

Monthly Report

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Turkey's economy: situation report and outlook*

BY JOSEF PÖSCHL, HERMINE VIDOVIC AND JULIA WÖRZ

Introduction

With a population of around 71 million and a territory of 780,000 square kilometres, Turkey is a relatively large country compared to most EU member states. Judged by the extent of the territory and the size of the population, the economy is small in terms of the volume of productive capacity and of total annual output.

Table 1 gives an overview of economic fundamentals of Turkey in comparison to EU and Southeast European countries. The size of Turkey's economy is only about 4%¹ of that of the

* Based on a study commissioned by the Austrian Federal Chancellery.

¹ This figure, together with other GDP-related figures - is likely to change with the forthcoming revision of GDP data: Turkey's State Institute for Statistics will publish new GDP figures based on EU-methodology in March 2005.

EU-25 in purchasing power parities (PPPs); this represents exactly half the enlargement of May 2004.

The State Institute of Statistics has started adopting the EU methodology of national accounts and will publish revised GDP figures in March 2005. The GDP is likely to shift upwards considerably. This will have important implications for international comparisons of the size of the economy and the GDP per capita, both in exchange rate and purchasing power parity terms. It will also lower ratios such as government deficit to GDP, public debt to GDP and current account balance to GDP.

Macroeconomic developments

Turkey's economic development over the past decades was highly dynamic and at the same time considerably unstable. Periods of strong economic growth were interrupted by severe setbacks and sometimes even contractions in real GDP. Following a long period of high growth in the 1980s, there was a one-year period of zero growth in 1990 and again a rather positive development

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Table 1

Southeast Europe: an overview of economic fundamentals, 2003

	Turkey	Bulgaria	Romania	NMS-8 ¹⁾	EU-15	EU-25 ²⁾
GDP in EUR at exchange rates, EUR billion	212.27	17.59	50.35	425.36	9294.93	9735.75
GDP in EUR at PPP, EUR billion	443.30	53.41	146.25	864.55	9294.93	10179.15
GDP in EUR at PPP, EU-25=100	4.4	0.5	1.4	8.5	91.3	100.0
GDP in EUR at PPP, per capita	6256	6830	6730	11835	24302	22292
GDP in EUR at PPP per capita, EU-25=100	28	31	30	53	109	100
GDP at constant prices, 1990=100	149.9	92.3	98.0	129.7	128.1	128.2
GDP at constant prices, 2000=100	105.5	114.0	116.4	109.0	103.7	103.9
Industrial production real, 1990=100	165.0	62.1	72.6	140.2	117.8	118.8
Industrial production real, 2000=100	109.1	117.2	118.5	113.3	99.5	100.1
Employed persons - LFS, thousands, average	21290.5	2834.8	9222.5	28372.6	170962.0	199772.0
Public sector expenditures, nat. def., in % of GDP	38.9	40.9	32.3	48.4	48.4	48.3
Public sector revenues, nat. def., in % of GDP	27.9	40.9	30.0	42.8	45.8	45.6
Price level, EU-15=100 (PPP/exchange rate)	47.9	33	34	49	100	96
Average gross monthly wages, EUR	502 ¹³⁾	145	179	724 ¹⁰⁾	2818 ¹⁰⁾	2543 ¹⁰⁾
Exports of goods in % of GDP	21.3	37.9	31.0	42.2 ¹²⁾	27.2 ¹²⁾	27.9 ¹²⁾
Imports of goods in % of GDP	27.1	50.4	38.9	45.9 ¹²⁾	25.9 ¹²⁾	26.8 ¹²⁾
Exports of services in % of GDP	7.9	15.9	5.3	8.0 ¹²⁾	8.0 ¹²⁾	8.0 ¹²⁾
Imports of services in % of GDP	3.5	12.9	5.2	7.2 ¹²⁾	7.7 ¹²⁾	7.7 ¹²⁾
Inflow of incomes in % of GDP	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.8 ¹²⁾	6.8 ¹²⁾	6.6 ¹²⁾
Outflow of incomes in % of GDP	3.2	4.1	1.8	4.5 ¹²⁾	7.2 ¹²⁾	7.1 ¹²⁾
Current account in % of GDP	-2.8	-8.5	-5.8	-4.3 ¹²⁾	0.6	.
FDI stock per capita in EUR	275 ⁵⁾	551	465	2031	.	.

PPP: Purchasing power parity - wiiw estimates for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

NMS-8: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic, Slovenia.

EU-15: EU up to 30 April 2004.

EU-25: EU as of 1 May 2004.

Notes: 1) wiiw estimates. - 2) wiiw estimates, except: employed persons, budget and compensation per employee. - 3) 1995=100. - 4) Employment total. - 5) Year 2002. - 6) Employees, end of period. - 7) Central government budget. - 8) Monthly wages in public sector. - 9) Average net monthly wages, Serbia only and including various allowances. - 10) Gross wages plus indirect labour costs, whole economy, national account concept. - 11) Serbia only. - 12) NMS-8, EU-15 and EU-25 data include flows within the region. - 13) 1st half 2003, average wages in industry.

Source: wiiw, AMECO, Eurostat.

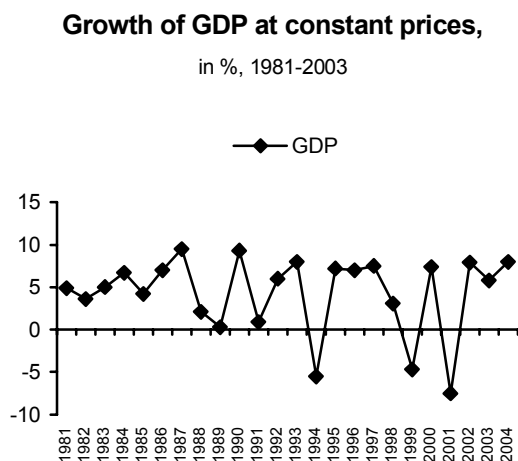
until 1994. In the latter year, Turkey for the first time experienced a strong contraction of its GDP. From 1995 to 1997 growth was again satisfactory, but in 1999 and 2001 the GDP declined sharply. In contrast, the year 2000 witnessed strong growth. Since the latest financial crisis in 2001, there has been high and continued growth, and 2004 may

prove to yield the best result of the past twenty years (see Figure 1).

In general, Turkey has experienced a strong and positive development since World War II, as can also be seen from the UN development index. For example, life expectancy at birth, one of the

components of the index, rose considerably; in 2003, in real terms, GDP per capita was 2.4 times higher as compared to the average of the 1960s.²

Figure 1



Source: State Office for Statistics.

On the other hand, the Turkish economy has been highly vulnerable to shocks over the past decades due to high inflation, high exchange rate fluctuations and large public sector deficits. Sometimes the threat of hyperinflation appeared, but it never materialized. Nominal wages, nominal exchange rates and discount rates were accordingly affected. Inflationary expectations and a ping-pong between inflation and currency depreciation had played a role. In the 1930s it had become clear to Turkish leaders that private economic activity would remain concentrated on trade and other services, whereas in the production of goods private enterprises would hardly outgrow small or medium size. To promote industrialization the government established a large number of state-administered enterprises, so-called State Economic Enterprises (SEEs). Up to now, some of them hold a monopoly position in key sectors of the economy. This system may have contributed to the perpetuation of inflationary processes, as under conditions of high inflation raising administered prices was an easy way to increase government revenues. Corrupt practices of tax authorities have

contributed to the fact that tax revenues remained relatively small compared to GDP.

Since the financial crisis of 2001, inflation has decelerated sharply: its annual rate fell below ten per cent in 2004. Currency depreciation against the euro has slowed down correspondingly; after the introduction of the new Turkish lira on 1 January 2005, a slight appreciation tendency became visible. Thus, inflation is under control, and society could have a chance now to learn to live in a low-inflation environment. For the economy, potential trading partners and foreign investors, this would be a new situation. This is especially true for the banking sector. The crisis of 2001 brought about improved regulation and surveillance and more economic soundness of the survivors. In fact most of the reforms had already been on track in 2000, based on new legislation from 1999. However, their implementation would hardly have been as strict as it became owing to the very severe crisis of 2001. The latter made it also possible to push through the independence of the central bank. The Banking Regulatory and Supervisory Agency had started its activity already in autumn 2000 and had to play an important role already a few months later.

Despite these favourable developments, unemployment has been on the rise over the past few years and is higher than in the EU. The huge gap between high urban and lower rural unemployment is mainly caused by the widespread practice of unpaid family workers in agriculture. Interestingly, the proportion of long-term unemployment is very low: only 24% in 2003, as compared to, e.g., close to 50% in Poland and 60% in Romania. The incidence of unemployment is particularly high for young educated people in urban areas, posting a rate of 30% in 2003. As in the European Union, unemployment rates differ widely among regions. Southern Anatolia suffers most from high unemployment, reporting a jobless rate of 21.6%, which is double the national average. By contrast, the Black Sea region and East Anatolia record the lowest jobless rates, while all other regions resemble the national average.

² See Economics Web Institute at <http://www.economicswbinstitute.org/ecdata.htm>.

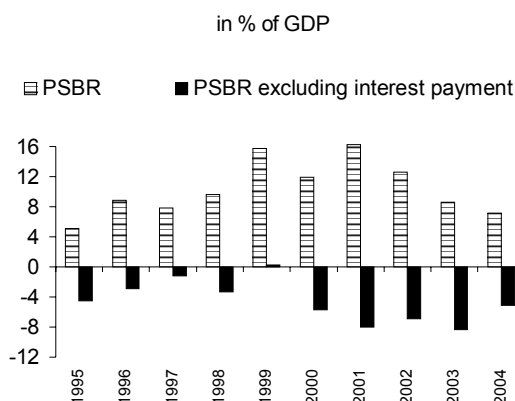
Turkey's macroeconomic Achilles' heel is in the public sector's fiscal sphere. In the same way as the present, the future Turkish governments will have to service high debt; other expenditures will have to be cut back correspondingly, as otherwise the public debt-GDP ratio will stay high or even rise further. This is a difficult task, conflicting with the urgent need for public investment in infrastructure, education, research and development, regional and rural development, support of SMEs, etc.

A policy of relatively high primary budget surplus was already on track in 2000, and has remained one of the key elements of government policy thereafter. The primary budget surplus was 6.1% of GDP in 2000, 7.0% in 2001, 4.6% in 2002, 5.2% in 2003 and 5.1% in 2004. If corrected for inflation by use of the GDP deflator, government revenues slightly declined in 2001, but increased thereafter, by over 2% in 2002 and over 7% in 2003. Expenditures, again corrected for inflation, grew by over 11% in 2001, but declined slightly subsequently, by 0.3% in 2002 and 1.0% in 2003. The increase in real expenditures in 2001 was attributable to the hike in interest costs; non-interest expenditures fell by close to 3% in 2001, whereas they rose in the two subsequent years (by 12.3% and 4.5% respectively). The background was a decline of domestic interest rates and the drying-out of nominal currency depreciation, which from May 2003 on became visible not only against the US dollar but also against the euro. In 2004 the debt-GDP ratio was 73.5% and it is likely to converge further towards the debt ceiling as defined in the Maastricht treaty.

Turkish statistics do not only provide data on the budget of the central government; Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) statistics show the size of the deficit of the public sector in a comprehensive sense and record also deficit data for public sector subdivisions such as state-run enterprises (SEEs), SEEs handed over to the Privatization Agency, the social security system or extra-budgetary funds. In these statistics, a positive sign means a borrowing requirement, therefore signalling a deficit.

Figure 2

Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR), 1990-2004



Source: wiiw calculations based on national statistics.

The PSBR has been strongly positive in recent years, up to 16% of GDP in 2001, which indicates a very high deficit of the public sector as a whole. If debt servicing is left aside, the PSBR turns strongly negative, down to -8% of GDP in 2003 (see Figure 2). These negative figures reflect primary surpluses of the public sector as a whole.

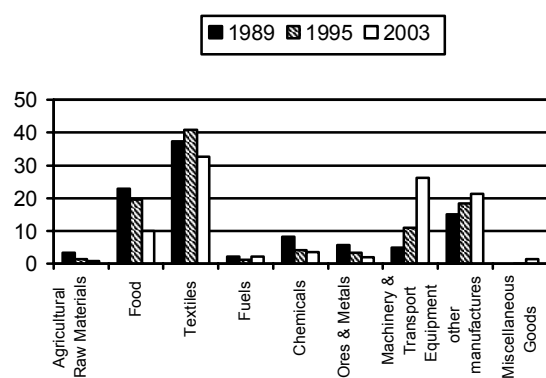
Structure of the economy

The structure of the Turkish economy has changed considerably in the past several years, more so in terms of output and trade than in terms of employment. The contribution of agriculture to GDP declined from 26% in 1980 to less than 18% in 1990 and less than 12% in 2003. In the same period the share of industry increased from 19% to over 25%, then fell back to below 25%. Traditionally, the contribution of services is by far the largest. The trading sector alone produces nearly as much value-added as does manufacturing. Over the years a business elite has developed in Turkey, by accumulating assets mainly on the basis of trading. Recently a number of holdings have built up smaller or larger multi-branch empires. The activities of some of them have an international dimension, and they are at the same time eager to get involved in domestic privatization deals.

Within the manufacturing sector, the importance of food products declined from nearly one third of manufacturing value-added in the 1960s to less than 15% in the late 1990s. On the other hand, the share of chemicals climbed from below 20% to more than 30% and these products (in particular refining activities) became the most important industry in Turkey. The production of textiles has always been important with a more or less constant share of close to 20%. The structure of the corporate sector and especially manufacturing has been changing. Finished goods such as engineering products and consumer durables significantly increased their shares in the value added of manufacturing. This is a sign of improved competitiveness of Turkish manufacturing, not least due to greater exposure to foreign competition as a result of the customs union with the EU.

Figure 3

Turkey's export structure by commodities



Source: UN COMTRADE, own calculations.

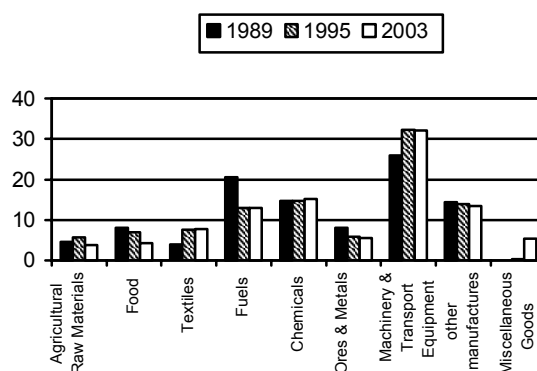
The structure of output is to a great extent reflected in Turkey's foreign trade structure: the share of manufacturing exports rose from 25% in 1979 to 52% a decade later and accounted for 54% in 2003. The share of food in exports has halved since 1995, while the share of exports of machinery and transport equipment has more than doubled, accounting for over 25% of total exports in 2003. Turkey's main export goods remain textiles (see Figure 3). The current and persistent specialization in low-tech textiles and simple clothing articles, i.e. the footloose segments of the industry, implies a low growth potential and possible risk in the long run. After the termination of the Agreement on

Textiles and Clothing on 1 January 2005, Turkey may in the worst case experience a decline in absolute textile exports to the EU. Even if there is no reduction in trade volume, Turkey will most probably lose market shares to China. One challenge for the Turkish economy lies in the establishment of international brands and designs, which would allow a strong market position for Turkish products in the European market.

Turkey's import structure is characterized by a high share of machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and fuels (Figure 4). Machinery and transport equipment is the only industry in which Turkey also shows some intra-industry trade; this also explains the high import growth in this segment. Although intra-industry trade has gained importance, it is often the result of vertical differentiation, with Turkey specializing in low-tech and low-skill-intensive activities. Thus, despite some catching-up, Turkey still has a long way to go.

Figure 4

Turkey's import structure by commodities



Source: UN COMTRADE, own calculations.

The structural change away from agriculture to more industrial production is not yet visible in employment patterns: Turkey still has a high concentration in agricultural employment (34%), particularly in the eastern parts of the country. This points to the fact that the transition towards an industry and service economy is still underway. The industrial sector accounts for about 22% of the workforce. The share of services in total

employment is much lower than in the EU, but higher than Romania's and similar to Bulgaria's, which is attributable to Turkey's well-developed tourist sector. Employment in high-skill services such as financial intermediation and business services is still underdeveloped.

These figures clearly point to a very low level of productivity prevailing in the agricultural sector, while productivity has increased in the industrial sector, particularly so in the production of machinery and transport equipment. Considerable increases in productivity levels in the economy as a whole can be deduced from declining employment figures in spite of remarkable GDP growth from 2002 onwards. Job losses were often due to subsidy cuts in rural areas, while employment in urban areas was increasing. Over the past decade, there has been ongoing migration from rural to urban regions. The decline in employment is in contrast to the development in the EU-15 where employment rates have been on the rise over recent years. Thus, as a member state the country would find itself at the lower end of the EU scale, even behind the latecomer Poland. The female employment rate in Turkey is extremely low, less than half the EU average.

A distinct structural feature of the Turkish economy is the heavy dominance of small and medium-sized enterprises in many sectors. In contrast to the large number of small production units (farms, firms, etc.) most of the value-added is generated by the small fraction of large enterprises. Approximately 85% of the farms are smaller than 10 hectares and occupy about 40% of the land. These small, family-run farms often produce little or no more than for subsistence. In 2001, more than 98% of Turkish manufacturing firms employed less than 50 people and produced only 12% of total manufacturing output. These small enterprises are often underdeveloped by EU standards. At the same time, small and medium-sized enterprises were the breeding ground for larger companies especially in manufacturing, trade, tourism and in the financial sphere. Some of these companies are not only active in international trade, but also as foreign direct investors.

Integration into EU structures

Turkey's economic relations with the EU have a long history and the two partners have reached a considerable degree of integration. Following the Ankara Agreement in 1963, a very volatile process of convergence started, with long periods of lacking or weak commitment on both sides to implement the agreed steps. It has to be taken into account that both partners were and still are subject to continuous change: the EEC from 1963 has become today's EU, incorporating also a political dimension, while Turkey is emerging from its past as an economy with strong elements of state-run enterprises and a democracy under military supervision into a future of private enterprise-based market economy and stable democracy. Thus, setbacks in integration have to be seen against that background. Nevertheless, the implementation of the Ankara Agreement proceeded surprisingly close to the original plan.

At the beginning of 1996, the EU and Turkey formed a customs union for trade in industrial goods. The conditions for Turkey were less favourable than set out in the Association Agreement in 1963; for example, Turkey had to waive its claim on financial aid and free movement of workers. Although the customs union does not cover all trade, it has had an enormous effect on Turkey. By 1995 a share of roughly three quarters of bilateral trade was in manufactured products. The customs union has induced strong increases in Turkey's foreign trade volume, without causing any notable trade distortion. Turkey's exports more than doubled between 1995 and 2003 while the EU's share in Turkish trade flows remained constant at about 50% of exports and 47% of imports. Turkey's imports increased more strongly due to an asymmetric abolition of trade barriers: the EU had already abolished tariffs on most industrial goods from Turkey in the early 1970s whereas Turkey removed its tariffs only in 1995.

Since the customs union has been in place, market access in industrial goods is more or less complete for Turkish firms in the EU and *vice versa*. The agreement goes beyond the basic requirements for a customs union and includes harmonized customs

controls, abolition of tariff and non-tariff barriers, harmonization of competition law, harmonization of industrial commercial and intellectual property rights, and harmonization with EU technical standards, etc. As for the latter, Turkey has so far not fully achieved it. Liberalization in two other areas, public procurement and trade in services, was initially left out, but negotiations were envisaged already in 1995. Negotiations with respect to trade in services have already started. Influenced by Turkey's adoption of the 'National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis' in 2001, service trade has increased noticeably in volume as compared to the mid-1990s. The net contribution of services is positive and has risen to more than 5% of GDP. Trade in services is strongly dominated by travel services; recently there have been some increases in trade in other business-related and financial services.

Compared to the new EU member countries, the Turkish economy is still relatively closed: exports amounted to only 19% of GDP in 2002, while the average of the new members was at 43%. The strong growth performance of both, the Turkish economy and the external sector, indicate however a high potential for trade in the near future.

To date, there is little foreign direct investment (FDI) in Turkey. This has several reasons. FDI figures do not fully grasp the international networking activities of Turkish holdings, both inside and outside the country. Also, while the access of foreign investors was liberalized, selling majority shares in important state-owned enterprises to foreigners never became a very popular concept in Turkey. Important privatization projects tend to be time-consuming and often trigger conflict. The larger private enterprises are under the control of holdings and may have relatively high prices, whereas most of the small and medium-sized enterprises are not attractive to foreign investors. On the other hand, outward investment from Turkey has increased substantially in recent years and has reached a level that is higher in relation to GDP than in Poland or Mexico. In this sense, Turkey is integrating in the global economy faster than by inward investment. In

particular, three big Turkish players are worth mentioning in this context: Koç Holding, Sabancı Holding and Andalu Group.

One of the foremost reform needs prior to a possible Turkish accession to the EU is the privatization of the large state-owned sector. The Turkish government launched its privatization programme already in 1983, yet with little progress up until now. In the mid-1990s, state economic enterprises (SEEs) accounted still for more than 40% of value-added in manufacturing and employed about 20% of the industrial workforce. A removal of this system is not without problems as the latter implied also a system of price regulation and therefore served a social function, especially so in the agricultural sector. Thus, an implementation of the privatization programme is often difficult and constrained by social, regional, distributional and political considerations. Although price regulation was abolished in 1980, it has remained intact in some areas (energy, public transport, basic food and agricultural input and output). The current reform of Turkey's agricultural policy, geared to the reform in the EU's CAP, will bring about dramatic changes and lead to considerable cuts for some farmers. If the reform is successfully completed, high intervention prices and subsidies will be replaced by direct income support, lower protection and prices more in line with the world price level. Total support per hectare of land is expected to be significantly smaller after the reforms. An adoption of the CAP would imply further price reductions and thus income losses to Turkish farmers; however, when CAP subsidies are taken into account, farmers would be able to raise their income above the level after the present reforms. It should be noted that these last-mentioned considerations are highly hypothetical, since it is currently unknown in which form the CAP will exist at the time of Turkey's (assumed) accession to the EU.

Internal and external migration

Turkey's economy shows clear signs of moving towards maturity, even if the domestic market is still characterized by large disparities between

relatively advanced segments of the manufacturing and service sector, especially in urban areas, and a mostly underdeveloped agricultural sector. Consequently, great regional differences arise. Internal migration, starting in the 1950s, is still underway. Most people migrate from Eastern to Western parts of Turkey and have virtually no schooling. Their job opportunities are limited to manual work, due to their previous work in farming or some other low-skill activities. Unequal distribution of job opportunities, regional income disparities and public security problems in eastern parts of the country represent the main reasons for the large-scale migration in Turkey. In the 1990s the Marmara region (industrialized area) together with the Mediterranean region (tourist area) were the main target regions for internal migration from the agricultural regions in Anatolia.

Today about 3.2 million Turkish nationals are living in the European Union, the bulk of which (two thirds) is concentrated in Germany. Other important hosts are the Benelux countries, France and Austria. Among them, many of the younger people were born in EU countries. Most of the original immigrants were of rural origin and low-educated. This type of immigration has more or less stopped. However, over the past few years a new aspect of migration has been observed, namely, an increase of Turkish emigrants with high professional qualification and university graduates towards Europe and the CIS.

Informal sector employment is reportedly on the increase; its estimated size varies between 13% as given by the Statistical Office and almost 50% of total workers as assumed by the OECD. In 2003 nearly half of all persons employed were not registered in any social security institution. As in other developing countries, child labour is also very common in Turkey. The Accession Partnership (AP) has identified the strengthening of efforts to tackle the problem of child labour as one of the short-term priorities and objectives on employment and social affairs. First steps to reduce child labour were already undertaken in 1991 when Turkey joined the International Programme of the Elimination of Child Labour initiated by the ILO.

Since then child labour has decreased substantially, and in 1999 amounted to some 500 thousand aged between 6 and 14 years. Work is mainly concentrated in agriculture, but also in the furniture and manufacturing industries and restaurants.

Outlook

The Turkish economy experienced a boom in the first half of 2004: year on year, GDP grew by 10.1% in the first and 13.4% in the second quarter. The driving forces were private investment and private consumption: in the second quarter, the former grew by 69%, the latter by over 16%. Purchases of durable goods, in particular automobiles, were fuelled by special conditions which were no longer effective in the second half of the year. In the third quarter GDP growth was relatively modest, 4.5%, thus a kind of 'soft landing' occurred. GDP growth can be expected to be around 8% for the whole year 2004 and around 6% both in 2005 and 2006. High real sector growth did not hinder inflation from coming down to one-digit levels in 2004 (10.6% on average and 9.3% at the end of the year). The average rate may reach about 8% in 2005 and 6% in 2006; the so-called 'core inflation', which tries to filter out the influence of the market forces, was significantly below the overall inflation rate, and this will be the case again in 2005 and 2006.

A strong depreciation of the Turkish currency had followed from the crisis of 2001, which subsequently was not fully eaten up by rising prices. This real depreciation made Turkish producers of tradable goods and services more competitive on both domestic and international markets. The crisis thus led to an improved balance of trade in subsequent years. After 2001, competitiveness increased also because of large productivity increases (mostly in the industrial sector). As a consequence, Turkey's exports surged and prevented the current account deficit from getting out of control, when in the context of high GDP growth imports were expanding rapidly. In per cent of GDP the current account deficit climbed to 4.8% in 2004. Most probably, the

forthcoming revision of GDP data will shift this ratio downwards.

Should, as we expect, GDP growth remain high and at the same time inflation go down, it is not unlikely that the Turkish lira will come under pressure to appreciate. In fact, this tendency has already become visible. Introduced on 1 January 2005, the New Turkish lira (dropping six zeros against the old lira) now tends to appreciate against the euro. In late January, the central bank intervened by selling foreign currency. It will depend on the bank's interest rate policy to which degree capital account flows will dominate the exchange rate development. The bank has reduced interest rates several times, but they are still high by international standards and far from discouraging short-term foreign financial investment. An unsound parallelism of nominal appreciation and widening current account deficit could develop: the competitiveness of Turkish manufacturers and tourist facilities could suffer, so that the situation may become unsustainable.

Another set of influences may also have the potential of increasing the economy's vulnerability in the longer run. The present government has a strong prime minister and a comfortable absolute majority in the parliament. Its achievements are most impressive in economic and political terms; they have convinced the EU that it would make sense to start accession negotiations. For a decade or so, the completion of comprehensive reforms will require reform-determined governments with a solid parliamentary backing.

To win the elections scheduled for 2007, the current government will try to keep its popularity as high as it is now. However, to consolidate its economic success, the government has to continue with its reform programme, no matter that part of the latter will have painful consequences for its voters. To give a few examples:

- 1) The last years' GDP growth was accompanied by a corresponding rise in labour productivity, but did not create jobs; unemployment may rise further, especially in the case of privatization of several large state-owned companies.
- 2) The agricultural reform package contains not only the transition to a new support system, but also cuts in the total amount of support. The sector's output experiences a falling trend, and the rural population shows signs of disappointment.
- 3) In spite of the population's low average age and low average life expectancy, the pension system generates high deficits, which have to be covered by the government; so a reform of the pension system is on the agenda.
- 4) The government's tax collecting ability is weak and relies mainly on indirect taxes and officially employed labour. Preconditions for collecting profit- and property-related taxes more efficiently would be an overhaul of the tax authority and a revision of tax rates.

The steps to push through such reforms may easily trigger a popularity loss without provoking a solid victory of an opposition party. The outcome would be weak governments such as Turkey had in the past. To maintain its popularity, the current government will most probably schedule reforms in a way that postpones painful consequences to the post-election period. Temptations to fuel popularity through more generosity will be there, but it will be possible to maintain a relatively high degree of budgetary discipline, should growth remain high, as seems likely now.

To sum up, from an economic policy point of view, two aspects will play a major role for further progress: the central bank's ability to keep nominal appreciation low and a reform-determined strong government resulting from the elections in 2006. This leaves some room for concern, though Turkey's economy now gives a less vulnerable impression than some years ago.

Turkish Straits as a chokepoint for energy transit

BY VASILY ASTROV

Given its relatively small economic size, Turkey is not a big consumer of energy. Neither is it a big energy producer, as the country is not particularly rich in hydrocarbon deposits. However, its location between the Black and the Mediterranean Seas makes it an important transit route for Russian and Caspian oil on its way to the rich and energy-hungry West European markets.

The bulk of oil currently transported via Turkey is shipped by tankers via the Turkish Straits, consisting of the Bosphorus, the Marmara Sea, and the Dardanelles.¹ An estimated 3 million barrels per day (bpd) – corresponding to around one-fifth of the EU oil consumption – pass through the Straits, which are less than one kilometre wide in their narrowest point. More than half of this amount (some 1.7 million bpd) represents oil from the Russian terminal in *Novorossiysk*, which is connected by pipelines with several important oil-producing areas, including Western Siberia, the Volga basin, and the Caspian area deposits of Kazakhstan and Azerbaidzhan (the latter representing the ‘northern route’ for transportation of Caspian oil). Apart from *Novorossiysk*, other important oil terminals on the Black Sea include the Russian port *Tuapse* (100 thousand bpd), the Georgian ports *Supsa* (220 thousand bpd) and *Batumi* (140 thousand bpd) – both being a part of the so-called ‘western route’ for transportation of Caspian oil – and the Ukrainian port *Odessa* (190 thousand bpd), which is linked to the Russian oil pipeline network as well. Shipments from *Odessa* are expected to rise in the short run due to additional Russian oil pumped via the *Odessa-Brody* pipeline. Originally, the pipeline, which was completed in 2001, was intended to deliver

Caspian oil from *Odessa* to Poland and further on to Western Europe; however, it has not been in use due to the inability to secure enough oil supply, so that in summer 2004 the then Ukrainian government accepted the Russian offer to use the pipeline in reverse mode over the next three years. Shipments of oil from the *Odessa-Brody* pipeline across the Black Sea started in September 2004, with an initial amount of 97 thousand bpd, but this is to increase to some 180 thousand bpd – provided the new (western-leaning) Ukrainian government decides not to withdraw from the already signed contract with Russia.

The importance of Russia for the energy transit in Turkey is exemplified by the fact that Russia is one of the two world’s biggest oil producers (at par with Saudi Arabia) and is the second biggest oil exporter (after Saudi Arabia). In turn, for Russia, the Black Sea and the Turkish Straits represent one of the three major oil export routes (the other two being the on-shore *Druzhba* export pipeline across Belarus, Ukraine and Central Europe and the *Baltic Pipeline System* in the North). Apart from Russia, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan are the two other post-Soviet states whose oil production has been rapidly rising in the past few years. Both countries are landlocked and have been in search of possibilities to deliver their oil (and gas) to the European and Asian markets. Transit by pipelines through either Russia or Georgia with a subsequent shipment by tankers across the Black Sea represents a natural (and for the time being the only) export way for these countries, although it also poses an even greater challenge for the throughput capacity of the narrow Turkish Straits. In particular, oil shipments from *Novorossiysk* surged in late 2001, after it had been linked by the *Caspian Pipeline Consortium* (CPC) pipeline to the vast *Tengiz* oil deposit in Kazakhstan close to the Caspian Sea. Currently, the capacity of CPC stands at 560 thousand bpd, but it is due to be upgraded to 1.34 million bpd by 2015.

According to the Montreux Convention of 1936, the Turkish Straits enjoy the status of an international waterway, and commercial shipping has the right of free passage through them. However, facing the

¹ Turkey also used to serve as a transit country for Iraqi oil, which was pumped via a 1.5 million bpd-capacity pipeline from Kirkuk to the Turkish Mediterranean port of Ceyhan. However, as a result of the US-led invasion in Iraq, the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline has virtually ceased to operate.

intense tanker traffic in the Straits, in recent years Turkish authorities have been increasingly concerned with the related safety and environmental hazards, and such concerns will likely gain even more in importance as Turkey's EU membership negotiations are progressing. With some 50 thousand vessels (5 thousand of them being tankers loaded with oil and liquefied natural gas) passing annually, the Straits reportedly operate on the verge of their physical capacity. As a result of a collision of the Greek Cypriot tanker 'Nassia' with another ship in March 1994, some 20 thousand tons of oil reportedly spilled into the Bosphorus, just a few kilometres away from Istanbul, Turkey's biggest city. In response, the Turkish authorities imposed a new regulation requiring that ships carrying hazardous materials report to the Turkish environmental protection ministry. However, its implementation has been poor, not least due to the pressure from the neighbouring Black Sea countries. Another major accident occurred in December 1999, when the Russian tanker 'Volgoneft-248' ran aground, spilling some 800 tons of fuel oil into the Marmara Sea.

To cope with the growing tanker traffic in the Straits, Turkey has built a radar-controlled Vessel Traffic and Management System, which resembles systems used in airports for similar purposes. In addition, in October 2002, Turkey placed new restrictions on oil tanker transit through the Bosphorus, including a ban on nighttime transit for ships longer than 200 metres. The latter effectively applies to all crude oil and large petroleum product tankers and causes delays of up to 20-30 days, reportedly costing oil supertankers some USD 30 thousand per day. Finally, the Straits are unsuitable for big tankers, which are the only profitable way of shipping oil to distant destinations.² In particular, the throughput capacity bottleneck in the Turkish Straits was perceived to be an obstacle to shipments of Russian oil to the United States via the Black Sea – the option which was widely discussed following the events of

September 11, 2001, as the US sought to reduce its oil dependence on Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries.

Given the already intense tanker traffic in the Straits and the potential for further increases in line with growing oil export volumes, particularly from the Caspian basin countries, a number of circumventing pipelines are under consideration (see Table 1). Nevertheless, at present the only project already being implemented is the construction of the 1 million bpd-capacity *Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan* pipeline,³ stretching from the oil deposits of Azerbaijan via Georgia and Eastern Turkey to the Mediterranean Turkish port of Ceyhan. The perceived advantage of this pipeline is not only that it would make possible large-scale exports of oil from the Caspian basin without adding to the already very intense traffic in the Turkish Straits. There is also an important geopolitical dimension, which would be particularly in line with US strategic interests. By avoiding the territories of the big regional powers (and leading world oil producers) Russia and Iran, the pipeline will deprive them, first, of transit fee revenues and, second, of tools of influence over the energy supply of the neighbouring small countries of the Transcaucasus. Also, the pipeline is believed to provide an additional growth impetus to the generally underdeveloped eastern areas of Turkey. Initially, there were serious doubts as to the commercial viability of the project, and it was not until the upward re-assessment of the *Azeri, Chirag and Gunashli* oil fields in the Azeri sector of the Caspian Sea that the pipeline construction actually started (the construction of the Turkish section began in June 2002). However, certain doubts about the future profitability of the pipeline still remain, and have been supplemented recently by growing environmental and safety concerns. In particular, the 1700-km long pipeline is believed to

² The largest tankers that can pass through the Turkish Straits are the Suezmax class tankers (120,000-200,000 deadweight tons).

³ The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline Company is a consortium of 11 partners, including British Petroleum (UK); SOCAR (the state oil company of Azerbaijan); TPAO (Turkish State Petroleum Company); Statoil (Norway); Unocal (USA); Itochu (Japan); Amerada Hess (USA); ENI (Italy); TotalFinaElf (France); INPEX (Japan); and ConocoPhillips (USA).

TURKISH STRAITS

be an ideal target for international terrorism. Nevertheless, at present the pipeline construction is reportedly approaching its completion, so that the first oil is to arrive in Ceyhan already in the second half of this year. Parallel to *Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan*, the natural gas pipeline *Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum* (or *South Caucasus Gas Pipeline*) is also under construction, which will deliver up to 7 billion cubic metres of natural gas per year from the Azeri *Shah Deniz* gas field in the Caspian Sea starting from 2006.

As of now, there is no certainty as to the implications of the above-discussed circumventing pipelines for the intensity of tanker traffic in the Turkish Straits. In the short run, the *Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan* pipeline might well reduce the load on the Straits by diverting some Azerbaijani oil from the Black Sea ports Novorossiysk and Supsa.

Needless to say, this projection is based on the assumption that no major wars or terrorist attacks shake this politically already highly unstable region (in all three countries involved, ethnic conflicts or territorial disputes have been abundant in the recent past). However, in the longer run, the impact is likely to be more ambiguous, as *Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan* will be increasingly filled with oil from the new Caspian deposits, and simultaneously additional Kazakhi oil pumped via the *Caspian Pipeline Consortium* to Novorossiysk will come onstream. Proven oil reserves in the entire Caspian Sea region are estimated at some 17-33 billion barrels – comparable to those of the North Sea, and long-term projections put total oil production in this area at around 4 million bpd. It remains to be seen whether the combined capacity of the Turkish Straits and *Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan* will be sufficient to accommodate oil flows of this magnitude.

Table 1

Projected oil pipelines bypassing the Turkish Straits

Name	Location	Capacity	Status
Burgas-Alexandroupolis	from Burgas (Black Sea coast of Bulgaria) to Alexandroupolis (Aegean Sea coast of Greece)	–	plan approved in January 1997; however, suspended for a number of technical and economic reasons; new feasibility study commissioned in November 2003; Memorandum of Understanding expected to be signed in March 2005
Albania-Macedonia-Bulgaria Oil Pipeline (AMBO)	from Burgas (Black Sea coast of Bulgaria) to Vlore (Albanian port on the Adriatic Sea)	750 th bpd	feasibility study completed in September 2002; Memorandum of Understanding signed in December 2004; construction is to begin in 2005 and to be completed by 2008
Constanta-Pancevo-Omisalj-Trieste (CPOT), also called Southeast European Line (SEEL)	from Constanta (Black Sea port of Romania) via Pancevo (near Belgrade, Serbia), where it would join the existing Adria pipeline stretching to Omisalj (Adriatic port in Croatia), with a possible extension to Trieste, Italy	480 th bpd by 2007 and up to 600-800 th bpd by 2013	technical and economic study completed
Thrace Development' consortium	from the Black Sea north of Istanbul to the Aegean Sea near the Greek border (thus crossing the European part of Turkey)	1 mn bpd	under consideration
Samsun-Ceyhan	from Samsun (Black Sea port in Northeastern Turkey) to Ceyhan (Mediterranean port in Southeastern Turkey)	1 mn bpd	under consideration

Source: US Energy Information Administration.

Turkish-Russian relations: implications for Eurasia's geopolitics*

BY BULENT ARAS**

As a result of its geography, Turkey maintains a multi-dimensional and dynamic foreign policy. Turkish foreign policymakers are carefully analyzing their foreign policy options in light of the 9/11 attacks and the war in Iraq. Within this set of complex links, Turkish-Russian relations appear rather perplexing. Historically, there have been many wars between these two states up until the end of WWI. Both countries have imperial legacies and have experienced a post-imperial traumatic loneliness. Great imperial legacies and the feelings of isolation after the collapse of the previous empires are important factors that shape the national memory of these countries.

After Russian President Vladimir Putin's visit to Turkey in December of last year, Turkey's prime minister paid a one day official visit to Russia on 10 January 2005. It is relevant to analyze current factors that determine the relations between these two states. Domestic politics in Russia is often the result of competing views of Westerners, anti-Westerners, Eurasianists, ultra-nationalists and nostalgic communists. Russian foreign policy is generally determined along the line of domestic political preferences. There is a symbolic pendulum in Russian foreign policy that vacillates between Europe and Asia depending on the political balances currently at play. Russian foreign policy is today more critical of the West and follows a more Eurasian-oriented path.

For Moscow, the existence of such national memory and geopolitical orientation makes it difficult to determine a fixed and well-functioning foreign policy towards Turkey. Like Russia, Turkey has Caucasian, Balkan, Middle Eastern and European identities and different interests at stake in all of these regions. Another significant factor is that both countries are going through dynamic domestic and economic transformations. The change in the early four years of the current decade is surely dramatic at both societal and state levels.

Issues at stake

More specifically, the future of Turkish-Russian relations will be a product of bilateral, regional and international developments. High-level mutual visits in the recent period underline a number of important issues between the two states. Although observers seem to have an optimistic perception of the relations both in Moscow and Ankara, there are issues of contention between the two states.

The issues of bilateral relations will be trade, investments by Turkish and Russian businessmen, tourism, natural gas purchases, Russian oil tankers transiting the straits, future pipeline projects that may pass through the Trace or Anatolia, the Chechen question, Russian arms sales, and the actions of Kurdish separatists on Russian soil. A major recent development is the Russian leader's statement that the Turkish society in Northern Cyprus deserves better treatment from the international community, since the Turkish Cypriots voted in favour of the U.N. plan designed to put an end to the division of the island.

Although there is much talk about the convergence of interests between Turkey and Russia, one should also point out the conflicting ones. Both countries favour improving their current relations and adopting a more pragmatic stance on the international arena. Officials on both sides signed a number of agreements, which will surely facilitate the establishment of constructive relations.

* This article has originally been published by the Power and Interest News Report, www.pinr.com. It is reproduced here as we believe it to be of special interest to our readers.

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The volume of bilateral trade reached USD 10 billion in 2004, and both sides aim to increase this volume to USD 25 billion by 2007. Turkey's construction sector is active in Moscow and is increasing its market share in Russia. Russian businessmen closely follow Turkey's privatization process and want to take part in energy projects in Turkey. Another major cooperation area is Russian arms sales to Turkey. Considering the Iraq crisis and potential instability in Iran and Syria, Ankara pays serious attention to military modernization projects and has an interest in Russian arms supplies. Finally, Russian tourists increasingly prefer Turkey's Mediterranean coast for their vacations.

At another level, the mutual agenda is set around Russia's energy geopolitics, its near abroad policies, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline, ethnic secessionist movements in the Caucasus, the reduction of Russian military forces in the region in accordance with international agreements, and the problems emerging after the Iraq war. Russia dislikes the BTC pipeline, which is expected to transit Azeri and Kazak oil to the West. Moscow regards this pipeline as a challenge to its status in the Caspian basin and an obstacle to its oil trade. Although the major conflict surrounding the BTC pipeline was between Russia and a number of former Soviet states, it indirectly influenced Turkish-Russian relations. However, the Blue Stream project – a natural gas pipeline that runs from Russia to Turkey via the Black Sea – and several other Turkish-Russian oil pipeline projects have led to the emergence of a 'low profile' policy concerning oil politics on the part of Russia. Although it is speculative at the moment, the head of British Petroleum Company in Azerbaijan recently floated the possibility of carrying Russian oil through the BTC.

According to the official Turkish policy line, the Chechen question is a Russian internal problem. Turkish officials frequently declare that Russian security measures should not violate human rights in Chechnya. However, a large Chechen diaspora in Turkey follows a different line and tries its best to

assist Chechen guerrillas, creating significant tensions between the Turkish and Russian governments. In return, Turkish officials have expressed discontent about the Kurdistan Workers Party's – a separatist Kurdish armed movement – activities in Russian territories. For the time being, both sides extend considerable vigour in order not to sever their relations on account of trans-boundary ethnic problems.

Toward a new geopolitics

Russia has a regional profile and is sensitive about losing its influence in ex-Soviet territories. Since 1991, Turkey has emerged as a significant regional player, pursuing a special relationship with the EU and paying serious attention to building good relations in the Caucasus and Central Asia. How closer Turkish-Russian relations will be interpreted in Brussels and Washington is another important question.

The US military deployment in different parts of Eurasia, the pro-Western change in domestic landscapes of Georgia and Ukraine, the US wars in Afghanistan and Iraq are, among others, the developments that have paved the way for the emergence of a new geopolitics in Eurasia. The European and US expansion into former Soviet territories influences Russian policymakers to seek new alliances in Asia. Russian rapprochement with Iran, China and India are examples of this new policy. In this sense, the new developments in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks are bringing together the policies of not only Russia and other major Asian powers, but also some critical European states like France and Germany.

After receiving a negotiation date for EU membership, Turkey is emerging as a European actor in the region. However, Turkey's new orientation was tested during the subsequent domestic transformations of Georgia and Ukraine. Turkey adopted a low profile attitude toward the Russian policies vis-à-vis Ukraine and Georgia, and sensitively displayed a constructive outlook by pointing to the relevant international norms and agreements as the way to resolve the crises.

Ankara tries to avoid taking sides in any 'Russia versus the West' struggles, while developing its own relations with Moscow.

One other important area of contention is Turkish-Armenian relations, which are held hostage to historical enmities and Turkey's pro-Azerbaijan policies in the Caucasus. Currently, Russia is the main ally of Armenia, and possible Russian mediation between Turkey and Armenia on a number of issues can be expected. Following recent positive developments on this front, there may be Russian-Turkish joint attempts to solve the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict.

Conclusion

By looking at the current developments, it can be concluded that Turkish-Russian relations will improve in the political, economic and security realms. However, the relations are not free from a number of serious problems that could threaten to derail these growing ties; both countries have converging and conflicting interests in neighbouring regions, and this status makes Turkish-Russian relations promising yet difficult. Turkey and Russia are two influential actors in the Eurasian geopolitics and their relations have implications for the whole Eurasian region. Because of this, internal and external players in Eurasian geopolitical gambling will keep an eye on this growing relationship.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

used in the following section on monthly statistical data

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

Sources of statistical data:

National statistical offices and central banks; wiiw estimates.

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B U L G A R I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004									2005			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, CMPY	17.6	11.0	23.0	10.2	20.6	17.8	14.2	21.3	21.5	16.5	18.3	17.4	14.6	23.3	19.0	.
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, CCPY	14.9	14.5	15.3	10.2	15.3	15.9	15.5	16.6	17.5	17.3	17.4	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.8	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	14.6	17.2	14.8	18.0	15.9	17.2	17.4	19.0	19.7	18.8	17.4	16.7	18.4	18.9	.	.
LABOUR																	
Employees total	th. persons	2050	2034	2005	2090	2108	2128	2146	2162	2176	2187	2181	2170	2162	2144	2109	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	664	661	652	685	689	688	689	687	685	689	690	686	683	679	672	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	476.3	489.6	500.7	537.1	527.3	507.5	487.8	466.7	452.4	446.8	442.2	434.7	437.5	440.0	450.6	486.4
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	12.9	13.2	13.5	14.5	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.6	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.2	13.1
Labour productivity, industry ¹⁾	CCPY	11.3	11.1	12.0	7.4	12.5	13.2	12.9	14.1	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.5	15.1	15.1	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) ¹⁾	CCPY	-6.6	-6.1	-6.7	-2.9	-6.4	-7.0	-6.4	-7.1	-7.9	-7.7	-7.7	-7.7	-7.4	-8.0	-8.0	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	BGN	276.0	286.0	302.0	277.0	277.0	290.0	287.0	295.0	289.0	295.0	291.0	303.0	296.0	303.0	320.0	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	-1.5	0.1	1.4	-1.4	0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-1.4	-1.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	.
Total economy, gross	USD	165	171	190	179	179	182	176	181	179	185	181	189	189	201	219	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	141	146	154	142	142	148	147	151	148	151	149	155	151	155	164	.
Industry, gross	EUR	144	149	154	143	144	154	150	152	156	151	152	158	153	156	163	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0	-1.8	1.2	-0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.3	0.8
Consumer	CMPY	3.3	5.1	5.6	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.3	7.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	4.5	4.0	3.4
Consumer	CCPY	1.7	2.0	2.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.1	3.4
Producer, in industry ¹⁾	PM	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.7	-0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	-0.5	1.6	0.2	1.0	1.4	-0.8	-1.2	.
Producer, in industry ¹⁾	CMPY	4.1	4.9	4.2	3.1	1.0	1.4	6.1	8.5	6.8	8.1	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.2	5.1	.
Producer, in industry ¹⁾	CCPY	5.0	5.0	4.9	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.9	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	.
FOREIGN TRADE³⁾⁴⁾																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	5607	6149	6668	501	1083	1719	2318	2920	3618	4405	5075	5807	6546	7277	7994	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	7830	8716	9611	709	1497	2412	3353	4339	5330	6326	7241	8204	9273	10452	11617	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-2223	-2567	-2942	-208	-414	-693	-1035	-1420	-1712	-1922	-2166	-2398	-2727	-3175	-3624	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated ⁵⁾	EUR mn	-949	-1220	-1505	-231	-359	-497	-722	-937	-954	-738	-590	-555	-765	-1126	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
BGN/USD, monthly average	nominal	1.673	1.672	1.593	1.550	1.547	1.594	1.634	1.632	1.611	1.595	1.606	1.600	1.566	1.506	1.461	1.491
BGN/EUR, monthly average	nominal	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956
BGN/USD, calculated with CP ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	79.0	77.3	72.3	69.7	69.8	72.4	74.2	74.5	75.2	73.4	74.3	73.5	72.2	69.0	66.1	66.9
BGN/USD, calculated with PP ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	79.1	78.6	74.6	73.0	73.9	75.6	77.7	77.8	77.5	75.7	76.3	75.1	73.5	72.0	70.7	.
BGN/EUR, calculated with CP ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	90.6	89.0	87.7	86.5	86.4	86.9	87.1	87.3	89.0	87.8	88.4	87.8	87.9	87.3	86.6	85.9
BGN/EUR, calculated with PP ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	87.9	87.7	86.9	86.6	87.5	86.8	86.4	85.9	86.3	85.2	85.4	84.7	84.1	84.7	85.5	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period ⁷⁾	BGN mn	3569	3559	3874	3718	3718	3723	3785	3830	3961	4131	4275	4342	4284	4247	4628	4464
M1, end of period ⁷⁾	BGN mn	7422	7377	8030	7788	7853	7835	7987	8036	8422	8736	9048	9239	9220	9185	10298	10051
Broad money, end of period ⁷⁾	BGN mn	15878	15733	16566	16519	16739	16806	17190	17401	18161	18365	18345	18763	18847	18859	20394	20526
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	22.6	19.7	19.6	21.4	21.4	23.0	23.7	25.0	26.8	24.2	20.3	23.1	18.7	19.9	23.1	24.3
BNB base rate (p.a.) ^{end of period}	%	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
BNB base rate (p.a.) ^{end of period⁸⁾}	real, %	-1.4	-2.1	-1.3	-0.6	1.5	1.2	-3.3	-4.3	-4.1	-5.2	-4.7	-5.0	-5.4	-4.5	-2.5	.
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance _{zum.}	BGN mn	851.1	732.2	-110.6	-65.1	-162.8	120.9	405.3	601.2	782.4	778.0	990.4	996.3	1185.6	1256.6	427.5	.

1) According to new calculation for industrial output and prices. Outup data based on survey for enterprises with 10 and more persons.

2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.

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

4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

5) Based on national currency and converted with the exchange rate.

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

7) According to ECB methodology.

8) Deflated with annual PPI.

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		2003			2004												2005	
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
PRODUCTION																		
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, CMPY	2.2	-0.4	2.2	-1.5	7.2	10.4	3.0	1.0	2.8	1.2	4.9	3.0	-3.3	5.9	9.7	.	
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, CCPY	4.7	4.2	4.0	-1.5	3.0	5.6	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.6	.	
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, 3MMA	1.6	1.3	0.1	2.7	5.6	6.8	4.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.8	3.9	.	.	
Construction, total, effect. work. time ¹⁾	real, CMPY	20.3	17.5	23.9	16.0	12.5	7.5	6.6	4.8	7.4	-2.3	-0.5	-6.8	-11.2	-1.8	.	.	
LABOUR																		
Employment total	th. persons	1399.3	1392.9	1382.0	1377.8	1374.5	1377.3	1384.1	1394.2	1404.1	1413.6	1411.7	1403.0	1394.1	1387.8	1378.1	.	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	283.5	282.6	280.5	268.4	277.3	276.9	277.3	278.0	277.8	278.2	277.4	277.3	277.1	276.9	274.8	.	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	312.3	317.0	318.7	325.0	326.0	325.2	317.0	305.2	295.6	293.3	293.8	299.5	307.5	312.8	317.6	326.9	.
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	18.6	18.9	19.1	19.1	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.3	.
Labour productivity, industry ¹⁾	CCPY	8.5	8.0	7.8	2.0	6.0	8.7	7.9	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	.	.
Unit labour costs, excl. r. adj. (EUR) ¹⁾	CCPY	-4.2	-4.4	-4.3	-1.8	-3.9	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	.	.	.
WAGES, SALARIES																		
Total economy, gross	HRK	5711	5807	5793	5815	5714	5962	5927	5994	6084	6043	5995	5925	5915	6276	6139	.	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	3.0	0.3	3.6	3.0	4.4	7.4	5.0	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.9	1.5	5.6	3.2	.	.
Total economy, gross	USD	880	893	926	954	943	975	950	969	1000	1005	990	976	978	1077	1088	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	752	763	755	756	747	795	790	807	825	820	814	800	784	831	814	.	.
Industry, gross	EUR	695	687	701	681	670	730	719	738	757	753	745	737	711	764	.	.	.
PRICES																		
Consumer	PM	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	.
Consumer	CMPY	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	.
Consumer	CCPY	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7	.
Producer, in industry	PM	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.9	2.3	-0.3	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.0	.
Producer, in industry	CMPY	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.1	-0.5	1.3	4.4	3.9	4.6	5.1	5.7	6.3	5.5	4.8	4.5	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.5	.
RETAIL TRADE³⁾																		
Turnover	real, CMPY	0.2	-1.0	3.8	2.5	2.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.6	3.4	2.7	0.9	4.5	1.7	.	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	4.2	3.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	.	.
FOREIGN TRADE⁴⁾																		
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	4592	5032	5468	411	891	1452	2000	2538	3042	3649	4091	4727	5300	5874	6451	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	10316	11425	12546	798	1733	2919	4020	5224	6483	7668	8653	9855	11013	12178	13338	.	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-5724	-6392	-7079	-387	-842	-1466	-2020	-2686	-3441	-4019	-4562	-5128	-5713	-6304	-6887	.	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	3119	3424	3696	291	581	947	1321	1711	2003	2400	2672	3088	3463	3828	4169	.	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	7436	8212	9028	525	1188	2059	2867	3738	4624	5447	6111	6914	7684	8491	9275	.	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-4317	-4788	-5332	-234	-607	-1111	-1546	-2027	-2622	-3047	-3439	-3827	-4222	-4663	-5106	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																		
Current account, cumulated ⁶⁾	EUR mn	.	.	-1854	.	.	-1178	.	.	-2154	.	.	-299	.	.	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																		
HRK/USD, monthly average	nominal	6.487	6.503	6.253	6.094	6.060	6.114	6.241	6.186	6.081	6.012	6.055	6.070	6.050	5.825	5.644	5.741	.
HRD/EUR, monthly average	nominal	7.592	7.610	7.670	7.690	7.650	7.501	7.506	7.427	7.378	7.372	7.369	7.410	7.545	7.554	7.545	7.564	.
HRK/USD, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	83.1	82.9	79.4	77.0	77.1	78.2	80.0	79.1	78.3	77.6	78.1	78.6	78.5	75.2	72.3	73.3	.
HRK/USD, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	85.2	84.9	81.9	80.6	80.9	82.0	84.0	82.5	81.6	80.2	80.1	80.1	80.3	78.5	76.6	77.9	.
HRD/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	95.3	95.4	96.2	95.4	95.3	93.8	94.1	92.8	92.5	92.7	92.8	93.7	95.3	94.9	94.5	94.4	.
HRD/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	94.6	94.6	95.3	95.5	95.5	94.0	93.7	91.1	90.8	90.2	89.6	90.1	91.6	92.0	92.4	92.6	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																		
M0, end of period	HRK mn	10262	10400	10573	10219	10217	10040	10455	10541	10977	11843	11385	10947	10915	10568	10956	.	.
M1, end of period	HRK mn	32806	33295	33889	32323	31284	31623	32891	33194	34265	34622	35024	34492	33852	33601	34562	.	.
Broad money, end of period	HRK mn	127072	128718	128893	128918	127877	125767	127868	127461	129559	133013	136826	138743	138357	139633	139948	.	.
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	10.7	12.7	11.0	10.5	9.1	5.9	8.5	7.0	7.9	6.4	7.8	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.6	.	.
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period	%	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	.
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period ⁸⁾	real, %	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.0	3.2	0.1	0.6	-0.1	-0.6	-1.1	-1.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	.
BUDGET																		
Central gov. budget balance, cum. ⁹⁾	HRK mn	-4496.5	-2066.3	-2186.6	1.0	-1356.9	-2499.7	-3886.2	-4524.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1) In business entities with more than 20 persons employed.

2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active population.

3) Since January 2004 new sample of reporting units.

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) Calculated from USD to NCU to EUR using the official average exchange rate.

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

8) Deflated with annual PPI.

9) Pension payments and social security funds are included.

C Z E C H REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004												2005
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	5.2	4.8	8.9	3.8	7.1	15.3	10.1	12.7	15.1	11.0	8.7	6.6	8.1	10.9	8.3	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	5.7	5.6	5.8	3.8	5.5	9.0	9.3	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.9	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	5.1	6.2	5.7	6.6	9.0	11.0	12.7	12.6	13.0	11.7	8.7	7.8	8.6	9.1	.	.
Construction, total	real, CMPY	12.0	13.9	8.6	15.0	9.7	21.4	62.4	-3.7	-3.7	0.3	9.6	3.5	2.9	9.8	1.3	.
LABOUR																	
Employees in industry ¹⁾	th. persons	1123	1143	1137	1117	1123	1128	1127	1127	1131	1133	1131	1130	1135	1138	1131	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	522.4	521.0	542.4	569.5	570.8	559.8	535.1	520.4	517.5	532.1	536.0	530.2	517.8	517.7	541.7	561.7
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.8	10.9	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.2	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.5	9.8
Labour productivity, industry ¹⁾³⁾	CCPY	9.6	9.1	9.5	4.2	7.1	10.3	10.4	11.7	12.2	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.2	10.6	10.4	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) ¹⁾³⁾	CCPY	-6.8	-6.3	-6.6	-2.0	-3.3	-5.2	-5.4	-6.7	-6.9	-5.6	-4.9	-4.2	-3.8	-3.7	-3.3	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Industry, gross ¹⁾	CZK	16668	18803	18067	16455	15667	16893	16922	17594	17595	17697	16902	17075	17464	20415	18870	.
Industry, gross ¹⁾	real, CMPY	5.4	5.3	6.3	3.7	6.7	7.9	4.4	2.4	4.1	3.3	5.0	3.6	1.3	5.4	1.8	.
Industry, gross ¹⁾	USD	609	688	686	634	603	628	624	661	675	688	650	660	692	847	825	.
Industry, gross ¹⁾	EUR	521	588	559	503	477	512	520	550	557	561	534	540	555	653	616	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.8	0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.7
Consumer	CMPY	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	1.7
Consumer	CCPY	-0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.7
Producer, in industry	PM	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Producer, in industry	CMPY	-0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.7	4.9	6.3	7.3	8.1	8.0	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.2
Producer, in industry	CCPY	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	7.2
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	3.6	0.6	6.2	-1.5	2.1	2.9	2.8	0.9	3.7	0.3	4.5	0.8	1.5	8.2	3.0	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	5.3	4.9	5.0	-1.5	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.5	.
FOREIGN TRADE⁴⁾⁵⁾																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	35830	39581	43053	3299	7120	11438	15955	20717	25386	29745	33880	38838	43749	48837	53183	.
Imports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	37136	41151	45245	3298	6993	11423	16314	21015	25669	30232	34434	39277	44318	49245	53829	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-1305	-1569	-2192	0	127	16	-359	-298	-282	-487	-554	-439	-569	-408	-646	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	30955	34209	37155	2880	6206	9966	13843	17964	21930	25666	29218	33446	37701	42082	45730	.
Imports from EU-25 (fob) ⁶⁾ , cumulated	EUR mn	26641	29446	32304	2237	4890	8071	11459	15045	18451	21789	24766	28290	32003	35573	38856	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	4314	4763	4851	643	1316	1895	2384	2919	3479	3876	4452	5156	5699	6509	6874	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated ⁴⁾	EUR mn	-3529	-4108	-4937	-158	-210	-446	-1090	-1262	-1588	-2604	-3126	-3275	-3685	-3882	-4469	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
CZK/USD, monthly average	nominal	27.4	27.3	26.3	25.9	26.0	26.9	27.1	26.6	26.0	25.7	26.0	25.9	25.2	24.1	22.9	23.1
CZK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	32.0	32.0	32.3	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.5	32.0	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.3	30.6	30.3
CZK/USD, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	78.7	78.1	74.9	72.9	73.3	76.3	77.2	75.9	74.4	73.0	73.8	74.3	72.4	69.2	65.6	65.9
CZK/USD, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	80.3	79.7	76.9	76.2	76.5	79.2	80.1	79.1	76.8	75.4	75.7	75.1	73.4	70.7	67.3	67.8
CZK/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	90.1	89.7	90.7	90.2	90.6	91.3	90.5	88.9	87.8	87.1	87.6	88.4	87.9	87.4	85.9	84.4
CZK/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	89.0	88.7	89.4	90.1	90.4	90.6	89.0	87.2	85.3	84.7	84.5	84.4	83.6	83.0	81.3	80.2
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	CZK bn	221.3	224.7	221.4	221.9	223.7	224.0	227.3	228.9	234.9	233.1	233.7	236.8	236.8	238.4	236.8	.
M1, end of period ⁸⁾	CZK bn	865.5	887.7	902.8	885.3	888.8	893.3	901.8	936.2	945.6	933.5	965.9	965.9	953.5	975.8	962.3	.
M2, end of period ⁸⁾	CZK bn	1707.3	1726.0	1766.1	1753.8	1760.8	1751.6	1797.7	1814.0	1817.9	1821.3	1835.5	1841.1	1841.0	1840.5	1844.0	.
M2, end of period ⁸⁾	CMPY	4.2	4.6	6.9	6.6	7.0	7.8	8.4	9.2	10.3	8.0	7.5	8.6	7.8	6.6	4.4	.
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period	%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.25
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period ⁹⁾	real, %	1.1	0.6	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-1.1	-2.6	-3.7	-4.7	-5.6	-6.1	-6.0	-6.5	-6.2	-5.8	-5.6
BUDGET																	
Central gov. budget balance, cum.	CZK mn	-82942	-92209	-109053	7307	-2852	-7819	-38070	-45423	-49702	-48799	-50687	-40515	-59467	-66370	-93530	3490

1) Enterprises employing 20 and more persons.

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

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

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) According to country of origin.

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

8) Recalculated from January 2002 according to ECB monetary standards.

9) Deflated with annual PPI.

H U N G A R Y: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004									2005			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CPMY	10.5	6.8	13.5	7.5	11.8	11.8	9.2	7.2	14.7	4.8	6.3	6.8	5.6	10.7	3.3	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	5.6	5.7	6.4	7.5	9.6	10.4	10.1	9.5	10.4	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.2	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	8.7	10.1	9.2	11.0	10.4	10.9	9.5	10.4	8.9	8.6	6.0	6.2	7.7	6.6	.	.
Construction, total	real, CPMY	7.5	5.0	8.6	18.5	16.2	12.7	7.1	-2.1	4.1	9.9	5.8	0.7	5.4	12.3	4.9	.
LABOUR																	
Employees in industry ¹⁾	th. persons	799.6	797.9	794.0	789.2	787.4	790.9	788.7	786.7	788.9	788.7	786.2	784.8	780.4	779.9	772.1	.
Unemployment ²⁾	th. persons	236.8	232.9	231.9	243.4	247.9	252.2	248.4	241.5	241.6	244.8	246.6	254.6	255.1	261.7	263.3	.
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	.
Labour productivity, industry ¹⁾	CCPY	8.0	8.2	8.8	11.0	13.2	13.6	13.2	12.6	13.4	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.2	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) ¹⁾	CCPY	-2.0	-2.6	-3.8	-11.5	-10.8	-7.8	-6.4	-6.2	-5.5	-3.8	-2.6	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.4	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	HUF	136647	156077	175751	146053	134212	141931	140817	141900	146559	140755	138840	139640	143259	164117	170505	.
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	real, CPMY	2.8	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.6	4.6	1.1	-0.7	0.9	-1.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	-0.6	-8.5	.
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	USD	626	704	814	696	645	687	675	674	705	691	679	689	725	869	930	.
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	EUR	535	602	664	552	510	560	563	561	579	563	558	564	580	669	693	.
Industry, gross ¹⁾	EUR	502	572	558	482	487	559	553	557	558	553	556	555	560	674	644	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.8	0.6	0.2	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7
Consumer	CCPY	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.8	5.5	4.1
Consumer	CCPY	4.5	4.6	4.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	4.1
Producer, in industry	PM	0.2	1.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	3.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	4.5	3.2	4.4	5.4	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.1	1.6	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	1.7	2.1	2.4	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	.
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover ³⁾	real, CPMY	8.9	8.6	12.6	6.1	6.6	5.8	8.1	5.9	10.7	6.0	5.7	4.9	3.2	4.6	2.2	.
Turnover ³⁾	real, CCPY	8.6	8.6	9.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	.
FOREIGN TRADE⁴⁾⁵⁾																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	31173	34802	38037	3097	6387	10177	13602	17141	21068	24719	27882	31902	35943	40261	43971	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	34723	38577	42185	3178	6756	10900	15290	19149	23371	27279	30817	35139	39489	43881	47847	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-3550	-3774	-4148	-82	-370	-723	-1688	-2008	-2303	-2560	-2936	-3237	-3546	-3620	-3877	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	25383	28334	30874	2591	5310	8388	11159	14003	17050	19895	22317	25403	28610	32024	34846	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif) ⁶⁾ , cumulated	EUR mn	26585	29479	32107	2396	5081	8187	11465	14516	17574	20441	22890	26013	29109	32146	34886	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-1202	-1145	-1233	195	229	201	-306	-513	-524	-546	-573	-610	-498	-122	-40	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	-5394	-5861	-6576	-426	-1028	-1695	-2764	.	-3573	.	.	-5302	.	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
HUF/USD, monthly average	nominal	218.5	221.7	215.8	209.8	207.9	206.6	208.6	210.7	208.0	203.6	204.5	202.8	197.6	188.9	183.4	187.8
HUF/EUR, monthly average	nominal	255.5	259.4	264.8	264.6	263.0	253.4	250.3	252.9	253.2	249.9	248.9	247.7	246.8	245.3	245.9	246.6
HUF/USD, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	74.7	75.1	72.9	69.8	68.8	68.4	69.1	69.5	68.8	67.3	67.8	67.3	65.6	62.6	60.8	61.9
HUF/USD, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	82.4	82.4	80.7	78.7	78.6	79.3	80.6	82.3	81.1	79.6	79.9	78.9	77.8	75.2	73.3	.
HUF/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	85.6	86.5	88.4	86.4	85.1	82.0	81.1	81.5	81.6	80.4	80.5	80.2	79.8	79.2	79.7	79.4
HUF/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	91.4	91.9	93.9	93.2	93.0	90.9	89.7	90.8	90.5	89.5	89.4	88.8	88.8	88.3	88.6	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period ⁸⁾	HUF bn	1317.3	1399.7	1346.8	1307.1	1278.1	1255.8	1278.6	1329.1	1329.1	1322.6	1329.9	1328.6	1334.9	1365.5	1341.4	1324.9
M1, end of period ⁸⁾	HUF bn	3775.6	3950.0	4027.6	3799.5	3688.6	3699.5	3771.7	3805.8	3874.4	3876.1	3935.6	3954.8	3891.4	4053.0	4170.1	4028.7
Broad money, end of period ⁸⁾	HUF bn	8443.4	8577.4	8788.8	8798.3	8761.3	8720.5	8825.5	8864.7	8963.3	9036.8	9201.3	9228.8	9307.6	9493.0	9761.4	9660.9
Broad money, end of period ⁸⁾	CCPY	15.1	14.3	11.8	13.0	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.2	10.5	10.9	12.5	11.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	9.8
NBH base rate (p.a.), end of period	%	9.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.5	9.0
NBH base rate (p.a.), end of period ⁹⁾	real, %	5.8	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.7	8.8	7.3	5.8	7.9	8.6	8.2	7.5	6.8	7.7	7.8	.
BUDGET																	
Central gov. budget balance, cum.	HUF bn	-609.3	-701.3	-733.6	-173.9	-246.7	-365.0	-426.9	-508.8	-855.8	-863.1	-926.8	-1035.8	-1034.6	-1023.0	-889.0	.

1) Economic organizations employing more than 5 persons.

2) According to ILO methodology, from 2002 3-month averages comprising the two previous months as well.

3) Revised according to NACE 50+52, from January 2003 NACE 52.

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) According to country of dispatch.

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

8) According to ECB monetary standards.

9) Deflated with annual PPI.

P O L A N D: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004												2005
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry ¹⁾	real, CMPY	12.1	9.2	14.0	14.4	18.2	23.6	21.8	12.2	15.8	6.0	13.8	9.4	3.4	11.4	6.9	4.7
Industry ¹⁾	real, CCPY	8.2	8.3	8.8	14.4	16.3	18.9	19.7	18.1	17.7	15.9	15.7	14.9	13.5	13.3	12.7	4.7
Industry ¹⁾	real, 3MMA	10.8	11.8	12.5	15.5	18.9	21.3	19.2	16.6	11.3	11.8	9.7	8.6	8.0	7.1	7.7	.
Construction ¹⁾	real, CMPY	-4.9	-5.0	-0.7	-16.7	-6.3	6.2	25.8	-13.4	-14.4	-14.2	2.6	0.1	4.1	4.2	7.9	18.4
LABOUR																	
Employees ¹⁾	th. persons	4715	4701	4671	4669	4672	4667	4675	4681	4688	4688	4681	4686	4698	4689	4679	4737
Employees in industry ¹⁾	th. persons	2415	2410	2391	2396	2399	2398	2397	2396	2399	2400	2397	2399	2409	2405	2397	2417
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	3058.2	3096.9	3175.7	3293.2	3294.5	3265.8	3173.8	3092.5	3071.2	3042.4	3005.7	2970.9	2938.2	2942.6	2999.6	3094.9
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	19.3	19.5	20.0	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.7	19.1	19.5
Labour productivity, industry ¹⁾	CCPY	11.0	11.0	11.5	15.4	17.3	19.8	20.5	18.8	18.4	16.5	16.2	15.4	14.0	13.8	13.2	3.8
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) ¹⁾	CCPY	-18.5	-18.7	-19.0	-22.4	-22.5	-22.1	-22.1	-20.9	-19.5	-17.3	-16.3	-14.9	-13.1	-12.1	-10.5	14.0
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	PLN	2331	2440	2662	2326	2377	2427	2427	2354	2405	2428	2413	2440	2386	2505	2748	2385
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	real, CMPY	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.0	4.8	5.5	2.5	1.2	0.4	-0.8	0.7	-0.7	-1.9	-1.7	-1.0	-1.5
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	USD	594	618	703	623	618	624	613	598	635	667	662	681	690	763	888	769
Total economy, gross ¹⁾	EUR	508	527	572	494	490	509	510	498	524	543	544	557	552	588	663	584
Industry, gross ¹⁾	EUR	511	537	595	498	499	514	517	493	531	551	549	548	551	592	693	590
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Consumer	CMPY	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.0
Consumer	CCPY	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.1
Producer, in industry	PM	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.3	-0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	-1.3	0.0
Producer, in industry	CMPY	2.7	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.9	7.6	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.5	7.9	7.6	6.7	5.2	4.4
Producer, in industry	CCPY	2.5	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.2	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	4.5
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover ¹⁾	real, CMPY	9.2	10.0	17.1	6.3	10.6	18.8	27.7	0.9	4.2	5.9	4.4	3.9	-0.8	-0.4	-1.8	3.1
Turnover ¹⁾	real, CCPY	6.2	6.8	7.9	6.3	8.5	13.6	18.4	14.0	12.4	11.4	10.1	9.4	8.8	7.9	7.1	3.1
FOREIGN TRADE^{3,4)}																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	39271	43519	47525	3888	8091	13187	18210	22871	27982	32874	37638	43405	49147	54868	59997	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	49740	54979	60305	4611	9258	15532	22498	28256	34320	40281	45890	52557	59030	65468	71585	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-10469	-11461	-12780	-722	-1168	-2345	-4288	-5385	-6338	-7407	-8252	-9152	-9883	-10600	-11588	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	31693	35191	38413	3197	6793	10947	14878	18481	22353	25996	29549	33745	38575	43043	47129	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif) ⁵⁾ , cumulated	EUR mn	34427	38059	41730	3222	6533	10954	15715	19633	23580	27470	31048	35225	39725	44242	48276	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-2734	-2869	-3318	-25	260	-7	-837	-1152	-1227	-1474	-1499	-1480	-1150	-1199	-1148	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	-3045	-3340	-4110	-130	-144	-591	-1132	-1548	-1927	-2459	-2362	-2696	-2762	-2731	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
PLN/USD, monthly average	nominal	3.922	3.949	3.788	3.735	3.846	3.890	3.959	3.936	3.787	3.643	3.643	3.583	3.460	3.283	3.095	3.103
PLN/EUR, monthly average	nominal	4.589	4.625	4.655	4.712	4.854	4.768	4.758	4.729	4.593	4.469	4.436	4.376	4.324	4.262	4.144	4.082
PLN/USD, calculated with CPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	93.1	93.2	89.2	88.0	91.1	92.4	93.6	92.6	88.7	85.2	85.6	84.2	81.2	76.8	72.4	72.5
PLN/USD, calculated with PPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	93.7	93.7	90.2	89.4	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.6	89.5	86.2	86.1	84.7	82.6	79.5	75.9	76.1
PLN/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	106.9	107.5	108.3	109.1	112.6	110.8	110.2	108.8	104.9	102.0	101.9	100.4	98.9	97.2	94.8	93.3
PLN/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	104.2	104.7	105.2	105.9	108.6	105.7	103.9	102.4	99.7	97.1	96.4	95.4	94.5	93.4	91.8	90.5
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	PLN bn	49.2	49.8	49.4	48.5	49.6	49.9	51.5	50.2	50.5	51.0	50.9	50.2	50.5	50.1	50.8	49.7
M1, end of period ⁷⁾	PLN bn	151.3	156.2	158.1	152.5	156.1	161.2	160.2	164.9	168.8	163.5	168.8	168.8	181.7	175.1	175.8	.
M2, end of period ⁷⁾	PLN bn	332.4	334.3	337.8	331.7	335.0	336.9	345.6	341.5	345.1	344.1	347.9	346.8	366.2	353.0	362.5	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	3.5	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	6.0	8.9	6.6	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.1	10.2	5.6	7.3	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period ⁸⁾	real, %	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	-1.7	-3.5	-3.1	-1.9	-1.8	-0.8	-0.6	0.3	1.7	2.5
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	PLN mn	-34828	-35482	-37043	-4138	-9346	-11804	-10781	-15186	-19730	-23067	-25793	-28841	-30642	-33820	-41505	-1574

1) Enterprises employing more than 9 persons.

2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.

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

4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

5) According to country of origin.

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

7) Revised according to ECB monetary standards.

8) Deflated with annual PPI.

ROMANIA: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004									2005				
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
PRODUCTION																		
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, CMPY	1.5	-1.4	2.6	0.8	6.9	9.5	0.5	5.2	3.2	2.0	6.5	5.8	2.4	8.3	12.3	.	
Industry, total ¹⁾	real, CCPY	3.6	3.1	3.1	0.8	3.9	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.2	.	
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.4	5.9	5.6	5.1	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.4	.	.	
LABOUR																		
Employees total	th. persons	4390.0	4374.0	4333.8	4359.3	4375.8	4404.7	4405.8	4423.1	4453.6	4456.9	4452.0	4449.9	4439.0	4432.1	4398.3	.	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	1765.9	1758.3	1738.3	1754.8	1752.6	1754.4	1738.5	1736.6	1755.6	1757.6	1757.7	1749.8	1752.6	1746.5	1733.7	.	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	634.7	655.4	658.9	693.4	702.4	697.4	661.9	617.8	590.3	562.6	552.6	547.8	550.7	551.4	557.9	.	.
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	.	.
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	11.6	11.2	11.2	8.7	11.6	13.3	11.7	11.9	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.9	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	-11.1	-10.6	-10.6	-4.8	-5.1	-3.9	-2.6	-1.7	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.8	.	.
WAGES, SALARIES																		
Total economy, gross	th. ROL	6873.7	7021.2	8068.9	8006.3	7484.0	8065.8	8292.8	8008.2	8035.9	8125.7	8101.0	8214.1	8392.8	8677.8	9733.5	.	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	6.6	7.5	8.4	7.8	8.7	12.5	7.0	9.3	10.8	7.8	8.4	9.3	10.2	12.5	10.4	.	.
Total economy, gross	USD	207	206	244	246	233	247	244	237	239	243	241	244	255	283	337	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	177	176	199	195	184	201	204	197	197	198	198	200	204	218	251	.	.
Industry, gross	EUR	172	167	184	171	177	195	199	193	192	198	198	203	196	208	236	.	.
PRICES																		
Consumer	PM	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Consumer	CMPY	15.8	14.5	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.1	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.1	12.4	11.1	10.8	9.9	9.3	9.0	9.0
Consumer	CCPY	15.5	15.4	15.3	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.9	9.0	9.0
Producer, in industry	PM	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.9	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	-0.9	.	.
Producer, in industry	CMPY	18.7	19.6	19.4	19.3	17.6	17.0	18.5	19.3	20.4	21.3	22.1	20.0	20.0	18.3	15.9	.	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.3	18.4	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.1	.	.
RETAIL TRADE																		
Turnover	real, CMPY	7.3	6.7	11.9	21.3	13.0	16.5	11.7	10.8	13.4	8.0	11.6	10.0	8.3	14.1	.	.	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	4.6	4.8	5.7	21.3	17.2	16.9	15.6	14.7	14.1	13.1	12.8	12.5	12.0	12.3	.	.	.
FOREIGN TRADE³⁾⁴⁾																		
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	13003	14374	15614	1216	2711	4332	5816	7384	9020	10858	12276	13974	15712	17376	18935	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	17309	19288	21201	1566	3378	5476	7468	9711	11979	14349	16367	18617	21031	23652	26281	.	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-4306	-4914	-5588	-350	-667	-1145	-1652	-2327	-2959	-3491	-4091	-4643	-5319	-6275	-7346	.	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	9606	10644	11498	944	2059	3212	4275	5412	6644	7997	9033	10230	11508	12720	.	.	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	11669	13002	14250	940	2033	3360	4777	6264	7794	9361	10622	12065	13676	15426	.	.	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-2063	-2358	-2752	4	27	-148	-502	-852	-1150	-1364	-1590	-1835	-2168	-2706	.	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																		
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	-2153	-2489	-3060	-108	-131	-269	-650	-1130	-1617	-1754	-2098	-2280	-2634	-3272	-4402	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																		
ROL/USD, monthly average	nominal	33157	34109	33013	32572	32073	32646	33923	33758	33570	33395	33613	33621	32881	30677	28910	29076	29076
ROL/EUR, monthly average	nominal	38807	39913	40577	41094	40572	40055	40695	40559	40754	40967	40947	41078	41069	39820	38774	38178	38178
ROL/USD, calculated with CPI ⁵⁾	real, Jan00=100	86.1	87.1	83.2	81.6	80.3	81.8	84.9	84.6	84.0	82.3	82.4	82.0	79.6	73.8	69.2	69.0	69.0
ROL/USD, calculated with PPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	74.5	75.1	72.2	70.5	69.2	70.3	71.9	71.6	70.7	69.3	68.8	67.8	66.2	62.3	59.2	.	.
ROL/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁵⁾	real, Jan00=100	98.6	100.1	100.9	101.0	99.4	98.1	99.6	99.3	99.2	98.4	98.0	97.7	96.8	93.3	90.6	88.5	88.5
ROL/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	82.7	83.7	84.1	83.5	81.8	80.5	80.0	79.1	78.6	77.9	76.9	76.3	75.5	73.0	71.6	.	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																		
M0, end of period	ROL bn	58009	57262	57978	55969	58313	57773	63788	65158	68904	73312	75283	76697	77764	73096	75367	.	.
M1, end of period	ROL bn	100231	99413	113260	102240	104107	107175	113651	118864	125928	131880	140492	142811	143111	140201	153601	.	.
M2, end of period	ROL bn	423766	425654	460741	452217	458468	481461	480254	490510	506603	525105	548392	567404	573948	568742	645332	.	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	30.4	27.2	23.3	27.1	24.8	30.3	26.9	29.4	30.4	34.3	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.6	40.1	.	.
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period ⁶⁾	%	19.3	20.2	20.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	20.8	20.3	19.2	18.8	18.0	17.3	17.3
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period ⁶⁾⁷⁾	real, %	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	-0.5	-1.5	-0.6	-1.0	0.4	1.8	.	.
BUDGET																		
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	ROL bn	-11129	-17655	-29003	3835	-2634	-5930	90	-6529	-14333	-7068	-9390	-7805	-6769	-12034	.	.	.

1) Enterprises with more than 50 (in food industry 20) employees.

2) Ratio of unemployed to economically active population as of December of previous year, from 2004 as of December 2003.

3) January 1994 to December 2002 calculated from USD by wiiw.

4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

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

6) Reference rate of RNB.

7) Deflated with annual PPI.

R U S S I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004									2005			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	7.2	7.1	7.9	7.5	8.7	6.6	6.7	5.5	9.2	4.4	6.8	3.5	3.5	6.0	4.8	2.1
Industry, total	real, CCPY	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	2.1
Construction, total	real, CMPY	14.6	11.6	16.6	13.3	13.8	14.2	15.8	14.9	13.3	7.5	7.1	5.9	3.4	8.8	10.6	6.2
LABOUR																	
Employment total ¹⁾	th. persons	67300	67200	66700	66200	65600	66400	67200	68000	68200	68400	68700	68200	67700	67300	66700	.
Unemployment, end of period ²⁾	th. persons	6005	5996	6307	6615	6923	6477	6026	5584	5528	5465	5421	5669	5901	6140	6187	6236
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	8.2	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.6	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	RUB	5864.0	5990.0	7344.0	5932.0	6141.0	6428.0	6448.0	6524.0	7003.0	6982.0	6873.0	6918.0	6908.0	7046.0	8799.0	7039.0
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	11.6	13.5	14.3	13.5	18.0	16.8	14.6	13.4	14.5	12.6	12.4	11.7	5.6	5.3	7.3	5.4
Total economy, gross	USD	194	211	250	206	215	225	225	225	241	240	235	237	238	246	315	251
Total economy, gross	EUR	166	180	203	163	170	184	187	187	198	196	193	194	190	190	235	192
Industry, gross	EUR	198	219	230	190	200	215	222	220	229	230	238	230	225	224	.	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.6
Consumer	CMPY	13.1	12.4	12.0	11.3	10.7	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7	12.6
Consumer	CCPY	13.9	13.8	13.6	11.3	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	12.6
Producer, in industry	PM	1.2	0.5	0.6	4.0	3.4	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.0	0.1	-0.2
Producer, in industry	CMPY	12.8	12.1	13.0	17.1	19.4	19.4	20.2	23.0	25.5	24.3	24.8	26.9	27.7	29.5	28.9	23.7
Producer, in industry	CCPY	16.2	15.8	15.6	17.1	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.8	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.3	22.9	23.5	24.0	23.7
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover ³⁾	real, CMPY	7.1	7.1	8.1	16.3	4.4	7.5	14.4	12.2	14.5	9.6	12.0	12.2	11.5	13.5	14.6	.
Turnover ³⁾	real, CCPY	8.0	7.9	7.9	16.3	10.4	9.4	10.7	11.0	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.7	12.0	.
FOREIGN TRADE⁴⁾⁵⁾⁶⁾																	
Exports total, cumulated	EUR mn	98836	108697	120193	8923	18475	29815	42016	53335	65562	78147	91893	105205	118971	132739	147335	.
Imports total, cumulated	EUR mn	54452	60265	67264	4333	9456	15697	22030	28075	34506	41244	47994	54691	61491	68477	76273	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	44384	48432	52929	4590	9019	14118	19985	25261	31055	36904	43900	50513	57480	64262	71061	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated ⁷⁾	EUR mn	.	.	31719	.	.	10083	.	.	21206	.	.	33238	.	.	46812	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
RUB/USD, monthly average	nominal	30.165	28.389	29.434	28.839	28.515	28.529	28.686	28.989	29.030	29.082	29.219	29.220	29.070	28.591	27.904	28.009
RUB/EUR, monthly average	nominal	35.296	33.261	36.134	36.377	36.092	35.018	34.446	34.817	35.298	35.673	35.628	35.661	36.287	37.079	37.390	36.719
RUB/USD, calculated with CPI ⁸⁾	real, Jan00=100	66.6	61.8	63.4	61.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.7	60.6	60.0	60.1	60.0	59.4	57.7	55.7	54.5
RUB/USD, calculated with PPI ⁹⁾	real, Jan00=100	63.1	58.9	60.9	58.1	55.9	55.6	55.4	55.6	54.4	54.0	53.4	51.7	51.3	49.9	48.7	48.9
RUB/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁸⁾	real, Jan00=100	76.2	71.2	76.7	75.8	74.7	72.2	70.7	71.2	71.6	71.7	71.5	71.4	72.1	72.8	72.9	69.8
RUB/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁹⁾	real, Jan00=100	69.9	65.7	70.8	68.8	66.1	63.7	61.7	61.4	60.5	60.6	59.7	58.1	58.4	58.5	58.8	57.8
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	RUB bn	975.8	1002.1	1147.0	1130.6	1164.1	1165.5	1230.1	1220.5	1276.1	1315.0	1290.6	1293.7	1310.3	1332.7	1534.8	.
M1, end of period	RUB bn	1850.2	1899.0	2181.9	2126.9	2197.1	2244.6	2255.8	2286.3	2425.3	2375.9	2372.0	2416.0	2441.0	2535.0	2848.3	.
M2, end of period	RUB bn	3543.1	3617.7	3962.1	3946.1	4093.0	4190.3	4333.7	4365.7	4543.2	4547.9	4568.2	4637.1	4730.4	4867.6	5298.7	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	39.6	39.0	39.4	42.1	40.4	40.2	42.0	38.0	36.0	33.7	32.5	29.8	33.5	34.6	33.7	.
Refinancing rate (p.a.) ^{end of period}	%	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Refinancing rate (p.a.) ^{end of period⁹⁾}	real, %	2.9	3.5	2.7	-2.6	-4.5	-4.5	-5.1	-7.3	-9.9	-9.1	-9.4	-10.9	-11.5	-12.8	-12.3	-8.6
BUDGET																	
Central gov. budget balance, cum.	RUB bn	287.7	316.1	227.7	102.5	115.5	134.7	169.8	255.4	354.1	435.8	484.2	588.1	690.1	786.3	.	.

1) Based on labour force survey.

2) According to ILO methodology, data revised according to census 2002.

3) Including estimated turnover of non-registered firms, including catering.

4) Based on cumulated USD and converted using the ECB EUR/USD average foreign exchange reference rate.

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year, incl. estimates of non-registered imports.

6) Based on balance of payments statistics.

7) Calculated from USD to NCU to EUR using the official average exchange rate.

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

9) Deflated with annual PPI.

S L O V A K REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004									2005			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	5.1	3.2	4.3	0.2	8.0	11.0	4.7	8.3	4.0	-0.5	7.2	4.9	-1.3	3.6	1.4	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	5.7	5.4	5.3	0.2	4.0	6.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.2	.
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	3.9	4.2	2.6	4.1	6.4	8.0	8.1	5.6	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	2.3	1.2	.	.
Construction, total	real, CMPY	8.3	6.7	11.5	0.5	3.3	3.4	2.4	0.9	2.4	0.5	3.4	1.7	13.7	9.8	19.4	.
LABOUR																	
Employment in industry	th. persons	566.2	561.2	549.1	544.3	544.8	548.2	555.9	559.2	564.0	562.7	566.1	568.2	567.8	568.3	565.5	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	407.1	420.2	452.2	469.2	466.4	452.6	431.7	410.8	399.5	392.1	381.4	379.8	370.8	371.6	383.2	388.9
Unemployment rate ¹⁾	%	13.8	14.2	15.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.7	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.2
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	5.0	4.8	4.8	0.8	4.9	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.0	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	5.3	5.5	5.4	11.1	7.6	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.7	7.1	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.6	.
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Industry, gross	SKK	16069	17995	17259	15707	14806	16050	16204	16392	17597	17015	16760	16878	17155	20072	18542	.
Industry, gross	real, CMPY	1.2	-1.0	-1.9	1.2	1.4	4.3	1.2	-1.6	0.8	2.6	6.4	4.9	0.2	4.9	1.4	.
Industry, gross	USD	456	511	514	486	461	487	485	489	535	523	509	514	535	657	638	.
Industry, gross	EUR	389	437	420	385	365	397	404	408	441	426	418	421	429	507	476	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.7
Consumer	CMPY	9.6	9.8	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.5	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	3.2
Consumer	CCPY	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.6	3.1
Producer, in industry	PM	-0.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Producer, in industry	CMPY	8.0	8.7	8.6	4.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	2.8
Producer, in industry	CCPY	8.2	8.3	8.3	4.4	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.8
RETAIL TRADE²⁾																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	-5.0	-3.3	-0.7	0.5	4.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	10.5	11.9	8.1	8.9	3.1	4.7	3.0	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	-6.1	-5.8	-5.2	0.5	2.3	3.9	4.8	5.4	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.2	.
FOREIGN TRADE^{3,4)}																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	15821	17641	19361	1500	3144	5005	7020	9012	10919	12668	14414	16401	18509	20589	22360	.
Imports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	16234	18084	19926	1476	3104	5022	7071	9085	11197	13112	14991	17090	19295	21492	23497	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-413	-443	-565	25	40	-17	-52	-74	-279	-444	-576	-689	-786	-903	-1137	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	13449	14973	16377	1262	2651	4192	5908	7602	9203	10687	12171	13888	15719	17537	.	.
Imports from EU-25 (fob) ⁵⁾ , cumulated	EUR mn	12092	13465	14836	1055	2258	3695	5225	6784	8355	9780	11113	12659	14278	15882	.	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	1357	1508	1541	207	394	497	683	818	847	907	1059	1229	1441	1655	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated ³⁾	EUR mn	-176	-170	-244	33	109	99	89	-174	-465	-622	-690	-797	-843	-897	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
SKK/USD, monthly average	nominal	35.3	35.2	33.6	32.3	32.1	32.9	33.4	33.5	32.9	32.5	32.9	32.8	32.1	30.5	29.1	29.3
SKK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.6	40.4	40.1	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.1	40.1	40.0	39.6	38.9	38.6
SKK/USD, calculated with CPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	73.6	73.1	69.5	64.3	63.8	65.8	67.1	67.3	66.2	65.1	66.0	66.0	64.8	61.7	58.9	58.5
SKK/USD, calculated with PPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	74.5	73.9	70.8	68.0	67.3	69.4	71.4	72.4	71.2	70.5	71.3	70.7	69.7	66.8	63.8	64.5
SKK/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	84.3	83.9	84.0	79.7	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.8	78.2	77.8	78.5	78.5	78.7	77.9	77.1	75.2
SKK/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁶⁾	real, Jan00=100	82.7	82.2	82.1	80.6	79.6	79.6	79.5	79.9	79.2	79.3	79.7	79.5	79.4	78.3	77.0	76.5
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	SKK bn	90.2	91.7	91.8	91.7	91.7	90.8	90.9	91.9	93.2	93.8	95.4	96.3	97.6	97.8	.	.
M1, end of period	SKK bn	258.7	264.4	276.9	261.2	265.5	258.9	260.8	268.0	279.2	279.7	282.8	288.7	284.8	293.4	311.3	.
M2, end of period	SKK bn	732.2	740.5	750.7	739.0	744.1	724.0	731.9	723.2	744.7	749.7	755.3	761.9	763.7	773.3	793.5	.
M2, end of period	CMPY	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.3	1.9	2.8	0.6	6.1	3.8	3.5	5.0	4.3	4.4	5.7	.
Discount rate (p.a.) ⁷⁾ , end of period	%	6.25	6.25	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Discount rate (p.a.) ^{7,8)} , end of period	real, %	-1.6	-2.3	-2.4	1.6	3.7	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	1.2
BUDGET																	
Central gov. budget balance, cum.	SKK mn	-40396	-42779	-55997	-2658	-4424	1175	5723	-2270	-12455	-18551	-24786	-29422	-30528	-34078	-70288	4310

1) Ratio of disposable number of registered unemployment calculated to the economically active population as of previous year.

2) According to NACE (52 - retail trade), excluding VAT.

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

4) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

5) According to country of origin.

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

7) From January 2002 corresponding to the 2-week limit rate of NBS.

8) Deflated with annual PPI.

SLOVENIA: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004												2005	
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
PRODUCTION																		
Industry, total	real, CMPY	3.8	4.9	6.1	3.3	0.9	7.8	-0.9	12.0	11.0	3.0	11.6	3.9	-3.0	3.8	6.3	.	
Industry, total	real, CCPY	0.6	1.0	1.4	3.3	2.1	4.2	2.9	4.7	5.8	5.4	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	.	
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	4.0	4.9	4.8	3.4	4.1	2.7	6.3	7.4	8.7	8.3	5.7	3.4	1.5	2.1	.	.	
Construction, total ¹⁾	real, CMPY	-3.8	-6.2	2.7	10.6	14.6	3.1	-0.4	-10.2	-5.8	8.1	9.4	5.0	12.3	1.6	-10.5	.	
LABOUR																		
Employment total	th. persons	778.5	779.1	774.7	773.8	775.6	777.7	779.8	781.4	783.7	782.7	782.4	785.6	789.1	789.7	785.0	.	.
Employees in industry	th. persons	242.0	242.3	240.4	239.4	239.5	240.1	240.0	240.1	240.4	239.7	239.4	239.6	239.8	.	.	.	.
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	98.9	96.2	96.0	99.0	98.1	96.7	93.9	91.5	89.2	90.3	90.3	90.7	92.5	90.9	90.7	.	.
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	11.3	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.4	.	.
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	3.0	3.3	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.7	4.3	6.0	7.0	6.6	7.1	6.8	5.7	5.6	.	.	.
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	1.2	0.9	0.4	-2.1	0.0	-0.5	0.5	-1.5	-2.2	-1.9	-2.2	-2.0	-1.2	-0.7	.	.	.
WAGES, SALARIES																		
Total economy, gross	th. SIT	257.2	270.3	277.6	258.2	254.8	261.4	260.2	259.5	262.7	264.3	267.9	268.4	270.3	291.9	290.7	.	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	2.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.8	3.6	1.9	0.3	1.9	1.5	2.7	2.4	1.8	4.2	1.5	.	.
Total economy, gross	USD	1278	1340	1438	1375	1356	1349	1314	1306	1334	1352	1360	1366	1406	1580	1621	.	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	1092	1145	1174	1090	1073	1099	1093	1088	1100	1103	1117	1119	1127	1217	1212	.	.
Industry, gross	EUR	951	1006	1020	940	920	965	942	939	953	955	975	973	979	1090	.	.	.
PRICES																		
Consumer	PM	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	.
Consumer	CMPY	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.2	.
Consumer	CCPY	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.2	.
Producer, in industry	PM	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	.
Producer, in industry	CMPY	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	.
Producer, in industry	CCPY	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	.
RETAIL TRADE³⁾																		
Turnover	real, CMPY	5.1	-0.5	5.3	4.4	1.6	8.7	6.0	3.4	7.5	2.8	8.8	6.0	4.1	7.4	.	.	.
Turnover	real, CCPY	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.0	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	.	.	.
FOREIGN TRADE⁴⁾																		
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	9453	10430	11288	863	1830	2974	4033	5047	6125	7218	8053	9227	10397	11529	12553	.	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	10125	11194	12242	885	1921	3176	4430	5594	6745	7897	8843	10053	11295	12556	13785	.	.
Trade balance total, cumulated	EUR mn	-673	-765	-954	-22	-90	-201	-398	-546	-621	-679	-789	-826	-898	-1027	-1232	.	.
Exports to EU-25 (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	6355	7011	7551	616	1278	2065	2738	3424	4132	4825	5341	6107	6875	7631	8288	.	.
Imports from EU-25 (cif) ⁵⁾ , cumulated	EUR mn	7666	8476	9258	659	1434	2375	3258	4227	5186	6142	6894	7878	8898	9932	10952	.	.
Trade balance with EU-25, cumulated	EUR mn	-1311	-1465	-1706	-43	-156	-309	-520	-803	-1054	-1317	-1553	-1771	-2022	-2301	-2664	.	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																		
Current account, cumulated	EUR mn	47	33	-91	74	94	36	-40	-114	-94	-68	-109	-20	51	31	-179	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																		
SIT/USD, monthly average	nominal	201.2	201.7	193.0	187.8	187.9	193.8	198.1	198.7	196.9	195.5	197.0	196.5	192.3	184.7	179.3	182.5	.
SIT/EUR, monthly average	nominal	235.5	236.0	236.5	237.0	237.4	237.8	238.2	238.5	238.8	239.7	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.8	239.8	.
SIT/USD, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	87.3	87.0	83.0	80.9	81.3	83.9	85.7	85.6	84.9	83.8	84.9	85.0	83.3	79.6	77.5	79.3	.
SIT/USD, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	91.0	90.8	86.7	85.1	84.8	87.9	90.3	91.2	90.6	89.9	90.6	89.9	88.9	86.2	83.3	84.4	.
SIT/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	100.1	100.1	100.5	100.2	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.4	100.3	100.1	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.6	101.3	101.9	.
SIT/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	101.2	101.3	100.8	100.9	100.3	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.8	101.1	101.4	101.1	101.4	101.2	100.6	100.2	.
DOMESTIC FINANCE																		
M0, end of period	SIT bn	154.6	155.4	156.0	152.9	153.3	152.6	156.9	162.5	163.3	161.9	157.3	160.7	167.2	160.1	167.9	.	.
M1, end of period ⁸⁾	SIT bn	759.4	768.8	797.2	782.3	787.4	795.8	817.1	852.9	883.8	890.7	894.0	909.1	900.3	930.0	1018.9	1003.9	.
Broad money, end of period ⁹⁾	SIT bn	3762.3	3777.7	3778.0	3784.6	3792.6	3791.9	3827.1	3826.9	3855.3	3882.1	3873.8	3918.4	3875.7	3933.7	4036.0	4060.1	.
Broad money, end of period ⁹⁾	CMPY	10.8	6.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.3	3.0	4.1	6.8	7.3	.
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period ⁹⁾	%	5.25	5.00	5.00	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	.
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period ¹⁰⁾	real, %	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-1.6	-1.5	.
BUDGET																		
General gov. budget balance, cum.	SIT bn	-46.4	-72.7	-78.5	3.5	-11.8	-6.2	4.8	-18.5	-53.5	-68.3	-77.1	-77.9	-104.5	-89.1	.	.	.

1) Effective working hours, from 2004 construction put in place of enterprises with 20 (up to this time 10) and more persons employed.

2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.

3) According to NACE (52 - retail trade, 50 - repair of motor vehicles), excluding turnover tax.

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) According to country of dispatch.

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

8) According to ECB monetary standards.

9) Main refinancing rate.

10) Deflated with annual PPI.

U K R A I N E: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2003 to 2005

(updated end of Feb 2005)

		2003			2004									2005			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Industry, total	real, CCPY	15.7	15.6	15.8	16.1	18.2	18.8	17.7	16.9	15.9	14.7	14.4	14.4	13.6	13.4	12.5	8.4
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LABOUR																	
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	938.6	949.9	988.9	1003.6	1045.4	1061.2	1044.6	1005.8	962.5	945.0	925.6	914.0	893.6	919.7	981.8	992.1
Unemployment rate ²⁾	%	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	
WAGES, SALARIES ¹⁾																	
Total economy, gross	UAH	498.3	489.5	550.9	499.7	510.1	545.1	547.9	555.0	601.5	608.0	604.2	630.8	636.2	644.3	703.8	.
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	17.3	14.4	14.9	15.3	21.4	23.0	21.6	17.6	16.9	14.9	14.7	14.4	14.3	18.2	13.7	.
Total economy, gross	USD	93	92	103	94	96	102	103	104	113	114	114	119	120	121	133	.
Total economy, gross	EUR	80	78	84	74	76	84	86	87	93	93	93	97	96	94	99	.
Industry, gross	EUR	.	.	.	97	97	108	110	111	114	117	119	121	121	116	120	.
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.1	1.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7
Consumer	CMPY	6.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.1	9.9	10.7	11.7	11.3	12.3	12.6
Consumer	CCPY	4.6	4.9	5.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.7	9.0	12.6
Producer, in industry	PM	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.9	2.2	3.3	2.1	1.5	0.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.2
Producer, in industry	CMPY	8.0	9.4	11.2	12.4	14.9	15.0	18.4	20.6	22.4	21.3	22.0	23.2	24.3	25.2	24.3	22.6
Producer, in industry	CCPY	7.3	7.5	7.8	12.4	13.7	14.1	15.2	16.3	17.3	17.9	18.4	19.0	19.5	20.1	20.4	22.6
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover ³⁾	real, CCPY	18.8	18.9	21.0	19.1	21.5	24.3	22.9	22.3	21.4	21.0	20.5	19.9	20.8	20.8	20.0	20.4
FOREIGN TRADE ⁴⁾⁵⁾																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	16585	18430	20408	1686	3543	5736	8209	10438	12660	14902	17136	19444	21610	23883	26278	.
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	16311	18131	20356	1374	3059	5051	6961	8702	10695	12814	14720	16873	18999	21119	23321	.
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	274	299	52	312	484	685	1248	1736	1964	2088	2416	2570	2611	2764	2957	.
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated ⁶⁾	EUR mn	.	.	2559	.	.	1335	.	.	3269	.	.	4550	.	.	.	.
EXCHANGE RATE																	
UAH/USD, monthly average	nominal	5.332	5.332	5.332	5.331	5.331	5.330	5.329	5.327	5.322	5.318	5.314	5.310	5.307	5.306	5.306	5.305
UAH/EUR, monthly average	nominal	6.238	6.239	6.541	6.725	6.735	6.526	6.405	6.383	6.456	6.524	6.469	6.480	6.621	6.885	7.103	6.990
UAH/USD, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	81.9	80.2	78.9	78.2	78.3	78.5	78.2	78.0	77.7	77.5	77.5	76.7	75.4	74.2	72.5	71.2
UAH/USD, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	80.0	78.5	77.5	77.3	75.6	74.4	72.9	72.4	71.5	71.6	70.5	69.1	68.9	68.1	67.4	67.3
UAH/EUR, calculated with CPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	94.1	92.4	95.7	97.0	97.0	94.1	92.2	91.5	92.0	92.9	92.4	91.5	91.8	93.9	95.0	91.9
UAH/EUR, calculated with PPI ⁷⁾	real, Jan00=100	89.0	87.7	90.4	91.7	89.4	85.3	81.5	79.9	79.6	80.6	79.0	77.8	78.7	80.0	81.6	80.1
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	UAH mn	31549	31318	33119	31501	32672	33580	35836	35810	36890	39244	40563	42296	41297	40857	42345	40634
M1, end of period	UAH mn	49341	49467	53129	49792	51387	54970	56750	57873	60814	62488	64884	70345	66735	65709	67090	.
Broad money, end of period	UAH mn	86856	88295	95043	92643	96050	101151	105104	109435	113961	117130	121476	130277	126224	125251	125801	125697
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	48.0	48.2	47.3	47.4	47.9	45.1	45.0	47.9	44.2	45.0	46.3	50.6	45.3	41.9	32.4	35.7
Refinancing rate (p.a.) ^{end of period}	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Refinancing rate (p.a.) ^{end of period⁸⁾}	real, %	-0.9	-2.2	-3.8	-4.8	-6.9	-7.0	-9.7	-11.3	-12.2	-11.4	-11.9	-12.8	-13.1	-12.9	-12.3	-11.1
BUDGET																	
General gov. budget balance, cum.	UAH mn	3636	4112	-490	1615	1815	1204	661	1489	601	820	1123	-1799	-4723	-6199	-10690	.

1) Excluding small firms.

2) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.

3) Official registered enterprises.

4) Based on cumulated USD and converted using the ECB EUR/USD average foreign exchange reference rate.

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) Calculated from USD to NCU to EUR using the official average exchange rate.

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

8) Deflated with annual PPI.

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