>13 348</b>	13 657			13 503
RO	10 764	10 697	<b>9 234</b>	<b>8 815</b>	<b>9 398</b>	<b>9 608</b>	<b>9 117</b>	8 806	9 432			9 119
SI	901	<b>916</b>	910	919	922	910	886	885	896			891
SK	2 102	2 124	2 127	2 105	2 114	2 138	2 151	2 131	2 170			2 151

Country Država	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing – Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo in ribištvo (A + B)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	298	255	263	232	299	293	229	224	320			272
CY	15	14	16	.	16	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	241	225	228	224	232	227	229	215	212			214
EE	41	40	41	39	38	47	40	34	37			35
HU	255	243	241	238	243	246	237	208	217			212
LV	136	145	152	149	151	165	140	134	146			x
LT	<b>262</b>	234	251	237	265	266	234	231	276			254
PL	2 727	2 719	2 663	2 562	2 714	2 822	2 555	<b>2 355</b>	2 485			2 420
RO	4 607	4 527	<b>3 361</b>	<b>3 010</b>	<b>3 503</b>	<b>3 685</b>	<b>3 248</b>	2 959	3 530			3 245
SI	89	94	83	94	89	82	70	73	75			74
SK	140	131	131	130	139	133	123	120	130			125

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	42	41	36	36	40	35	33	44	39			42
CY	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	71	67	61	65	65	59	55	53	53			53
EE	7	6	6	5	5	6	7	6	6			6
HU	20	13	15	15	15	15	15	15	12			13
LV	2	1	3	4	2	3	5	2	4			x
LT	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	5			5
PL	292	274	258	252	272	277	230	231	267			249
RO	163	150	144	149	147	149	132	149	145			147
SI	6	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	6			5
SK	25	22	21	22	21	21	21	21	18			20

Country Država	Manufacturing – Predelovalne dejavnosti (D)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	676	650	660	648	667	666	657	657	671			664
CY	36	38	39	.	39	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	1 282	1 310	1 318	1 313	1 326	1 316	1 318	1 296	1 306			1 301
EE	129	134	128	132	128	119	134	135	130			132
HU	937	961	960	969	962	956	954	927	922			924
LV	170	156	167	167	165	166	174	186	164			x
LT	254	243	261	252	254	262	273	268	266			267
PL	2 901	2 830	2 575	2 666	2 606	2 501	2 527	2 513	2 624			2 569
RO	2 054	2 025	1 972	1 952	2 004	1 966	1 965	1 975	1 964			1 969
SI	274	279	280	282	287	280	273	272	264			268
SK	540	554	574	570	570	576	577	570	568			569

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	58	59	61	64	62	59	60	57	59			58
CY	3	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	78	87	84	88	86	84	77	77	76			77
EE	15	11	11	13	12	9	9	11	10			10
HU	81	80	74	76	73	75	73	70	68			69
LV	21	19	22	24	24	18	24	17	25			x
LT	<b>34</b>	35	28	25	28	31	29	28	24			26
PL	264	269	263	258	252	269	273	<b>249</b>	241			245
RO	196	199	<b>195</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>181</b>	188	196			192
SI	11	12	10	11	11	10	9	9	9			9
SK	50	53	46	48	44	47	46	46	45			46

Country Država	Construction - Gradbeništvo (F)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	160	129	139	126	145	146	138	138	154			146
CY	28	29	31	.	31	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	439	428	425	416	421	428	436	437	441			439
EE	40	39	39	38	34	40	44	39	39			39
HU	267	272	271	262	267	277	278	274	304			289
LV	56	68	60	49	61	64	65	62	76			x
LT	<b>84</b>	85	93	76	105	98	94	90	107			99
PL	1 024	958	852	836	815	876	880	<b>760</b>	766			763
RO	403	430	<b>413</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>424</b>	406	424			415
SI	49	54	55	55	54	53	56	52	52			52
SK	168	170	176	167	171	180	185	174	195			185

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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	414	406	411	404	422	416	403	423	427		425
CY	51	54	59	.	59	.	.	.	.		.
CZ	613	605	620	609	617	625	628	627	629		628
EE	79	84	86	85	86	87	87	78	77		77
HU	543	550	552	549	555	552	551	557	553		555
LV	145	160	148	142	145	155	148	155	147		x
LT	<b>200</b>	206	211	200	212	222	211	210	223		217
PL	2 044	2 007	1 955	1 923	1 969	1 971	1 958	<b>1 968</b>	1 984		1 976
RO	928	952	<b>859</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>908</b>	808	825		817
SI	113	113	117	116	120	119	113	107	118		113
SK	260	256	272	266	272	273	275	271	275		273

Country Država	Hotels and restaurants – Gostinstvo (H)										
	in thousands – v tisočih										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	135	117	125	111	135	135	121	114	134		124
CY	27	27	28	.	28	.	.	.	.		.
CZ	156	159	171	165	172	171	175	172	165		168
EE	20	17	18	15	21	23	13	13	18		15
HU	134	143	137	136	138	141	134	134	139		137
LV	22	22	24	27	22	28	23	21	27		x
LT	<b>27</b>	26	28	25	24	34	30	24	32		28
PL	241	253	253	249	260	269	232	<b>212</b>	232		222
RO	123	131	<b>112</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>106</b>	111	118		115
SI	34	33	35	34	36	36	32	33	36		35
SK	65	72	69	66	65	70	72	73	79		76



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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	218	208	217	208	219	220	219	210	222			216
CY	16	17	16	.	16	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	373	363	368	366	370	371	364	359	351			355
EE	57	54	55	53	57	58	50	49	59			54
HU	313	313	310	312	315	306	307	301	302			302
LV	79	78	86	84	82	93	86	84	95			x
LT	<b>91</b>	86	87	90	86	87	87	93	94			94
PL	893	852	832	848	847	826	807	<b>825</b>	831			828
RO	511	519	<b>458</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>456</b>	463	456			459
SI	58	58	58	58	55	59	60	61	59			60
SK	167	162	154	158	153	154	153	153	150			151

Country Država	Financial activities – Finančno posredništvo (J)											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2001				2002				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	32	38	38	37	37	39	38	32	28			30
CY	16	18	18	.	18	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	100	101	95	94	97	96	94	94	98			96
EE	8	7	8	9	7	9	7	6	9			7
HU	84	79	75	79	77	73	72	69	72			71
LV	12	14	13	12	10	15	14	19	13			x
LT	<b>14</b>	11	14	15	13	12	16	18	14			16
PL	380	340	314	318	326	311	302	<b>291</b>	292			292
RO	93	76	<b>75</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	90	85			87
SI	22	23	22	21	22	24	22	22	22			22
SK	37	38	40	39	38	41	41	43	43			43

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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	89	109	109	101	105	117	114	112	110		111
CY	16	16	18	.	18	.	.	.	.		.
CZ	266	256	269	256	263	274	284	279	288		283
EE	40	38	44	39	48	46	44	44	48		46
HU	205	219	233	225	227	236	242	261	265		263
LV	45	41	39	33	42	38	40	42	46		x
LT	<b>43</b>	41	55	56	55	58	51	55	61		58
PL	531	627	675	671	655	678	695	<b>683</b>	703		693
RO	132	124	<b>135</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>138</b>	149	155		152
SI	47	47	46	46	45	46	48	51	53		52
SK	91	104	103	104	102	102	104	106	107		107

Country Država	Other activities – Druge dejavnosti (L,M,N,O,P,Q)										
	in thousands – v tisočih										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	666	680	678	680	665	676	691	692	709		700
CY	71	77	86	.	86	.	.	.	.		.
CZ	1 056	1 081	1 088	1 087	1 080	1 092	1 093	1 092	1 081		1 086
EE	137	147	151	150	145	153	154	161	157		159
HU	1 017	995	1 003	979	996	1 009	1 026	1 044	1 070		1 057
LV	253	257	274	259	284	266	278	273	262		x
LT	<b>386</b>	382	374	375	381	369	369	367	377		372
PL	3 229	3 078	3 142	3 114	3 106	3 089	3 260	<b>3 262</b>	3 231		3 247
RO	1 554	1 564	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1 487</b>	1 508	1 534		1 521
SI	189	190	193	191	199	192	192	200	202		201
SK	559	562	541	532	539	540	554	553	559		556

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

Country Država	Total – Skupaj											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	567	664	592	642	599	585	544	500	457			478
CY	14	12	11	.	11	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	454	418	374	392	358	372	375	388	385			386
EE	90	83	67	73	61	60	75	69	71			70
HU	264	234	239	236	229	246	244	265	241			253
LV	159	145	135	141	151	119	131	119	120			x
LT	<b>274</b>	284	224	280	213	195	210	219	218			219
PL	2 785	3 170	3 431	3 480	3 432	3 436	3 375	<b>3 453</b>	3 288			3 371
RO	821	750	<b>845</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>790</b>	779	700			739
SI	68	63	62	68	58	58	62	67	63			65
SK	485	508	487	509	486	480	473	483	447			465

Country Država	Men – Moški											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	306	364	328	356	329	324	303	278	252			265
CY	6	5	5	.	5	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	212	193	169	183	164	165	164	171	166			168
EE	50	44	36	40	34	28	43	36	37			36
HU	159	142	138	142	135	137	138	153	139			146
LV	87	82	75	76	87	63	77	64	61			x
LT	159	166	121	158	110	103	114	121	107			114
PL	1 345	1 583	1 779	1 825	1 788	1 736	1 766	<b>1 844</b>	1 734			1 789
RO	482	436	<b>494</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>471</b>	477	408			442
SI	35	31	31	34	30	30	31	35	32			34
SK	265	283	264	281	263	258	254	270	241			255

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

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Women – Ženske											
	in thousands – v tisočih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	260	300	265	286	270	261	241	222	205			213
CY	9	7	6	.	6	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	243	225	205	208	193	207	211	217	219			218
EE	41	39	31	32	27	33	33	32	33			32
HU	105	92	101	94	94	109	106	112	102			107
LV	72	63	60	64	64	56	55	55	59			x
LT	<b>115</b>	118	103	122	103	92	96	98	111			105
PL	1 441	1 587	1 652	1 655	1 644	1 701	1 608	<b>1 609</b>	1 554			1 582
RO	339	314	<b>351</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>319</b>	302	292			297
SI	32	32	31	34	28	28	31	31	31			31
SK	220	225	223	228	223	222	218	213	206			210

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	48.8	49.6	49.4	48.5	50.3	50.5	48.4	48.0	49.9			49.0
CY	60.1	61.7	61.9	.	61.9	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	60.4	60.0	59.8	59.5	59.6	59.9	60.0	59.5	59.4			59.5
EE	59.1	58.8	57.9	57.6	56.9	58.3	58.9	57.1	58.3			57.7
HU	49.3	49.0	49.1	48.7	48.9	49.3	49.3	49.2	49.7			49.5
LV	56.3	56.6	61.8	60.0	62.6	62.1	62.1	61.3	61.9			x
LT	<b>59.7</b>	58.4	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.2	57.1	56.8	60.0			58.4
PL	56.6	56.3	55.4	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.0	<b>54.4</b>	54.7			54.5
RO	63.2	62.2	<b>56.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>55.0</b>	53.0	56.1			54.6
SI	57.9	58.3	57.5	58.5	58.1	57.2	56.0	56.2	56.5			56.3
SK	60.3	60.7	60.2	60.2	59.9	60.3	60.4	60.1	60.2			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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	54.0	54.2	54.3	53.3	55.1	55.6	53.2	53.1	55.5			54.3
CY	72.8	73.1	72.2	.	72.2	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	69.8	69.4	69.3	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.4	68.8	68.6			68.7
EE	67.6	66.8	65.8	66.2	64.8	66.0	66.2	63.7	66.5			65.1
HU	58.1	57.8	57.6	57.2	57.5	58.0	57.8	57.4	58.2			57.8
LV	64.6	64.6	68.4	66.5	69.1	69.4	68.4	68.3	67.8			x
LT	<b>66.0</b>	64.9	64.4	64.5	65.0	64.6	63.6	63.3	66.0			64.7
PL	64.1	63.8	62.9	63.0	62.9	63.0	62.6	<b>61.9</b>	61.9			61.9
RO	70.6	69.2	<b>63.5</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>62.7</b>	61.3	63.6			62.4
SI	64.5	65.1	64.2	65.6	64.7	63.5	62.8	58.7	63.2			63.1
SK	68.6	69.2	68.5	68.6	68.0	68.5	68.8	68.2	68.3			68.3

Country Država	Economic activity rate – Stopnje aktivnosti											
	Women – ženske											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	44.0	45.3	44.9	44.1	45.8	45.7	43.9	43.2	44.8			44.0
CY	48.2	50.9	52.4	.	52.4	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	51.6	51.3	50.9	50.7	50.8	51.0	51.3	50.9	50.9			50.9
EE	52.1	52.2	51.5	50.6	50.5	52.1	52.9	51.7	51.6			51.6
HU	41.6	41.3	41.6	41.2	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.4			42.2
LV	49.6	50.1	56.0	54.4	57.0	55.1	56.6	55.1	56.6			x
LT	<b>54.3</b>	53.0	52.4	52.7	52.5	52.7	51.7	51.3	54.9			53.1
PL	49.7	49.5	48.6	48.6	49.0	48.9	48.0	<b>47.7</b>	48.0			47.8
RO	56.4	55.7	<b>49.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>	45.3	49.1			47.2
SI	51.7	51.8	51.2	51.8	51.9	51.3	49.7	49.7	50.2			50.0
SK	52.6	53.0	52.6	52.4	52.4	52.8	52.7	52.6	52.6			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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	16.9	19.7	17.8	19.5	17.6	17.3	16.8	15.6	13.7			14.6
CY	4.9	4.0	3.3	.	3.3	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	8.8	8.1	7.3	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.5			7.5
EE	13.6	12.6	10.3	11.2	9.4	9.1	11.3	10.6	10.7			10.6
HU	6.4	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.8			6.1
LV	14.4	13.1	12.0	12.9	13.3	10.5	11.6	10.7	10.6			x
LT	<b>16.4</b>	17.4	13.8	17.1	13.0	11.9	13.0	13.6	12.9			13.3
PL	16.1	18.2	19.9	20.3	19.9	19.8	19.7	<b>20.6</b>	19.4			20.0
RO	7.1	6.6	8.4	<b>10.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	7.5	8.0	8.1	6.9			7.5
SI	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.6			6.8
SK	18.6	19.2	18.5	19.4	18.6	18.2	17.9	18.4	17.0			17.7

Country Država	Unemployment rate – Stopnje anketne brezposelnosti											
	men – moški											
	in per cent – v odstotkih											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	17.1	20.5	18.6	20.4	18.3	18.0	17.6	16.3	14.2			15.2
CY	3.2	2.7	2.6	.	2.6	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	7.3	6.7	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	7.5			7.5
EE	14.5	12.9	10.8	12.1	10.3	8.2	12.7	11.3	11.0			11.1
HU	7.0	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.8	6.1			6.5
LV	15.4	14.4	12.9	13.6	14.8	10.7	13.2	11.1	10.5			x
LT	<b>18.8</b>	19.9	14.6	19.0	13.2	12.3	13.9	14.8	12.6			13.7
PL	14.4	16.9	19.1	19.6	19.2	18.6	19.0	<b>20.3</b>	18.9			19.6
RO	7.7	7.1	8.9	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	7.8	8.6	8.9	7.3			8.1
SI	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.1			6.5
SK	18.6	19.5	18.4	19.5	18.4	18.0	17.6	18.9	16.8			17.9

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	16.6	18.8	16.9	18.5	16.9	16.4	15.8	14.8	13.2		13.9
CY	7.4	5.8	4.2	.	4.2	.	.	.	.		.
CZ	10.6	9.9	9.0	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.6	9.6		9.6
EE	12.6	12.2	9.7	10.3	8.5	10.1	9.9	10.0	10.4		10.2
HU	5.6	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.4		5.7
LV	13.5	11.7	11.0	12.2	11.6	10.3	10.0	10.3	10.8		x
LT	<b>13.9</b>	14.7	12.9	15.2	12.8	11.4	12.2	12.4	13.2		12.8
PL	18.1	19.8	20.9	21.0	20.7	21.3	20.6	<b>20.9</b>	19.9		20.4
RO	6.4	5.9	7.7	9.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.4		6.7
SI	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.6	6.3	6.3	7.2	7.2	7.1		7.1
SK	18.6	18.8	18.7	19.2	18.8	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.3		17.6

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	35.3	39.5	36.5	40.2	34.7	35.5	35.4	30.8	27.0		28.9
CY	10.5	8.4	7.7	.	7.7	.	.	.	.		.
CZ	17.0	16.6	16.0	16.5	14.6	16.9	15.9	17.0	15.7		16.4
EE	23.8	22.2	17.6	17.2	17.3	16.6	19.2	18.1	24.2		21.1
HU	10.1	11.2	12.6	11.8	11.4	14.2	13.1	14.4	12.9		13.6
LV	22.5	22.2	20.8	18.9	25.6	18.0	20.8	17.0	17.8		x
LT	<b>30.9</b>	31.1	23.0	30.0	20.4	20.5	21.1	24.4	26.6		25.5
PL	35.1	41.0	43.9	45.5	43.5	43.2	43.6	46.5	43.2		44.8
RO	18.6	17.5	<b>21.7</b>	25.6	<b>20.7</b>	19.6	<b>20.8</b>	21.7	18.5		20.1
SI	16.8	18.1	16.7	18.4	15.0	16.4	17.1	19.2	15.4		17.3
SK	35.2	37.3	36.1	37.2	36.1	36.1	34.8	33.4	31.8		32.6

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	14.7	17.4	15.7	17.2	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.0	12.4			13.1
CY	4.3	3.4	2.8	.	2.8	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	7.4	6.9	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6			6.5
EE	12.1	11.2	9.4	10.6	8.6	8.2	10.3	9.8	9.0			9.4
HU	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.0			5.3
LV	13.4	11.9	10.8	12.1	11.6	9.4	10.4	9.9	9.6			x
LT	<b>14.7</b>	15.8	12.8	15.7	12.2	10.9	12.3	12.5	11.4			12.0
PL	13.3	15.0	16.7	17.1	16.8	16.5	16.3	17.5	16.4			16.9
RO	5.3	4.9	6.4	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.4			5.8
SI	5.6	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.6			5.6
SK	15.3	15.7	15.3	16.1	15.4	14.9	14.8	15.8	14.5			15.2

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

Year Leto	Thousands – Tisoč										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO <sup>a)</sup>	SI	SK
1999	2 381	97	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	<b>2 370</b>	106	2 611	371	3 084	630	948	9 279	4 584	479	1 192
2002	2 344	112	2 605	371	3 070	619	937	9 229	4 701	.	1 201
2003											

Year Leto	In percent of total population – Delež upokojencev od skupnega prebivalstva (%)										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO <sup>a)</sup>	SI	SK
1999	29.0	14.1	25.0	27.1	30.7	27.4	26.8	24.5	18.8	23.3	22.2
2000	29.1	14.7	25.3	26.8	30.4	27.1	27.4	24.3	19.6	23.7	22.2
2001	<b>29.6</b>	15.1	25.4	27.2	30.3	26.9	27.3	24.0	20.5	24.0	22.2
2002	29.9	15.7	25.6	27.3	30.2	26.6	27.1	23.9	<b>21.6</b>	.	22.3
2003											

a) Average number. - Povprečje.



### 1.6. Pensions \* Pokojnine \*

Year Leto	Average monthly pension in national currency – Povprečna mesečna pokojnina v nacionalni valuti										
	BG BGN	CY CYP	CZ CZK	EE EEK	HU HUE	LV LVL	LT LTL	PL PLN	RO ROL	SI SIT	SK SKK
1999	66.93	175	5 779	1 394	29 639	57.31	<b>315</b>	762	689 095	75 486	4 521
2000	86.41	184	6 169	1 390	32 986	56.78	<b>316</b>	821	938 063	82 868	5 010
2001	92.37	193	6 687	1 477	38 374	56.98	<b>314</b>	911	1 337 202	89 969	5 384
2002	<b>102.29<sup>a)</sup></b>	<b>208</b>	6 703	1 677	44 445	60.45	<b>323</b>	973	1 688 885	98 187	5 692
2003											

a) Final data of the National Social Security Fund. -

Year Leto	Pensions in per cent of GDP – Delež pokojnin v BDP (%)										
	BG <sup>b)</sup>	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO <sup>c)</sup>	SI	SK
1999	<b>8.0</b>	4.4	9.4	8.4	9.8	11.7	<b>8.3</b>	14.1	7.4	12.7	7.6
2000	<b>9.4</b>	4.4	9.3	7.6	9.3	10.2	<b>8.2</b>	13.0	7.1	12.8	7.7
2001	9.0	4.5	9.0	6.9	9.5	9.2	<b>7.5</b>	13.6	7.3	12.5	7.6
2002	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	9.2	5.1	10.0	.	<b>7.1</b>	14.0	7.3	.	7.6
2003											

b) Computed based on the GDP data at the statistical reference book of Bulgaria. –

c) 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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2002				I-II
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
BG BGN	225	240	272	256	265	268	275	272	283			277
CY CYP	852	895	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ CZK	13 614	14 793	15 857	14 341	16 021	15 567	17 513	<b>15 367</b>	17 084			16 226
EE EEK	4 907	5 510	6 144	5 721	6 353	5 853	6 512	.	.			.
HU HUF	87 645	103 558	122 453	<b>111 815</b>	<b>117 142</b>	<b>116 817</b>	<b>143 998</b>	<b>128 808</b>	132 478			130 652
LV LVL	150	159	173	161	171	174	185	<b>177</b>	191			184
LT LTL	971	982	<b>1 034</b>	1 089	1 113	1 127	1 145	1 125	1 164			1 145
PL PLN	1 894	2 045	2 133	2 156	2 062	2 096	2 225	2 229	2 141			2 185
RO ROL	2 840 449	4 220 357	<b>5 320 559</b>	5 004 791	5 413 853	5 457 395	5 932 349	6 304 419	6 627 711			6 466 065
SI SIT	191 669	214 561	235 436	225 557	229 684	234 807	251 632	244 095	248 150			246 127
SK SKK	11 430	12 365	13 511	12 287	13 329	13 146	15 266	13 082	14 118			13 602

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	101.5	99.4	107.1	102.9	99.8	102.4	102.7	105.6	105.7				105.2
CY	102.7	103.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	102.4	103.8	105.3	103.3	105.3	106.7	106.2	<b>107.7</b>	106.7				107.2
EE	106.3	106.1	107.6	107.6	105.7	107.4	107.6	.	.				.
HU	101.5	106.4	113.6	<b>111.9</b>	111.1	<b>114.5</b>	116.2	<b>113.9</b>	112.7				113.2
LV	103.0	103.5	106.0	104.3	106.9	105.3	107.6	<b>107.4</b>	108.1				107.7
LT	94.9	99.7	105.7	101.6	105.0	107.5	107.5	108.7	107.1				107.8
PL	101.0	103.3	102.4	102.1	100.6	101.1	102.5	102.9	103.3				103.1
RO	104.6	104.9	<b>102.1</b>	104.1	104.0	102.1	103.5	109.3	108.1				108.7
SI	101.6	103.2	102.0	101.3	102.2	102.5	102.5	101.7	103.1				102.0
SK	95.1	100.8	105.8	103.7	107.2	106.1	105.8	99.0	98.2				98.6

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II		
BG	111.9	106.7	112.9	111.3	106.9	107.2	106.2	106.3	106.8				106.1
CY	106.9	105.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	106.4	108.7	107.2	107.1	107.7	107.4	106.7	<b>107.3</b>	106.8				107.0
EE	110.5	112.3	111.5	112.2	110.1	110.4	110.8	.	.				.
HU	113.5	118.0	118.3	119.4	117.4	118.4	117.8	115.2	113.1				114.1
LV	106.1	106.5	108.5	108.1	109.4	106.7	109.6	<b>109.8</b>	111.8				110.9
LT	98.3	101.2	105.2	104.6	104.4	105.6	105.3	103.4	104.5				103.9
PL	111.1	108.9	104.3	105.5	102.7	102.4	103.4	103.4	103.8				103.6
RO	147.8	148.6	<b>126.1</b>	139.7	127.1	123.0	122.3	126.0	122.4				124.1
SI	110.6	111.9	109.7	109.4	109.9	110.0	109.7	108.2	108.0				108.1
SK	106.5	108.2	109.3	108.6	110.5	108.8	109.1	106.5	105.9				106.2

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	109.7	102.2	105.9	104.0	102.2	100.5	100.5	107.7	109.5			108.0
CY	105.9	104.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	107.2	109.3	103.5	107.4	104.4	104.6	98.9	<b>101.9</b>	104.0			103.0
EE	114.3	117.2	113.3	111.3	115.4	114.0	115.2	.	.			.
HU	110.7	121.7	116.8	119.9	118.9	115.6	113.9	<b>107.3</b>	106.6			106.9
LV	113.8	104.3	111.6	113.9	111.0	109.4	112.6	<b>113.8</b>	114.7			114.3
LT	106.7	103.1	106.1	107.4	107.0	113.0	108.6	106.2	106.9			106.6
PL	111.9	109.7	<b>104.8</b>	105.7	105.8	101.3	106.3	92.5	102.2			97.2
RO	138.2	146.8	<b>126.1</b>	141.3	127.0	122.8	109.7	131.9	124.9			128.3
SI	106.4	108.0	106.0	104.3	103.7	108.3	107.8	106.1	107.3			106.7
SK	107.6	108.1	106.8	107.1	107.8	107.1	104.9	105.5	107.2			106.1

Country Država	Mining and quarrying - Rudarstvo (C)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	121.1	105.7	106.9	110.3	106.6	107.2	102.5	100.7	101.4			101.2
CY	107.8	105.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	105.9	106.8	106.3	106.7	106.7	106.2	106.0	<b>104.5</b>	103.0			103.7
EE	113.9	116.6	109.0	107.4	109.4	108.4	109.4	.	.			.
HU	117.9	112.7	109.3	<b>107.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>	110.7	<b>111.2</b>	107.8	109.0			108.5
LV	97.0	105.8	116.1	120.9	117.0	119.1	105.7	<b>112.3</b>	109.6			110.5
LT	108.8	110.7	103.0	101.5	101.7	100.4	100.9	103.4	110.0			106.9
PL	108.8	108.7	<b>105.7</b>	107.5	106.9	106.2	103.0	98.6	106.4			102.3
RO	158.6	153.2	<b>126.5</b>	136.2	130.2	122.3	117.9	122.6	113.9			117.8
SI	113.2	113.4	110.6	110.7	107.7	108.9	114.8	109.0	111.5			110.3
SK	111.5	108.3	107.8	106.7	108.2	107.4	108.9	103.6	106.4			105.1

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	107.9	103.7	107.5	106.3	105.7	103.4	103.4	104.3	102.9				103.3
CY	104.9	103.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	107.5	107.1	105.3	106.0	105.3	105.3	105.0	<b>105.3</b>	106.4				105.9
EE	115.9	107.9	110.0	110.1	107.2	110.2	109.1	.	.				.
HU	115.5	114.8	112.4	<b>113.1</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>110.3</b>	109.1	108.7				108.9
LV	102.6	105.5	105.1	103.7	106.3	102.9	107.2	<b>109.3</b>	108.8				109.1
LT	99.2	100.8	102.9	101.9	102.1	103.2	102.6	102.7	103.2				102.9
PL	110.7	106.7	<b>102.7</b>	104.0	103.5	103.4	100.1	102.2	102.9				102.5
RO	148.0	147.3	124.0	133.6	124.1	122.0	118.7	123.4	119.6				121.4
SI	111.9	110.7	109.9	108.1	109.7	110.2	111.3	108.0	107.8				107.9
SK	109.0	110.1	107.2	109.4	106.3	108.5	104.8	104.9	108.9				106.9

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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	101.5	107.8	102.5	102.8	101.6	103.4	103.2	106.1	109.7				107.8
CY	109.8	105.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	107.5	107.6	108.4	110.3	108.5	109.6	105.7	<b>107.1</b>	107.4				107.3
EE	103.7	113.7	108.8	110.6	111.0	109.6	103.2	.	.				.
HU	114.3	113.5	114.5	<b>113.9</b>	114.5	114.2	<b>115.1</b>	<b>110.9</b>	112.7				111.9
LV	109.6	105.0	113.7	110.9	116.0	116.1	111.8	<b>107.6</b>	119.9				114.2
LT	100.0	104.4	104.5	104.2	103.0	103.7	105.7	102.0	105.4				103.8
PL	111.5	108.7	<b>104.0</b>	106.5	102.1	103.6	103.8	102.2	104.4				103.2
RO	144.3	151.3	<b>120.1</b>	140.6	127.8	118.1	115.3	116.8	118.4				117.6
SI	109.4	114.0	110.8	109.6	108.8	108.1	116.5	107.4	110.4				108.9
SK	111.3	112.6	108.5	108.9	109.9	109.1	106.3	108.5	108.7				108.6

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	100.5	104.4	97.7	107.0	100.0	99.1	95.9	109.6	111.1			110.3
CY	105.9	105.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	105.9	108.4	107.0	106.6	108.3	107.2	106.2	105.8	107.6			106.8
EE	112.9	119.5	112.6	108.4	116.5	115.3	108.8	.	.			.
HU	113.2	124.1	108.1	110.5	<b>110.6</b>	<b>108.2</b>	104.3	<b>108.1</b>	108.2			108.2
LV	96.8	103.1	102.9	101.1	103.0	102.8	104.1	<b>112.2</b>	110.8			111.5
LT	91.5	97.4	108.5	111.2	108.1	107.3	104.7	96.8	99.7			98.4
PL	111.4	104.6	<b>101.9</b>	102.5	100.8	102.6	101.9	99.6	103.3			101.6
RO	137.4	148.9	<b>125.1</b>	144.6	134.0	131.0	131.5	125.4	124.0			124.7
SI	108.2	108.5	109.1	107.5	109.2	109.5	110.1	107.7	110.4			109.1
SK	106.5	104.8	104.5	102.3	103.2	105.1	107.0	104.9	104.9			104.9

Country Država	Trade and repair – Trgovina, popravila motornih vozil (G)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	104.6	105.7	143.7	128.3	116.9	114.4	108.1	104.2	110.6			107.7
CY	107.4	105.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	110.3	108.3	106.3	106.6	106.3	106.2	106.3	<b>105.9</b>	105.5			105.7
EE	109.4	113.9	109.8	110.3	110.4	105.8	108.2	.	.			.
HU	116.2	116.5	117.6	<b>118.5</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>117.4</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>109.0</b>	108.9			108.9
LV	106.3	108.8	105.8	107.6	107.0	103.5	105.2	<b>113.0</b>	116.9			115.0
LT	97.7	100.2	113.9	104.4	107.1	110.6	109.9	99.2	101.9			100.6
PL	113.3	106.5	<b>103.3</b>	104.4	103.0	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.3			102.5
RO	150.9	155.0	<b>123.0</b>	130.7	124.2	123.9	122.7	122.9	118.5			120.6
SI	106.3	109.5	109.2	110.4	109.1	108.8	108.9	107.4	107.6			107.5
SK	109.8	105.8	105.4	106.5	103.6	105.3	105.6	103.8	103.9			103.9

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	95.2	107.1	109.3	88.0	82.3	89.6	85.8	111.8	109.2				110.5
CY	107.0	106.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	108.9	110.7	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.3	101.5	<b>103.4</b>	103.2				103.3
EE	130.7	123.5	94.2	95.3	94.3	92.7	96.2	.	.				.
HU	113.0	120.4	119.0	<b>117.3</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>113.4</b>	110.6				111.9
LV	104.5	115.3	104.6	105.8	103.4	103.1	105.9	<b>108.3</b>	113.7				111.0
LT	91.0	99.1	101.0	98.9	93.2	93.3	96.3	103.7	107.7				105.8
PL	111.3	104.3	<b>101.9</b>	102.9	101.0	103.5	100.4	104.8	104.3				104.6
RO	157.7	<b>162.7</b>	<b>116.6</b>	136.4	119.2	124.9	126.0	138.8	132.5				135.5
SI	108.2	109.7	107.8	107.8	109.0	108.0	107.0	106.7	106.0				106.3
SK	108.3	107.4	108.8	107.0	106.9	110.5	110.8	111.0	110.0				110.5

Country Država	Transport, storage and communication – Promet, skladiščenje in zveze (I)												
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	108.8	108.5	108.8	108.0	104.0	106.5	106.3	108.8	111.0				109.9
CY	108.5	105.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	108.8	108.2	108.0	108.6	108.8	108.5	106.3	<b>104.8</b>	105.4				105.1
EE	108.9	107.3	109.4	111.9	107.2	105.9	111.6	.	.				.
HU	112.0	115.8	114.1	<b>115.9</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>114.5</b>	112.0	<b>109.1</b>	106.8				107.9
LV	103.3	103.7	108.6	101.9	113.4	110.6	108.3	<b>110.8</b>	104.9				107.7
LT	97.6	100.0	102.8	101.9	100.3	98.1	95.5	107.6	108.2				108.0
PL	113.9	110.7	<b>106.6</b>	112.4	106.5	107.6	100.5	105.0	97.7				101.3
RO	150.1	<b>152.7</b>	<b>130.3</b>	146.7	142.4	126.5	126.9	126.1	118.9				122.1
SI	111.5	111.5	108.2	108.6	108.9	108.7	107.3	111.1	107.3				109.2
SK	107.7	109.4	106.8	109.0	107.5	105.1	105.4	104.6	102.3				103.3

**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	Financial activities – Finančno posredništvo (J)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	122.4	115.4	114.9	118.4	108.8	113.8	121.7	112.7	115.9			114.5
CY	107.6	108.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	110.6	113.7	108.4	115.8	107.5	105.3	105.1	<b>103.7</b>	107.0			105.3
EE	111.3	112.5	108.2	115.3	100.7	109.7	107.8	.	.			.
HU	114.6	114.0	111.7	<b>106.1</b>	<b>112.9</b>	110.6	<b>115.6</b>	<b>109.7</b>	113.3			111.6
LV	114.0	108.9	107.1	113.5	105.8	103.8	105.6	<b>101.6</b>	109.3			105.4
LT	104.7	107.2	110.8	115.8	110.6	107.8	109.5	104.3	105.9			105.1
PL	123.0	112.3	<b>106.1</b>	110.1	105.0	102.1	107.4	102.8	102.9			102.8
RO	139.8	145.5	<b>133.3</b>	169.7	130.7	138.9	125.3	116.6	130.0			123.4
SI	109.4	112.3	108.5	110.2	109.0	106.9	108.2	109.0	112.0			110.5
SK	111.0	110.2	111.0	112.7	109.4	111.0	111.0	111.8	111.8			111.8

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	118.3	107.0	128.5	114.9	112.9	114.2	110.0	107.6	103.8			105.3
CY	109.4	105.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	104.4	109.4	106.8	108.1	107.8	105.6	105.8	105.5	106.1			105.8
EE	99.3	126.5	128.9	135.0	123.6	127.2	127.1	.	.			.
HU	113.0	120.6	109.8	112.4	<b>110.2</b>	<b>109.3</b>	107.6	<b>109.5</b>	109.4			109.5
LV	107.7	108.3	106.7	108.6	109.3	103.6	105.7	<b>103.1</b>	104.0			103.6
LT	100.0	101.2	102.3	113.4	112.3	112.4	113.5	103.0	106.5			104.8
PL	111.5	106.8	<b>99.1</b>	103.8	99.1	97.3	96.5	96.1	98.6			97.4
RO	153.8	144.1	<b>128.1</b>	133.7	117.9	117.6	116.8	158.9	143.0			150.6
SI	111.5	112.3	109.1	109.4	110.1	109.6	107.9	108.1	108.8			108.5
SK	107.5	110.3	110.0	110.3	110.9	109.3	109.0	107.5	107.9			107.6

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	125.7	111.4	116.7	<b>117.7</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>108.3</b>	107.0			107.6
CY	107.2	104.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	102.8	110.4	110.2	106.6	111.5	111.7	110.6	<b>113.2</b>	108.5			110.6
EE	107.6	111.6	110.3	110.5	109.6	109.8	110.1	.	.			.
HU	112.2	122.1	128.7	132.1	<b>124.7</b>	129.7	128.1	126.2	121.4			123.7
LV	107.5	108.5	111.8	111.8	111.4	109.1	114.4	111.4	115.6			113.6
LT	97.6	102.0	104.5	103.3	103.6	105.7	106.4	105.5	105.7			105.6
PL	114.7	110.3	<b>104.1</b>	107.3	102.7	101.9	104.2	104.8	106.6			105.5
RO	145.5	147.3	<b>128.4</b>	142.4	122.9	118.9	126.7	129.7	128.2			129.0
SI	111.2	113.9	111.5	111.2	112.4	112.4	110.1	107.3	106.5			106.9
SK	100.7	107.5	115.1	111.3	118.7	112.4	116.8	109.4	106.5			108.0

**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
Leto, četrletje		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											
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	104.33	39.7	4.4	4.7	16.9	3.9	5.3	6.7	5.5	3.7	0.6
2003 I-II	108.77	38.0	4.9	4.8	16.2	4.3	5.6	7.7	6.1	3.4	0.4
Cyprus - Ciper											
2000 <sup>a)</sup>	318.21	17.8	1.6	7.6	19.8	6.6	4.7	18.0	1.7	6.0	3.4
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.



**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
Leto, četrletje		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											

## Czech Republic – Češka republika

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	6 700	22.2	3.1	6.5	19.8	6.9	1.8	10.0	4.0	10.5	0.6
2003 I-II	6 749	21.4	2.9	5.8	20.1	6.4	2.0	11.6	4.2	10.1	0.6

## Estonia - Estonija

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	2 300	27.8	3.9	6.6	16.9	6.6	2.8	8.2	5.9	7.2	3.0
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

## Hungary - Madžarska

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	40 976	33.2	4.1	5.7	20.9	4.1	5.9	9.8	5.8	4.7	1.8
2003 I-II	43 855	30.0	4.0	5.1	22.8	4.2	6.6	10.5	6.1	4.9	1.7

## Latvia - Latvija

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	84.89	31.2	3.6	7.3	14.0	4.7	3.4	10.3	6.4	6.9	1.5
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

## Lithuania - Litva

2000	339	37.7	4.5	7.5	15.6	4.5	4.8	8.7	4.2	4.1	0.7
2001	<b>347</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	7.1	<b>15.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	5.0	<b>8.3</b>	5.2	<b>4.3</b>	0.8
2002	354	34.1	4.2	7.0	16.2	5.2	<b>5.3</b>	7.8	6.0	4.6	0.7
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**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
Leto, četrletje	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											
Poland - Poljska											
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	624.99	29.5	3.0	5.2	19.9	5.0	4.5	8.5	4.5	6.4	1.6
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romania - Romunija											
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	1 288 860	35.9	7.5	7.8	18.7	4.1	3.6	7.1	5.2	4.8	0.9
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia - Slovenija											
2000	74 558	20.1	2.1	8.9	11.6	7.7	1.8	19.8	2.9	8.8	0.8
2001	<b>81 296</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovakia – Slovaška <sup>b)</sup>											
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	6 473	24.2	2.8	7.7	16.0	5.3	1.7	8.1	3.6	7.4	0.5
2003 I-II	6 647	23.7	2.7	6.2	19.2	4.4	2.0	8.3	3.7	6.1	0.5

a) Data refer to the year 1997. – Podatki se nanašajo na 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 Leto, četrletje	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
	in kg – v kg			in l – v l	in kg – v kg			
Bulgaria – Bolgarija								
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	2.80	0.29	1.09	2.24	10.85	0.72	2.35	5.13
2003 I-II	3.08	0.30	1.15	2.37	10.06	0.69	2.19	4.47
Cyprus - Ciper								
2000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Czech Republic – Češka republika								
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	4.91	0.38	1.34	4.67	5.73	0.95	3.45	3.26
2003 I-II	4.82	0.34	1.25	4.66	5.61	0.90	2.31	2.60
Estonia - Estonija								
2000	5.15 <sup>a)</sup>	1.29 <sup>b)</sup>	1.30 <sup>c)</sup>	6.96	2.77	2.14	10.27	5.16 <sup>d)</sup>
2001	4.79 <sup>a)</sup>	1.22 <sup>b)</sup>	1.30 <sup>c)</sup>	6.47	2.66	2.01	9.93	5.02 <sup>d)</sup>
2002	4.82 <sup>a)</sup>	1.26 <sup>b)</sup>	1.25 <sup>c)</sup>	6.19	2.53	1.96	8.19	4.65 <sup>d)</sup>
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hungary - Madžarska								
2000	5.05	.	1.57	5.67	8.57 <sup>e)</sup>	1.48	3.62	4.66 <sup>f)</sup>
2001	5.12	.	1.60	5.55	8.73 <sup>e)</sup>	1.48	3.67	4.81 <sup>f)</sup>
2002	5.35	.	1.66	5.62	8.85 <sup>e)</sup>	1.35	3.66	5.23 <sup>f)</sup>
2003 I-II	4.83	.	1.45	5.25	8.04 <sup>e)</sup>	1.19	2.58	3.41 <sup>f)</sup>
Latvia - Latvija								
2000	5.32	1.26	1.30	5.18	5.43	1.68	11.54	5.26
2001	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2002	5.75	1.47	1.34	5.54	5.24	1.72	9.64	5.74
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

**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								
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	<b>4.6</b>	1.5	10.1	5.0
2002	5.9	1.0	1.3	6.2	4.5	1.4	9.0	4.8
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Poland - Poljska								
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	5.41	0.40	1.58	4.89	6.33	1.70	7.51	5.46
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romania - Romunija								
2000	3.56 <sup>g)</sup>	0.34	1.42	5.58	9.58	0.91	4.68	4.74
2001	3.24 <sup>g)</sup>	0.35	1.32	5.96	9.83	0.84	4.58	4.54
2002	3.37 <sup>g)</sup>	0.36	1.31	5.82	9.93	0.84	4.40	4.39
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia - Slovenija								
2000	5.18	0.23	1.51	6.62	5.34	1.23	4.02	4.29
2001	<b>4.90</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>6.53</b>	5.06	<b>1.18</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>4.09</b>
2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2003 I-II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovakia - Slovaška								
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	4.43	0.34	1.48	5.76	5.82	1.20	3.40	2.88
2003 I-II	4.43	0.30	1.41	5.60	5.69	1.12	2.69	2.05

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG BGN	26.753	29.709	32.324	6.959	7.568	9.118	8.679	7.294	7.971			15.265
CY CYP	5.5	5.9	6.2	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ CZK	1984.833	2175.238	2275.609	533.963	582.340	569.919	589.387	<b>553.557</b>	609.776			1163.333
EE EEK	87.379	97.895	108.024	24.196	29.174	27.420	27.234	26.443	30.766			57.208
HU HUF	13172.3	14849.6	16980.1	3890.1	4226.9	4262.2	4600.9	4394.4	4668.9			9063.3
LV LVL	4.348	4.813	5.195	1.167	1.277	1.318	1.433	1.300	1.418			2.718
LT LTL	44.7	47.5	<b>50.8</b>	11.2	<b>12.8</b>	13.4	13.4	12.2	13.5			25.7
PL PLN	713.4	750.8	772.2	178.5	189.5	191.2	213.0	184.5	198.2			382.7
RO ROL	803773.1	1167242.8	1512256.6	260776.1	335825.4	410976.3	504678.8	327703.5	409656.6			737360.1
SI SIT	4222.4	4741.0	5284.5	1219.8	1354.5	1358.3	1351.9	<b>1320.8</b>	1450.2			2771.0
SK SKK	908.801	989.297	1073.613	244.822	272.742	277.653	278.396	268.377	295.627			564.004

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Final consumption expenditure – Izdatki za končno potrošnjo											
	total – skupaj											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG BGN	23.291	25.818	28.232	6.302	6.634	7.155	8.141	6.739	7.222			13.961
CY CYP	4.7	5.0	5.3	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ CZK	1462.411	1591.639	1687.710	379.388	418.474	423.784	466.064	<b>399.812</b>	441.823			841.635
EE EEK	67.589	74.313	83.177	18.664	21.543	20.630	22.370	20.425	23.049			43.473
HU HUF	9615.5	11043.7	13274.1	3093.7	3209.3	3311.9	3659.3	3701.2	3729.6			7430.8
LV LVL	3.551	3.918	4.267	0.945	1.071	1.070	1.181	1.030	1.187			2.217
LT LTL	38.6	40.1	<b>42.4</b>	9.8	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	9.9	11.4			21.4
PL PLN	582.2	621.1	650.3	164.7	163.2	160.7	161.7	166.9	169.2			336.1
RO ROL	692532.9	994206.5	1250333.8	234513.5	285319.5	312414.0	418086.8	287502.8	354000.7			641503.5
SI SIT	3234.9	3627.4	3982.3	912.7	1012.5	1012.6	1044.5	<b>995.2</b>	1095.7			2091.0
SK SKK	691.007	757.819	817.929	185.592	201.446	205.306	225.585	<b>201.620</b>	212.984			414.604

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG BGN	18.396	20.511	22.279	5.100	5.261	5.731	6.187	5.406	5.726			11.132
CY CYP	3.8	4.0	4.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	1 059.564	1 140.309	1 183.900	280.647	293.325	301.481	308.447	<b>291.712</b>	308.202			599.914
EE EEK	48.584	53.795	60.810	13.606	15.367	15.728	16.109	14.961	16.458			31.419
HU HUF	6 716.0	7 680.4	8 854.1	2 071.5	2 128.5	2 225.1	2 428.9	2 380.2	2 397.8			4 778.0
LV LVL	2.693	2.989	3.259	0.727	0.815	0.836	0.881	0.804	0.892			1.696
LT LTL	28.6	30.4	<b>32.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	7.7	8.6			16.4
PL PLN	447.3	479.2	504.0	128.5	125.0	124.9	125.6	130.6	130.5			261.1
RO ROL	553 874.4	798 133.0	999 736.1	191 966.4	232 316.4	249 104.8	326 348.5	231 610.9	287 134.2			518 745.1
SI SIT	2 339.5	2 592.8	2 828.3	641.7	713.4	731.7	741.4	<b>695.4</b>	771.7			1 467.1
SK SKK	502.505	552.011	595.379	140.270	147.922	149.946	157.241	152.752	156.940			309.692

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Gross capital formation – Bruto investicije											
	total – skupaj											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	2000	2001	2003	2002				2003				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG BGN	4.894	6.141	6.366	1.260	1.544	1.507	2.055	1.248	1.781			3.029
CY CYP	1.1	1.1	1.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	588.687	642.299	640.504	154.378	165.953	163.943	156.230	<b>154.869</b>	177.594			332.463
EE EEK	24.253	28.248	33.930	7.871	8.880	8.640	8.539	9.974	9.323			19.297
HU HUF	4 064.7	4 030.1	4 082.6	913.8	1 013.2	960.4	1 195.2	878.4	1 179.9			2 058.3
LV LVL	1.174	1.432	1.478	0.296	0.325	0.397	0.460	<b>0.400</b>	0.412			0.812
LT LTL	9.0	10.0	<b>11.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	3.4	2.3	3.0			5.3
PL PLN	<b>178.6</b>	157.7	148.1	21.4	33.5	35.6	57.6	25.0	33.0			58.0
RO ROL	156 491.1	263 527.9	349 462.9	43 311.2	73 865.9	112 134.3	120 151.5	54 914.5	97 170.7			152 085.2
SI SIT	1 138.3	1 141.6	1 227.3	295.8	308.6	306.2	316.6	<b>326.3</b>	347.1			673.4
SK SKK	245.852	316.784	334.733	75.738	86.863	86.984	85.148	75.416	86.352			161.768

**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											
	2000	2001	2003	2002				2003				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG BGN	4.206	5.415	5.859	1.035	1.439	1.417	1.968	1.213	1.712			2.925
CY CYP	1.0	1.0	<b>1.2</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	561.519	603.287	599.312	128.068	150.109	150.296	170.839	<b>128.374</b>	151.192			279.566
EE EEK	22.193	25.913	30.815	5.835	7.815	8.366	8.800	7.952	8.251			16.203
HU HUF	3 179.8	3 508.4	3 786.3	573.7	849.6	939.8	1 423.3	575.4	883.9			1 459.3
LV LVL	1.151	1.297	1.371	0.234	0.308	0.351	0.478	0.274	0.328			0.602
LT LTL	8.6	9.8	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	2.6	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	2.0	2.8			4.8
PL PLN	170.4	157.2	147.9	25.4	32.1	34.1	56.3	24.7	32.0			56.7
RO ROL	151 947.2	238 977.5	319 645.1	42 300.0	69 946.0	99 085.4	108 313.7	53 615.7	92 312.3			145 928.0
SI SIT	1 085.9	1 132.0	1 209.1	274.8	306.0	307.5	320.8	299.4	342.7			642.1
SK SKK	267.931	309.609	319.751	68.438	82.807	78.946	89.560	69.916	85.288			155.204

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Exports of goods and services – Izvoz blaga in storitev											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG BGN	14.902	16.510	17.172	3.520	4.242	5.458	3.952	3.976	4.465			8.441
CY CYP	2.6	2.8	2.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	1 385.905	1 539.324	1 483.015	372.412	377.323	352.448	380.832	<b>381.450</b>	394.284			775.734
EE EEK	81.832	87.534	90.930	20.044	24.011	22.863	24.012	<b>20.877</b>	24.355			45.233
HU HUF	9 863.1	11 041.6	10 944.7	2 640.1	2 831.4	2 740.8	2 732.4	2 633.5	2 803.1			5 436.5
LV LVL	1.984	2.138	<b>2.362</b>	0.533	0.608	0.616	<b>0.605</b>	<b>0.607</b>	0.687			1.294
LT LTL	20.4	24.2	27.4	5.9	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	6.5			13.6
PL PLN	201.5	210.6	231.3	47.9	55.7	62.9	<b>64.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	66.8			125.4
RO ROL	264 186.6	388 928.9	536 051.4	107 273.7	129 043.7	163 012.2	136 721.8	154 542.4	161 432.5			315 974.9
SI SIT	2 387.3	2 746.6	3 055.2	706.6	778.7	788.5	781.4	<b>758.9</b>	814.4			1 573.2
SK SKK	652.432	732.349	781.412	172.576	193.324	204.036	211.476	205.280	228.959			434.239

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I-II			
BG BGN	16.334	18.760	19.308	4.090	4.830	4.922	5.466	4.666	5.496		10.162
CY CYP	2.9	3.0	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	1 452.170	1 598.024	1 535.620	372.215	379.410	370.256	413.739	<b>382.574</b>	403.925		786.499
EE EEK	85.401	91.157	101.061	22.530	26.009	25.206	27.315	<b>25.228</b>	26.882		52.110
HU HUF	10 371.0	11 265.8	11 321.4	2 757.6	2 826.9	2 750.9	2 986.0	2 818.8	3 043.6		5 862.3
LV LVL	2.360	2.676	<b>2.913</b>	0.608	0.728	0.764	0.812	<b>0.737</b>	0.869		1.606
LT LTL	23.3	26.8	30.3	6.5	7.9	7.5	8.5	7.1	7.4		14.6
PL PLN	<b>248.9</b>	238.6	257.5	55.5	62.9	68.0	71.1	<b>66.0</b>	70.8		136.8
RO ROL	309 437.5	479 420.5	623 591.5	124 322.3	152 403.7	176 584.2	170 281.3	169 256.2	202 947.3		372 203.5
SI SIT	2 538.1	2 774.6	2 980.3	695.4	745.3	749.0	790.6	<b>759.7</b>	806.9		1 566.6
SK SKK	674.490	816.041	857.925	187.135	212.556	217.062	241.172	211.733	230.125		441.858

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	105.4	104.1	104.8	103.4	105.6	106.4	103.4	103.8	104.4		104.1
CY	105.2	<b>104.0</b>	102.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	103.3	103.1	102.0	102.6	102.1	101.7	101.5	<b>102.4</b>	102.1		102.3
EE	107.3	106.5	106.0	103.2	107.2	107.7	105.7	105.2	103.5		104.3
HU	105.2	103.8	103.3	102.9	103.0	103.5	103.7	102.7	102.4		102.5
LV	106.8	107.9	106.1	103.7	104.9	107.4	108.3	108.8	106.2		107.5
LT	104.0	106.5	<b>106.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>108.1</b>	<b>107.7</b>	107.0	<b>109.3</b>	106.7		107.9
PL	104.0	101.0	101.4	100.5	100.9	101.8	102.2	102.2	103.8		103.0
RO	102.1	105.7	104.9	103.2	105.6	104.4	105.4	104.4	104.2		104.3
SI	104.6	102.9	103.2	102.5	103.3	103.6	103.3	102.3	102.1		102.2
SK	102.2	103.3	104.4	103.9	104.0	104.3	105.4	104.1	103.8		103.9



**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	105.7	104.4	104.1	103.7	102.6	102.6	107.3	105.9	107.1			106.5
CY	106.6	106.2	102.5	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	101.6	104.1	104.4	104.5	104.2	104.3	104.7	<b>104.0</b>	104.1			104.0
EE	105.2	104.0	108.2	103.5	109.3	113.6	106.7	106.8	106.0			106.4
HU	<b>104.4</b>	105.3	107.8	107.3	106.7	108.2	108.9	107.8	107.5			107.7
LV	105.0	106.0	105.9	104.5	105.2	107.4	106.2	107.2	105.8			106.5
LT	105.9	103.0	<b>105.5</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>103.5</b>	106.8			105.2
PL	102.5	101.7	102.8	102.8	102.6	102.8	103.2	101.0	102.9			102.0
RO	101.5	106.0	103.0	103.0	102.9	103.6	102.9	103.5	107.0			105.0
SI	101.4	103.0	102.1	102.5	101.5	102.0	102.6	<b>102.9</b>	102.9			102.9
SK	99.0	104.2	104.9	105.3	106.3	104.3	104.0	102.4	99.6			100.9

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	104.3	105.2	104.2	104.4	101.9	102.4	107.6	106.1	108.0			107.1
CY	108.2	105.0	102.4	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	102.3	103.8	103.9	104.1	104.3	103.6	103.8	<b>104.4</b>	105.5			105.0
EE	106.5	104.8	109.3	103.0	111.1	116.3	107.1	107.1	106.1			106.6
HU	105.5	105.7	110.2	110.3	108.8	110.8	110.6	109.2	108.3			108.7
LV	107.4	107.8	107.2	106.0	106.4	108.6	107.6	108.6	106.6			107.5
LT	106.4	104.0	<b>106.2</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>104.1</b>	107.7			106.0
PL	102.7	102.0	103.3	103.5	102.9	103.1	103.5	101.4	103.9			102.6
RO	99.2	106.3	103.2	103.7	103.4	104.0	103.0	104.0	107.9			105.7
SI	100.8	102.6	101.9	102.3	100.9	102.1	102.4	<b>102.4</b>	102.8			102.6
SK	98.2	104.0	105.4	105.2	105.9	105.0	105.3	102.6	99.8			101.2

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	108.2	96.5	110.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	109.4	107.2	101.3	94.8	98.9	106.8	105.4	<b>100.0</b>	105.7			103.0
EE	125.9	112.0	117.5	116.3	120.0	114.1	119.8	124.1	103.5			113.2
HU	<b>105.6</b>	94.0	98.0	91.0	90.5	102.7	108.0	94.0	112.2			103.6
LV	100.6	124.8	103.4	102.0	110.3	108.1	96.3	<b>129.1</b>	128.5			128.8
LT	88.2	117.0	<b>110.3</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>119.8</b>	116.3			117.8
PL	103.9	87.4	93.7	82.1	94.5	94.4	96.3	112.7	96.9			103.1
RO	119.8	118.0	107.4	97.6	104.5	111.3	106.4	106.7	107.6			107.6
SI	100.5	95.4	103.7	102.3	102.9	102.9	106.5	<b>106.6</b>	108.3			107.5
SK	99.3	116.5	104.1	100.0	96.6	101.7	120.9	98.7	96.9			97.8

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	115.4	123.3	109.3	104.6	111.6	104.1	114.7	115.8	119.6			118.0
CY	104.1	102.5	110.1	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	105.3	105.5	100.6	102.3	100.4	100.4	99.9	<b>99.7</b>	99.6			99.7
EE	113.3	112.2	116.1	109.6	123.6	119.1	112.0	132.9	103.9			116.4
HU	107.7	103.5	105.8	108.6	105.1	105.2	105.5	98.8	101.7			100.5
LV	120.0	117.0	110.4	105.4	120.6	109.7	107.6	119.7	108.6			113.4
LT	91.0	113.5	<b>108.7</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>107.1</b>	113.5			110.7
PL	102.7	91.2	93.2	87.2	92.1	94.1	96.4	96.4	98.3			97.4
RO	105.5	109.1	108.3	104.4	106.5	109.6	108.5	106.8	107.9			107.8
SI	100.2	99.2	103.1	102.5	102.6	103.2	103.9	<b>105.5</b>	107.8			106.7
SK	101.2	109.6	99.1	99.2	100.1	98.8	98.5	98.0	99.6			98.9

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	116.6	110.0	106.2	95.9	104.7	112.6	109.3	113.6	111.7			112.6
CY	109.3	104.0	95.0	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	117.0	111.9	102.8	103.7	104.0	102.3	101.2	<b>104.8</b>	104.3			104.6
EE	128.6	99.8	106.0	89.5	107.6	117.3	110.4	<b>104.7</b>	96.9			100.3
HU	121.0	108.8	103.8	104.5	106.1	103.3	101.2	103.2	101.7			102.4
LV	112.0	106.9	106.3	102.7	104.3	110.4	107.9	<b>105.3</b>	102.2			103.7
LT	109.8	121.2	119.5	<b>117.5</b>	124.6	119.2	116.7	115.4	95.2			104.5
PL	123.2	103.1	104.8	99.2	107.2	106.6	105.6	<b>91.4</b>	113.5			102.8
RO	123.4	111.1	116.9	104.0	116.1	127.9	117.5	117.6	105.4			111.3
SI	112.7	106.4	106.1	102.9	106.8	107.4	107.0	<b>103.1</b>	102.0			102.6
SK	113.8	106.5	105.9	95.9	105.2	110.1	112.4	121.4	124.1			122.8

Country Država	Imports of goods and services – Uvoz blaga in storitev											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 – isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	118.6	114.8	104.7	100.6	105.4	101.7	110.3	113.9	118.4			116.3
CY	110.2	103.9	99.6	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	117.0	113.6	104.3	101.8	104.3	106.1	104.9	104.8	107.0			105.9
EE	127.9	102.1	110.2	95.9	108.7	119.4	117.6	<b>112.9</b>	105.4			108.9
HU	119.4	106.1	106.1	104.4	104.7	107.6	107.6	105.3	109.6			107.5
LV	104.9	112.6	104.5	103.1	107.6	110.2	98.3	<b>114.9</b>	113.4			114.1
LT	104.7	117.7	<b>117.6</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>110.1</b>	99.3			104.2
PL	115.6	94.7	102.6	97.1	107.0	104.0	101.9	<b>91.8</b>	106.4			99.3
RO	127.1	117.2	112.1	101.7	108.2	129.7	108.6	115.0	112.1			113.1
SI	106.1	103.0	104.8	102.9	104.3	104.9	107.2	<b>105.8</b>	105.5			105.7
SK	110.2	111.7	105.3	94.6	104.2	109.9	111.9	116.4	115.3			115.8

**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
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	5.6	4.3	<b>4.9</b>	7.2	3.8	14.8	<b>3.2</b>	4.1
2002	12.5	4.3	3.7	5.4	.	4.7	7.1	3.2	13.1	3.0	4.2
2003											

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
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	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.8
2001	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.6	0.7
2002	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.0	.	0.2	0.6	2.4	2.6	0.5	0.6
2003											

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
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	18.0	24.0	14.6	19.8	19.9	24.8	26.5	20.7
2001	17.5	10.4	27.4	18.4	22.7	14.9	20.5	17.9	25.9	<b>26.5</b>	21.3
2002	17.1	10.2	26.7	18.6	.	14.8	<b>19.3</b>	17.4	26.7	26.3	20.5
2003											

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
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	3.1	3.7	2.8	3.6
2001	5.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	3.2	<b>3.7</b>	4.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.4
2002	4.8	2.2	3.9	3.1	.	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.1
2003											

**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
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	8.2	5.5	6.1	4.9
2001	4.6	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.1	6.1	6.1	7.2	5.5	5.8	4.6
2002	4.4	7.4	6.6	6.6	.	6.1	<b>6.4</b>	6.5	5.6	5.6	4.9
2003											

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
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	20.3	11.6	11.3	13.7
2001	8.3	12.9	14.8	13.9	11.4	18.5	17.5	20.5	12.2	11.5	13.8
2002	8.2	12.9	14.7	14.3	.	19.9	<b>17.9</b>	20.9	12.1	11.6	13.2
2003											

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
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	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.4
2002	2.1	8.7	2.1	1.6	.	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.2
2003											

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
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	16.2	8.5	15.4	12.5	6.9	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	<b>7.3</b>	11.2
2002	13.8	9.8	9.0	15.5	.	14.5	<b>13.6</b>	7.8	11.1	7.2	10.2
2003											

**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	Financial intermediation – Finančno posredništvo (J)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	4.1	3.5	4.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	<b>4.2</b>	4.2
2002	3.2	6.6	4.1	4.5	.	4.6	<b>2.4</b>	2.2	1.6	5.3	5.6
2003											

Year	Real estate renting and business activities – Poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve (K)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	12.3	11.4	14.5	14.4
2001	16.7	13.9	12.0	11.6	17.7	11.2	8.3	13.1	10.1	14.7	14.0
2002	17.2	14.5	12.5	11.3	.	11.1	<b>8.4</b>	13.7	10.2	14.7	13.8
2003											

Year	Other activities – Druge storitve (L, M, N, O, P, Q)										
	in per cent of GVA - v odstotkih od BDV										
Leto	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	18.7	20.8	19.4	20.4	19.5	13.6	20.0	13.5
2001	14.9	22.5	15.2	18.2	21.5	19.0	19.0	20.6	13.2	<b>20.6</b>	13.6
2002	15.2	23.1	15.5	18.1	.	19.3	<b>18.5</b>	20.6	13.4	20.6	14.4
2003											

**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									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	3 831	4 644	4 766	4 875	4 899	5 114	5 316	5 621		
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
CZ	21 644	27 092	28 683	37 060	37 502	39 395	41 639	.		
EE	2 645	3 160	3 469	3 888	3 889	4 226	<b>4 595</b>	5 374		
HU	20 154	23 398	24 008	27 678	28 030	30 934	<b>30 767</b>	.		
LV	1 842	2 284	2 362	2 604	2 671	<b>2 686</b>	<b>2 801</b>	2 993		
LT	2 334	2 666	2 713	3 463	3 564	3 981	4 247	4 642		
PL	<b>34 227</b>	<b>41 247</b>	.	.	.	<b>47 890</b>	.	.		
RO	6 551	7 708	<b>7 984</b>	<b>8 256</b>	<b>8 506</b>	<b>8 852</b>	<b>9 241</b>	9 655		
SI	2 893	2 665	.	.	.	4 015	.	.		
SK	3 738	<b>4 795</b>	4 807	5 364	5 785	<b>7 709</b>	7 891	8 787		

Country Država	Total EU-15 – Skupaj EU-15									
	foreign direct investment – neposredne naložbe iz tujine									
	in millions of USD - v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	2 965	3 700	3 771	3 843	3 915	3 987	4 129	4 458		
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
CZ	18 192	22 903	.	.	.	.	.	.		
EE	2 207	2 543	2 770	3 171	3 157	3 445	<b>3 869</b>	4 648		
HU	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
LV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
LT	1 502	1 709	1 742	2 058	2 088	2 368	2 523	2 726		
PL	<b>27 142</b>	<b>33 790</b>	.	.	.	<b>39 529</b>	.	.		
RO	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
SI	2 416	2 207	.	.	.	3 147	.	.		
SK	2 917	<b>3 882</b>	3 901	4 352	4 707	<b>6 278</b>	6 552	7 006		

**2.4.a. Foreign direct investment (end of period) \***  
**Tuje neposredne naložbe (konec obdobja)\***

Year Leto	Total world, in percent of GDP– Skupaj svet, delež v BDP										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	21.85	.	33.20	<b>5.9</b>	3.5	5.2	<b>4.6</b>	13.4	2.9	13.4	<b>2.1</b>
2000	30.41	.	41.23	<b>7.5</b>	3.0	5.7	<b>3.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	2.8	15.3	<b>10.7</b>
2001	34.15	.	45.16	<b>9.7</b>	1.9	2.1	<b>3.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	2.9	13.6	<b>6.1</b>
2002	32.86	.	50.93	4.4	1.9	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	18.3	<b>17.1</b>
2003											

Year Leto	Total EU -15, in percent of GDP– Skupaj EU-15, delež v BDP										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	13.97	.	28.64	<b>5.0</b>	2.6	.	<b>2.8</b>	13.4	-	11.0	<b>1.4</b>
2000	23.54	.	34.66	6.6	2.4	.	<b>2.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	-	13.7	<b>9.5</b>
2001	27.21	.	38.18	7.4	0.8	.	<b>2.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	-	12.8	<b>5.4</b>
2002	25.62	.	.	3.8	1.4	.	<b>2.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	-	13.7	<b>16.2</b>
2003											



## 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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG BGN	11.064	11.837	12.523	2.782	3.285	3.113	3.343	3.222	3.611			6.833
CY CYP	1.48	1.47	1.57	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ CZK	586.2	626.2	705.0	148.8	199.7	173.4	183.1	158.4	177.2			335.6
EE EEK	28.1	30.6	36.1	7.7	9.7	9.1	9.6	.	.			.
HU HUF	3 679.3	4 083.6	4 365.8	1 009.4	993.5	1 027.2	1 335.7	1 110.5	1 117.9			2 228.4
LV LVL	1.335	1.458	1.526	0.354	0.397	0.375	0.400	0.384	0.438			0.821
LT LTL	7.5	7.5	9.5	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
PL PLN	135.7	140.6	143.9	31.3	33.8	39.3	39.1	33.4	38.5			71.9
RO ROL	238 040.5	301 380.5	<b>374 191.8</b>	78 667.8	88 108.0	99 590.8	107 825.3	96 072.3	113 016.0			209 088.3
SI SIT	991.0	1 144.6	1 173.1	188.9	313.3	315.7	355.2	<b>322.3</b>	362.2			684.5
SK SKK	213.5	205.3	220.4	<u>47.9</u>	54.9	58.1	59.5	46.4	54.5			100.9

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Expenditures – Izdatki											
	in billions of national currency – v milijardah nacionalne valute											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG BGN	11.234	12.017	12.733	2.821	2.975	2.893	4.044	3.112	3.095			6.207
CY CYP	1.86	1.70	1.9	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ CZK	632.3	693.9	750.8	164.5	184.9	194.0	207.4	190.2	198.8			389.0
EE EEK	28.4	29.7	34.3	7.5	8.8	7.9	10.1	.	.			.
HU HUF	4 048.7	4 496.8	5 840.5	1 196.2	1 166.2	1 175.1	2 303.0	1 334.5	1 352.4			2 687.0
LV LVL	1.464	1.550	1.455	0.358	0.391	0.387	0.319	0.374	0.458			0.833
LT LTL	8.4	8.1	<b>10.5</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
PL PLN	151.1	172.9	183.0	47.7	42.3	43.5	49.4	<b>48.8</b>	46.9			95.7
RO ROL	269 809.8	334 169.4	<b>413 158.5</b>	87 519.0	98 297.4	105 251.6	122 090.6	104 700.0	122 291.3			226 991.3
SI SIT	1 028.9	1 194.2	1 313.3	311.5	351.8	303.6	346.5	350.0	379.0			729.0
SK SKK	241.1	249.7	272.0	<u>63.1</u>	64.4	65.6	78.9	64.2	64.4			128.6

## 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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG BGN	-0.170	-0.180	-0.209	-0.039	0.310	0.221	-0.701	0.109	0.517			0.626
CY CYP	-0.37	-0.26	-0.28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ CZK	-46.1	-67.7	-45.7	-15.7	14.8	-20.6	-24.3	<b>-31.8</b>	-21.6			-53.4
EE EEK	-0.3	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	-0.5	.	.			.
HU HUF	-369.4	-413.2	-1 474.6	-186.9	-172.7	-147.8	-967.2	-224.1	-234.5			-458.6
LV LVL	-0.129	-0.092	0.071	-0.004	0.006	-0.012	0.081	0.009	-0.021			-0.011
LT LTL	-0.9	-0.6	<b>-1.0</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
PL PLN	-15.4	-32.4	-39.1	-16.4	-8.5	-4.2	-10.3	-15.4	-8.4			-23.8
RO ROL	-31 769.3	-32 788.9	-38 966.7	-8 851.2	-10 189.4	-5 660.8	-14 265.3	-8 627.8	-9 275.3			-17 903.1
SI SIT	-38.0	-49.6	-140.2	-122.6	-38.5	12.2	8.7	<b>-27.7</b>	-16.8			-44.5
SK SKK	-27.6	-44.4	-51.6	<u>-15.2</u>	-9.5	-7.5	-19.4	-17.8	-9.8			-27.6

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

Country Država	Total in million of USD – Skupaj v milijonih USD										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	11 202	10 619	10 946	10 475	10 799	10 749	10 946	<b>11 204</b>	11 919		
CY	3 064	<b>3 619</b>	<b>4 471</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.		
CZ	21 608	22 374	26 281	21 566	24 898	24 550	26 281	26 021	.		
EE	3 007	3 279	4 704	3 488	<b>4 216</b>	4 166	4 704	<b>5 277</b>	5 618		
HU	24 580	24 547	25 973	22 894	24 953	24 556	25 973	<b>28 973</b>	.		
LV	<b>4 702</b>	<b>5 570</b>	<b>6 965</b>	5 716	6 091	6 375	<b>6 965</b>	7 058	7 736		
LT	4 857	5 268	6 199	5 025	5 955	5 709	6 199	6 776	6 974		
PL	69 465	<b>71 798</b>	<b>83 206</b>	<b>73 744</b>	<b>79 747</b>	<b>79 696</b>	<b>83 206</b>	<b>87 488</b>	.		
RO <sup>1)</sup>	9 832	11 461	53 350	11 624	13 067	13 536	15 123	15 776	16 253		
SI	6 217	6 717	8 799	6 680	7 785	7 850	8 799	9 311	14 347		
SK	10 804	11 042	13 188	11 220	12 032	11 881	13 188	13 811	15 332		

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	1 272	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	<b>4 418</b>	<b>5 160</b>	<b>6 306</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	2 103	2 112	.	2 051	2 370	.	.	.	.	.	.
EE	2 192	2 399	3 456	2 563	<b>3 097</b>	3 060	3 456	<b>3 891</b>	4 143	.	.
HU	2 410	2 412	<b>2 561</b>	2 252	<b>2 457</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>2 561</b>	<b>2 861</b>	.	.	.
LV	1 988	2 374	<b>2 987</b>	2 441	2 605	2 730	<b>2 987</b>	3 032	3 328	.	.
LT	1 393	1 516	1 790	1 447	1 717	1 647	1 790	1 959	2 019	.	.
PL	1 798	1 858	<b>2 176</b>	<b>1 929</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>2 176</b>	<b>2 288</b>	.	.	.
RO	438	513	2 392	521	586	607	678	706	728	.	.
SI	3 124	3 370	4 410	3 429	3 903	3 933	4 410	4 410	7 191	.	.
SK	2 021	2 053	2 452	2 086	2 237	2 209	2 452	2 576	2 850	.	.

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	<b>-0.7</b>	-0.6	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.12</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>-2.17</b>	1.49	6.49	.	.	4.10
CY	-3.0	-2.8	-3.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	-3.1	-2.4	-0.5	-5.5	16.9	-5.2	-8.8	-2.1	-6.3	.	.	-4.3
EE	-1.0	0.4	1.2	1.6	2.4	4.1	-3.3	.	.	.	.	.
HU	-3.6	-3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LV	-2.8	-2.1	-2.5	-0.3	-0.05	-1.2	-7.7	1.1	-1.0	.	.	-0.01
LT	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PL	-2.2	-4.3	-5.1	-9.2	-4.5	-2.2	-4.8	-8.4	-4.2	.	.	-6.2
RO	-3.9	-2.8	-2.6	-2.0	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	-2.0	.	.	-1.6
SI	-1.3	-1.3	-3.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SK	-3.3	-4.6	.	-4.6	-0.8	47.6 <sup>a)</sup>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	0.1	.	.	-1.2

a) High increase was influenced by high single income from privatisation to the National Property Found. – 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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	848	842	1 128	859	999	1 030	1 128	1 285	1 313		
CY	4 830	4 970	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
CZ	7 712	10 293	13 147	.	.	.	.	.	.		
EE	89	115	161	99	126	140	161	.	.		
HU	20 619	19 669	27 214	20 403	23 670	24 314	27 214	27 988	28 160		
LV	364	401	491	387	450	467	491	581	639		
LT	778	826	<b>1 415</b>	.	.	.	<b>1 415</b>	.	.		
PL	35 234	46 416	<b>57 141</b>	<b>49 599</b>	<b>52 429</b>	<b>52 174</b>	<b>57 141</b>	<b>57 609</b>	62 567		
RO	2 855	2 941	3 237	3 021	3 361	3 135	3 237	3 409	3 623		
SI	2 343	2 654	3 991	.	.	.	3 991	.	.		
SK	3 270	6 062	7 369	.	.	.	.	.	.		

Country Država	Foreign – Zunanji										
	millions of USD – milijon USD										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	8 970	8 525	8 525	8 424	8 632	8 512	8 525	8 580	8 941		
CY	1 318	1 180	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
CZ	1 080	863	1 600	.	.	.	.	.	.		
EE	161	148	190	148	242	208	190	.	.		
HU	6 500	8 447	14 559	8 996	10 414	11 413	14 559	16 034	16 663		
LV	568	716	782	710	766	759	782	785	818		
LT	1 932	1 949	2 086	.	.	.	2 086	.	.		
PL	29 165	24 812	28 279	25 272	26 958	27 665	28 279	29 626	30 499		
RO	4 387	5 298	6 718	5 397	6 223	6 275	6 718	6 948	7 368		
SI	2 235	2 366	2 650	.	.	.	2 650	.	.		
SK	2 867	2 567	2 875	.	.	.	.	.	.		

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

Year Leto	Domestic, in percent of GDP – Notranji, delež v BDP										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	8.8	56.8	12.3	2.3	48.49	3.9	6.1	<b>21.9</b>	12.4	14.1	17.0
2000	6.7	41.3	14.7	1.9	44.65	5.1	7.0	<b>20.5</b>	9.6	12.6	16.2
2001	6.3	38.7	17.2	1.9	36.89	5.3	6.9	<b>24.6</b>	8.8	14.0	29.6
2002	6.6	.	17.4	4.1	36.09	5.6	<b>9.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	7.9	16.7	<b>31.1</b>
2003											

Year Leto	Foreign, in percent of GDP – Zunanji, delež v BDP										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	74.2	16.9	2.2	4.2	12.38	9.2	17.1	<b>21.1</b>	11.6	10.9	11.8
2000	70.5	11.3	2.1	3.1	14.07	8.0	17.3	<b>16.9</b>	14.3	12.0	14.2
2001	63.7	9.2	1.4	2.7	15.84	9.5	16.4	<b>13.2</b>	14.3	12.5	12.5
2002	49.7	.	2.1	1.6	19.31	8.9	13.6	<b>14.1</b>	14.8	11.1	<b>12.1</b>
2003											

**2.9. Balance of payments \***  
**Plačilna bilanca \***

Country Država	Current account – Tekoči račun									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-704	-842	-238	<b>-384</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-679</b>	<b>-412</b>	-982		
CY	-456	<b>-395</b>	-347	-483	-302	<b>-517</b>	<b>-419</b>	.		
CZ	-2 718	-3 273	<b>-780</b>	<b>-1 711</b>	<b>-3 179</b>	<b>-4 415</b>	<b>-467</b>	-2 033		
EE	-293	-339	-193	-353	-527	-801	<b>-358</b>	-663		
HU	-2 899	-1 754	-422	-1 087	-1 370	-2 656	<b>-911</b>	-2 569		
LV	-493	-732	-56	-228	-409	<b>-647</b>	<b>-122</b>	-385		
LT	-675	-574	-129	-340	-390	-734	-139	-490		
PL	-9 952	-7 166	-2 346	-3 978	-4 887	-6 700	<b>-1 545</b>	-2 655		
RO	<b>-1 355</b>	<b>-2 223</b>	<b>-246</b>	<b>-883</b>	<b>-927</b>	<b>-1 525</b>	-170	-1 392		
SI	-548	31	65	145	368	375	<b>-27</b>	-64		
SK	-702	-1 756	-312	-868	-1 211	-1 939	-126	-197		

Country Država	Of current account – Od tekočega računa									
	trade balance – trgovinska bilanca									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	-1 176	-1 581	-252	-664	<b>-885</b>	<b>-1 594</b>	<b>-310</b>	-1 028		
CY	-2 609	<b>-2 553</b>	-619	-1 358	-2 058	-2 860	<b>-684</b>	.		
CZ	-3 131	-3 068	<b>-253</b>	<b>-645</b>	<b>-1 223</b>	<b>-2 179</b>	<b>-147</b>	-620		
EE	-767	-789	-219	-503	-804	-1 104	<b>-386</b>	-760		
HU	-2 910	-2 236	-402	-625	-1 124	-2 121	<b>-617</b>	-1 809		
LV	-1 058	-1 351	-266	<b>-610</b>	<b>-974</b>	-1 444	<b>-385</b>	-854		
LT	-1 104	-1 108	-254	-585	-855	-1 337	-90	-586		
PL	-13 168	-11 675	-2 628	-4 864	-7 262	-10 352	<b>-2 373</b>	-4 678		
RO	-1 684	-2 969	<b>-468</b>	<b>-1 137</b>	<b>-1 728</b>	<b>-2 611</b>	-446	-1 735		
SI	-1 139	-619	-79	-113	-67	-243	<b>-163</b>	-312		
SK	-904	-2 135	-407	-882	-1 306	-2 131	-179	-258		

**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									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	506	544	-4	150	649	594	-60	92		
CY	2 049	<b>2 169</b>	249	845	1 676	2 217	<b>228</b>	.		
CZ	1 414	1 524	253	539	620	668	<b>109</b>	243		
EE	562	580	80	247	400	489	<b>87</b>	278		
HU	1 117	1 458	-21	228	685	613	<b>-198</b>	-67		
LV	443	496	149	<b>301</b>	419	<b>545</b>	<b>163</b>	315		
LT	380	457	115	248	419	543	78	269		
PL	-1 686	-976	-304	-516	-838	-1 005	<b>-509</b>	-777		
RO	<b>-246</b>	<b>-115</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	7	-28		
SI	450	502	122	301	425	556	<b>151</b>	337		
SK	438	480	108	177	308	456	16	62		

Country Država	Of current account – Od tekočega računa									
	income, net – dohodki, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	-323	-304	-69	-95	-201	-228	<b>-180</b>	-326		
CY	-23	<b>-34</b>	5	0	33	60	<b>15</b>	.		
CZ	-1 373	-2 197	-844	-1 771	-2 913	-3 781	-746	-1 846		
EE	-205	-283	-84	-160	-220	-331	<b>-91</b>	-236		
HU	-1 426	-1 339	-125	-909	-1 271	-1 592	<b>-231</b>	-1 020		
LV	24	44	10	-25	-44	<b>-7</b>	<b>7</b>	-52		
LT	-194	-180	-36	-109	-127	-174	-164	-327		
PL	-759	-896	-278	-815	-1 193	-1 588	<b>-472</b>	-1 259		
RO	-285	-282	<b>-70</b>	<b>-295</b>	<b>-375</b>	<b>-459</b>	-79	-426		
SI	19	19	-6	-86	-79	-71	-25	-120		
SK	-353	-313	-36	-234	-313	-456	-29	-140		

**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									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	290	498	88	226	381	549	137	280		
CY	126	22	19	30	47	67	<b>22</b>	.		
CZ	372	467	65	166	337	877	317	189		
EE	116	153	31	63	96	144	<b>32</b>	54		
HU	318	359	127	220	341	447	<b>135</b>	324		
LV	98	78	50	105	189	260	92	206		
LT	243	258	46	107	173	233	37	154		
PL	1 681	1 986	389	886	1 532	2 180	540	1 152		
RO	860	1 143	299	594	1 133	1 536	348	797		
SI	115	129	27	45	91	134	<b>10</b>	31		
SK	118	212	23	72	100	193	65	139		

Country Država	Capital account – Kapitalski račun									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CY	0	0	0	0	2	-6	<b>3</b>	.		
CZ	-5	-9	1	1	-3	-4	-1	-3		
EE	17	6	8	11	19	20	<b>4</b>	3		
HU	268	318	45	102	125	179	-113	-102		
LV	29	45	6	10	13	18	2	12		
LT	2	2	6	18	47	57	5	35		
PL	13	-1	-18	-5	14	-8	-15	-26		
RO	36	95	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>93</b>	41	142		
SI	3.5	-3.6	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.7	1.5	5.0		
SK	92.1	77.7	-5.2	38.2	64.5	107.3	7.7	13.6		



**2.9. Balance of payments \***  
**Plačilna bilanca \***

continued - nadaljevanje

Country Država	Financial account – Finančni račun									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	781	663	<b>194</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>146</b>	1 066		
CY	272	<b>234</b>	329	426	291	475	<b>408</b>	.		
CZ	3 836	4 544	1 431	6 823	10 053	11 198	<b>1 216</b>	2 159		
EE	394	270	210	333	495	805	<b>374</b>	607		
HU	3 873	1 561	-734	-738	-700	147	<b>3 674</b>	3 297		
LV	491	639	71	217	427	<b>687</b>	<b>98</b>	277		
LT	546	419	29	161	160	535	142	342		
PL	7 645	2 981	2 231	2 792	5 572	6 630	<b>2 776</b>	3 671		
RO	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 404</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>2 289</b>	783	1 428		
SI	502	-80	-34	-143	-374	-410	<b>-28</b>	-27		
SK	1 228	1 641	99	263	3 590	5 068	294	736		

Country Država	Of financial account – Od finančnega računa									
	direct investment, net – neposredne investicije, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	998	803	<b>207</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>219</b>	520		
CY	-40	-54	49	106	119	315	<b>10</b>	.		
CZ	4 943	5 476	936	5 971	7 978	9 029	1 095	2 321		
EE	324	343	96	106	104	153	290	413		
HU	1 152	2 253	101	401	477	595	<b>-722</b>	-1 028		
LV	400	151	107	238	338	<b>374</b>	<b>107</b>	211		
LT	375	439	32	390	538	714	157	339		
PL	8 169	6 928	997	1 840	2 475	3 789	<b>883</b>	1 507		
RO	<b>1 048</b>	1 174	<b>262</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>1 128</b>	375	777		
SI	71	371	258	564	1 032	1 748	<b>-65</b>	-53		
SK	1 904	1 460	67	264	3 367	4 007	349	537		

**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									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	-179	82	-172	-97	-143	-77	<b>-62</b>	24		
CY	-204	<b>81</b>	148	-170	-237	-475	<b>-185</b>	.		
CZ	-1 803	832	213	192	95	1 559	-1 131	-1 331		
EE	92	-37	-64	56	169	201	<b>338</b>	29		
HU	-429	1 511	-29	-117	549	1 580	<b>1 358</b>	1 519		
LV	-321	127	-48	-149	-182	<b>-229</b>	-66	-99		
LT	265	264	-22	216	-5	-3	473	219		
PL	2 591	1 109	1 462	1 795	2 331	1 671	3 156	2 223		
RO	101	575	<b>-34</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>382</b>	-14	-30		
SI	188	81	-18	-17	63	-67	-20	8		
SK	819	-229	113	241	444	552	24	-495		

Country Država	Of financial account – Od finančnega računa									
	other investment, net – druge investicije, neto									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
I			I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	
BG	-38	-223	<b>159</b>	604	608	<b>926</b>	<b>-11</b>	522		
CY	507	<b>820</b>	678	608	704	1 061	<b>211</b>	.		
CZ	696	-1 764	282	660	1 981	3 728	<b>1 252</b>	1 169		
EE	-22	-37	178	171	222	451	<b>-254</b>	165		
HU	3 153	-2 203	-806	-1 021	-1 727	-2 029	<b>3 037</b>	2 805		
LV	402	665	-0.4	56	265	<b>531</b>	<b>-87</b>	140		
LT	37	41	75	28	-82	246	73	93		
PL	-3 382	-4 715	483	133	1 659	2 050	<b>-1 064</b>	430		
RO	<b>973</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1 472</b>	<b>2 581</b>	497	496		
SI	422	752	-31	-158	-363	-224	<b>20</b>	332		
SK	-1 496	398	-81	-242	-215	507	-67	710		

## 2.9. Balance of payments \*

### Plaćilna bilanca \*

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Reserve change – Spremembe rezerv									
	in millions of USD – v milijonih USD									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	-409	-275	338	-46	-336	-586	164	-342		
CY <sup>a)</sup>	-12	<b>-613</b>	<b>-543</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>-282</b>	<b>-376</b>	<b>380</b>	.		
CZ	-819	-1 765	-385	-5 028	-6 350	-6 627	-417	-341		
EE	-122	47	-37	-24	<b>-25</b>	<b>-55</b>	-48	-22		
HU	-1 059	96	973	1 457	1 535	1 781	-2 828	-1 027		
LV	7	-305	13	65	-5	-2	153	26		
LT	-131	-325	-55	-473	-291	-423	-416	-122		
PL	<b>-673</b>	<b>421</b>	-578	<b>53</b>	<b>-1 069</b>	<b>-651</b>	-905	-1 047		
RO <sup>b)</sup>	-928	-1 484	-174	-839	-1 435	-1 802	-75	185		
SI	-178	-1 285	-243	-532	-1 104	-1 866	<b>37</b>	-314		
SK	-824	-143	80	411	-2 778	-3 646	-308	-536		

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.

## 2.9.a. Balance of payments \*

### Plaćilna bilanca \*

Year Leto	Current account, in percent of GDP – Tekoči račun, delež v BDP										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	-5.03	<b>-2.3</b>	-2.66	-4.7	-5.1	-9.8	-11.1	-7.5	-4.0	-3.5	-5.37
2000	-5.58	<b>-5.2</b>	-5.28	<b>-6.0</b>	-6.2	-6.9	-6.0	-6.1	-3.7	-2.9	-3.49
2001	-6.19	<b>-4.3</b>	-5.72	-6.1	-3.4	-9.6	-4.8	-3.9	-5.5	0.2	-8.58
2002	-4.35	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-6.35</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	-4.0	<b>-7.6</b>	-5.3	-3.5	<b>-3.3</b>	1.7	-8.19
2003											

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	3.976	<b>4.883</b>	<b>5.542</b>	<b>4.593</b>	<b>4.401</b>	<b>4.803</b>	<b>5.542</b>	<b>5.087</b>	5.583		
CY CYP	1.001	1.012	1.039	0.890	0.933	0.938	1.039	0.969	1.089		
CZ CZK	497.7	583.6	692.3	568.8	617.5	647.4	692.3	683.6	718.4		
EE EEK	23.4	28.7	31.4	27.8	29.6	29.2	31.4	31.4	34.0		
HU HUF	<b>2 648.5</b>	<b>3 110.2</b>	<b>3 645.3</b>	<b>2 951.7</b>	<b>3 116.1</b>	<b>3 220.6</b>	<b>3 645.3</b>	<b>3 446.9</b>	3 705.4		
LV LVL	0.745	0.842	1.021	0.831	0.896	0.917	1.021	0.991	1.049		
LT LTL	5.7	6.7	8.3	6.4	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.5	9.0		
PL PLN	106.5	118.3	<b>136.6</b>	114.8	126.1	127.4	<b>136.6</b>	136.2	146.4		
RO ROL	46 331.1	64 308.6	88 304.6	55 881.3	64 366.4	71 435.2	88 304.6	79 940.2	92 145.1		
SI SIT	<b>511.7</b>	<b>608.4</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>597.4</b>	<b>657.8</b>	<b>651.2</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>683.3</b>	744.8		
SK SKK	187.2	228.5	246.1	210.3	218.7	221.1	246.1	240.9	248.7		

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	<b>5.549</b>	<b>7.193</b>	<b>8.011</b>	<b>7.464</b>	<b>7.441</b>	<b>7.744</b>	<b>8.011</b>	<b>8.069</b>	8.285		
CY CYP	6.533	7.403	8.165	7.381	7.579	7.760	8.165	8.146	8.115		
CZ CZK	914.6	1 012.4	955.0	1 012.8	963.0	958.2	955.0	938.2	928.0		
EE EEK	33.0	40.8	45.3	40.9	42.1	43.6	45.3	46.3	47.7		
HU HUF	3 576.8	4 178.6	4 613.1	4 157.9	4 219.4	4 284.7	4 613.1	.	.		
LV LVL	0.531	0.699	0.844	0.815	0.815	0.819	0.844	0.923	0.957		
LT LTL	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.6		
PL PLN	194.3	210.1	185.3	204.6	196.3	193.5	185.3	184.7	180.3		
RO ROL	138 728.9	206 203.3	285 407.8	219 444.7	236 545.4	245 897.3	285 407.8	289 510.5	296 354.2		
SI SIT	2 005.1	2 615.4	<b>2 935.6</b>	2 695.4	2 768.9	2 803.8	<b>2 935.6</b>	2 959.9	3 038.1		
SK SKK	414.3	451.8	467.6	455.7	460.2	468.6	467.6	469.4	453.3		

**2.12. Exchange rates \***  
**Devizni tečajji \***

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	Average exchange rates – Povprečni tečajji										
	national currency per 1 USD – nacionalna valuta za 1 USD										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
BG BGN	2.1233	2.1847	2.0770	2.2322	2.1295	1.9890	1.9571	1.8225	1.7214		
CY CYP	0.622	0.643	0.608	0.657	0.629	0.584	0.572	0.541	0.517		
CZ CZK	38.590	38.038	32.736	36.233	33.125	30.747	30.882	29.478	27.740		
EE EEK	17.0	17.5	16.6	17.8	17.1	15.9	15.7	14.6	13.8		
HU HUF	282.27	286.54	239.23	278.44	264.50	249.38	239.23	226.95	220.71		
LV LVL	0.606	0.628	0.618	0.640	0.627	0.603	0.602	0.585	0.573		
LT LTL	4.0000	4.0000	3.6733	3.9702	3.7665	3.5074	3.4566	3.2208	3.1337		
PL PLN	4.3464	4.0939	4.0795	4.1297	4.0430	4.1488	3.9967	3.9006	3.8353		
RO ROL	21 692.7	29 075.6	33 055.5	32 350.3	33 328.3	33 063.0	33 480.2	33 155.5	32 940.3		
SI SIT	222.68	242.75	240.24	254.57	245.73	231.15	229.53	215.64	205.31		
SK SKK	46.20	48.35	45.34	48.17	46.86	44.54	41.79	38.96	36.31		

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				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	
CY CYP	0.574	0.576	0.575	0.576	0.578	0.574	0.573	0.580	0.587		
CZ CZK	35.610	34.083	30.812	31.756	30.405	30.247	30.853	31.628	31.477		
EE EEK	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647		
HU HUF	260.04	256.68	239.29	244.07	242.94	245.21	239.29	243.63	250.87		
LV LVL	0.560	0.563	0.583	0.561	0.574	0.594	0.601	0.627	0.649		
LT LTL	3.6990	3.5849	3.4605	3.4842	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528		
PL PLN	4.0110	3.6685	3.8557	3.6214	3.7149	4.0822	3.9974	4.1845	4.3535		
RO ROL	19 955.9	26 026.9	31 255.3	28 344.3	30 667.5	32 522.6	33 486.7	35 620.0	37 413.3		
SI SIT	205.03	217.19	226.22	222.92	225.28	227.37	229.33	231.30	232.94		
SK SKK	42.59	43.31	42.70	42.25	42.97	43.83	41.71	41.80	41.22		

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	End of period rates – Tečajji konec obdobja										
	national currency per 1 USD - nacionalna valuta za 1 USD										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG BGN	2.1019	2.2193	1.8850	2.2419	1.9607	1.9836	1.8850	1.7952	1.7115		
CY CYP	0.617	0.650	0.547	0.660	0.582	0.582	0.547	0.536	0.513		
CZ CZK	37.813	36.259	30.141	35.354	29.347	30.729	30.141	29.317	27.631		
EE EEK	16.820	17.692	14.936	17.948	15.778	15.913	14.936	14.391	13.686		
HU HUF	284.73	279.03	225.16	279.18	246.72	247.36	225.16	227.02	232.98		
LV LVL	0.613	0.638	0.594	0.641	0.605	0.606	0.594	0.587	0.569		
LT LTL	4.0000	4.0000	3.3114	3.9587	3.4794	3.5314	3.3114	3.2287	3.0196		
PL PLN	4.1432	3.9863	3.8388	4.1321	4.0418	4.1482	3.8388	4.0512	3.8966		
RO ROL	25 926	31 597	33 500	33 445	33 477	33 055	33 500	33 189	33 014		
SI SIT	227.38	250.95	221.07	257.25	226.88	233.47	221.07	216.33	204.71		
SK SKK	47.39	48.47	40.04	47.68	44.96	42.96	40.04	38.63	35.51		

**2.12. Exchange rates \***  
**Devizni tečajji \***

end of table – konec tabele

Country, National currency Država, nacionalna valuta	End of period rates – Tečajji konec obdobja										
	national currency per 1 EURO - nacionalna valuta za 1 EURO										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				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	
CY CYP	0.574	0.575	0.573	0.576	0.580	0.573	0.573	0.584	0.586		
CZ CZK	35.090	31.980	31.600	30.845	29.260	30.300	31.600	31.945	31.575		
EE EEK	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	15.647	
HU HUF	264.94	246.33	235.90	243.50	244.67	243.28	235.90	246.84	266.30		
LV LVL	0.570	0.561	0.610	0.561	0.596	0.593	0.610	0.628	0.652		
LT LTL	3.7212	3.5272	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	3.4528	
PL PLN	3.8544	3.5219	4.0202	3.6036	4.0091	4.0782	4.0202	4.4052	4.4570		
RO ROL	24 118	27 881	34 919	28 684	33 296	32 508	34 919	36 168	37 671		
SI SIT	211.51	221.41	230.27	224.19	226.31	228.31	230.27	232.14	233.75		
SK SKK	44.00	42.76	41.72	41.77	44.31	42.01	41.72	41.43	41.74		

**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	
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	
2003												

**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										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2		
CY	6.5	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.3		
CZ	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5		
EE	4.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.7	2.2		
HU	<b>9.5</b>	8.4	<b>7.4</b>	7.0	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	5.1	6.6		
LV	4.4	5.3	3.2	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0		
LT	3.7	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3		
PL	15.0	8.0	4.6	7.5	6.4	5.4	4.6	4.2	3.5		
RO <sup>a)</sup>	32.7	26.4	18.7	23.5	20.3	16.4	12.8	11.4	10.2		
SI	10.0	9.9	8.2	9.4	8.1	7.8	7.6	6.8	6.0		
SK	8.5	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.0	4.7	4.6		

Country Država	Credit interest rate – Aktivna obrestna mera										
	percentage per annum - letna obrestna mera v odstotkih										
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003			
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
BG	12.2	11.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.2	9.8		
CY	8.0	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.7		
CZ	7.2	7.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4		
EE	8.4	9.8	5.9	9.6	5.0	7.8	5.9	5.6	5.6		
HU	12.8	11.2	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.7	9.7	8.2	8.7		
LV	12.1	10.8	7.5	10.0	8.7	7.1	6.0	5.3	5.5		
LT	12.1	9.6	6.6	7.8	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1		
PL	21.5	14.0	7.5	12.0	10.0	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.75		
RO	53.5	45.1	35.2	39.6	36.7	32.5	28.9	25.9	24.6		
SI	15.8	15.2	13.2	14.9	13.7	12.2	11.8	11.4	10.8		
SK	11.8	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.5	8.6	7.5	7.9		



## 2. ECONOMIC INDICATORS EKONOMSKI KAZALNIKI

### Prices - Cene

#### 2.15. Consumer price indices \* Indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin \*

Country Država	1995 = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	3 447.1	3 700.8	3 915.9	3 965.7	3 925.6	3 851.0	3 921.2	3 989.7	3 967.8			3 978.7
CY	115.4	117.7	121.0	118.8	120.6	121.3	123.4	124.5	126.5			125.5
CZ	138.7	145.2	147.8	148.4	148.0	147.9	146.8	147.8	148.1			148.0
EE	159.1	168.2	174.2	172.8	175.2	174.2	174.7	.	.			.
HU	201.9	220.5	232.2	228.4	232.6	232.1	234.1	239.0	241.8			240.4
LV	140.3	143.8	146.5	146.6	146.9	145.5	147.2	149.4	151.1			150.3
LT	145.0	146.9	147.3	149.0	147.7	146.0	146.4	146.6	146.7			146.6
PL	182.0	192.0	195.6	195.2	196.0	194.2	195.0	196.2	197.0			.
RO	1 194.9	1 606.8	1 968.9	1 859.2	1 940.2	1 992.4	2 084.0	2 168.9	2 227.1			2 198.0
SI	148.5	161.0	173.1	169.0	172.8	174.2	176.3	179.7	182.5			181.1
SK	144.0	154.6	108.8	<u>108.2</u>	108.8	108.8	109.5	116.4	117.4			116.9

#### 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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	110.3	107.4	105.8	108.2	107.1	104.6	103.4	100.6	101.1			100.8
CY	104.1	102.0	102.8	102.6	102.3	103.5	102.8	104.8	104.9			104.9
CZ	103.9	104.7	101.8	103.7	102.3	100.7	100.6	99.6	100.1			99.8
EE	104.0	105.8	103.6	104.3	104.2	102.8	103.0	.	.			.
HU	109.8	109.2	105.3	106.2	105.5	104.6	104.8	104.6	103.9			104.3
LV	102.6	102.5	101.9	103.3	101.9	101.0	101.5	101.9	102.9			102.4
LT	101.0	101.3	100.3	102.5	100.5	99.2	99.0	98.3	99.2			98.8
PL	110.1	105.5	101.9	103.4	102.1	101.3	100.9	100.5	100.5			100.5
RO	145.7	134.5	122.5	126.9	124.3	121.3	118.4	116.6	114.8			115.7
SI	108.9	108.4	107.5	108.0	107.6	107.2	107.1	106.4	105.6			106.0
SK	112.0	107.3	103.3	<u>104.7</u>	103.1	102.5	103.1	107.6	107.9			107.7

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	110.2	106.5	100.0	106.0	102.6	95.5	95.6	93.1	96.9			95.0
CY	105.5	104.1	104.6	109.3	105.1	103.9	100.5	104.1	105.7			104.9
CZ	101.0	105.1	98.1	103.5	99.3	94.7	94.8	94.0	96.3			95.1
EE	102.4	108.3	103.0	108.3	105.3	99.9	99.0	.	.			.
HU	109.0	113.7	104.4	107.9	105.6	101.8	102.2	101.5	100.2			100.8
LV	100.7	104.8	103.4	108.1	103.6	100.8	101.3	100.8	103.1			101.9
LT	97.6	103.6	99.3	105.3	99.4	97.1	95.5	93.4	96.6			95.0
PL	110.0	105.0	99.3	102.2	99.9	97.8	97.5	96.5	97.8			97.1
RO	144.0	136.1	118.3	122.7	119.2	116.8	115.3	115.7	113.9			114.8
SI	105.5	109.2	107.5	111.4	108.0	105.4	105.2	103.8	104.7			104.3
SK	105.2	105.6	101.4	<u>104.3</u>	102.0	99.3	100.2	102.0	102.4			102.2

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	102.1	100.6	127.0	116.1	130.5	130.9	130.4	113.6	101.0			106.9
CY	108.2	102.8	113.3	101.0	107.7	121.6	122.9	135.2	127.1			131.0
CZ	104.2	103.2	101.9	101.8	102.0	102.2	101.7	101.8	100.7			101.3
EE	103.3	102.8	101.4	102.3	101.9	100.6	100.9	.	.			.
HU	110.8	110.3	109.3	108.7	108.4	108.8	111.1	111.0	111.5			111.3
LV	106.9	102.7	102.7	103.5	102.2	102.5	102.8	102.3	101.8			102.1
LT	90.4	99.5	101.7	101.6	102.0	100.9	101.9	102.2	103.2			102.7
PL	108.0	104.3	102.3	104.5	103.9	103.1	97.7	96.6	96.3			96.5
RO	129.7	131.1	117.4	128.1	112.7	114.3	116.2	116.0	121.7			118.8
SI	104.3	107.6	114.3	114.5	112.6	114.8	115.2	113.1	113.2			113.1
SK	109.6	103.3	110.0	<u>111.0</u>	109.4	109.2	110.3	106.1	107.6			106.8

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	96.0	100.3	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.8	98.4	97.2			97.8
CY	99.5	93.3	96.5	96.9	96.0	95.4	97.8	101.0	101.1			101.1
CZ	98.1	98.3	97.4	98.4	97.9	97.1	96.3	95.2	95.2			95.2
EE	103.4	103.8	104.1	104.5	104.8	104.2	103.0	.	.			.
HU	106.1	105.6	104.2	104.9	104.4	103.8	103.8	103.0	103.1			103.0
LV	101.2	100.9	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.7	102.0	103.2	105.9			104.6
LT	99.2	95.8	96.5	95.7	96.9	95.8	97.2	96.3	97.2			96.7
PL	105.5	101.5	99.2	99.7	99.3	98.9	98.9	98.2	97.8			98.0
RO	129.8	128.0	115.6	119.8	115.7	114.0	113.6	112.6	112.6			112.6
SI	106.9	101.9	103.3	99.6	102.9	103.7	106.9	110.9	108.2			109.5
SK	103.1	102.4	103.1	<u>103.2</u>	103.0	103.1	103.2	103.0	103.0			103.0

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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	113.7	107.4	114.7	110.9	110.5	121.0	116.3	113.4	112.5			113.0
CY	105.5	101.6	104.1	101.8	103.5	105.4	105.6	105.6	106.2			105.9
CZ	108.3	109.9	106.1	108.0	106.5	105.4	104.5	101.3	103.3			102.3
EE	102.7	109.8	108.2	105.6	109.0	109.0	109.3	.	.			.
HU	109.7	110.8	106.2	107.2	106.8	106.1	104.9	104.8	105.4			105.1
LV	104.4	102.7	101.2	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.4	103.0	103.8			103.4
LT	112.4	102.2	102.7	103.1	103.3	102.6	101.7	100.5	100.4			100.4
PL	111.2	110.1	105.9	107.6	105.9	105.4	104.8	103.8	103.3			103.6
RO	163.6	134.2	136.5	143.1	144.5	135.3	126.4	120.8	117.9			119.3
SI	118.3	111.1	106.8	106.3	106.6	106.3	108.0	107.7	106.5			107.1
SK	132.5	117.2	103.7	<u>106.1</u>	103.2	102.9	102.6	116.3	117.7			117.0

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

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Transport – Promet in prometne storitve (07)											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	121.0	106.8	100.9	102.2	99.0	98.3	104.1	108.6	100.2			104.3
CY	105.7	102.3	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2	100.4	101.5	101.4			101.4
CZ	111.0	100.3	98.1	98.4	97.9	96.8	99.5	102.1	99.5			100.8
EE	116.1	102.9	97.7	96.0	96.7	97.4	100.6	.	.			.
HU	115.5	102.7	101.3	98.2	98.7	102.7	105.5	108.0	103.4			105.7
LV	105.4	99.9	101.7	99.5	101.4	102.0	103.7	105.2	102.0			103.6
LT	109.4	96.7	98.9	97.9	97.6	96.1	103.8	106.8	100.8			103.6
PL	120.0	99.6	101.1	98.4	100.0	101.6	104.3	107.2	105.0			106.1
RO	141.7	139.2	131.1	130.2	132.2	134.1	128.0	125.6	121.9			123.7
SI	114.0	110.3	107.3	107.6	107.5	107.3	106.9	105.8	103.4			104.6
SK	115.6	103.2	98.7	98.8	96.8	99.1	100.2	108.6	105.0			106.8

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	100.0	103.7	101.3	99.9	100.5	100.8	104.0	106.3	102.0			105.6
CY	105.7	102.0	101.9	101.4	100.9	101.6	103.4	102.9	101.0			102.0
CZ	104.9	102.9	99.5	100.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	99.2			99.3
EE	104.9	104.4	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.0	101.0	.	.			.
HU	111.6	105.2	98.2	97.6	98.1	98.8	98.4	100.7	100.6			100.6
LV	100.6	101.7	101.0	101.8	100.8	100.5	100.7	102.1	103.5			102.8
LT	116.0	97.0	97.2	93.9	96.0	98.1	101.0	104.1	96.2			100.1
PL	107.8	101.6	101.0	100.2	100.7	101.4	101.9	103.0	102.2			102.6
RO	153.4	141.0	124.7	126.4	125.9	124.0	122.7	123.3	121.9			122.6
SI	107.6	108.9	105.1	105.8	105.6	105.1	104.0	103.0	102.6			102.8
SK	110.8	106.5	102.1	102.1	101.9	102.1	102.2	108.5	108.1			108.3

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

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	104.5	104.0	103.9	103.5	103.4	104.0	104.6	105.1	105.6			105.3
CZ	104.1	104.0	102.7	103.1	102.8	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.2			102.2
EE	102.5	105.7	104.0	104.4	104.5	103.9	103.4	.	.			.
HU	111.2	110.1	104.5	104.8	104.2	104.6	104.4	105.2	105.2			105.2
LV	98.1	95.0	97.1	95.8	97.0	97.5	98.1	97.7	98.0			97.9
LT	100.9	99.5	100.0	98.9	99.9	99.8	101.4	100.7	101.0			100.9
PL	107.9	103.8	101.2	102.0	101.4	101.0	100.6	99.4	99.0			99.2
RO	146.0	138.1	124.2	127.6	123.7	124.6	123.2	125.9	123.9			124.6
SI	104.9	104.3	101.0	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
SK	108.9	106.8	105.1	105.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	104.9	105.4			105.2

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	.	98.3	<b>96.0</b>	<b>98.5</b>	95.1	<b>94.9</b>	<b>96.0</b>	100.6	92.4			96.3
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	107.1	98.0	91.7	92.7	90.3	90.3	93.7	97.7	99.4			98.6
EE	106.1	100.6	99.6	99.4	99.9	99.4	99.9	.	.			.
HU	112.9	102.5	94.6	94.1	94.1	96.1	94.3	<b>96.7</b>	97.9			97.3
LV	106.7	101.7	105.8	103.1	104.6	107.4	108.1	107.4	106.6			107.0
LT	105.2	96.7	95.1	92.0	95.0	95.4	97.9	100.1	94.8			97.8
PL	105.4	93.8	101.6	93.2	100.8	105.2	106.7	<b>111.8</b>	111.5			111.6
RO	95.2	96.2	99.8	94.2	98.4	101.1	104.2	111.7	111.5			111.6
SI	96.8	99.8	104.3	94.3	102.6	109.7	111.3	122.5	122.2			122.4
SK	.	.	.	.	.	<b>99.5</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>97.5</b>			<b>99.1</b>

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

end of table – konec tabele

Country Država	Exports – Izvoz											
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	.	97.5	<b>94.9</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>94.1</b>	101.8	99.4			100.2
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	104.1	99.8	93.1	95.0	92.1	91.3	93.9	97.7	100.3			99.1
EE	107.8	132.9	99.4	123.9	94.1	93.6	90.7	.	.			.
HU	109.9	102.2	95.0	95.3	94.9	95.5	94.1	96.4	97.9			97.1
LV	98.7	102.6	102.7	101.0	102.1	103.2	104.6	107.2	110.4			108.8
LT	106.4	97.3	95.0	91.2	93.7	95.7	100.2	103.5	95.7			99.8
PL	101.2	96.0	104.4	98.9	106.1	104.2	107.9	107.6	107.8			107.7
RO	98.5	98.1	103.7	96.7	100.3	108.6	108.1	119.8	118.2			118.9
SI	91.8	100.7	106.2	96.1	105.7	110.4	112.6	123.2	122.8			122.5
SK	.	.	<b>98.1</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>106.9</b>			<b>106.5</b>

**2.20. Terms of trade**  
**Pogoji menjave**

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
	BG	.	99.2	<b>98.9</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	101.2	107.6		
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
CZ	97.2	101.9	101.5	102.5	102.0	101.1	100.2	99.9	100.9			100.5
EE	98.6	108.1	94.4	92.5	93.2	91.3	100.7	98.5	98.2			98.4
HU	97.3	99.7	100.4	101.3	100.9	99.4	99.8	<b>99.7</b>	100.0			99.8
LV	92.5	100.9	97.1	97.9	97.6	96.1	96.8	99.9	103.6			101.7
LT	101.1	100.6	99.9	99.1	98.6	100.3	102.3	103.4	100.9			102.0
PL	<b>96.0</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>96.2</b>	96.7			96.5
RO	103.5	102.0	103.9	102.6	101.9	107.4	103.7	107.3	106.0			106.5
SI	94.8	100.9	101.9	102.0	103.0	100.6	101.1	100.6	100.5			100.1
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.

## Agriculture - Kmetijstvo

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

Year Leto	Previous year = 100 - Predhodno leto = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	102.7	107.4	100.6	89.6	<b>99.9</b>	89.4	85.5	94.8	104.0	98.7	97.5
2000	90.6	91.5	95.5	108.2	<b>94.5</b>	104.1	105.4	94.4	85.2	102.4	87.7
2001	99.4	105.6	102.5	99.0	<b>110.9</b>	106.7	94.6	105.8	122.7	.	109.9
2002	104.1	103.1	95.6	96.9	<b>93.6</b>	104.0	<b>108.0</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>96.5</b>	.	105.3E
2003											

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	28.8	18.5	21.2	4.0	4.0	5.0	8.2	4.1	5.6			9.7
CY	74.6	72.3	67.0	17.2	15.8	16.2	17.8	16.1	.			.
CZ	508.9	511.0	515.4	126.9	127.4	123.9	137.2	127.5	128.8			256.3
EE	21.9	22.8	30.7	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.5	8.2	8.9			17.1
HU	487.6	447.1	459.8	109.6	118.9	113.5	117.8	132.4	142.4			274.8
LV	15.0	14.2	21.1	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.6	<b>6.9</b>	6.6			13.5
LT	43.1	47.7	63.0	12.9	16.3	16.6	17.2	18.1	20.5			38.6
PL	1 484.6	1 458.2	1 705.4	252.2	248.4	244.8	298.6	291.8	320.7			1006.2
RO	670	613	635	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
SI	43.7	43.5	44.3	11.1	11.6	10.2	11.4	<b>9.8</b>	11.8			21.6
SK	181.0	170.3	174.7	42.0	45.2	42.0	45.4	45.9	47.8			93.7

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	9.5	9.5	6.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.9	1.4				2.3
CY	5.6	4.8	4.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	.				.
CZ	208.0	208.5	201.7	52.9	49.2	48.6	51.0	50.3	49.6				99.9
EE	15.1	14.7	18.5	2.8	4.4	5.8	5.5	4.5	3.9				8.4
HU	85.5	69.7	67.3	16.3	18.6	16.1	16.3	18.4	20.6				39.0
LV	17.0	12.5	16.2	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.9	<b>5.0</b>	5.6				10.6
LT	86.5	50.0	49.3	10.5	11.0	14.1	13.7	15.1	14.7				29.8
PL	423.7	391.5	398.7	55.6	50.0	55.4	61.6	60.6	66.2				235.9
RO	330	295	319	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
SI	39.6	47.9	48.3	10.8	14.6	11.8	11.1	<b>9.5</b>	10.0				19.5
SK	79.7	63.4	69.2	19.3	16.3	18.8	14.8	16.8	16.2				32.9

Country Država	Poultry for slaughter - in thousand tons of live weight – Perutnina za klanje v 1000 ton žive teže												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	10.2	9.2	14.7	2.7	2.7	4.0	5.3	3.1	3.0				6.1
CY	43.6	45.4	44.6	9.8	12.2	11.7	10.9	9.6	.				.
CZ	274.3	292.5	296.6	73.6	69.6	77.6	75.8	67.5	72.0				139.5
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
HU	308.5	<b>350.5</b>	369.4	76.8	90.9	100.2	101.5	74.4	100.0				174.4
LV	10.0	12.2	14.1	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	<b>5.1</b>	4.3				9.4
LT	22.6	26.0	26.4	6.4	6.1	7.2	6.7	7.4	8.3				15.7
PL	721.5	906.2	1 028.7	194.3	191.1	214.7	228.0	218.4	218.6				534.2
RO	324	355	425	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
SI	58.3	63.9	56.6	12.6	14.5	14.8	14.7	<b>14.5</b>	15.6				30.1
SK	94.5	103.6	110.2	26.3	27.4	27.3	29.1	26.6	27.6				54.2



**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	170	174	190	43	57	51	<b>39</b>	36	54			90
CY	142	137	141	34	34	37	36	35	.			.
CZ	2 514	2 532	2 536	622	662	645	607	.	.			1 337.8
EE <sup>a)</sup>	408.7	427.6	495.3	106.7	140.5	135.1	113.0	112.1	133.5			245.6
HU	1 686	1 674	<b>1 736</b>	426	457	<b>439</b>	<b>404</b>	411	425			836
LV	398	403	385	73	104	125	83	<b>80</b>	115			195
LT <sup>b)</sup>	1 074	1 123	1 111	203	305	357	246	209	303			512
PL	6 583	7 025	7 219	1 499	1 946	1 974	1 588	1 586	1 947			3 613
RO	1 549	1 680	1 831	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
SI	437	449	468	112	124	121	111	<b>116</b>	124			240
SK	948	987	1 042	238	278	277	250	249	297			573

a) In thousand tons. – V tisočih ton.

b) In thousand litres. – V tisočih litrih.

Country Država	Cereals - in thousand tons – Žito - v tisočih ton											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	1 153.8	1 081.1	1 438.3	115.5	137.8	577.9	607.1	154.3	123.8			278.1
CY	48.0	127.4	141.5	0	30.0	111.5	0	0	.			.
CZ	4 054	4 393	4 973	786	464	2 366	1 356	644	353			997
EE	115.8	156.4	266.3	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
HU	4 483	5 637	<b>5 457</b>	789	720	1 860	2 212	466	612			1 078
LV	330	431	434	37	12	323	62	<b>23</b>	12			35
LT	585	692	695	91	40	331	233	<b>69</b>	40			109
PL	6 462	6 153	6 971	508	444	3 014	1 492	464	354			1 121
RO	9 223	8 022	7 703	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
SI	123.6	116.3	142.2	6.6	3.8	97.2	3.5	3.8	6.7			10.5
SK	1 635	1 935	2 328	398	312	817	801	.	.			777

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	.	0.2	0.2	0.1			0.3
CY	117.0	121.0	142.0	16.2	122.0	1.7	2.1	16.4	.			.
CZ	482	527	537	86	69	161	221	84	70			154
EE	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
HU	41	39.2	52.2	7.7	9.6	19.7	15.2	8.3	8.6			16.9
LV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
LT	14.7	7.8	15.1	0.6	0.3	5.6	8.6	3.7	1.8			5.5
PL	1 278	1 138	1 269	91	77	446	566	99	94			245
RO	594	1 996	1 858	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
SI	15.1	16.5	13.1	2.5	1.6	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.2			6.7
SK	73	141	127	18	5	28	76	.	.			28

## Industry - Industrija

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

Country Država	1995 = 100												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	100.0	101.6	102.2	96.8	103.7	110.5	116.8	114.4	116.1				115.3
CY	105.4	105.1	<b>105.2</b>	96.6	<b>110.3</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>106.9</b>	94.7	108.4				101.6
CZ	110.4	117.6	116.6	115.1	118.5	110.7	122.1	122.3	124.5				123.4
EE	135.9	148.0	156.8	144.1	160.1	155.1	167.8	<b>161.1</b>	171.9				166.5
HU	100.0	103.6	<b>106.4</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>106.1</b>	107.6				106.9
LV	100.0	106.9	115.5	110.4	108.2	108.4	125.5	<b>120.0</b>	114.5				117.2
LT	100.0	116.0	103.1	113.0	118.2	116.5	130.5	136.8	123.3				130.0
PL	142.0	142.0	144.1	136.7	139.4	149.9	151.1	142.6	152.0				152.0
RO	104.5	113.3	116.8	108.2	118.3	120.3	120.5	109.5	123.3				116.4
SI	111.8	115.0	117.8	116.3	119.5	116.2	119.3	117.2	119.1				118.0
SK	100.0	<b>107.6</b>	<b>114.8</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>125.0</b>	117.5	119.5				118.5

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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II		
BG	108.2	101.6	101.0	91.0	103.2	103.1	106.4	118.2	112.3				115.2
CY	104.5	<b>99.7</b>	<b>100.1</b>	98.6	<b>102.4</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	98.3				98.2
CZ	105.4	106.5	104.8	104.1	104.9	105.6	104.7	106.3	105.0				105.6
EE	114.5	108.9	105.9	99.1	108.7	109.3	106.6	<b>111.8</b>	107.3				109.4
HU	118.1	103.6	<b>102.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>103.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>	103.7				103.9
LV	104.7	109.2	105.8	100.1	105.8	107.3	109.9	<b>108.7</b>	105.9				107.3
LT	102.2	116.0	103.1	100.9	106.4	103.6	101.7	121.0	104.3				112.5
PL	107.1	100.0	101.5	98.4	99.6	103.3	104.6	104.4	109.1				106.7
RO	107.1	108.4	106.0	103.1	104.0	108.2	108.4	101.1	104.3				102.8
SI	106.2	102.9	102.4	101.7	102.4	104.1	101.6	100.8	99.7				100.2
SK	108.4	<b>107.6</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>101.3</b>	105.9	<b>109.5</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>110.6</b>	104.8				107.6

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2001					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	102.7	96.8	101.8	102.9	100.3	103.4	100.6	104.4	101.7				103.1
CY	103.9	95.3	111.3	95.9	108.8	120.8	120.8	103.2	104.9				104.1
CZ	109.2	101.9	100.3	101.1	96.9	98.7	104.3	102.7	100.9				101.9
EE	105.0	103.9	114.5	97.2	138.8	119.1	103.3	109.1	84.0				108.5
HU	90.8	116.3	<b>90.2</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>73.2</b>	102.5				89.1
LV	107.4	116.7	109.0	76.2	116.8	116.2	113.2	162.8	96.7				115.3
LT	108.8	132.7	95.4	110.7	101.8	86.6	87.1	97.5	110.7				104.5
PL	98.3	94.9	96.6	96.6	93.4	97.4	98.6	95.7	93.0				94.4
RO	105.0	105.0	96.1	98.8	97.0	97.6	91.0	92.0	98.0				95.0
SI	97.3	92.1	107.7	116.4	110.0	99.7	105.4	90.2	113.9				101.5
SK	97.8	86.9	128.6	129.8	131.9	126.8	126.1	98.6	95.9				97.2

Country Država	Manufacturing – Predelovalne dejavnosti												
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	107.2	100.6	101.0	88.9	102.4	104.7	107.9	125.3	119.7				122.3
CY	104.0	98.0	<b>97.6</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.6</b>	95.0	95.5				95.3
CZ	105.0	107.5	105.4	105.0	105.7	105.6	105.2	106.1	104.8				105.4
EE	116.6	110.0	106.1	100.2	108.3	109.5	106.3	<b>110.1</b>	107.1				108.5
HU	120.6	104.3	<b>103.5</b>	100.1	102.0	106.8	<b>105.2</b>	<b>103.0</b>	104.1				103.5
LV	106.6	109.7	106.2	100.9	106.1	107.9	109.6	109.3	107.3				123.3
LT	105.3	115.8	102.9	99.9	105.9	104.1	101.5	116.1	101.2				108.1
PL	107.3	99.5	102.1	97.7	99.8	104.3	106.2	104.9	111.1				108.1
RO	108.1	109.9	107.9	104.4	105.2	110.3	111.5	102.2	104.8				103.6
SI	107.0	102.8	102.0	100.4	101.4	103.9	102.1	101.3	99.7				100.5
SK	109.3	<b>110.8</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>101.8</b>	107.4	<b>112.2</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>113.0</b>	106.4				109.5

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2001				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	118.3	111.0	100.1	99.8	111.4	91.0	100.2	108.7	93.1			101.7
CY	106.6	107.5	108.5	111.0	113.8	107.7	102.0	108.4	108.2			108.3
CZ	107.0	101.9	100.2	97.6	97.4	108.3	99.4	109.2	110.5			109.7
EE	100.5	101.2	101.2	92.4	101.3	101.5	109.9	124.7	123.4			124.2
HU	97.9	99.9	<b>101.4</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>102.1</b>	<b>114.5</b>	102.6			109.5
LV	95.7	106.3	104.4	99.1	104.2	104.6	110.3	105.6	103.4			104.7
LT	85.8	115.1	105.4	104.3	111.3	103.3	104.5	143.8	128.7			138.2
PL	111.0	106.5	99.8	103.8	101.1	97.8	96.6	104.5	99.9			102.5
RO	99.6	98.7	98.3	96.6	98.7	98.8	99.1	101.5	106.0			103.6
SI	101.6	109.4	105.5	109.2	112.4	107.7	95.3	101.6	93.0			97.6
SK	106.8	98.2	94.0	95.6	93.4	92.3	94.3	103.0	97.2			100.4

**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										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV <sup>a)</sup>	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	109.8	99.4	105.2	102.5	102.8	117.3	100.2	101.5
2002	95.8	<b>90.6</b>	103.5	99.4	<b>101.6</b>	105.8	97.8	103.4	111.9	98.4	104.9
2003 I-II	113.9	96.4	102.6	99.4	98.1	104.9	106.9	105.0	108.1	96.7	101.9

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

Year, quarter	Textiles and textile products – Tekstil in tekstilni izdelki ( DB )										
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100										
	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	118.5	<b>81.1</b>	98.6	108.4	<b>95.2</b>	100.2	99.5	99.8	107.8	87.5	103.9
2003 I-II	132.1	71.7	97.5	108.7	89.3	99.5	107.1	103.0	100.2	87.4	105.4

**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)										
	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
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	108.9	<b>90.4</b>	72.7	99.3	<b>94.9</b>	59.3	86.0	97.4	103.3	84.9	115.1
2003 I-II	114.8	61.4	71.1	94.0	77.5	125.0	91.3	88.8	99.4	82.4	107.1

Year, quarter	Wood and wood products – Les in leseni izdelki (DD)										
	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
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	117.1	<b>102.4</b>	106.1	105.2	<b>105.4</b>	105.8	123.6	97.7	104.2	103.0	97.0
2003 I-II	133.9	96.5	104.6	107.7	104.7	115.6	130.1	99.9	123.1	96.1	102.3

Year, quarter	Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing Vlaknine, papir in papirni izdelki; založništvo in tiskarstvo (DE)										
	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
2000	105.1	111.2	101.6	116.5	121.6	90.5	98.6	104.6	116.1	102.9	117.5
2001	91.9	106.4	101.1	111.4	107.4	100.9	108.9	102.1	123.8	95.8	115.0
2002	104.1	<b>97.0</b>	102.8	103.7	<b>96.2</b>	98.1	93.7	107.1	93.8	105.4	96.4
2003 I-II	114.2	97.1	108.1	110.4	100.1	105.1	125.8	106.0	101.0	101.0	103.1

Year, quarter	Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel – Koks, naftni derivati in jedrsko gorivo (DF)										
	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
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	.	94.0	103.8	.	<b>101.4</b>	.	93.6	84.2	112.7	107.6	111.1
2003 I-II	.	93.3	100.9	.	87.1	.	83.5	100.2	105.6	120.0	97.4

**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)										
	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
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	97.5	<b>100.5</b>	100.3	97.7	<b>101.7</b>	115.9	124.1	106.6	105.0	105.9	104.5
2003 I-II	110.5	93.8	107.9	104.1	104.8	82.8	113.3	112.2	103.1	116.0	99.1

Year, quarter	Rubber and plastic products – Izdelki iz gume in plastičnih mas (DH)										
	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
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	94.0	<b>106.5</b>	118.6	112.0	<b>110.3</b>	114.5	116.0	112.4	103.0	98.6	113.2
2003 I-II	133.7	96.1	116.4	109.7	99.8	109.5	156.8	120.0	139.5	100.0	115.5

Year, quarter	Other non-metallic mineral products – Drugi nekovinski mineralni izdelki (DI)										
	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
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	106.8	111.2	104.0	107.6	<b>102.8</b>	115.3	103.8	102.3	94.4	100.8	101.3
2003 I-II	114.1	111.4	101.7	112.9	97.7	100.1	133.1	99.4	93.3	96.2	106.8

Year, quarter	Basic metals and fabricated metal products – Kovine in kovinski izdelki (DJ)										
	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
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	99.5	<b>112.0</b>	99.0	108.8	<b>96.9</b>	106.3	101.8	103.5	119.5	103.5	109.2
2003 I-II	138.3	96.0	103.2	130.9	108.1	112.3	123.2	106.8	84.2	103.4	110.5

**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	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. – Stroji in naprave, neomenjeni (DK)										
	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
2000	97.8	<b>111.1</b>	109.8	149.2	111.0	119.7	93.9	102.3	102.4	105.4	115.8
2001	107.9	98.8	117.2	135.0	109.8	127.5	121.5	99.0	114.8	115.5	109.0
2002	114.6	<b>97.7</b>	102.6	116.4	<b>132.4</b>	110.4	130.5	103.1	100.5	111.4	107.6
2003 I-II	117.4	85.9	105.3	97.1	101.5	118.0	105.1	108.2	93.8	91.5	114.4

Year, quarter	Electrical and optical equipment – Električne in optične naprave (DL)										
	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
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	115.2	<b>97.9</b>	127.5	117.2	<b>105.1</b>	121.4	116.4	103.6	102.9	103.6	120.4
2003 I-II	123.8	90.7	102.0	119.1	109.1	170.8	122.7	116.6	108.6	114.0	117.5

Year, quarter	Transport equipment – Prometna sredstva (DM)										
	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
2000	93.2	97.7	118.4	110.7	115.9	131.0	121.6	114.1	86.7	111.0	122.3
2001	111.8	111.3	102.8	123.6	104.0	76.5	116.1	88.3	101.7	101.4	114.7
2002	98.7	<b>125.6</b>	103.3	111.9	<b>101.2</b>	104.4	101.4	96.2	105.4	105.0	112.0
2003 I-II	123.1	101.8	113.9	105.5	113.2	94.4	111.5	109.5	111.3	97.3	115.7

Year, quarter	Manufacturing n.e.c. – Proizvodnja, neomenjena (DN)										
	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
2000	122.9	<b>101.8</b>	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	<b>150.6</b>
2002	118.3	<b>99.2</b>	102.6	108.3	<b>117.2</b>	107.0	121.5	111.6	110.4	98.2	<b>131.0</b>
2003 I-II	146.7	86.0	99.3	108.7	77.6	112.1	128.2	130.4	117.2	97.8	140.7



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

Country Država	Corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - Isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CY	104.2	101.2	102.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	110.6	105.0	106.4	103.4	105.0	108.1	109.1	109.2	108.2			108.6
EE	117.6	115.3	107.8	101.2	110.1	111.2	108.9	112.4	109.0			110.7
HU	116.6	<b>105.3</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>107.1</b>	106.0			106.6
LV	105.0	106.7	105.8	101.3	105.8	106.6	109.5	<b>100.4</b>	106.7			103.4
LT	104.9	118.1	103.1	.	.	.	.	.	.			.
PL	114.3	105.4	107.6	105.5	106.5	109.0	108.9	107.8	112.8			110.3
RO	113.8	106.9	113.7	108.2	111.0	117.4	118.1	108.7	113.0			110.9
SI	108.4	103.5	105.6	104.7	105.9	107.3	104.1	102.7	101.9			102.2
SK	111.6	108.6	103.0	103.1	99.3	103.6	105.7	108.9	112.5			110.7

## 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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				I-II	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
BG	108.0	112.8	77.7	90.0	80.0	68.6	79.2	102.2	106.4				104.8
CY	97.6	103.7	104.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CZ	105.3	109.6	102.5	103.7	102.8	100.2	103.8	99.3	104.9				102.7
EE	118.7	105.5	121.8	125.9	124.4	118.5	121.0	<b>101.4</b>	105.5				103.8
HU	107.9	108.3	<b>117.8</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>	103.4				96.2
LV	108.0	106.0	110.8	105.5	105.8	108.4	123.4	117.5	110.3				113.0
LT	82.0	106.8	112.8	107.2	120.2	109.0	113.0	121.2	128.9				126.3
PL	98.0	90.1	89.5	84.4	86.6 <sup>a)</sup>	90.2 <sup>b)</sup>	.	76.9	86.0 <sup>a)</sup>				86.0
RO	102.6	104.1	105.9	103.2	105.8	105.8	107.0	105.3	105.6				105.5
SI	<b>100.1</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>108.5</b>	117.5				113.8
SK	99.6	100.8	104.1	<u>96.5</u>	105.1	103.8	108.7	103.0	101.1				101.9

a) I-II quarter. - I-II četrletje.

b) I-III quarter. - I-III 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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				I-II	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
BG	120.6	106.4	100.6	100.3	99.4	100.8	101.7	102.4	104.6				103.6
CY	105.7	105.9	101.0	102.2	100.2	96.7	104.9	100.0	93.9				96.8
CZ	104.3	104.5	<b>103.0</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>103.2</b>	105.4				104.3
EE	116.1	112.7	<b>114.4</b>	<b>113.6</b>	114.1	115.5	<b>114.7</b>	<b>109.6</b>	108.7				109.1
HU	102.0	105.4	110.7	114.5	112.5	108.3	109.1	<b>109.0</b>	107.6				108.3
LV	109.0	109.5	117.6	111.3	116.4	119.8	121.9	113.2	112.0				112.6
LT	113.1	108.0	112.6	112.9	116.4	114.0	107.9	108.2	111.9				110.2
PL	101.5	100.7	101.6	105.8	100.7	103.9	102.6	101.2	109.8				106.0
RO	96.2	100.4	100.8	97.8	101.9	103.1	99.9	<b>104.0</b>	104.6				104.3
SI	107.4	107.8	104.7	103.2	102.7	105.7	104.8	<b>104.4</b>	106.6				105.5
SK	.	104.5	105.8	<u>105.8</u>	108.8	103.1	105.6	93.5	94.1				93.8

## 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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	.	116.7	107.8	101.5	105.7	103.6	119.1	116.3	126.6				121.5
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
CZ	119.7	114.0	104.2	<b>100.7</b>	105.0	<b>106.9</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>107.3</b>	107.7				107.6
EE	126.0	105.2	106.7	93.0	108.9	107.4	117.5	103.5	114.2				108.8
HU	120.8	104.0	105.1	103.3	104.4	108.3	108.6	<b>104.4</b>	109.7				107.1
LV	111.9	111.9	113.1	109.8	121.1	122.4	108.0	110.7	116.6				111.7
LT	107.3	120.4	118.1	115.8	124.4	120.6	112.1	<b>109.1</b>	102.0				104.7
PL	110.8	103.2	107.3	103.5	110.4	107.0	108.1	<b>106.4</b>	98.8				102.4
RO	129.9	123.9	115.1	105.2	108.5	130.1	117.1	119.4	123.5				121.8
SI	103.7	100.5	103.3	100.8	101.8	103.7	105.9	106.4	106.0				106.1
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.

Country Država	Exports - Izvoz												
	corresponding period of the previous year = 100 - isto obdobje predhodnega leta = 100												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	.	111.6	<b>111.8</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>118.2</b>	110.4				114.6
CY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.
CZ <sup>a)</sup>	118.5	113.5	<b>106.1</b>	<b>103.3</b>	106.4	<b>109.1</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>109.1</b>	107.0				107.9
EE	137.6	99.8	104.8	95.3	107.5	106.4	110.0	99.8	116.8				108.3
HU	121.7	107.7	105.9	105.5	108.5	108.8	104.8	<b>102.4</b>	100.9				101.8
LV	114.5	110.0	109.0	99.3	106.8	120.4	114.6	109.1	110.4				109.4
LT	119.2	123.6	116.5	110.9	120.7	116.8	115.7	<b>118.2</b>	98.4				107.0
PL	125.3	111.8	108.3	100.4	108.3	110.5	113.5	<b>113.4</b>	110.5				111.9
RO	124.0	112.0	117.5	104.3	117.1	116.6	132.2	116.4	107.3				111.7
SI	111.3	105.2	105.4	100.4	105.8	107.6	107.6	103.1	101.8				102.8
SK	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.

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

Country Država	Imports - Uvoz											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	6 507	7 261	<b>7 903</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>2 426</b>	<b>2 203</b>	2 720			4 923
CY	3 856	3 924	4 077	965	1 103	969	1 041	<b>988</b>	1 153			2 141
CZ	32 110	36 472	<b>40 736</b>	8 895	<b>9 978</b>	<b>10 266</b>	<b>11 597</b>	<b>11 463</b>	12 758			22 221
EE	4 236	4 300	<b>4 811</b>	993	1 196	1 238	<b>1 384</b>	1 419	1 614			3 033
HU	32 079	33 682	37 612	8 492	9 139	9 421	10 559	<b>10 505</b>	11 727			22 232
LV	3 191	3 504	4 054	809	1 003	1 061	1 181	1 086	1 304			2 390
LT	5 457	6 353	7 709	1 529	1 920	1 966	2 294	<b>2 037</b>	2 315			4 352
PL	48 940	50 275	55 113	11 906	13 616	14 188	15 403	<b>14 950</b>	16 295			31 245
RO	13 055	15 552	17 862	3 646	4 318	4 719	5 179	<b>4 874</b>	5 954			10 828
SI	10 116	10 148	10 932	2 465	2 703	2 719	3 046	3 213	3 502			6 715
SK	12 724	14 763	<b>16 629</b>	<b>3 385</b>	3 963	4 267	<b>5 014</b>	<b>4 680</b>	5 590			10 270

Country Država	Exports - Izvoz											
	in million of USD – v milijon USD											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II
BG	4 825	5 113	<b>5 692</b>	1 200	1 325	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>1 726</b>	1 795			3 521
CY	950	974	838	204	232	209	193	<b>209</b>	266			475
CZ	28 996	33 397	<b>38 488</b>	<b>8 638</b>	<b>9 580</b>	<b>9 664</b>	<b>10 606</b>	<b>11 316</b>	12 282			23 598
EE	3 166	<b>3 314</b>	<b>3 447</b>	726	<b>853</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1 002</b>	961	1 152			2 113
HU	28 092	30 498	34 337	7 834	8 631	8 627	9 246	<b>9 468</b>	10 113			19 582
LV	1 869	2 001	2 284	488	572	608	616	633	745			1 378
LT	3 809	4 583	5 476	1 086	1 386	1 456	1 548	<b>1 619</b>	1 632			3 251
PL	31 651	36 092	41 010	9 047	9 785	10 580	11 598	<b>11 653</b>	12 778			24 431
RO	10 367	11 385	13 876	2 897	3 317	3 765	3 897	<b>4 051</b>	4 207			8 258
SI	8 732	9 252	10 357	2 318	2 584	2 669	2 786	<b>2 944</b>	3 234			6 178
SK	11 849	12 641	<b>14 478</b>	2 983	3 489	3 840	<b>4 165</b>	<b>4 529</b>	5 492			10 021

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	-1 682	-2 148	<b>-2 211</b>	<b>-375</b>	<b>-559</b>	-378	<b>-899</b>	<b>-477</b>	-925				-1 402
CY	-2 906	-2 950	-3 239	-761	-871	-760	-848	<b>-780</b>	-887				-1 667
CZ	-3 114	-3 075	<b>-2 248</b>	<b>-257</b>	<b>-398</b>	<b>-602</b>	<b>-991</b>	<b>-147</b>	-476				-623
EE	-1 070	<b>-986</b>	<b>-1 364</b>	-267	<b>-343</b>	<b>-372</b>	-382	-458	-462				-920
HU	-3 988	-3 184	-3 275	-659	-508	-795	-1 314	<b>-1 037</b>	-1 614				-2 650
LV	-1 322	-1 503	-1 770	-321	-431	-453	-565	-453	-559				-1 012
LT	-1 648	-1 770	-2 233	-443	-534	-510	-746	<b>-418</b>	-683				-1 101
PL	-17 289	-14 183	-14 103	-2 859	-3 831	-3 608	-3 805	<b>-3 297</b>	-3 517				-6 814
RO	-2 688	-4 167	-3 986	-749	-1 001	-954	-1 282	<b>-823</b>	-1 747				-2 570
SI	-1 384	-895	-575	-147	-119	-50	-259	-269	-268				-537
SK	-875	-2 122	<b>-2 151</b>	<b>-402</b>	<b>-473</b>	-427	<b>-849</b>	<b>-151</b>	-98				-249

**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												
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003					
I				II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II		
BG	2 865	3 582	<b>3 967</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>1 064</b>	1 362				2 426
CY	1 990	1 993	2 162	479	588	525	570	<b>551</b>	.				.
CZ	19 929	22 533	<b>24 450</b>	<b>5 456</b>	<b>6 111</b>	<b>6 192</b>	<b>6 742</b>	<b>6 763</b>	7 657				14 420
EE	2 653	<b>2 429</b>	2 781	585	715	720	761	755	895				1 650
HU	18 760	19 464	21 161	4 721	5 234	5 403	5 803	<b>5 877</b>	6 724				12 600
LV	1 674	1 842	2 146	439	528	560	619	537	681				1 218
LT	2 361	2 795	3 427	687	896	871	973	830	1 162				1 992
PL	29 951	30 865	33 999	7 369	8 428	8 819	9 383	<b>9 091</b>	10 112				19 203
RO	7 388	8 918	10 431	2 107	2 630	2 709	2 985	<b>2 726</b>	3 584				6 310
SI	6 856	6 865	7 430	1 674	1 875	1 840	2 042	2 148	2 378				4 526
SK	6 225	7 344	<b>8 365</b>	1 686	<b>2 017</b>	2 164	<b>2 498</b>	2 305	2 916				5 221

**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											
	2000	2001	2002	2002				2003				
			I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I-II	
BG	2 474	2 798	<b>3 166</b>	<b>683</b>	755	892	<b>836</b>	<b>961</b>	1 029			1 990
CY	346	373	425	91	<b>123</b>	<b>108</b>	102	<b>121</b>	.			.
CZ	19 906	23 023	<b>26 294</b>	<b>6 077</b>	<b>6 614</b>	<b>6 533</b>	<b>7 070</b>	<b>8 048</b>	8 598			16 646
EE	2 423	<b>2 303</b>	<b>2 342</b>	504	<b>576</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>682</b>	680	796			1 476
HU	21 117	22 651	25 782	5 961	6 493	6 470	6 859	<b>7 210</b>	7 395			14 605
LV	1 208	1 225	1 380	296	341	367	376	396	480			876
LT	1 824	2 189	2 646	560	671	696	719	<b>648</b>	761			1 409
PL	22 144	24 987	28 181	6 374	6 765	7 178	7 875	<b>8 301</b>	8 739			17 040
RO	6 618	7 720	9 310	2 059	2 239	2 517	2 495	<b>2 789</b>	2 849			5 638
SI	5 580	5 758	6 138	1 460	1 526	1 550	1 601	<b>1 829</b>	1 909			3 737
SK	7 000	7 566	<b>8 766</b>	1 858	<b>2 087</b>	2 279	<b>2 543</b>	<b>2 925</b>	3 241			6 166

**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
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	5.1	.	<b>4.6</b>	8.6	3.0	12.1	7.2	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.2
2003 I-II	4.7	.	4.4	8.3	3.1	11.7	8.0	5.0	5.9	5.3	4.6

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
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	<b>4.5</b>	.	2.9	4.4	1.8	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.1	5.0	3.6
2003 I-II	5.0	.	3.0	4.5	1.9	4.3	4.0	3.0	3.3	5.1	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
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	19.6	.	7.6	5.5	7.5	9.2	16.5	9.1	11.2	7.1	13.4
2003 I-II	17.3	.	7.7	5.4	7.7	10.5	10.4	9.6	11.6	7.6	12.7

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
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	0.6	.	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
2003 I-II	0.5	.	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	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
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	10.3	.	11.2	9.5	9.2	12.7	11.5	14.9	10.7	13.4	10.7
2003 I-II	9.8	.	11.6	9.5	10.2	12.9	12.5	15.3	10.3	13.4	10.6

**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
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	20.5	.	20.6	20.1	16.4	19.1	17.6	20.6	29.1	23.0	19.1
2003 I-II	21.8	.	20.2	19.4	16.3	19.3	17.6	20.8	29.0	23.0	19.3

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
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	<b>27.6</b>	.	42.4	40.4	52.0	30.7	33.8	37.6	28.2	34.0	38.2
2003 I-II	28.6	.	42.5	42.3	50.9	29.4	38.8	37.2	28.3	34.7	39.1

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 <sup>a)</sup>	EE	HU <sup>a)</sup>	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	9.9	.	10.6	11.0	9.9	12.2	7.2	8.8	11.5	11.4	9.7
2003 I-II	10.2	.	10.3	10.3	9.7	11.3	7.7	8.7	11.2	10.6	10.0

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, četrletje	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	
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	<b>10.7</b>	.	<b>3.2</b>	7.7	6.8	9.7	10.0	7.5	2.8	3.6	3.2	
2003 I-II	8.4	.	3.2	6.9	6.1	8.1	10.7	7.5	2.0	3.3	2.9	

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	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	
2000	5.9	.	3.5	13.8	2.1	33.5	7.3	2.8	9.1	1.9	<b>3.3</b>	
2001	5.3	.	3.0	11.6	1.8	27.8	6.3	2.5	6.1	1.8	<b>3.3</b>	
2002	6.0	.	2.8	12.4	1.9	26.8	6.5	2.5	5.5	1.7	<b>3.0</b>	
2003 I-II	6.1	.	2.9	13.1	1.9	28.7	7.2	2.7	5.8	1.8	2.5	

Year, quarter Leto, četrletje	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	
2000	14.7	.	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	20.9	5.1	7.2	0.7	<b>3.3</b>	
2001	13.5	.	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	23.1	5.6	6.2	1.0	<b>3.3</b>	
2002	<b>9.8</b>	.	2.9	2.3	1.6	1.5	18.7	5.0	7.9	1.1	<b>3.0</b>	
2003 I-II	9.0	.	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.7	12.3	4.8	7.8	1.2	5.8	

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

continued - nadaljevanje

Year, quarter	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)										
Leto, četrletje	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	0.3	.	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
2003 I-II	0.2	.	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1

Year, quarter	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Chemicals and related products Kemični izdelki (5)										
Leto, četrletje	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	9.3	.	6.0	4.8	6.6	5.9	7.4	6.4	4.7	12.4	6.9
2003 I-II	8.8	.	6.0	4.8	7.2	6.1	7.1	6.5	4.6	13.7	5.8

Year, quarter	Commodity groups in per cent of total exports - Deleži sektorja v skupnem izvozu										
	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials - Proizvodi klasificirani po materialu (6)										
Leto, četrletje	BG	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	22.6	.	<b>23.4</b>	21.0	10.3	29.4	12.2	23.8	18.8	26.1	26.8
2003 I-II	24.6	.	23.0	21.5	10.6	29.4	11.4	24.6	19.6	26.2	25.3

**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
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	<b>12.4</b>	.	<b>49.7</b>	29.1	58.8	8.3	26.1	37.6	21.2	37.0	39.5
2003 I-II	12.6	.	50.4	29.1	60.4	8.2	31.7	36.5	21.4	36.8	44.3

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 <sup>a)</sup>	EE	HU <sup>a)</sup>	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
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	<b>27.3</b>	.	11.9	22.3	13.8	18.1	18.8	17.2	39.0	18.0	14.3
2003 I-II	29.0	.	11.4	21.8	12.0	17.4	19.4	17.4	38.6	16.9	13.3

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
1999	88 538	–	56 417	30 497	31 804	22 436	18 222	310 698	45 989	42 389E	19 996
2000	88 136	–	58 955	16 344	32 193	24 573	20 149	282 559	42 131	40 148E	19 829
2001	81 937	–	59 438	16 180	32 447	27 069	20 798	253 269	40 647	41 298	18 501
2002	<b>76 338</b>	1 275	63 123	16 047	31 506	26 221	25 371	248 685	47 333	36 271	18 113
2003											

Year Leto	Of total, in million ton-km – Od skupaj, v milijon tonskih km										
	railway – železniški										
	BG	CY	CZ <sup>a)</sup>	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO <sup>b)</sup>	SI	SK
1999	5 297	x	16 713	7 295	7 734	12 210	7 849	55 471	14 679	2 784	9 859
2000	5 538	x	17 496	8 102	8 095	13 310	8 918	54 448	16 354	2 857	11 234
2001	4 904	x	16 882	8 557	7 731	14 179	7 741	47 913	16 102	2 837	10 929
2002	4 627	x	15 772	9 697	7 752	15 020	9 767	47 756	15 218	3 078	10 383
2003											

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
1999	6 389	–	36 964	3 975	18 599	4 161	7 740	70 452	13 457	4 240E	8 474
2000	4 127	–	39 036	3 932	19 123	4 789	7 769	72 842	14 288	5 252E	7 212
2001	5 423	–	40 260	4 677	18 503	5 359	8 274	74 403	18 544	5 507	6 557
2002	<b>6 603</b>	1 275	45 059	4 387	17 143	6 120	10 709	74 679	25 350	4 611	6 799
2003											

**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
1999	3 300	x	1 795	–	4 457	6 055	2 627	19 417	1 636	–	–
2000	3 637	x	1 612	–	4 024	6 467	3 457	20 354	1 392	–	–
2001	3 692	x	1 661	–	4 904	7 524	4 780	21 093	1 769	–	–
2002	3 720	x	1 717	–	4 912	5 071	4 892	20 854	<b>1 780</b>	–	–
2003											

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
1999	320	x	915	2	958	–	3	1 028	2 802	–	1 663
2000	397	x	773	1	891	–	1	1 173	2 633	–	1 383
2001	365	x	606	0	1 259	–	1	1 264	2 746	–	1 015
2002	<b>571</b>	x	543	0	1 668	–	1	1 126	<b>3 641</b>	–	600
2003											

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
1999	73 169	–	–	19 221	–	–	.	164 236	12 147	35 361	–
2000	74 391	–	–	4 304	–	–	.	133 654	5 817	32 035	–
2001	67 551	–	–	2 943	–	–	.	108 517	1 474	32 950	–
2002	60 814	–	–	1 958	–	–	.	104 190	1 333	28 578	–
2003											

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
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	<b>3</b>	–	32	5	31	10	3.3	80	11	4	4
2003											

**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
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	<b>3 151</b>	12 728
2001	13 908	–	24 303	3 330	25 546	3 287	2 102	60 073	20 078	2 976	12 747
2002	<b>18 342</b>	–	23 157	3 282	26 102	3 443	2 031	<b>56 903</b>	15 645	2 686	12 355
2003											

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
1999	3 819	<b>x</b>	6 954	238	9 514	984	745	26 198	12 304	623	2 968
2000	3 472	<b>x</b>	7 300	263	9 693	715	611	24 092	11 632	705	2 870
2001	2 990	<b>x</b>	7 299	183	10 005	706	533	22 469	10 966	716	2 805
2002	2 598	<b>x</b>	6 597	177	10 531	744	498	<b>20 749</b>	8 502	749	2 682
2003											

Year Leto	Of total, in million passenger-km - Od skupaj, v milijon potniških km										
	road – cestni										
	BG	CY	CZ <sup>a)</sup>	EE	HU	LV	LT <sup>b)</sup>	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	7 891	–	8 649	2 222	11 265	2 368	1 224	33 250	<b>8 323</b>	1 940	11 703
2000	8 619	–	9 351	2 630	12 115	2 348	1 003	31 735	7 700	<b>1 580</b>	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	–	9 665	2 330	12 097	2 361	973	29 295	5 282	1 143	7 924
2003											

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 <sup>c)</sup>	SI	SK
1999	–	–	–	433	–	–	32	165	11	.	4
2000	–	–	–	455	–	–	44	168	15	.	4
2001	–	–	–	376	–	–	43	154	19	.	4
2002	–	–	–	420	–	–	36	150	18	.	.
2003											

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
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	<b>2 553</b>	–	6 895	355	3 445	338	524	6 672	1 843	794	376
2003											

## 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									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	751	873	88	359	917	1 040	108	459		
CY	2 238	2 339	233	830	.	.	.	.		
CZ	4 666	5 194	912 <sup>a)</sup>	2 323 <sup>a)</sup>	3 702 <sup>a)</sup>	4 579 <sup>a)</sup>	834 <sup>a)</sup>	.		
EE	825	908	135	434	817	1 003	127	432		
HU	2 992	3 070	386	1 276	2 463	3 013	362	1 179		
LV	268	323	45	149	293	361	50	169		
LT	299	354	54	175	326	395	53	180		
PL	3 122	3 158	472	1 401	2 577	3 150	459 <sup>a)</sup>	1 408 <sup>a)</sup>		
RO	867	915	144	420	811	999	150	454		
SI	1 090	1 219	190	548	1 076	1 302	194	567		
SK <sup>b)</sup>	1 046	1 212	257	562	1 152	1 385	272	571		

Country Država	Overnight stays of foreign tourists in accommodation establishments Prenočitve tujih turistov v nastanitvenih obratih									
	in thousands - v tisočih									
	2000	2001	2002				2003			
			I	I-II	I-III	I-IV	I	I-II	I-III	I-IV
BG	5 170	6 190	321	1 992	6 607	7 055	401	2 516		
CY	16 816	18 089	1 695	6 057	.	.	.	.		
CZ	16 471	16 854	3 075 <sup>a)</sup>	7 363 <sup>a)</sup>	11 886 <sup>a)</sup>	14 589 <sup>a)</sup>	3 020 <sup>a)</sup>	.		
EE	1 253	1 446	279	868	1 633	1 998	296	911		
HU	10 514	10 894	1 192	4 170	8 717	10 361	1 082	3 865		
LV	697	847	120	360	710	871	129	401		
LT	963	1 073	155	479	954	1 149	145	473		
PL	6 909	7 015	1 043	3 117	5 821	7 105	1 028 <sup>a)</sup>	3 263 <sup>a)</sup>		
RO	2 149	2 391	348	1 039	2 109	2 534	364	1 107		
SI	3 404	3 814	601	1 646	3 355	4 021	634	1 727		
SK	3 704	4 347	1 091	2 078	4 214	4 986	1 135	2 124		

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



**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
1999	4 326	16 110	11 921	1 045	7 539	718	600	3 973 <sup>d)</sup>	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	937	8 260	853	719	4 999	2 471	3 014	3 572
2003											

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 <sup>b)</sup>	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK
1999	7.4	11.3	2.9	1.5	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.0 <sup>d)</sup>	2.5 <sup>e)</sup>	3.1	3.3
2000	6.9	11.2 <sup>c)</sup>	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	2.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4
2003											

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 <sup>g)</sup>
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	16	155	14	12	128	197	28	54
2003											

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 <sup>f)</sup>	CY	CZ	EE	HU	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	SK <sup>g)</sup>
1999	29.7	63.0	33.6	25.4	33.9	29.6	24.6	38.6 <sup>d)</sup>	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	57.5	32.6	31.1	27.2	30.4	37.5	47.5	40.0
2003											

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

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

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

e) I-II quarter. – I.-II. četrtilje.

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

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

## SLOVAR

## GLOSSARY

**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 uskladitev 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 Cupertino 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.

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

### Devizni tečajji

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

Letni povprečni devizni tečajji so izračunani iz navadnega povprečja mesečnih deviznih tečajev. Četrletni povprečni devizni tečajji 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 zapušča (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 zapušča.

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 zapušča 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)<sup>1</sup>**

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).

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

(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 приход. 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 stopnjo 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 znesek, 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<sup>2</sup>**

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.

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



**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 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982*).

**Stopnja brezposelnosti**

Odstotni delež brezposelnih oseb med aktivnim prebivalstvom.

(Vir: *ILO, Recommendation of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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)<sup>3</sup>

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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

**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, Group1982*).

**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<sup>4</sup>**

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*)

<sup>4</sup> 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.

**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 13<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982*).

**Unemployment rate**

Percentage of the unemployed in economically active population.

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



## METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

### [\(Methodological notes\)](#)

#### Splošne značilnosti

CZ	BDP na prebivalca v standardih kupne moči (SKM) v evrih. Podatke je objavil Evrostat 18. decembra 2002. Podatki za 2000 so končni, za 2001 pa začasni.
EE, SI	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 četrletnih podatkov. Podatki za prvo četrletje se nanašajo na marec, za drugo na junij, za tretje na september in za četrto na december.
CY	Podatki, zbrani z Anketo o delovni sili (ADS), se nanašajo na drugo četrletje vsakega leta (april-junij). 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	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 popravljeni glede na podatke popisa prebivalstva v letu 2000. Podatki za drugo četrletje se nanašajo na maj, za četrto četrletje pa na november. Vsi podatki so letna povprečja. Seštevki nekaterih kazalnikov se zaradi zaokroževanja ne ujemajo.
PL	<b>Od prvega četrletja 2003 so podatki preračunani na osnovi bilance prebivalstva, zbrane s popisom prebivalstva v letu 2002, zato niso povsem primerljivi s podatki za prejšnja leta.</b>
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 prejemajo manj kot 50 % plače. Podatki za prvo četrletje 2003 so bili ocenjeni na podlagi rezultatov Popisa prebivalstva in stanovanj v marcu 2002. Podatki za 2000-2002 bodo popravljeni po reviziji podatkov o prebivalstvu iz rezultatov popisa.
SI	Podatki ne zajemajo iskalcev prve zaposlitve.
SK	Od leta 2000 se četrletja 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 četrletnih podatkov. Podatki za prvo četrletje se nanašajo na marec, za drugo na junij, za tretje na september in za četrto na december.
CY	Podatki, zbrani z Anketo o delovni sili, se nanašajo na drugo četrletje vsakega leta (april-junij). 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 četrletju 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 Anкета 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 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.
PL	<b>Od prvega četrtletja 2003 so podatki preračunani na osnovi bilance prebivalstva, zbrane s popisom prebivalstva v letu 2002, zato niso povsem primerljivi s podatki za prejšnja leta.</b>
RO	Podatki za prvo četrtletje 2003 so bili ocenjeni na podlagi rezultatov Popisa prebivalstva in stanovanj v marcu 2002. Podatki za 2000-2002 bodo popravljani po reviziji podatkov o prebivalstvu iz rezultatov popisa.
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, zbrani z Anketo o delovni sili, se nanašajo na drugo četrtletje vsakega leta (april-junij). 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 Anкета 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 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. <b>Od prvega četrtletja 2003 so podatki preračunani na osnovi bilance prebivalstva, zbrane s popisom prebivalstva v letu 2002, zato niso povsem primerljivi s podatki za prejšnja leta.</b>
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. Podatki za prvo četrtletje 2003 so bili ocenjeni na podlagi rezultatov Popisa prebivalstva in stanovanj v marcu 2002. Podatki za 2000-2002 bodo popravljani po reviziji podatkov o prebivalstvu iz rezultatov popisa.
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. Podatki 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. Podatki za 2002 so začasni.

SI Brez kmetov.

#### Pokojnine (tabela 1.6)

CZ, SK Povprečne mesečne pokojnine so objavljene na podlagi podatkov za december posameznega leta.  
HU Povprečni mesečni seštevek 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 (tabela 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. Podatki za 2002 **ter prvo in drugo četrletje 2003** so predhodni (tabela 1.9)

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 Podatki zajemajo podjetja z 20 in več zaposlenimi (v finančnem posredništvu ne glede na število zaposlenih) ter vse organizacije v nepodjetniški sferi, vključno z zaposlenimi na ministrstvu za obrambo in ministrstvu za notranje zadeve. Podatki pa ne vključujejo zaposlenih v 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. Četrletni podatki so rezultat vzorčne četrletne ankete o plačah, v kateri pa niso zajete samostojni podjetniki. Uporabljen je stratificiran slučajni vzorec.

LV Ocene so narejene na podlagi četrletnih 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 uslužbenecv ministrstva za notranje zadeve). Od leta 1999 podatki vključujejo prispevke za obvezno socialno zavarovanje (pokojninsko in zdravstveno), ki jih plača zavarovani delavec.

RO Podatki o letnih bruto nominalnih plačah so dobljeni iz letne vzorčne ankete, ki zajema vsa podjetja z vsaj 250 zaposlenimi, za ostala podjetja pa se uporablja reprezentativni vzorec. Podatki o četrletnih nominalnih plačah so izračunani kot povprečje mesečnih podatkov dobljenih iz vzorčne ankete o plačah, ki zajema vsa podjetja z vsaj 250 zaposlenimi, za ostala podjetja pa se uporablja reprezentativni vzorec. Enote z manj kot štirimi zaposlenimi niso vključene. Letne in mesečne vzorčne ankete 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 gospodinjev zaposlenih oseb in lastnikov kmetij, brez naturalne porabe (PL),
- indeksa cen življenjskih potrebščin gospodinjev zaposlenih oseb (RO).

BG	Podatki za 2002 so predhodni.
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 se je začela izvajati <b>januarja 2003</b> .
	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, električna 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 letih <b>2001 in 2002 porazdelitev vzorca</b> po stalnem bivališču, spolu in starosti ustreza dejanski porazdelitvi prebivalstva po podatkih popisa iz leta 2001. Porazdelitev vzorca v letu <b>2000 ustreza</b> porazdelitvi prebivalstva pred popisom prebivalstva 2001.
LV	Podatki za leto 2002 so rezultat nove ankete o porabi v gospodinjstvih, ki je bila izvedena maja 2001. Anketa je bila dopolnjena z nekaterimi metodološkimi spremembami.
SI	<b>Podatki za obdobje 2000-2002 so izračunani na leto 2001 kot referenčno leto.</b>
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 mesa in mesnih izdelkov, rib in ribjih izdelkov ter maščob in olja je bila preračunana na primarne proizvode.
RO	Meso in mesni izdelki v ekvivalentu svežega mesa. Maščobe in olja. Kruh - vključno s pecivom.
SI	<b>Podatki referenčnega leta</b> 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	Četrtni podatki za leto 2000 so bili usklajeni s »polkončnimi« letnimi nacionalnimi računi za leto 2000. Četrtni podatki za leti 2001 in 2002 so predhodne četrtnoletne ocene.
HU	Podatki za leto 1999, 2000 in 2001 so končni, za 2002 in <b>2003 pa začasni</b> .
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 četrtnoletne 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 četrtnoletne nacionalne račune. Razlike med seštevki in komponentami BDP so posledica statističnega odstopanja.

#### Metodologija izračuna:

BG, CZ, EE,	Evropski sistem računov (ESA 1995).
LT, LV, RO, SI	
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 odmerno 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, Sistem nacionalnih računov (SNA 1993).  
SK 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 2001, 2002 in 2003 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 zasluge 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.

#### **Tuje neposredne naložbe (tabela 2.4a)**

SI Podatki o tujih neposrednih naložbah (stanja) v odstotkih od BDP. V tuje neposredne naložbe so vključeni podatki o lastniškem kapitalu, reinvestiranih zaslugah in drugih sredstvih v skladu s Priročnikom za sestavljanje plačilne bilance (Balance of Payments Manual, IMF, 1993).  
CZ Podatki za 2001 in 2002 so predhodni.  
LV **Podatki v obdobju.**

#### **Državni proračun (tabela 2.5)**

BG Podatki se nanašajo na **državo v širšem smislu**. 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.

PL	Za letni DDV, trošarine in podatke o obrestih je uporabljena odmerna metoda.
RO	Podatki zajemajo nekonsolidiran državni proračun, ki je glavni del državnega proračuna. 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 2000 in 2001 so končni. Podatki za 2001 so bili popravljeni. Za leto 2002 in prvo četrtletje 2003 pa so podatki 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 dolžnik 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	<b>Podatki do 31. 3. 2003</b> <b>Skupaj zunanji dolg je seštevek (1) dolgoročnega dolga z javnim in državnim jamstvom, (2) zasebnega dolgoročnega dolga brez jamstva, (3) uporabe MDS-jevih posojil in (4) kratkoročnega dolga.</b> <b>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).</b> <b>Popravek je bil narejen v seriji podatkov o zunanjetrgovinskem dolgu. Portfelji euroobveznic Republike Slovenije v lasti rezidentov so bili izključeni iz zunanjega dolga.</b> <b>Podatki od 30. 6. 2003:</b> <b>Bruto zunanji dolg je spremljan v skladu s priporočili MDS "External debt statistics: guide for compilers and users". Bruto zunanji dolg vključuje vse dolžniške obveznosti iz prikaza stanja mednarodnih naložb. Vključuje obveznosti po vseh dolžniških finančnih instrumentih (dolžniški vrednostni papirji, posojila, komercialni krediti, gotovina in vloge, ostale dolžniške obveznosti).</b>
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 2000 in 2001 so končni, za leto 2002 in prvo četrtletje 2003 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.
<b>Državni dolg (tabela 2.8)</b>	
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; 2003: I.Q – 21; <b>II.Q 101</b> ).
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 plačilnobilancne 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), <b>1269 (2003/I); 2907 (2003 I-II)</b> .
RO	Postavka "druge naložbe" vključuje zamenjavo in kliring ter dokumente v tranzitu. Postavka "spremembe rezerv" vključuje rezerve romunske državne banke.
SI	Podatki o reinvestiranih zaslužkih za leto 2002 še niso na voljo, zato so bili podatki o reinvestiranih zaslužkih od leta 2001 ponovljeni kot ocena. V letu 2003 bo ocena zamenjana z dejanskimi podatki o reinvestiranih zaslužkih 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.  
SI **September 2003 - sprememba časovne vrste zaradi vključitve tolarskih hranilnih vlog na vpogled.**  
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 dnevni 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 dolgoročno 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. Od februarja 2002 jo je nadomestila obrestna mera, ki je izračunana kot tehtano povprečje obrestnih mer na sprejemanje depozitov in »repo posle« romunske državne banke v mesecu pred objavo (za december 2002 je bila referenčna mera 20,4)  
SI Eskontna stopnja je bila uradno ukinjena z januarjem 2003. Od leta 2003 se objavlja obrestna mera za refinanciranje pri Banki Slovenije.

#### **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 Do decembra 2000 se podatki 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	Četrtni podatki se nanašajo na zadnji mesec v četrtnju.
SI	Povprečne obrestne mere za vezane vloge od 31 do 90 dni. Četrtni podatki se nanašajo na zadnji mesec koledarskega četrtnja; letno povprečje je netehtana aritmetična sredina četrtnih 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 četrtnete 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	Do decembra 2000 se podatki 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 (tabeli 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 2003 uteži ustrezajo družinskim izdatkom iz leta 2001. 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. <b>Uporabljeni so tudi podatki o industriji, domači in zunanji trgovini, statistiki storitev, nacionalnih računih in druge informacije. Bazno obdobje za izračun uteži je oktober t-2–september t-1, pri čemer je t opazovano leto. Uteži so popravljene vsako leto.</b> 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. Indeksi cen na osnovi 1995 = 100 (tabela 2.15) so izračunani po verižni metodi z uporabo indeksov prejšnjega

	obdobja = 100.
RO	Cene oz. tarife zbiramo v sedežih občin oz. okrožij. Cene glavnih prehrabrenih 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. Z januarjem 2003 so uteži rezultat strukture povprečnih mesečnih izdatkov na gospodinjstvo v letu 2001. Skupni indeks in indeksi COICOP skupin za 2003 so izračunani na bazno leto 2001.
SI	Od leta 2003 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. Nove uteži so preračunane na cene decembra 2002, ki je tudi cenovno referenčno obdobje.
SK	Prehrabreni 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. Od januarja 2003 je bazno leto za indekse cen industrijskih proizvodov leto 2000 (2000=100).
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. Indeks cen industrijskih proizvodov meri spremembe v proizvajalčevih cenah na domačem trgu.
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 gradbeništvu 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. <b>Od leta 1998 so letne uteži usklajene z baznim cenovnim obdobjem. Cene izvoznih izdelkov so prikazane po pariteti FOB.</b> (tabela 2.18) Indeks je sestavljen cenovni indeks s stalnimi utežmi in je izračunan po modificirani Laspeyresovi formuli. <b>Indeks temelji na stroških materiala, najema opreme in delovne sile.</b> 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 gradbeništvu (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	Podatki so izračunani v nacionalni valuti z deflacioniranjem po dvomestnih šifrah (odsekih) SMTK s tekočimi utežmi za zadevno četrletje ali leto. <b>Končni</b> podatki za leto 2002 so bili objavljeni <b>14. julija</b> 2003. Predhodni podatki za leto 2003 so bili objavljeni <b>18. avgusta</b> 2003.
EE	Posebna anketa.
HU	Do leta 2002 so bili indeksi povprečnih vrednosti izračunani na osnovi podatkov o vrednosti in količini trgovine, evidentirane v okviru carinskih postopkov. Od leta 2003 temelji izračun indeksov cen predvsem na zbiranju dejanskih tržnih cen. Indeksi cen homogenih skupin blaga (hrana, pijače, tobak; neobdelani materiali; goriva) se računajo po prejšnji metodologiji. V primeru indeksov cen heterogenih skupin blaga (končni izdelki, stroji in transportne naprave) so uporabljeni podatki, ki jih posredujejo podjetja. Indeksi so agregirani z uteženim skupnim prometom blaga.
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). Podatki za <b>2003</b> so začasni.

#### 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,	Ustrezno obdobje (leto, četrletje) prejšnjega leta.
LT	Bazno leto za uteži in povprečne vrednosti je prejšnje leto.
EE	Uteži: prejšnje leto.
RO	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 leji
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	Povprečne vrednosti so izračunane iz podatkov o rednem izvozu in uvozu.
HU	Indeksi so izračunani 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 <b>2003</b> so transakcije povezane z oplemenitenjem vključene v izračun indeksov povprečnih vrednosti.

#### **Pogoji menjave (tabela 2.20)**

SI	Podatki za <b>2003</b> so začasni.
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#### **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 triletni 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 2000. Indeks obsega bruto kmetijske pridelave se računa iz letnih podatkov v cenah leta 2000.

#### **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	Od leta 2003 so podatki o žitaricah in krompirju na voljo vsake pol leta.

#### **Indeksi industrijske proizvodnje (tabele 2.23, 2.24, 2.25)**

## Zajetje

BG	Podatki o letni industrijski proizvodnji so rezultat letne ankete o industrijskih podjetjih. Četrtna 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 preseгла 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. <b>Povprečje leta 2000=100.</b>
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. <b>Povprečje leta 2000=100.</b> 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 2000 in 2001 so končni, za leti 2002 in 2003 pa začasni.
SI	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Laspeyresov indeks, ki zajema podjetja z 10 ali več zaposlenimi. Podatki so zbrani z mesečno anketo, ki vključuje okoli 1 600 podjetij in enote v sestavi z okoli 207 000 zaposlenimi in zajema okoli 85 % 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 sezonski glede števila delovnih dni. <b>Povprečje leta 2000=100.</b>

## Metode uteževanja

BG	Indeksi so izračunani iz vrednosti industrijske proizvodnje v stalnih povprečnih letnih cenah leta 1995. Podatki so preračunani na stalne cene 2000=100. Povprečje meseca 2000=100.
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	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Paaschejev verižni indeks; serije so utežene z bruto proizvodnjo, uteži pa so popravljene vsako leto.
HU, LT	Indeks industrijske proizvodnje je Paaschejev verižni indeks; serije so utežene z bruto proizvodnjo, uteži pa so popravljene vsako leto. Od leta 2002 je povprečje meseca 2000=100.
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. Od leta 2002 je povprečje meseca 2000=100.
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 2000, 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 Podatki se nanašajo 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.

SI Indeks produktivnosti je izražen kot razmerje med indeksom obsega industrijske proizvodnje in indeksom števila zaposlenih oseb.

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. Za leti 2002 in 2003 so podatki predhodni.

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 gradbeništvu. Četrtni podatki so izpeljani iz mesečnih anket in so začasni.

LT Izračuni temeljijo na četrtnih anketah. **V anketo so vključena vsa državna in občinska gradbena podjetja ter zasebna podjetja z več kot 20 zaposlenimi. Podatki o zasebnih podjetjih, ki imajo manj kot 20 zaposlenih so ocenjeni.**

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 gradbeništvu. 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 gradbeništvu 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 vrednosti opravljenih gradbenih del, ki jih opravijo gradbena podjetja na ozemlju Slovenije, v stalnih cenah leta 2000.**

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. Podatki za leti 2002 in 2003 so predhodni.
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 dobljeni z mesečno anketo. Od januarja 2000 so indeksi obsega izračunani s primerjavo s povprečjem leta 1999=100, od januarja 2003 pa je referenčno leto 2000=100. Podatki za prvo četrtletje 2003 so začasni.
SI	Podatki so rezultat mesečne ankete o podjetjih, katerih glavna dejavnost je trgovina na drobno (NACE Rev. 1: 52, brez 52.7), vključno s prodajo motornih vozil in goriv ter popravili in vzdrževanjem motornih vozil (NACE Rev. 1: 50). Indeksi v tekočih cenah so deflacinirani z ustreznimi indeksi cen na drobno, od leta 2000 naprej pa z indeksi cen življenjskih potrebščin.
SK	Do leta 1999 so vključene dejavnost 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 deflaciniranjem indeksov vrednosti z indeksi povprečnih vrednosti.
CZ	Podatki so izračunani v nacionalni valuti z deflaciniranjem po dvomestnih šifrah (odsekih) SMTK s tekočimi utežmi za zadevno četrtletje ali leto. <b>Končni</b> podatki za leto 2002 so bili objavljeni <b>14. julija</b> 2003. Predhodni podatki za 2003 so bili objavljeni <b>18. avgusta</b> 2003.
HU	<b>Indeksi vrednosti zunanje trgovine so izračunani z uporabo vrednostnih indeksov in indeksov cen ter kažejo spremembe prometa na ravni cen baznega leta.</b>
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.
SI	Indeksi obsega so izračunani z deflaciniranjem indeksov vrednosti z indeksi povprečnih vrednosti. Podatki za <b>2003</b> so začasni.

#### 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	Popravljeni podatki za leto 2002 so bili objavljeni <b>14. julija</b> 2003. Predhodni podatki za 2003 so bili objavljeni <b>18. avgusta</b> 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. <b>(Tabeli 2.32 in 2.33). Podatki za drugo četrtletje 2003.</b>
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 potrošnje, uvoženo blago za potrošnje, 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 prostih carinskih 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 Uvoz: vrednotenje tipa CIF, izvoz: vrednotenje tipa FOB.

CZ, SK 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 krone 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, od vsakega četrta za dobo enega tedna).

SI Za konverzijo vrednosti v nacionalno valuto, ameriške dolarje in evre 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, LT, PL 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 romunske carinske tarife glede na 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 ( uvedba 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 2000, 2001 in **2002** so končni, podatki za **2003** 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 plovih 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.

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	<p>Od leta 1998 anketa o transportu vključuje vsa podjetja v transportnem sektorju, razen pri cestnem transportu blaga in transportu po kopenskih plovih poteh (od leta 2001). Podatki o cestnem transportu blaga zajemajo transportne storitve in dejavnost transporta za lastne potrebe s tovornimi vozili (do leta 2001 je njihova nosilnost lahko presežala eno tona, od leta 2002 pa lahko presega 3,5 tone) podjetij, ki so registrirana v sektorju za cestni transport blaga ali izven njega. Anketa je reprezentativna in temelji na stratificiranem slučajnem vzorcu. Podatki so agregirani glede števila vozil v obratovanju.</p> <p>Transport po naftovodih vključuje tudi transport zemeljskega plina.</p> <p>Od leta 2001, skladno z zahtevami zakonodaje EU, podatki o transportu blaga po kopenskih plovih poteh zajemajo transport blaga z madžarskimi ali tujimi ladjami na madžarskih kopenskih plovih poteh.</p> <p>Potniški transport vključuje tudi podatke o transportu po kopenskih plovih poteh.</p>
LT	(tabela 2.34) Transport po kopenskih plovih 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	<p>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.</p> <p>Potniški transport zajema tudi rečni transport.</p> <p>Cestni potniški transport ne vključuje transporta potnikov s taksiji.</p> <p>Tovorni promet po morju zajema transport z ladjami pod romunsko zastavo.</p>
SI	<p>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 tona nosilnosti, in sicer tako v javnem transportu kot tudi transportu za lastne potrebe. Podatki za leta 1995–2000 so ocenjeni na podlagi prejšnjega raziskovanja cestnega transporta blaga, pilotnih projektov, izvedenih v letih 1999 in 2000, tekočega raziskovanja cestnega transporta blaga, podatkov o prehodih tovornih vozil čez državne meje, rezultatov štetja prometa in podatkov o poslovnih subjektih, ki se ukvarjajo s cestnim blagovnim transportom.</p> <p>Cestni transport potnikov zajema le javni transport brez avtobusnih transportov samostojnih prevoznikov in transportov potnikov s taksiji in osebnimi avtomobili.</p>
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, od leta 2002 pa prenočitve tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih.
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#### Povprečno število prenočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih

EE	Podatki za 1998-2001 zajemajo vse skupinske nastanitvene obrate, od leta 2002 pa povprečno število prenočitev tujih turistov v hotelih in podobnih obratih.
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#### Število ležišč v hotelih in podobnih obratih

EE	Podatki za 1998-2001 zajemajo vse skupinske nastanitvene obrate, od leta 2002 pa število ležišč v hotelih in podobnih obratih.
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Neto zasedenost postelj v hotelih in podobnih obratih

CZ	Le stalne postelje.
EE	Podatki za 1998-2001 zajemajo vse skupinske nastanitvene obrate, od leta 2002 pa neto zasedenost postelj v hotelih in podobnih obratih.
RO	Vsi skupinski nastanitveni obrati.

## METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

[\(metodološka pojasnila\)](#)

### General characteristics

CZ	GDP per capita in EURO in PPS: Data published by Eurostat on December 18, 2002. Year 2000 – final data; year 2001 – provisional data.
EE, SI	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 PPS 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 refer to LFS data collected in the second quarter of each year (April - June). 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	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.
PL	<b>Since 2003 Q I data have been recalculated on the basis of the balance of population compiled by using the results of the National Census 2002. Therefore these data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.</b>
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. Data for quarter I 2003 were estimated on the basis of Census results for population end dwellings from March 2002. The whole series of data will be recalculated after total population estimation on the basis of census results.
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 refer to LFS data collected in the second quarter of each year (April - June). 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.
PL	<b>Since 2003 Q I data have been recalculated on the basis of the balance of population compiled by using the results of the National Census 2002. Therefore these data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.</b>
RO	Data for quarter I 2003 were estimated on the basis of Census results for population end dwellings from March 2002. The whole series of data will be recalculated after total population estimation on the basis of census results.
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 refer to LFS data collected in the second quarter of each year (April - June). 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.
PL	Persons on child-care leave are included. Persons in compulsory military service are excluded. <b>Since 2003 Q I data have been recalculated on the basis of the balance of population compiled by using the results of the National Census 2002. Therefore these data are not fully comparable with those for previous years.</b>
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. Data for quarter I 2003 were estimated on the basis of Census results for population end dwellings from March 2002. The whole series of data will be recalculated after total population estimation on the basis of census results.
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. Data for the year 2002 is provisional.
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. Data for the year 2002 and Q1, Q2 2003 are preliminary (Table 1.9)
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	Data include entities with 20 and more employees (in financial intermediation regardless of the number of employees) and all organisations of non-business sector, including employees of part of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior. Data do not include the employees of businesses not measured by statistics, judges, apprentices, female on maternity leave, persons on parental leave, persons on compulsory military service (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	Annual gross nominal wages and salaries are obtained from the annual sample survey which cover the units with 250 employees and over and representative sample for the other division classes, for all activities of the economy. Quarterly nominal wages and salaries are calculated as an average of monthly data obtained from the sample survey on wages and salaries, which comprise the units with 250 employees and over a representative sample for other classes of enterprises. There are excluded the units with less than 4 employees. Both in annual and monthly sampled survey the military staff and assimilated is not included.
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).

BG Data for the year 2002 are preliminary.

CY Earnings in real terms refer to earnings in money terms deflated by the yearly average consumer price index.

#### **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 was launched in **January 2003**.

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.

LV Data 2002 are derived from new redesigned HBS implemented in May 2001. The new survey was supplemented with some methodological changes.

LT Weightings are applied for calculation purposes. When a weighting system is applied, **sample distribution 2001 and 2002** by residence place, gender and age is in compliance with the actual distribution of population (Population Census 2001 data). Sample distribution **2000 complies** with distribution of population claimed before Population Census 2001.

SI **Data from the 2000-2002 period are calculated to 2001 as the reference year.**

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 meat and meat products, fish and fish products, fats and oils 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 **Reference year 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 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 quarterly data were reconciliated with 2000 semi-definitive annual national accounts. Quarterly data of 2001 and 2002 are preliminary quarterly estimates.

HU For year 1999, 2000 and 2001 final data. For 2002 and **2003** 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, LT, LV, RO, SI PL	The European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).  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 SK	The System of National Accounts (SNA 1993). 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, 2002 and 2003.
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 <i>Tables 2.1. and 2.2.</i> were used market prices; In the <i>Table 2.3.</i> was used basic prices;
LV	In <i>Tables 2.1. and 2.2.</i> market prices were used, in <i>table 2.3.</i> - basic prices.
PL	In the <i>Tables 2.1. and 2.2.</i> – 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.

**Foreign direct investment (Table 2.4.a)**

SI	Data on foreign direct investment (positions) in percent of GDP. Foreign direct investment comprises equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital in accordance with Balance of Payments Manual, IMF, 1993.
CZ	Data for the years 2001 and 2002 are preliminary.
LV	<b>Data are during the period.</b>

**Central government budget (Table 2.5.)**

BG	<b>Data refer to General Government Budget.</b> 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.
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 2000 and 2001 data are definitive. For the year 2001 the data were revised. For the year 2002 and the Q1 2003 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 1 <sup>st</sup> , 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	<b><u>Data until March 31, 2003</u></b> <b>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.</b> <b>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.</b> <b>The correction was made to the external debt data series. The portfolios of Eurobonds of the Republic of Slovenia owned by residents were excluded from Foreign Debt.</b> <b><u>Data from June 30, 2003</u></b> <b>Methodology for gross external debt is based on "External debt Statistics: Guide for Compilers and Users, IMF, 2003". Gross external debt consists of debt liabilities from the international investment position (IIP). The types of financial instruments included in the presentation of the gross external debt position are as follows: debt securities, trade credits, loans, currency and deposits and other debt liabilities.</b>
SK	By an order of National Bank of Slovak Republic, a methodological change has been made from January 1 <sup>st</sup> , 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 2000 and 2001 data are definitive. For the year 2002 and the Q1 2003 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.
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; 2003: I.Q -21; II.Q 101).
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). Likewise, data on the profit and loss of direct investment enterprises (banks) are included.
LT	Data provided by the Bank of Lithuania.

PL	<i>Current account</i> includes also "Unclassified transaction on current account, net" not shown separately. The value of these transactions in mln USD is: 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), <b>1269 (2003/I); 2907 (2003 I-II)</b> .
RO	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.
SI	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.
SI	<b>September 2003 - updated times series, inclusion of savings sight deposits in domestic currency.</b>
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 computed as arithmetical averages of monthly rates.

SK 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. Since February 2002 replaced by reference rate calculated as a weighted average of the interest rates on NBR's deposit-taking and reverse-repo operations in the month prior to that of the announcement (for December 2002 the reference rate was 20.4).

SI The discount rate was officially abolished in January 2003. Since 2003 the main refinancing rate at the Bank of Slovenia is published.

#### **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 Up 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 Up 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 2003 the weights correspond to family expenditure structure of 2001. 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). <b>Also, data on industry, internal and foreign trade, services statistics, national accounts and other information is used. Base period for weights is the period October t-2 to September t-1 ( t is a reporting year). The weights are updated each year.</b> 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 (Table 2.15.) 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 2003, are being used the weights which result from the structure of monthly average expenditure per household in 2001. The total index and the COICOP groups' indices for 2003 are computed with 2001 as base year.
SI	Since 2003 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 2002 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 (table 2.15.) 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	(Table 2.17.) 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. Since January 2003 the base year for Producer Price Indices has been changed at 2000 = 100.
CY	(Table 2.17.) 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. (Table 2.18.) The Laspeyres formula is applied and the cost structure approach is used.
CZ	The major components of the index are the monthly indices for construction materials and labour cost. 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. The Industrial producer price index measures the changes in producer prices on domestic market.
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	<p>(Table 2.17.) 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).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p>
LV	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
LT	<p>(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. <b>Since 1998 the annual weights are price adjusted to align with the price base period. The prices for exported goods are the FOB prices.</b></p> <p>(Table 2.18.) The index is a composite price index of fixed weights and is compiled according to the modified Laspeyres formula. <b>The index is based on the costs of materials, equipment hire and labour.</b> 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.</p>
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	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>
SI	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>
SK	<p>Producer (Table 2.17.) Production price indices and construction price indices are calculated according to the modified Laysperes 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.</p> <p>(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.</p>

#### 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	Data are calculated in national currency value by deflating according to the SITC 2 digits with current weights of the quarter or year concerned. The <b>final</b> 2002 data were published on <b>July 14, 2003</b> . Preliminary 2003

data were published on **August 18, 2003**

EE	Special survey.
HU	Until 2002 the unit value indices were calculated on basis of value and quantity data of trade recorded within the framework of customs procedure. 2003 onwards the calculation of price indices is based primarily on the collection of real market prices. Price indices of homogeneous commodity groups (food, beverages, tobacco; crude materials; fuels) follow the former methodology. As for the price indices of heterogeneous commodity groups (manufactured goods; machinery and transport equipment) data supplied by enterprises are used. Indices are aggregated by total turnover weights of commodities.
LV	For calculation of unit value indices producer price indices are applied to non-homogenous goods (for exports) and on the basis of price registration data for specific representative goods in importing enterprises (for imports).
LT	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). Data for the year <b>2003</b> are provisional.
<u>Index formula</u>	
BG, CZ, PL, RO	Paasche.
HU, SI	Fisher.
EE, LV, LT	Laspeyres.
<u>Base period</u>	
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.
<u>Currency</u>	
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 Tolar (SIT)
SK	National currency: Slovak Crowns (SKK).

#### Special notes

BG	Unit values are calculated from data on the normal trade.
HU	Indices 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 <b>2003</b> on.

#### **Terms of trade (Table 2.20)**

SI	Data for the year <b>2003</b> are provisional.
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#### **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 2000. Index of gross agricultural output is recalculated from annual data at 2000 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. From the year 2003 data for cereals and potatoes are available half-yearly.

### 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. <b>Average month 2000=100.</b> 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. <b>Average month 2000=100.</b>
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%. For the calculation of industrial production indices are using 1621 products (INDPROD), for which are registered quantitative data regarding production. Data for years 2000 and 2001 are definitive, and for the years 2002 and 2003 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 1600 enterprises and their units with a total of about 207 thou. employees and covers approximately 85 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. <b>Average month 2000=100.</b>

#### Methods of weighting

BG	Indices are calculated from industrial production values at constant 1995 average annual prices. Data are calculated at constant base 2000 = 100. Average month 2000=100.
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.
HU, LT	Starting from 2002 average month 2000 = 100.
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. Starting from 2002 average month 2000 = 100.
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 referred 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 2000, 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	The data refer to the economic entities with more than 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.
SI	The productivity index is expressed as a ratio between the industrial production volume index and the index of persons in paid employment.
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. For the years 2002 and 2003 the data are preliminary.
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. <b>Data are collected from all state-owned and municipality construction enterprises, private enterprises counting 20 and more employed. Data from private enterprises counting less than 20 employed are estimated having applied sampling method.</b>
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	<b>Indices are calculated at constant 2000 prices from values of construction put in place by construction enterprises in Slovenia.</b>
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 prevailed 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. For the years 2002 and 2003 the data are preliminary.
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, and since January 2003 reference base is 2000=100. The data for quarter I 2003 are provisional.
SI	The data are obtained with the monthly survey of enterprises whose main activity is retail trade (NACE Rev. 1:52 without 52.7), including sale of motor vehicles and fuels and repair and maintaining of motor vehicles (NACE, Rev. 1: 50). Indices at current prices are deflated with appropriate retail price indices, from 2000 with consumer price indices.
SK	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 SITC 2 digits with current weights of the quarter or year concerned. The <b>final</b> 2002 data were published on <b>July 14, 2003</b> . Preliminary 2003 data were published on <b>August 18, 2003</b> .
HU	<b>Indices deduced as a quotient of value indices and price indices, showing changes of turnover at the price level of the base year.</b>

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.
SI	Volume indices are calculated by deflating value indices with unit value indices. Data for the year <b>2003</b> are provisional.

#### 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 revised 2002 data were published on <b>July 14</b> , 2003. Preliminary 2003 data were published on <b>August 18</b> , 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. ( <b>Tables 2.32; 2.33</b> ). <b>Data for 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, 2003.</b>
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 not included in 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 <sup>st</sup> 1999 Special Trade System (relaxed definition) was applied. Data for 1998 are also re-calculated 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 (relaxed definition).
RO	Special trade system – relaxed definition (goods entering or leaving free zones are partial included).
SI	Special trade system - relaxed definition (processing carried out in customs free trade zones is included).
SK	Special trade system (relaxed definition) without goods entering or leaving free zone and customs warehouse.

##### Statistical value

BG, CY, EE, HU, LV, LT, PL, RO, SI	Imports: CIF- type value, exports: FOB - type value.
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 exchange rates from every Thursday on next week period).
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 and EUR 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 Romanian customs tariff according to 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 <sup>st</sup> , 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 2000 and 2001 and <b>2002</b> are definitive; data for <b>2003</b> 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	<p><i>Freight road transport data</i> refer to the transport for hire or reward only.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Pipeline transport</i> includes data for oil natural gas transported through Bulgaria.</p> <p><i>Passenger road transport data</i> refer to bus and coach transport operators (only transport for hire or reward).</p> <p>Maritime and inland waterway transport data refer to the Bulgarian transport operators only; for 2002 WT ferries operator are not included.</p> <p><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.</p>
CZ	<p><i>Road passengers transport</i> – public bus transport does not include local public transport.</p> <p>At the present, Czech Republic does not own any seagoing ships.</p>
EE	<p>In <i>freight transport</i> only the enterprises whose main activity (NACE 601, 602, 61, 62) was rendering of transport services were surveyed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There is no <i>oil pipeline transport</i> in Estonia.</p>
HU	<p>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 and inland waterways (from 2001). The data on <i>transport of goods by road</i> cover the transport services performances and the transport activity on own account by goods road motor vehicles (up to 2001 with loading capacity of 1 tonne or more and from 2002 of 3.5 tonnes or more) of enterprises listed to and out of 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.</p> <p><i>Oil pipeline transport</i> also includes the natural gas pipeline transport.</p> <p>As from 2001, in compliance with the requirements of the EU legislation, the data of transport of goods by inland waterways cover the goods transport performances of Hungarian and foreign ships on the Hungarian section of inland waterways.</p> <p><i>Passengers transport</i> includes the inland waterway transport.</p>
LV	<p>(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.</p> <p>(Table 2.35.) <i>Road passengers transport</i> includes only passenger transport by buses including urban passenger transport.</p>
LT	<p>(Table 2.34.) Inland waterway transport includes ferries. Only vessels registered in the country.</p>
RO	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Transport of passengers</i> comprises also river transport.</p> <p>Road transport of passengers does not include transport of passengers by taxi.</p> <p>Sea transport of goods refers to transport by ships under Romanian flag.</p>
SI	<p>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. Data for 1995–2000 are estimated on the basis of the previous survey on road goods transport, pilot projects performed in 1999 and 2000, the current survey on transport of goods by road, data on cross-border traffic of goods vehicles, results of the road census and data on business subjects performing road goods transport.</p> <p><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 passenger cars is not included.</p>



SK (Table 2.35.) Data for 2000 year are preliminary. *Road public transports* for transport operators with transport as a main activity; including urban passengers transport. *Maritime transport* 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. Starting from 2002, overnight stays of foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments

EE All the collective accommodation establishments 1998-2001. Starting from 2002, average number of nights spent by foreign tourists in hotels and similar establishments.

Number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments

EE All the collective accommodation establishments 1998-2001. Starting from 2002, number of bed-places in hotels and similar establishments.

Net occupancy rate of beds in hotels and similar establishments

CZ Permanent beds only

EE All the collective accommodation establishments 1998-2001. Starting from 2002, net occupancy rate of beds in hotels and similar establishments.

RO All the collective accommodation establishments.