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## Serbia after Djindjić

BY VLADIMIR GLIGOROV

On 12 March, the prime minister of Serbia, Dr. Zoran Djindjić, was assassinated when he was getting out of his car in front of the government building in the centre of Belgrade. The government introduced the state of emergency immediately. The alleged conspirators in the assassination were identified in the next couple of days. The alleged assassin was apprehended about a week later. About four thousand people were arrested and close to two thousand detained, awaiting trial. Among them are most of the leading conspirators, though two of them were killed when resisting arrest. The alleged leader of the conspirators, one Milorad Luković, former commander of the special security forces known as red berets, is still at large.

In the course of this investigation, other crimes are being solved, all of them allegedly perpetrated by the same group or gang of people. The body of the former president of Serbia, Ivan Stambolić, was dug out of Fruška Gora, a hill near Novi Sad, in Vojvodina. He was allegedly kidnapped and assassinated by the same special security forces on the eve of the crucial presidential elections in late August 2000. A number of other political assassinations, all attributed to this same unit, have been under investigations and the truth about them should come out soon.

All the alleged killers and co-conspirators are due to face trial in the near future. The picture of a typical criminalized police state is emerging. The security forces were also involved in war crimes from Croatia via Bosnia and Herzegovina to Kosovo. Clearly, the whole structure, built up during Milošević's reign, survived the political change in 2000. The assassination of the prime minister was expected to lead to political instability and to unpredictable political changes. In fact it led to decisive action by the government to dismantle the remnants of the criminal and police structures.

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The Vienna Institute	Wiener Institut
Oppolzergasse 6, A-1010 Vienna, Austria, Tel. (+4	13 1) 533 66 10, Fax (+43 1) 533 66 10-50
e-mail: wiiw@wiiw.at, Inte	ernet: www.wiiw.at

The public has shown strong support for these actions. Indeed, it rallied in very large numbers behind the casket of the late prime minister. He had not been very popular beforehand. Though he managed to keep the governing coalition of very many parties together, the public was suspicious of his intentions, as it as a rule is in the Balkans. His biography, though not unusual for that region, did not really help. He was a leftist and a dissident as a student. Then he studied philosophy in Germany and lived there for a while. He had a private business, trading in textiles. Also wrote for lowcirculation magazines. Became a professor at the University of Novi Sad. Joined the Democratic Party when it was being formed in Belgrade. From the very beginning wanted to run the party. And eventually did. Some of his political activities during the early period of Milošević's rule are yet to be clarified. Anyway, in 1996-1997 he is one of the leaders of the anti-Milošević revolt in Belgrade. After that, he becomes the mayor of Belgrade, but is ousted from that post by his coalition partners after just a couple of months. During the Kosovo war he takes refuge in Montenegro. Emerges again as a leader of the anti-Milošević rally after the September 2000 elections. In December of the same year the opposition coalition DOS wins in the parliamentary elections and he is elected to the post of prime minister.

From the outset he faced the problem that his was not the biggest party in the coalition government of which he was the prime minister. The party of the then president of Yugoslavia, Koštunica, was more popular. Thus, they were not happy that their influence in the government was marginal. That fact led to two years of manoeuvring by Djindjić and Koštunica in which eventually the former came out as a clear winner. Their relationship soured very much after Djindjić delivered Milošević to the tribunal in The Hague in June 2001 and after the members of parliament from Koštunica's party were expelled from the parliament in mid-2002 (this decision was later reversed). As a consequence, however, reforms suffered, especially in the second half of 2002, the institution building was retarded and the security forces remained basically untouched.

In early 2003, Djindjić seemed to have finally succeeded in consolidating his power. He started working on his popularity by taking a tough stance against the independence of Kosovo. He argued that either Kosovo will remain part of Serbia or it should be partitioned between the Serbs and the Albanians. That started to turn the public in his favour, though it made a lot of people in the region and in the international community nervous. At precisely that moment, he was assassinated.

This did not bring the government down, but it left it with a number of political and economic problems. Even if it is successful in its drive against organized crime, and it looks that way at this moment, it will have to face up to some tough challenges.

Reforms have stalled since around mid-2002. Most of that time was devoted to political infighting. The expectation was that all of that delay will be made up for once the Union of Serbia and Montenegro is forged, which happened at the beginning of March, and Koštunica and his party are completely out of the picture. The assumption was that at that point Djukanović, the prime minister of Montenegro, and Djindjić would take over and would have no problems agreeing on the key strategic issues. This will be more difficult to do now.

Independently of that, economic developments were not all that encouraging at the end of 2002 and the beginning of 2003. Indeed, the year started on a slow note. Industrial production was down and will probably not catch up in the first half of this year. As a consequence, fiscal problems emerged. This was partly due to the transfer of the payments system from the old-fashioned payments bureau back to the banks. That did not go all that smoothly and production and investments were impeded. Foreign investments were also not hurrying to go into the country, though the government planned to put some attractive companies up for sale. The business climate was not improving either, indeed there were indications that the move into the informal economy was growing because of the increased costs of doing business legally.

On top of that, political stability did not look as all that assured. The members of the ruling coalition from Vojvodina, a province of Serbia, were voicing dissatisfaction with the lack of interest for further decentralization. Kosovo Serbs were dissatisfied with the way things were going on in Kosovo and with the policy of the deputy prime minister Nebojša Čović, who was in charge of Kosovo and southern Serbia in the government. Finally, the relations with the international community were not improving because of the lack of cooperation with the Hague tribunal.

Djindjić was central to the solution of all these problems. This is indeed how he preferred to work. He liked to delegate, as long as he was the one who was making the decisions. His successors may have the similar drive, but it is hard to say whether they have the same ability and authority. In dealing with the organized crime, they did quite well. As for the reforms, that remains to be seen. Though there are a number of technocrats in the government, they do not have the political clout that is necessary for the reforms to be pushed through the parliament and to be implemented. The political successors to Djindjić are two deputy chairmen from the Democratic Party, Zoran Živković, who was elected prime minister, and Čedomir Jovanović, who is the new deputy prime minister (there are a number of other deputy prime ministers). Unlike Djindjić, they have little international experience and less than impressive biographies. Živković is a former mayor of Niš, the second largest town, located in southern Serbia. Jovanović is a student leader from the 1996-1997 protest. Živkovic was the minister for interior in the federal government, while Jovanović was the coalition whip in the parliament. They have had little to do with either economic reforms or with transition in general. More importantly, they cannot be said to command a lot of authority in the public or in political circles.

Their first test will come when the state of emergency is removed and the transition to normal political life is made. They will have to deal with all the difficult economic and political problems. There is no doubt that the EU in particular will come up with some financial support, though it is likely to fall short of the EUR 400 million that the finance minister Djelić has asked for. The more important task will be to deal with social and political pressures that are sure to re-emerge. For a while they will be able to rely on the posthumous popularity of Djindjić. After that much will depend on how successful they are in building up democratic institutions and those that guarantee the rule of law.

## EU enlargement: assessing the impact of transfers

BY SÁNDOR RICHTER

Net transfers from the EU budget to the new members will be substantially lower than generally perceived by the broad public<sup>1</sup>: the commitment appropriations for the period 2004 to 2006 amount to EUR 40.9 billion. Overall net flows disbursed to new members in that period will range between EUR 5 and 10 billion. This sum amounts to EUR 1.7 to 3.3 billion annually, with lower values in the first year and higher values in the third year. It accounts for 0.4% to 0.8% of the new members' annual GDP or, expressed in other terms, it represents 0.02% to 0.04% of the annual aggregate EU-15 GDP in the period 2004-2006.

Before addressing the issue of the economic impact that transfers will have on the new members' economies, it is important to deal with the political implications. The agreement on transfers reached in Copenhagen was the outcome of a very difficult bargaining process. It was a compromise: something that was far from satisfactory for the prospective new members and not something that could be presented as a great the success in domestic political arena. Nonetheless, it is not an unacceptable outcome and in the short run that outweighs everything else. Had the outcome of the negotiations been a possibly negative net financial position, the governments would in all likelihood not have been able to 'sell' accession either to their legislative bodies or to the voters in the upcoming referenda. The issue could have developed into a crucially important argument for the opponents to EU accession in the applicant countries.

What will be the economic impact of the transfers? At first sight, the impact would appear negligible. Additional resources of EUR 5 to 10 billion for the ten new members over a period of three years can well bear comparison to a probable net FDI inflow of EUR 50 billion: a wiiw estimate of the inflow of funds to the prospective new EU members (without Cyprus and Malta) in the final three pre-accession years (2001-2003). Even this sum is five to ten times greater than the estimated net inflow of EU transfers over the same period. Compared in another way, the applicant countries' cumulative current account deficit is estimated to amount to about EUR 50 billion over the same three final pre-accession years.

Although calculating the balance of transfers to and from the EU budget provides valuable information about the magnitude of additional financial resources available to the new member states' economies on account of accession to the EU, the 'net position' approach is unsuited to assessing the impact of the EU transfers on their economies. Both the transfers to and from the EU budget will appear in different segments of the economy, thus causing significant variances in individual, distinctly separate fields.

Cohesion Fund transfers make up about one third of the total structural actions (transfers from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund) and 11% of the total payment appropriations for the period 2004-2006. An important feature of these transfers is that they are absorbed by the national budgets. Depending on the success rate with the projects involved, Cohesion Fund transfers create an additional revenue of 0.11 to 0.15% of the applicants' GDP (after deducting 15% national co-financing). This is a modest impact in macroeconomic terms; however, at the level of public investment in the *environment* and *transport infrastructure* the impact will be considerable.

Structural Funds transfers will contribute to financing projects in *education and training*, *infrastructure* and the *enterprise sector*. In this case, the revenue side is much less concentrated than in the case of Cohesion Fund transfers, as the main recipients will be regions. Here again, overall additional financing may be negligible in a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See S. Richter, 'The Copenhagen Summit: enlargement comes cheaply', *The Vienna Institute Monthly Report*, 1/2003, pp. 1-2.

countrywide comparison, yet the impact will be significant at the regional, sub-regional or local levels, or in a limited group of activities (e.g. a new centre for higher education in a certain discipline, etc.). All this refers to transfers for rural development and the residuals from the preaccession aid.

All project-related transfers require national cofinancing. Whether co-financing requires additional expenditures from the national budget, whether already budgeted items will obtain additional external financing through EU transfers or whether existing national structural expenditures can be replaced by EU resources are questions that cannot be answered in general terms as things may differ from item to item. It is permitted to use Cohesion Fund transfers to finance ongoing programmes, while the additionality principle applies to Structural Funds transfers and requires that the level of public investment in the recipient country must at least be maintained, compared to a past reference period. This means that national structural spending cannot diminish, but can be restructured to cover co-financing needs.<sup>2</sup> Restructuring expenditures along these lines may lead to serious problems in areas that lose out in the process: those receiving less support than before owing to the co-financing requirements of projects in preferred areas supported by transfers from the EU. This issue is unlikely to be so important given the low initial level of transfers, but as 'phasing in' progresses and the transfers increase, it may become a significant source of conflict.

Direct payments to farmers are a specific form of transfers. They replace national agricultural subsidy systems and thus reduce overall national budget expenditures. For the new members this will not be so simple. In an important last-minute concession at the Copenhagen Summit, the prospective new members were offered the option of paying national top-ups for their farmers from the national budget. This will have a dual impact. First, the competitive position of the farmers in the new member countries will improve to a considerable extent during the first years of membership; second, national budgets will have to cope with a serious additional burden. New members will have to contribute to the EU budget 'to pay for the direct payments', but the expenditure side of their national budget will know no relief as the respective expenditures will remain more or less at pre-accession levels on account of the top-ups.

As for the impact of transfers on the farmers, it must be underlined that transfers will be only one of three major impacts related to EU accession. The other two are: (a) extension of the CAP to the new members (market intervention); and (b) increased competition following the introduction of free trade for agricultural products.

In concluding, it is quite obvious that the new members' national budgets will feel the impact of the transfers to and from the EU most.

It is a relatively simple matter where 'own resources' are concerned: an item of expenditure equivalent to about 1.1% of the GDP can be safely assessed. On the revenue side, however, the impact is much more difficult to assess owing to the unpredictable value of inflows to project-related items. It is also difficult to estimate the expenditures required to cover co-financing requirements for reasons mentioned earlier. Peter Backé, a researcher at the Austrian National Bank (OeNB), attempted (even before the Copenhagen Summit) to assess the budgetary effects of structural actions: the impact of the transfers from the Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund. He found that the fiscal impact may range between -0.9 and +1.3% of the new members' GDP.<sup>3</sup> The message of this result may be as follows: the overall impact may be either negative or positive, but it will definitely be moderate. That notwithstanding, this moderate overall impact may mask guite

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Peter Backé, 'Fiscal Effects of the EU Membership for Central European and Baltic EU Accession Countries', *Focus in Transition* 2/2002, p. 153.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> ibid., p. 155.

substantial partial changes, radical restructuring in individual sections of the budget, and the work involved in managing these significant changes should not be underestimated.

It is important to point out that transfers are only one aspect of the multiple implications that EU accession bears for the new members' budgets. The costs of complying with the *acquis* (especially in environmental protection, where the necessary investments are estimated to amount to EUR 100 billion over ten years), phasing out production subsidies, tax harmonization, reduced risk premia in financing and finally the positive growth effects deriving from EU membership will have significant repercussions for the prospective new members' national budgets.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, the haggling over transfers during the accession negotiations was but a foretaste of the struggle for resource redistribution in the financial framework or the EU-25 in the period 2007-2013. Experts often say that to all intents and purposes the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are already in the EU, given the intensity of their trade and FDI relations with the Union. We can stand this statement on its head and point out that enlargement can only be considered successfully completed once agreement has been reached on the financial framework for 2007-2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See Gy. Kopits and I. Székely, 'Fiscal Policy Challenges of EU Accession for Central European Accession Countries', paper presented at the OeNB East West Conference, 3 to 5 November 2002, forthcoming in G. Tumpel-Gugerell and P. Mooslechner (eds.), *Structural Challenges for Europe*, Edward Elgar Publishing; F. Breuss, 'Macroeconomic Effects of EU Enlargement for Old and New Members', *WIFO Working Papers*, No. 33, Vienna, June 2001; P. Havlik, 'EU Enlargement: Economic Impacts on Austria and the Five Acceding Central European Countries', *wiiw Research Reports*, No. 290, October 2002.

## EU membership and income level convergence: the experience of the Cohesion Countries

#### BY KAZIMIERZ LASKI AND ROMAN RÖMISCH

The issue of the so-called Cohesion Countries (CCs: Portugal, Spain, Ireland and Greece) catching up to the more developed EU countries can be analysed from two angles: first, did accession to the EU accelerate the growth of the Cohesions Countries?; second, did accession to the EU accelerate their catching-up process?

Let us start with short methodological remarks. If we have to compare the size of two baskets with at least two goods we are able to get a clear-cut answer in two very special cases: when either the material structure of the goods or the price structure in both baskets is identical. The real difficulty arises when - as it always happens - both the material and price structures differ. In those circumstances, the size of both baskets and their relationship to each other depend on the common price system chosen for comparisons. This is the familiar problem associated with the Laspeyres and Paasche quantity indices and arises already when two different baskets of goods (e.g. GDP per capita) are being compared in the same country over time. When two different countries are being compared, additional complications emerge.

In Table 1 the years 1973, 1981 and 1986 divide the 40-year period into corresponding sub-periods. Growth decelerated after every benchmark year in the EU-11 (i.e. EU-15 minus the four CCs) and in three CCs except for Ireland.<sup>1</sup> It should be stressed that in Greece after 1981 growth was even slower than in the EU-11. In Portugal and Spain (and of course in Ireland) the opposite was the case. The differences between GDP per capita growth rates in the EU and the three latter CCs, measured in percentage points, were after the CCs' accession higher than before: they amounted to 2.8 against 0.8 in Ireland, to 2.4 against 1.8 in Portugal and to 1.9 against 1.3 in Spain. Hence the differences lay in the range of 1.9 to 2.8 percentage points and, disregarding Ireland, in the range of 1.9 to 2.4 percentage points. In Greece, however, after accession the growth rate was practically the same as in the EU-11, while before accession it had been higher by 2.4 percentage points.

For some time now systematic inter-country comparisons (i.e. comparisons in space against comparisons in time as we have just discussed) have been made in terms of purchasing power parities (PPP) and then in terms of purchasing power standards (PPS); they currently cover a relatively long period of time. Table 2 presents some results of these investigations. If we assume the average GDP per capita (GDP p.c.) in the EU-11 to be 100, we can express the relative position of each country as a percentage of that average. It emerges that in both 1960 and 2000 Ireland was the most developed CC. In 1960 the least developed CC was Portugal (with 36% of the average) and in 2000 it was Greece (with 65% of the average). However, the relative position of different countries has changed over time. This applies especially to Ireland and Greece. Ireland lost its lead position as early as 1973 and in 1986 it was still trailing behind Spain. As we already know, Ireland's GNP differs substantially from its GDP; in 1986 Ireland's relative GNP was still lower than it had been in 1960 and 1973. However, in 2000 its GNP p.c. was only slightly below the average GDP p.c. of the EU-11, while its GDP p.c. was distinctly above that level. As far as Greece is concerned, its relative position improved appreciably over the period 1960-1973 (from 40% to 67% of the average) and deteriorated thereafter up until 1986. In 2000, the Greek GDP p.c. was not only the lowest of the CCs, but it was also even lower than it had been in 1973. This short presentation goes to show that the year of accession (1973 for Ireland and 1981 for Greece) did not influence their catching-up with the EU-11 average. However, after 1986 when Portugal and Spain joined the Union, an impact on their catching-up process did

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> However, in GNP per capita terms even in Ireland the growth rate after 1973 was slightly lower than before 1973.

Table 1

#### GDP per capita real growth rates in EU-11, CCs, Turkey and USA, 1960-2000

(in per cent p.a.)

	1960-1973	1960-1981	1960-1986	1973-2000	1981-2000	1986-2000	1960-2000
EU11	2.95	2.42	2.31	1.34	1.24	1.03	1.86
GRC	8.15	4.84	3.73	1.23	1.22	1.64	2.91
ESP	6.14	4.08	3.64	2.09	2.63	2.93	3.39
IRL	3.71	3.43	3.03	4.15	4.64	5.83	4.01
PRT	6.98	4.76	4.08	2.39	2.88	3.45	3.86
IRL GNP	3.55	3.09	2.49	3.46	3.93	5.36	3.49
TUR	2.99	2.38	2.45	2.00	2.26	2.08	2.32
USA	3.08	2.50	2.48	2.09	2.32	2.29	2.41
Source: Ameco [	Database.						

Table 2

#### GDP per capita in PPS terms in CCs, Turkey and USA, 1960-2000

(EU11 = 100)

	1960	1973	1981	1986	2000
EU11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GRC	40.2	67.2	64.1	58.5	64.6
ESP	54.1	72.9	67.5	66.9	78.9
RL	57.5	56.7	62.8	60.8	110.0
PRT	36.5	54.8	52.4	50.7	72.8
RL GNP	60.7	60.6	63.4	57.8	97.9
TUR	29.6	27.1	26.2	27.3	27.0
USA	148.3	136.8	134.2	137.1	148.2
<i>ource:</i> Ameco Da	tabase.				

materialize and partly overcompensated for the losses of the preceding years. Figure 1 shows some additional details in comparison to Table 2 because it covers not only the benchmark years, but also the whole 40-year period. Indeed, the direction of changes reported in Figure 4 is not uniform. Ireland's catching-up process really only started in the late 1980s, while Portugal stagnated in the years between the early 1970s and late 1980s. As already mentioned, for most of the 1970s Greece stood higher than the relative position it achieved in the late 1990s, while Spain's relative position in the late 1990s was only slightly better than it had been in the mid-1970s.

Figure 1

#### GDP per capita. at PPS

(EU11 = 100)



Source: Ameco Database

We have separately analysed data in constant prices, showing changes over time, and in PPS, showing changes over space in the EU-11 and the four CCs. It is possible to combine both approaches by using constant PPP or constant PPS. In that case starting from a certain year, we can get the ranking over time of countries by using their real growth rates. One should stress, however, that the choice of the year does influence the results of the whole exercise. Maddison (2001) produced this kind of data in 1990 international Geary-Khamis (G-K) dollars for almost all countries in a millennial perspective. Ellison (2001) used them to analyse the long-term convergence process among regions of Europe. In that context he introduced the concept of CCs as a region, and we have taken this idea from him in order to analyse the catching-up process of CCs. The results covering the period 1950-2002 (divided in to subperiods according to the CCs' accession years: 1973, 1981 and 1986) are presented in Table 3 and in Figure 2. Although our interest is concentrated on CCs and the EU, we have introduced data for some other regions as well to serve as a useful background for the analysis. According to Table 3, GDP p.c. in CCs, representing only 47% of the EU-10 average in 1950, constituted already 68% of this average in 1973. That improvement of the relative position of the CCs by 21 percentage points thus required

Table 3

#### GDP per capita, 1950, 1973, 1981, 1986 and 2002

(in constant 1990 international G-K dollars, EU-10 = 100)

	1950	1973	1981	1986	2002
Austria	75.2	93.3	98.5	98.2	101.7
Belgium	110.8	101.1	102.6	98.9	105.2
Denmark	140.9	115.8	108.4	117.4	118.2
Finland	86.2	92.1	94.3	96.7	102.1
France	106.9	109.0	109.0	105.5	105.7
Germany	78.7	99.4	101.6	101.0	94.3
Italy	71.0	88.4	94.8	94.7	95.0
Netherlands	121.6	108.7	104.3	101.9	108.3
Sweden	136.6	112.1	107.2	107.9	103.6
United Kingdom	140.1	99.9	91.6	96.1	101.2
EU-10	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ireland	69.9	57.0	62.6	60.4	118.4
Greece	38.8	63.6	63.9	61.5	63.0
Portugal	42.0	61.0	58.3	55.8	70.6
Spain	48.6	72.6	67.7	66.5	78.8
Cohesion countries	47.2	68.5	65.3	63.6	77.3
Turkey	36.9	31.2	29.9	31.4	30.2
United States	193.9	138.6	135.5	138.6	148.3
Asian Tigers	19.4	30.2	40.4	51.4	79.2*

Asian Tigers: Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan.

\*Asian Tigers only up to 1999

Source: Maddison (2001), own calculations.

23 years. From 1973 to 1986 the relative position of the CCs deteriorated by 5 percentage points, to fall back to 64% of the EU-10. Between 1986 and 2002 the catching-up process resumed; the relative position of the CCs improved by 10 percentage points. In sum, after 1973 - i.e. over almost 30 years - the position of the CCs in relation to the EU-10 improved by only 9 percentage points, to reach a level of 77% of the EU-10 average in 2002. Interesting are also data concerning individual countries. Ireland lost over 9 percentage points between 1950 and 1986 (i.e. over 36 years) and won almost 60 percentage points thereafter (i.e. over 16 years) (at least in GDP terms; in GNP terms about 14 percentage points less). Greece did not improve its position after accession but was the most successful country before accession. The Iberian countries improved their position by 12 to 14 percentage points after accession and by 14 to 17 percentage points before accession.

An efficient catching-up process could be observed in Italy and especially in Austria. The latter country grew by 3.3% in 1950-2002: by an average 4.9% before 1973 and 2.1% after 1973. Its GDP p.c. constituted 75.2% in 1950, and 101.2% of the EU average in 1995, the year when Austria joined the Community. Thus, the catching-up process of Austria took place outside the EU.

A much more spectacular process of catching-up has been recorded by the 'Asian Tigers'. Their GDP p.c. amounted to only 19% of the EU-10 in 1950. However, over the whole period their growth rates were 5.8% p.a., 3 percentage points more than in the EU-10. As a result, the 2002 GDP p.c. of the Asian Tigers already amounted to 79% of the EU-10 (an improvement by 60 percentage points), slightly above the level of the CCs.

Figure 2 records absolute levels of GDP p.c. over time and thus helps us to understand the difference between the process of catching-up in per cent and in volume terms. The growth of GDP p.c. measured in per cent is one side of the story, the other is the level from which the per cents are calculated. The greater the initial difference in the level of GDP p.c., the greater has to be the difference in growth rates in order to reduce the difference between the target and the catching-up countries in volume terms.

Indeed, successful catching-up in terms of per cent of the target GDP does not necessarily mean that absolute differences between the countries diminish. This problem is illustrated by Figure 3, in which every point measures the difference between GDP p.c. in any group of countries (or in the USA) and GDP p.c. in the EU-10 between 1950 and 2002. As we already know, the GDP p.c. in the CCs increased its share in the GDP p.c. in the EU-10 from 47% in 1950 to 77% in 2002. However, the absolute difference between the two groups over the period increased from \$ 2605 in 1950 to \$ 5482 in 1989 and then diminished to \$ 4545 in 2002.

Similarly, the volume difference between the Asian Tigers and the EU-10, amounting to \$ 3973 in 1950, increased further until about 1980, then started decreasing to reach a value of \$ 4511 in 1998.

The conclusions for the Central European accession countries (ACs) from the above considerations seem quite important. First, even in percentage terms it took the CCs half a century to move from 47% to 77% of the GDP p.c. of the EU-10. Over the same period the differences in volume terms almost doubled. Second, the substantial part of the catching-up process in percentage terms took place before 1973, a period in which Europe as a whole reported growth rates unknown in history. Third, in that period all CCs pursued a hyperactive industrial policy of old, protection levels for the domestic economy were high and capital markets were strictly regulated. This also applies also to Austria case and especially to the group of the Asian Tigers, which were exceptionally successful in catching up with the EU-10.



Figure 2

#### GDP per capita in different areas, 1950-2002, according to Maddison

(in constant 1990 international G-K dollars)

Source: Maddison (2001), own calculations.



#### Differences in GDP per capita in different countries and GDP per capita in the EU-10

(in constant 1990 international G-K dollars)



Source: Maddison (2001), own calculations.

Data for the ACs are presented in Table 4. In 2002, the average GDP p.c. for the ACs was EUR 10,839 and for the EU-15 EUR 23,337; thus GDP p.c. in the ACs amounted to 46.4% of the EU-15 level in the same year. Within the AC group, major differences are visible: for example, GDP p.c. in the Czech Republic is almost 60% higher than in Poland. The growth rates for the ACs in the

period1989-2002 are presented in Table 5. Let us assume that the EU-15 will grow in the future at 2% p.a., a little more quickly than in the period 1989-2002. Assuming that the ACs enjoy a future growth rate of 3, 4 or 5% p.a., we can determine the number of years they will need to reach 75% and 100% of the EU-15 average. The results are presented in the Table 6.

Table 4

#### GDP per capita in accession countries according to wilw estimates, in PPS, 2002

	Czech Republic	Slovakia	Hungary	Poland	Slovenia	AC-5
in EUR	14377	11980	112261	9057	16739	10839
in % of EU-15	61.6	51.3	52.5	38.8	71.7	46.4

Source: wiiiw Database, own calculations.

Table 5

#### Growth of GDP per capita in ACs and EU15, 1989-2002

(in per cent p.a.)

	1989-1995	1996-2002	1989-2002
EU15	1.3	2.0	1.7
Czech Republic	-1.0	1.9	0.6
Hungary	-2.5	4.1	1.0
Poland	-0.5	4.0	1.9
Slovakia	-3.1	3.7	0.5
Slovenia	-1.2	3.9	1.5
AC-5	-1.2	3.5	1.3
Source: wijw Database			

Table 6

#### Number of years the ACs need to reach 75% and 100% of the EU-15 GDP per capita

(assuming a 2% growth rate p.a. for the latter and a stagnant population in all countries)

Catching-up measured in % of EU-15 GDP p.c.	GDP p.c. grow in ACs at 3% p.a.	GDP p.c. grow in ACs at 4% p.a.	GDP p.c. grow in ACs at 5% p.a.
75 per cent	50 years	27 years	19 years
100 per cent	80 years	42 years	29 years
Source: own calculations.			

It seems that for the ACs the catching-up process will be at least as difficult as it was for the CCs. Indeed, they would not have the benefit of the period 1950-1973 when growth rates in Europe hiah and pronouncedly were extremely interventionist economic policies were all the rage. Even, if they were willing to pursue such policies (which is not the case by any means), once inside the EU measures of that kind would simply be prohibited under the competition policy rules and regulations that are monitored by Brussels. The second factor is the foreign trade bottlenecks that already exist in all ACs today, even though their growth rates are modest when viewed in terms of the requirements for the catching-up process. It is quite probable that any acceleration of growth would very guickly have a negative impact on the trade and current account balances, thus calling for restrictive measures in order to keep the deficits within tolerable limits.

Under these conditions, it may turn out that it will not be easy to obtain even a 3% variant of GDP p.c. growth. Since we can expect some years with lower growth rates, an average of 3% implies years where growth rates will have to exceed that level. It should be recalled that in the period 1974-2002 the CCs only achieved an average GDP p.c. growth rate of 2.1%. On the other hand, the EU-15 growth rate of 2% may well be overstated, especially if we take into account their record after 1989. Perhaps 1.5% is a more realistic prognosis for the coming decennia. If we assume that over the next decennia GDP p.c. in the EU-15 and the ACs will grow by 1.5 and 3.5% p.a., respectively, it transpires that in the final analysis the ACs will need close on half a century to achieve about 75% of the average EU-15 level. Of course, if within the AC group the same differences in percentage points apply throughout, Slovenia and the Czech Republic, for example, would reach the 75% level much more quickly than Poland.

There is no doubt that the EU will stabilize the democratic process in the ACs, thus enhancing the political situation in Europe. Seen from this angle, we are at a turning point in the history of Europe. It

seems doubtful, however, whether the same factor will actually accelerate growth in the ACs and significantly further the catching-up process.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, the strategy chosen by the ACs in the early 1990s as a way to modernize their economy was rather unique. History seems to be telling us that without exception those countries now considered developed went through a phase in which they protected their infant industries - and only after an appropriate period of time did they open up their markets to foreian competition. That notwithstanding the Zeitgeist at the beginning of transition in the early 1990s was quite different. The message that most developed countries conveyed to the transition countries at the time was more along the lines of 'Don't do what we did, do what we say!' Or, as Rodrik (2001) formulated: 'No country has developed successfully by turning its back on international trade and long-term capitalflows. ... But it is equally true that no country has developed simply by opening to foreign trade and investment. The trick in the successful cases has been to combine the opportunities offered by world markets with a domestic investment and institution building strategy to stimulate the animal spirits of domestic entrepreneurs. ... almost all the outstanding cases have involved partial and gradual opening to imports and foreign investment. Multilateral institutions such as the World Bank. International Monetary Fund, and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development regularly give advice predicated on the belief that openness generates predictable and positive consequences for growth. Yet there is simply no credible evidence that across-the-board trade liberalization is systematically associated with higher growth rates.'

2

Ellison (op. cit., p.46) goes in his analysis even further: '... government officials and others in the CEEC's frequently point out that they have no choice but to join the European Union in order to become more economically competitive and political stable. Ironically, this one argument may in fact be one of the strongest points for remaining outside. Many countries have successfully promoted economic growth and convergence while remaining outside the EU. Ultimately, this may constitute a more viable alternative.'

#### References

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## **CONVENTIONAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

used in the following section on monthly statistical data

0/	data not available
	change in % against corresponding month of previous year
CCPY	change in % against corresponding month of previous year
	(e.g., under the heading 'March': January-March of the current year against January-March of the preceding year)
3MMA CPI	3-month moving average, change in % against previous year. 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
ECU	European currency unit
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)
SKK	Sloverlian tolal Slovek koruna
	US dollar
UUD	
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 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of Ma	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION															1		
Industry, total	real, CMPY	1.3	-5.0	-2.9	0.1	-2.5	15.5	5.3	3.0	8.5	6.0	6.7	0.6	11.0	0.8	18.5	•
Industry, total	real, CCPY	2.4	0.7	-2.9	-2.7	-3.1	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.6	18.5	•
LABOUR																	
Employees total	th. persons	1903	1879	1879	1883	1890	1896	1906	1913	1918	1914	1925	1917	1919	1911		
Employees in industry	th. persons	625	619	651	648	647	652	651	651	652	652	657	652	650	642		
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	657.0	662.3	687.8	683.9	669.0	678.6	673.8	659.0	653.3	650.0	644.7	644.3	624.9	602.5	646.8	611.7
Unemployment rate <sup>1)</sup>	%	17.2	17.3	18.0	17.9	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.2	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.4	16.9	16.3	17.5	16.5
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	7.5	5.7	-4.1	-3.8	-4.0	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	•	
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	-0.1	1.6	9.2	10.0	10.2	5.0	4.1	4.4	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.5	•	
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	BGN	255.0	270.0	251.0	252.0	265.0	262.0	269.0	265.0	267.0	265.0	272.0	271.0	272.0	282.0		
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	4.1	4.7	1.6	2.0	1.6	-3.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.3	0.6		
Total economy, gross	USD	116	123	113	112	119	119	126	129	135	132	136	136	139	147		
Total economy, gross	EUR	130	138	128	129	135	134	138	135	137	135	139	139	139	144		
Industry, gross	USD	121	127	116	115	122	120	126	134	136	135	138	135	140	147		
PRICES																	
Consumer <sup>2)</sup>	PM	0.2	0.6	2.7	1.6	0.8	-0.1	-2.1	-1.7	0.1	-0.7	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.1
Consumer <sup>2)</sup>	CMPY	4.6	4.8	7.0	8.4	9.2	9.2	6.9	5.2	5.5	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.8	1.7	0.2
Consumer <sup>2)</sup>	CCPY	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	1.7	1.0
Producer, in industry	PM	0.1	-0.5	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	-0.4	-1.1	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	-0.5	1.4	1.8	
Producer, in industry	CMPY	1.2	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.3	1.6	2.7	3.7	4.4	4.8	4.2	6.2	7.7	
Producer, in industry	CCPY	7.7	7.1	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	7.7	
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real CMPY																
Turnover	real CCPY		21		·	-10	•		-0.3		•	. 11			25		
			2.1		•	1.0	•		0.0		•				2.0		
Exports total (fab), aumulated		5201	5714	400	000	1256	1020	2202	2027	2440	2070	4510	5020	EECO	5040		
Imports total (aif), sumulated	EUR IIII EUR ma	7466	0100	420	090	1330	1039	2292	2021	3440	5970	4010	5039	2000	0249		•
Trade balance, sumulated	EUR IIII EUR mn	2165	2414	125	264	1110	642	012	1029	4023	1200	1407	1671	1055	2264	•	
	EUKIIII	-2105	-2414	-155	-204	-419	-042	-912	-1030	-1104	-1230	-1427	-1071	-1900	-2304	•	
FOREIGN FINANCE	1100	007	0.40	400	400	005	070	470	074	050	07	10	405	005	070		
Current account, cumulated	USD mn	-697	-842	-130	-180	-235	-372	-472	-374	-258	-97	-46	-185	-365	-679	•	
EXCHANGE RATE																	
BGN/USD, monthly average	nominal	2.202	2.192	2.215	2.248	2.234	2.210	2.131	2.048	1.972	2.000	1.995	1.994	1.953	1.924	1.842	1.816
BGN/EUR, monthly average	nominal	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956	1.956
BGN/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>4)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	108.0	106.5	105.1	105.3	104.4	104.0	102.4	100.2	96.5	98.8	98.0	97.1	95.0	92.2	87.7	86.4
BGN/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>4)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	94.8	93.7	94.6	94.7	94.3	93.1	90.2	87.7	84.3	84.9	84.1	84.3	83.1	80.6	75.7	
BGN/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>4)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	86.7	86.3	84.4	83.2	82.9	83.4	85.3	86.7	86.6	87.2	86.8	86.1	86.0	85.1	84.6	84.5
BGN/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>4)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	78.5	78.8	78.7	77.7	77.3	76.8	77.2	77.9	77.6	77.0	76.4	76.0	76.2	75.3	73.9	
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period <sup>5)</sup>	BGN mn	2642	3081	2925	2897	2855	2873	2781	2828	2900	2997	3022	2998	2987	3335	3113	3132
M1, end of period <sup>5)</sup>	BGN mn	4982	4884	4651	4584	4594	4603	4475	4403	4589	4750	4805	4804	4936	5543	5143	5237
Broad money, end of period <sup>5)</sup>	BGN mn	11673	12600	12514	12517	12503	12631	12359	12335	12696	12998	13094	13227	13432	14146	13922	14116
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	18.6	25.2	23.0	21.8	20.2	25.2	19.1	15.8	15.6	17.0	15.7	16.2	15.1	12.3	11.3	12.8
BNB base rate (p.a.),end of period	%	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.5
BNB base rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>6)</sup>	real, %	3.6	4.0	3.6	2.2	1.7	0.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-2.7	-4.8	
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance,cum.	BGN mn	-408.3	-664.2	154.2	116.0	205.6	251.3	511.1	521.9	523.8	577.9	658.4	823.5	697.8	3.4	-85.7	-154.9

1) Ratio of unemployed to total employment, from July 2002 according to new labour force base.

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

3) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

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

5) According to International Accounting Standards.

## C R O A T I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of Ma	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total <sup>1)</sup>	real, CMPY	4.6	5.2	3.3	3.9	-1.0	5.8	3.9	-2.1	10.5	1.3	12.7	9.4	9.9	8.3	0.7	6.9
Industry, total <sup>1)</sup>	real. CCPY	6.0	6.0	3.3	3.6	1.9	2.9	3.1	2.2	3.4	3.1	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.5	0.7	3.8
Industry, total <sup>1)</sup>	real, 3MMA	6.1	4.4	4.1	1.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.0	3.2	8.2	7.8	10.6	9.2	6.4	5.3	
Construction, total, effect.work.time <sup>2)</sup>	real, CMPY	7.8	2.8	9.6	12.8	9.5	19.9	11.7	7.2	17.1	11.5	15.9	12.7	10.8	15.2	9.6	
LABOUR																	
Employment total	th. persons	1350.2	1337.9	1305.2	1324.0	1326.8	1332.8	1341.5	1352.4	1360.8	1362.3	1357.1	1349.4	1344.0	1333.8	1325.5	
Employees in industry <sup>2)</sup>	th. persons	287.0	284.0	282.2	280.1	279.6	279.4	278.4	277.1	276.0	276.0	275.1	275.6	274.7	272.1	271.3	
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	385.3	395.1	411.1	414.4	415.4	407.7	394.1	385.0	382.8	379.7	375.8	375.0	369.7	366.2	367.1	362.6
Unemployment rate <sup>3)</sup>	%	22.5	23.1	24.0	23.8	23.8	23.4	22.7	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.5	21.7	21.4
Labour productivity, industry <sup>1)</sup>	CCPY	9.5	9.3	7.2	7.4	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.0	7.3	7.1	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.8	3.2	
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) <sup>1)</sup>	CCPY	1.2	1.2	-1.6	-0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-1.5	-1.8		
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	HRK	5325	5142	5159	5017	5224	5352	5507	5374	5433	5398	5289	5447	5687	5498		
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	1.3	-0.1	-1.5	0.9	0.2	4.7	4.0	5.2	4.8	4.7	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.5		
Total economy, gross	USD	639	621	610	582	618	640	682	698	734	716	707	719	762	753		
Total economy, gross	EUR	719	696	690	669	706	724	746	732	739	732	720	733	762	741		
Industry, gross	USD	589	561	555	526	554	581	634	644	682	652	642	661	708	692		
PRICES																	
Retail	PM	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Retail	CMPY	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.7
Retail	CCPY	5.1	4.9	3.3	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.6
Producer, in industry	PM	-0.5	-1.0	-0.1	0.6	-1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.1	0.4	1.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.4
Producer, in industry	CMPY	-2.0	-3.1	-2.6	-2.8	-2.3	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.7
Producer, in industry	CCPY	4.2	3.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.6	-2.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	2.9	2.8
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	8.7	7.7	10.9	13.5	14.7	9.4	12.0	9.1	19.3	14.4	14.0	12.1	10.8	9.8	7.5	
Turnover	real, CCPY	10.2	10.0	10.9	12.2	13.0	12.1	12.1	11.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.7	12.5	7.5	
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>4)5)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	4768	5209	359	722	1181	1658	2144	2525	3060	3404	3840	4323	4718	5182	367	
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	9468	10230	683	1502	2447	3453	4457	5441	6557	7346	8325	9428	10387	11315	705	
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-4699	-5021	-324	-779	-1267	-1795	-2314	-2917	-3497	-3943	-4485	-5105	-5668	-6133	-338	
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	2666	2853	196	417	657	952	1188	1405	1735	1913	2122	2327	2538	2732	209	
Imports from EU (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	5210	5653	350	797	1308	1844	2428	2971	3620	4043	4679	5260	5797	6327	387	
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	-2544	-2800	-154	-380	-651	-893	-1240	-1566	-1885	-2130	-2557	-2933	-3259	-3595	-178	
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn		-642			-821			-1549			-524					
EXCHANGE RATE																	
HRK/USD, monthly average	nominal	8.333	8.286	8.452	8.626	8.455	8.359	8.072	7.697	7.405	7.542	7.484	7.571	7.464	7.298	7.082	7.040
HRD/EUR, monthly average	nominal	7.408	7.391	7.477	7.500	7.403	7.393	7.378	7.344	7.350	7.377	7.347	7.427	7.468	7.423	7.500	7.586
HRK/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	120.6	119.8	121.5	124.4	122.0	120.9	116.5	111.1	107.4	109.8	108.6	109.6	108.4	105.5	102.0	101.2
HRK/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>®</sup>	real, Jan98=100	119.0	118.1	120.9	122.6	122.8	121.3	116.9	111.2	106.8	109.1	108.3	109.0	108.2	105.7	102.0	101.0
HRD/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	96.8	96.8	97.6	98.0	96.7	96.7	96.5	95.8	96.3	96.9	96.3	97.0	97.8	97.4	98.0	98.9
HRD/EUR, calculated with PPf <sup>9</sup>	real, Jan98=100	98.4	99.1	100.6	100.4	100.5	99.8	99.4	98.6	98.3	98.9	98.3	98.1	98.9	98.7	99.2	99.9
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	HRK mn	7423	8507	8255	8345	9146	9112	9277	9904	10288	10296	9680	9507	9348	9681	•	
M1, end of period	HRK mn	20976	23704	22398	22165	24375	26418	26716	28254	28947	29502	28914	29090	29092	30870	29441	
Broad money, end of period	HRK mn	95006	106071	108647	107184	106245	106333	106445	106593	109734	113037	113275	114826	114261	116142	116644	
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	34.8	45.2	46.7	41.9	37.1	36.9	36.8	33.8	33.8	28.8	28.2	27.4	20.3	9.5	7.4	
Discount rate (p.a.), end of period	%	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	4.5	4.5	4.5		
Discourte rate (p.a.), end of period '	real, %	ð.1	9.3	ð./	9.0	ö.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.5	2.9	3.0	2.2	•	
BUDGET	UDK	0000 4	0750 5	100.0	040.0	0044.0	0000 -	0445 4	0007 -	0005 0	0470.0	0.400.0	0000 0	0055.0	1010 1	000 5	
Central gov. budget balance, cum."	HRK mn	-2232.1	-3/58.5	-498.2	-842.3	-2014.0	-2289.5	-2445.1	-2007.5	-2065.0	-21/6.2	-2489.9	-2803.0	-3255.9	-4010.4	-689.5	

1) In business entities with more than 19 persons employed.

2) In business entities with more than 10 persons employed.

3) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active population.

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.
6) Adjusted for domestic and foreign (US resp. EU) inflation. Values less than 100 mean real appreciation.

7) Deflated with annual PPI.

8) From January 2002 including social security funds.

#### CZECH REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of Ma	ar 2003)
		2001			2002											2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
Industry total	real CMPV	66	37	26	5.8	11	8.2	51	13	10.8	28	0.2	35	11	6.6	6.4	
Industry, total	real CCPY	6.8	6.5	2.0	4.2	4.1	5.2	5.2	4.5	53	-2.0	J.Z 4.8	47	4.4	4.8	6.4	•
Industry, total	real 3MMA	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.2	6.0	5.2	1 Q	5.5	2.8	5.5		5.5	4.7	5.7	0.4	
Construction total	real CMPY	2.5	-6.8	3.1	13.8	-27	5.2	5.0	-1.5	-1.3	-4.9	6.7	3.5	3.5	4.8	-20	•
		2.0	0.0	0.1	10.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	·
Employees in industry <sup>1)</sup>	th persons	1172	1164	1157	1161	1161	1156	1150	1158	1160	1154	11/7	1144	11/0	1131	11/1	
Linemployment and of period	th persons	130.2	/61.0	180.0	185.2	471.7	456.4	1133	154.3	170.2	/88.3	/02.0	486.7	180.8	514.4	530.0	538.1
Linemployment, rate <sup>2)</sup>		439.2	401.9	409.0	400.2	4/1./	400.4	447.9	404.0	4/9.2	400.3	492.9	400.7	409.0	014.4	10.2	10.2
Labour productivity industry <sup>1)3)</sup>	CCPY	6.4	5.8	13	3.5	3.1	5.2	5.0	43	5.2	4 T	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.0 6.5	12.0	10.2
Linit labour costs exchr adi (EUR) <sup>1)3)</sup>	CCPY	4.6	5.0	16.3	13.6	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.2	12.0	12.3	11.8	10.0	10.0	_4 1	•
	0011	4.0	0.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	12.2	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.5	10.1	-4.1	•
WAGES, SALARIES	071	16027	15510	14616	12770	14510	14070	15050	15070	15602	15010	14774	15710	17664	16704	15457	
		10937	10012	14010	13/19	14010	14970	15950	15575	15095	15012	14//4	10/10	1/004	10/94	10407	
Industry, gross	real, CMPY	0.5	10.7	3.8	3.8	2.5	5.5 427	3.Z	Z.1	0.7 EQ4	4.3	5.8	5.2	3.Z	0.4 E40	5.0	•
Industry, gross <sup>1</sup>		402	420	402	122	405	437	479 522	400	524	4//	400	503	575	520	52 I 401	•
industry, gross	EUR	506	4/0	400	433	403	493	522	507	520	407	409	515	574	000	491	•
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	-0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2
Consumer	CMPY	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.4
Consumer	CCPY	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	-0.4	-0.4
Producer, in industry	PM	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.4
Producer, in industry	CMPY	0.9	0.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7
Producer, in industry	CCPY	3.1	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	8.7	-0.3	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.6	3.3	-0.6	5.4	-4.5	6.7	1.4	0.5	4.6	4.4	•
Turnover	real, CCPY	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	4.4	•
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>4)5)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	34483	37265	3071	6343	9863	13516	16927	20336	23582	26404	30113	33935	37723	40623	3371	6660
Imports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	37277	40690	3252	6437	10146	13797	17563	20999	24563	27570	31424	35489	39533	43039	3459	6884
Trade balance,cumulated	EUR mn	-2793	-3425	-181	-95	-282	-280	-636	-663	-981	-1166	-1311	-1554	-1809	-2416	-88	-225
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	23801	25692	2149	4459	6938	9485	11809	14173	16360	18264	20781	23300	25860	27789	2361	4688
Imports from EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	23196	25148	1997	3968	6224	8495	10748	12871	15089	16882	19157	21542	23897	25903	1983	4026
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	605	543	152	490	714	990	1061	1302	1270	1382	1624	1758	1962	1886	379	662
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn		-3273		•	-593			-1282		•	-2574			-3708		•
EXCHANGE RATE																	
CZK/USD, monthly average	nominal	37.5	36.5	36.3	36.5	35.8	34.3	33.3	31.7	30.0	31.5	30.8	31.2	30.7	30.7	29.7	29.4
CZK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	33.3	32.6	32.1	31.8	31.4	30.4	30.6	30.3	29.7	30.8	30.2	30.7	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.6
CZK/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	102.3	99.2	97.5	98.3	97.0	93.4	90.9	86.9	81.7	86.3	85.0	86.7	85.4	84.8	81.5	80.6
CZK/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	99.5	95.9	95.6	95.9	95.1	92.1	89.7	85.6	81.4	85.8	84.2	85.7	84.4	84.4	81.6	80.5
CZK/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	82.1	80.3	78.2	77.5	76.9	74.8	75.6	75.1	73.3	76.2	75.3	76.8	77.2	78.3	78.6	78.8
CZK/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	82.3	80.7	79.5	78.6	77.9	76.0	76.6	76.0	75.0	77.8	76.5	77.2	77.3	78.8	79.5	79.6
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	CZK bn	181.8	180.4	179.9	182.3	182.8	183.3	184.9	188.5	185.6	190.5	192.2	195.1	198.6	197.8	197.6	
M1, end of period	CZK bn	566.7	583.6	573.2	575.2	568.8	582.5	605.0	617.5	619.2	639.6	647.4	658.0	669.8	692.3	671.9	
M2, end of period	CZK bn	1564.8	1596.0	1590.3	1585.3	1581.6	1606.5	1625.0	1580.5	1594.6	1622.3	1605.6	1635.8	1646.6	1647.3	1643.1	
M2, end of period	CMPY	12.5	13.0	11.0	10.2	9.8	9.5	7.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	6.2	5.2	3.2	3.3	
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.25	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.50	1.50
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>7)</sup>	real, %	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance,cum.	CZK mn	-59797	-67698	-3417	-24923	-15737	-41863	-32401	-915	-26854	-32956	-21434	-32321	-41726	-45715	-10392	

1) Enterprises employing 20 and more persons.

2) Ratio of job applicants to the sum of economically active, women on maternity leave and job applicants.

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

#### H U N G A R Y: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of Ma	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
Industry, total	real, CMPY	-1.2	-2.3	-5.6	1.5	3.3	4.1	-4.2	4.0	7.9	-2.5	11.0	-0.8	4.0	9.6		
Industry, total	real, CCPY	4.1	3.6	-5.6	-2.1	-0.4	0.6	-0.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.6		
Industry, total	real, 3MMA	0.6	-3.0	-2.2	-0.4	2.9	1.0	1.3	2.5	3.0	5.4	2.5	4.5	4.1			
Construction, total	real, CMPY	2.9	8.4	12.6	21.8	32.6	33.7	24.1	14.0	17.8	22.8	28.3	10.2	9.4	22.7	-0.6	
LABOUR																	
Employees in industry <sup>1)</sup>	th. persons	821.8	812.6	830.5	831.1	828.3	823.6	816.9	815.4	818.7	811.2	809.8	810.6	812.4	804.0		
Unemployment <sup>2)</sup>	th. persons	235.2	216.9	230.2	232.0	236.2	232.4	230.0	229.4	241.4	242.7	245.5	242.9	245.1	244.2		
Unemployment rate <sup>2)</sup>	%	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	
Labour productivity, industry <sup>1)</sup>	CCPY	6.6	5.3	-1.2	1.4	2.8	3.8	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.4	4.5	5.1		
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) <sup>1)</sup>	CCPY	8.6	10.1	24.5	21.2	19.5	19.5	20.0	17.5	15.6	15.4	13.9	14.5	13.8	13.1		
WAGES SALARIES																	
Total economy gross <sup>1)</sup>	HUF	124074	136593	112494	108851	113860	114234	118163	118892	116571	113386	120253	125958	142076	162862		
Total economy gross <sup>1)</sup>	real CMPY	14.8	10.5	11 9	12.2	12.8	85	13.6	11 7	12.5	11.2	15.7	13.2	93	13.7		
Total economy, gross <sup>1)</sup>		438	493	408	380	407	418	445	468	469	452	484	508	598	702	•	
Total economy, gross <sup>1)</sup>	FUR	400	552	461	447	465	471	485	400	403	463	407	517	597	690		
Industry gross <sup>1)</sup>		138	133	388	375	403	/13	465	453	470	400	456	174	568	570		
	050	430	400	500	575	400	415	400	400	470	401	430	4/4	500	515	•	•
PRICES	DM	0.4		4.0	4.0	0.7		0.5							0.4	4.0	0.0
Consumer	PM	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.8
Consumer	CMPY	7.1	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.6	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5
Consumer	CCPY	9.4	9.2	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6
Producer, in industry	PM	-0.8	-0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-1.3	-0.3	-0.1	•
Producer, in industry	CMPY	0.0	-0.4	-2.0	-2.3	-2.8	-2.7	-2.0	-1.1	-0.9	-1.0	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-1.3	-0.1	
Producer, in industry	CCPY	5.7	5.2	-2.0	-2.2	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	-2.2	-2.0	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8	-0.1	
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover <sup>3)</sup>	real, CMPY	3.2	3.7	13.7	10.1	15.6	10.5	11.4	12.7	8.4	8.1	8.5	9.8	5.6	8.7		
Turnover <sup>3)</sup>	real, CCPY	5.0	4.8	13.7	11.8	13.2	12.5	12.2	12.3	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.2	10.0		
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>4)5)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	31550	34087	2605	5594	8861	12046	15195	18297	21210	23788	26941	30216	33434	36537	2499	
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	34713	37659	2963	6225	9598	13046	16364	19592	22949	25752	29087	32859	36349	39955	2838	
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-3163	-3573	-357	-631	-738	-999	-1170	-1295	-1738	-1965	-2146	-2643	-2915	-3418	-339	
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	23622	25319	1923	4169	6588	9031	11418	13731	15834	17813	20155	22600	25134	27387	1952	
Imports from EU (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	20129	21764	1623	3410	5284	7260	9172	11036	13025	14584	16408	18543	20536	22465	1569	
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	3493	3554	299	759	1304	1771	2246	2695	2809	3229	3747	4057	4597	4922	383	
FOREIGN EINANCE																	
Current account cumulated <sup>6)</sup>	USD mn	-1419	-1754	-230	-385	-421	-723	-837	-1086	-1338	-1317	-1369	-1697	-2007	-2655		
	000 1111	1110		200	000	121	120	001	1000	1000	1017	1000	1001	2007	2000		
	nominal	202.1	277.0	275.0	270.0	070 F	272.6	265.0	054.4	249.6	250.0	040 7	240.2	227.6	221.0	006.1	007 E
HUF/USD, monthly average	nominal	203.1	2//.0	2/5.9	2/9.9	2/9.5	2/3.0	200.0	254.1	248.0	250.9	248.7	248.2	237.0	231.9	220.1	227.5
		201.1	247.0	243.9	243.5	244.7	242.4	243.7	242.7	240.0	245.1	243.9	243.0	230.1	230.1	240.2	245.1
HUF/USD, calculated with CPI	real, Jan98=100	107.5	104.8	103.2	104.1	103.7	101.2	97.9	94.0	92.2	93.0	92.4	91.8	87.9	85.5	82.3	82.Z
HUF/USD, calculated with PPI'	real, Jan98=100	112.0	109.6	109.4	110.5	111.2	109.4	106.2	102.1	100.0	101.2	100.8	101.0	98.0	90.3	94.0	
HUF/EUR, calculated with CPI'	real, Jan98=100	80.Z	85.0	83.0	82.2	82.4	81.3	81.4	01.4	02.0	04.7	01.9	01.0	/9./	79.1	79.5	80.5
HUF/EUR, calculated with PPI'	real, Jan96=100	93.0	92.3	91.1	90.7	91.1	90.4	90.8	90.8	92.1	91.7	91.0	91.6	90.5	90.2	91.8	•
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	HUF bn	1006.8	1037.6	986.0	991.8	1005.0	1029.4	1077.1	1100.7	1136.2	1153.5	1149.4	1161.7	1191.5	1181.8		•
M1, end of period	HUF bn	2537.4	2775.9	2564.1	2569.9	2644.2	2662.3	2765.8	2808.5	2830.0	2913.3	2893.8	2930.6	3062.8	3302.9		•
Broad money, end of period	HUF bn	6715.1	7089.8	6984.2	6927.4	6985.2	7133.7	7191.4	7214.0	7317.8	7523.0	7491.1	7701.1	7975.1	8422.3		
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	13.9	17.1	17.0	15.9	16.2	17.7	16.8	17.0	17.2	15.5	14.5	16.0	18.8	18.8		
NBH base rate (p.a.),end of period	%	10.3	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.0	8.5	6.5	6.5
NBH base rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>8)</sup>	real, %	10.3	10.2	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.5	10.6	11.5	11.2	11.1	9.9	6.6	
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance,cum.	HUF bn	-178.5	-413.2	-59.3	-143.1	-186.9	-240.2	-280.2	-359.6	-343.5	-413.7	-507.4	-801.9	-586.3	-1474.7		

1) Economic organizations employing more than 5 persons.

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

3) Excluding catering.

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

6) Revised data according to international standards (e.g. trade data refer to customs statistics).

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

#### POLAND: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of M	lar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
Industry'	real, CMPY	-1.1	-4.8	-1.4	0.3	-3.2	0.3	-4.2	2.1	5.7	-1.2	6.7	3.3	3.1	5.1	3.5	4.1
Industry"	real, CCPY	0.9	-0.2	-1.4	-0.6	-1.5	-1.1	-1.7	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	3.5	3.8
Industry''	real, 3MMA	-1.3	-2.5	-2.1	-1.5	-0.9	-2.4	-0.7	1.1	2.2	3.7	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.3	
Construction'	real, CMPY	-9.5	-10.5	-21.5	-13.9	-14.3	-6.2	-20.3	-13.2	-3.8	-7.8	-6.1	-8.8	-8.4	-10.4	-11.0	-24.0
LABOUR																	
Employees <sup>1)</sup>	th. persons	5020	4952	4940	4931	4924	4907	4896	4898	4884	4876	4864	4870	4862	4839	4736	4741
Employees in industry <sup>1)</sup>	th. persons	2576	2528	2494	2492	2486	2475	2471	2471	2462	2457	2451	2462	2462	2448	2417	
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	3022.4	3115.1	3253.3	3277.9	3259.9	3203.6	3064.6	3090.9	3105.3	3105.6	3112.6	3108.1	3150.8	3217.0	3320.6	3344.2
Unemployment rate <sup>2)</sup>	%	16.8	17.5	18.1	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.6	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.7	18.8
Labour productivity, industry <sup>1)</sup>	CCPY	6.3	5.8	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.2	5.7	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	6.8	
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR) <sup>1)</sup>	CCPY	10.4	10.4	8.4	5.0	3.8	2.0	0.5	-2.2	-4.7	-5.1	-6.0	-6.7	-7.4	-8.1	-15.4	
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross <sup>1)</sup>	PLN	2302	2471	2188	2189	2252	2226	2255	2232	2289	2253	2302	2263	2343	2532	2247	2235
Total economy, gross <sup>1)</sup>	real, CMPY	3.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	-0.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.4	-0.8	0.6	1.2	2.0	1.4
Total economy, gross <sup>1)</sup>	USD	562	616	538	523	544	549	557	555	556	539	555	549	592	647	586	579
Total economy, gross <sup>1)</sup>	EUR	633	690	609	601	621	619	609	580	560	551	565	559	592	635	553	537
Industry, gross <sup>1)</sup>	USD	579	636	545	526	542	549	546	556	561	539	546	548	604	671	591	
PRICES																	
Consumer	DM	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	03	03	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Consumer	CMPY	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.J 1 3	-0.4	13	1.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Consumer	CONT	5.7	5.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
Broducer in industry		0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Producer, in industry		-0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	-0.5	2.1	0.4	0.0
Broducer, in industry		-1.0	-0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.0
	COFT	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.1
Turnover"	real, CMPY	2.1	1.1	3.9	6.6	8.2	1.0	1.1	1.8	7.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	3.8	•
Turnover'	real, CCPY	0.4	0.7	3.9	5.3	5.8	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.6	3.8	
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>3)4)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	37388	40372	3284	6564	10265	14002	17361	20948	24478	27884	31695	36042	39697	43418		
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	51754	56220	4122	8584	13525	18869	23613	28411	33421	37794	42764	48309	53355	58331		
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-14365	-15847	-837	-2020	-3259	-4867	-6252	-7464	-8943	-9910	-11070	-12268	-13657	-14913		
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	25930	27940	2384	4673	7228	9784	12102	14598	17057	19308	21892	24754	27330	29832		
Imports from EU (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	31783	34510	2455	5268	8376	11534	14556	17594	20813	23442	26512	29870	32949	35986		
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	-5852	-6569	-71	-595	-1148	-1750	-2454	-2996	-3756	-4134	-4620	-5116	-5619	-6154		
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn	-6667	-7166	-868	-1684	-2336	-2970	-3527	-3956	-4066	-4335	-4859	-5471	-6219	-6704	-712	
EXCHANGE BATE																	
PI N/USD monthly average	nominal	4 094	4 014	4 065	4 187	4 143	4 059	4 045	4 025	4 118	4 179	4 150	4 123	3 956	3 911	3 832	3 863
PLN/FUR monthly average	nominal	3 630	3 583	3 505	3 6/1	3 620	3 505	3 703	3.847	4.110	4.085	4.100	4.125	3 050	3 088	4 064	1 165
PLN/LISD seleviated with CD <sup>6</sup>	real lan08-100	08.2	05.8	0.000	00.6	08.0	07.0	06.8	06.8	4.000	101 0	101 1	100.3	06.3	0/ 0	4.004	4.105
PLN/USD, calculated with CPI	real Jan08-100	101.5	08.6	100.4	102.8	102.6	101.0	100.6	100.0	101.8	101.3	101.1	100.5	00.J	07.7	92.0	95.Z
PLN/FUR calculated with CP <sup>(5)</sup>	real Jan08-100	78.0	30.0 77.6	77.5	78.6	78.5	77.8	80.4	83.8	80.5	80.0	80.6	88.0	87.1	87.8	80.2	01.3
PLN/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>5</sup>	real Jan98-100	84.0	82.0	833	84.2	8/1	11.0	85.7	00.0 88.8	09.5	03.5	09.0	00.9	07.1	01.0	09.2	91.3
	1eai, Jai190-100	04.0	02.9	03.5	04.2	04.1	03.3	00.7	00.0	93.1	90.0	93.1	92.0	90.0	91.0	92.9	54.7
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
MU, end of period	PLN bn	36.6	38.2	36.8	37.9	38.8	40.0	39.8	41.2	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.2	41.6	42.7
M1, end of period"	PLN bn	108.2	118.3	111.7	115.4	114.8	116.3	121.6	126.1	128.5	126.1	127.4	126.9	130.7	136.3	129.8	•
M2, end of period	PLN bn	321.2	328.2	322.2	324.6	319.0	317.6	322.0	321.9	324.2	322.9	320.7	321.1	317.5	319.8	315.4	
M2, end of period	CMPY	7.5	9.2	7.8	6.9	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.3	-0.2	-1.4	-2.5	-1.1	-2.6	-2.1	•
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	14.0	14.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.3	6.8
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>()</sup>	real, %	15.2	14.5	12.0	11.8	11.7	10.6	10.0	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.3	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.6	3.8
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	PLN mn	-27651	-32358	-6963	-13668	-16437	-19911	-22985	-24923	-25597	-27280	-29147	-34057	-37073	-39113	-4123	-11717

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

6) Revised according to ECB monetary standards.

#### R O M A N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of Ma	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
Industry total <sup>1)</sup>	roal CMPV	0 /	5.2	5.0	5.0	0.1	5.6	0.1	6.6	0.1	64	0.1	0.6	7.0	9.6	16	
Industry, total <sup>1)</sup>	real CCPV	0.4 8.4	0.0 8.2	5.0	5.0	-0.1	3.0	3.0	0.0	9.1	0.4 17	5.1	5.6	7.0 5.8	0.0	1.0	•
Industry, total		7.8	63	5.0	3.0	3.1	1.8	4.0	5.0	7.4	4.7	8.4	8.6	9.0 8.4	5.8	1.0	•
	Teal, SivilviA	1.0	0.5	5.1	5.1	5.4	1.0	4.0	5.2	7.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	5.0	•	•
LABOUR		1507.0	4470.0					1007 5					1075 1	1050.0	4004.0		
	th. persons	4507.3	4470.3	4314.2	4333.8	43/7.7	4386.8	4397.5	4404.2	4405.1	4399.4	4395.5	43/5.1	4353.0	4331.0	4331.2	
Employees in industry	tn. persons	1829.7	1820.0	1833.8	1831.3	1830.2	1823.7	1824.2	1814.0	1812.6	1808.6	1801.7	1/9/.6	1795.2	1/85.5	1796.4	•
Unemployment, end of period	tn. persons	//4.0	826.9	1193.7	1267.4	1257.4	1069.7	983.3	929.7	867.4	815.5	/86.2	/6/./	/55.9	/60.6	/81.4	
Unemployment rate	% 00DV	8.0	8.8	12.7	13.5	13.4	11.4	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3	
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	11.9	11.5	3.8	4.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.1	5.8	0.5	6.8	7.1	3.7	•
Unit labour costs, exch.r. adj.(EUR)	CCPY	4.1	3.9	14.3	14.9	14.4	10.8	7.9	4.6	1.3	-0.1	-1.0	-1.9	-3.0	-3.9	-6.1	
WAGES, SALARIES																	
Total economy, gross	th. ROL	4719.7	5299.7	5144.8	4778.5	5091.1	5585.4	5329.1	5327.1	5498.5	5469.6	5404.1	5570.8	5704.7	6521.6	6520.3	
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	7.8	2.3	10.5	10.1	9.5	3.9	2.5	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.0	3.4	1.9	4.4	8.7	
Total economy, gross	USD	151	168	161	148	155	169	159	160	167	165	163	168	170	194	195	
Total economy, gross	EUR	170	188	182	170	177	191	173	167	168	169	166	171	170	190	183	•
Industry, gross	USD	153	170	150	147	155	170	159	161	174	170	165	167	165	188	176	
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.2	0.4	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.3	0.8
Consumer	CMPY	30.7	30.3	28.6	27.2	25.1	24.4	24.5	24.0	23.0	21.3	19.8	18.8	18.6	17.8	16.6	16.2
Consumer	CCPY	34.9	34.5	28.6	27.9	26.9	26.3	25.9	25.6	25.2	24.7	24.1	23.5	23.0	22.5	16.6	16.4
Producer, in industry	PM	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	2.3	
Producer, in industry	CMPY	31.3	30.1	28.3	25.9	25.2	26.1	25.9	25.7	24.8	23.7	23.5	22.9	23.0	22.1	22.4	
Producer, in industry	CCPY	42.2	41.0	28.3	27.1	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.1	24.9	24.6	22.4	
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	2.6	-1.9	-3.9	-1.3	-1.8	8.6	-2.2	-0.3	3.7	2.7	2.9	0.3	-1.7	1.1		
Turnover	real, CCPY	0.6	0.3	-3.9	-2.6	-2.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8		
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>3)4)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	11795	12711	1034	2134	3309	4498	5641	6926	8295	9519	10774	12125	13486	14677	1173	
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	15787	17363	1332	2710	4170	5742	7265	8880	10699	12087	13699	15513	17263	18898	1379	
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	-3992	-4652	-298	-576	-861	-1244	-1624	-1955	-2404	-2567	-2925	-3387	-3777	-4220	-206	
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	8014	8619	746	1532	2347	3148	3923	4786	5711	6524	7350	8211	9129	9843	797	
Imports from EU (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	9102	9957	780	1545	2404	3362	4271	5278	6395	7140	8030	9076	10076	11031	737	
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	-1088	-1338	-34	-13	-57	-214	-349	-492	-684	-615	-680	-865	-948	-1187	60	
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn	-1833	-2317	-61	-179	-286	-543	-665	-909	-1050	-937	-957	-1115	-1291	-1573		
EXCHANGE RATE																	
ROL/USD monthly average	nominal	31299	31556	32052	32233	32766	33102	33491	33392	32979	33094	33116	33242	33545	33654	33448	32884
ROI /FUR monthly average	nominal	27806	28205	28281	28054	28698	29316	30774	31912	32721	32365	32481	32629	33592	34239	35594	35443
ROL/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>5)</sup>	real Jan98=100	111 4	109.6	109.0	108.8	110 7	110.3	109.5	108.0	106.2	106 1	105.7	104 7	102.9	101.4	99.5	97.1
ROL/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>5)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	106.8	104.9	104.8	103.5	104.7	104.2	103.3	101.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	96.2	95.8	95.3	92.6	
ROL/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>5)</sup>	real. Jan98=100	89.5	88.9	87.5	86.0	87.9	88.5	91.4	93.5	95.4	93.7	93.8	92.9	93.2	93.8	96.3	95.1
ROL/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>5)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	88.4	88.4	87.1	85.0	85.8	86.1	88.5	90.4	90.7	88.8	87.7	86.8	87.9	89.1	90.6	
DOMESTIC FINANCE	,														••••		
M0 end of period	POI bo	31080	35636	30021	32/11	33/16	37683	3/007	30615	30106	11257	12331	11321	11688	45577	11513	
M1 end of period	ROL bn	50331	64309	50757	54482	55881	60373	59796	64366	65733	69383	71435	72319	72822	88304	73802	
M2 end of period	ROL bn	244841	270512	259932	267090	275326	286066	200620	300912	303477	314850	317333	324033	334584	373712	355721	
M2 end of period		 /A A	46.2	2	131	_10020 /27	0	 	11 2	ر ب <del>د</del> 2000	30.0	35.0	37.0	36.7	38.1	36.0	
Discount rate (p.a.) end of period <sup>6)</sup>	0/	35.0	35 D	35.0	34.6	34.2	34.1	32.2	30.6	28.3	27.2	25.6	23.8	22.2	20.4	19.6	19.2
Discount rate (p a ) end of period <sup>6)7)</sup>	real %	2.8	3.8	52	6.9	72	6.3	5.0	3.9	2.8	2.8	17	0.7	-0.7	-14	-2.3	
BIDGET		2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0		0.1	0.7		2.0	
Central gov budget balance		22016	25000	4416	0070	11000	14000	1/700	20224	21202	20002	22042	21200	20126	17610	1500	
Sentral gov.budget balance, cum.	RUL 01	-32010	-20009	-4410	-0910	-11220	-14009	-14/09	-23004	-21292	-23303	-32043	-01000	-33420	-4/010	1099	•

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 2002 as of December 2001.

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

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) From 1, February 2002 reference rate of RNB.

#### R U S S I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of M	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
PRODUCTION		47			0.0	2.7	4.2	0.0		7.0	2.4		2.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.5
Industry, total	real, CMPY	4.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.7	4.3	2.8	4.4	7.8	3.4	0.5	3.9	0.0	3.Z	4.9	0.5
Industry, total	real, CCPT	5.1 4.1	4.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.0	3.0	5.2	5.9	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.9	5.7
Construction total		4.1	3.2 16.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.Z	31	10	17	27	38	13.7	13/
		15.5	10.7	4.1	1.0	2.0	0.0	J. I	2.0	2.4	0.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	5.0	15.7	10.4
	46	04700	C 4000	C 4000	05000	05000	05700	0000	00500	07000	07500	00000	00000	05000	05700	05500	
Employment total '	th. persons	64700	04800	64900	00000	5040	65700	5500	66500	67000	6/500	66900	50300	00800	00/00	00000	
Unemployment, end of period *	th. persons	6303	0190	0077	5964 0 4	2019	5074	5529 7 7	5420	5312	5203	5520	0 1	0153	01/0	0140	0110
	70	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WAGES, SALARIES																	
l otal economy, gross	RUB	3578.0	4541.0	3760.0	3725.0	4031.0	4110.0	4187.0	4460.0	4597.0	4511.0	4521.0	4646.0	4694.0	5738.0	4696.0	4649.0
I otal economy, gross	real, CMPY	20.1	26.3	15.5	19.0	16.3	20.9	18.0	18.2	18.7	15.9	15.4	14.9	13.8	9.8	9.2	8.7
l otal economy, gross	USD	120	151	123	121	130	132	134	142	146	143	143	147	148	180	148	147
l otal economy, gross	EUR	135	169	140	139	148	149	146	149	147	146	146	149	147	1//	139	136
industry, gross	USD	155	177	147	146	158	160	159	165	174	1/9	173	1/6	178	207	176	
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.6
Consumer	CMPY	18.8	18.8	19.2	17.9	17.0	16.3	16.2	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.1	14.3	14.8
Consumer	CCPY	21.9	21.6	19.2	18.5	18.0	17.5	17.3	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.0	14.3	14.6
Producer, in industry	PM	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.1	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.1	-0.2	0.4	1.4
Producer, in industry	CMPY	11.4	10.7	9.0	6.9	5.5	6.8	8.5	9.6	11.4	13.3	14.9	16.7	1/./	17.2	17.3	19.3
Producer, in industry	CCPY	20.0	19.1	9.0	7.9	7.1	7.0	7.4	1.1	8.3	8.9	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.6	17.3	18.3
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover <sup>4</sup>	real, CMPY	11.6	10.8	9.4	8.3	8.9	9.5	6.1	7.6	10.2	8.6	9.6	9.6	10.0	8.7	8.1	
Turnover*/	real, CCPY	10.5	10.5	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.4	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.1	
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>5)6)7)</sup>																	
Exports total, cumulated	EUR mn	104350	113454	7534	15112	24635	35274	44553	53155	62480	72646	82622	92940	102326	113173	8897	
Imports total, cumulated	EUR mn	53594	60028	4168	8767	14090	19891	25003	30201	35692	40908	46099	52000	57581	64051	4259	
Trade balance, cumulated	EUR mn	50756	53426	3366	6345	10545	15383	19550	22954	26789	31738	36523	40940	44745	49122	4638	
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn		34842			6852			14982			23984			31700		
EXCHANGE RATE																	
RUB/USD, monthly average	nominal	29.797	30.100	30.473	30.806	31.064	31.174	31.255	31.405	31.515	31.554	31.627	31.693	31.811	31.837	31.816	31.699
RUB/EUR, monthly average	nominal	26.478	26.852	26.952	26.781	27.201	27.596	28.682	29.965	31.323	30.875	31.006	31.103	31.831	32.443	33.807	34.188
RUB/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>8)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	156.7	155.3	152.8	153.3	153.7	153.3	151.1	151.2	150.9	151.4	151.4	150.4	148.6	146.0	142.5	139.8
RUB/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>8)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	173.1	172.4	174.4	176.7	180.3	178.4	174.5	170.3	167.0	164.8	163.9	162.3	161.3	161.4	160.6	157.8
RUB/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>8)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	125.8	125.7	122.8	120.9	121.9	122.8	125.8	130.6	135.6	133.6	134.1	133.3	134.3	135.1	137.5	136.8
RUB/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>8)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	143.2	144.8	145.2	144.7	147.6	147.1	149.2	151.0	154.0	149.6	148.7	146.3	147.6	151.0	156.8	156.3
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	RUB bn	527.3	584.3	533.4	543.4	552.9	610.3	607.5	645.9	659.7	679.0	672.6	675.8	690.5	763.3	710.1	
M1, end of period	RUB bn	1058.1	1192.6	1079.4	1084.6	1106.3	1147.5	1204.1	1254.5	1268.0	1282.1	1301.7	1313.3	1337.4	1499.2	1396.3	
M2, end of period	RUB bn	1984.9	2122.7	2056.3	2105.0	2137.7	2213.5	2288.3	2356.8	2403.6	2445.2	2494.7	2538.6	2602.7	2843.6	2778.5	
M2, end of period	CMPY	36.2	36.1	34.3	30.3	31.0	31.5	32.3	31.0	30.5	30.7	29.6	28.6	31.1	34.0	35.1	
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period	%	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	18.0
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>9)</sup>	real, %	12.2	12.9	14.6	17.0	18.4	15.2	13.3	12.3	10.4	6.8	5.3	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.1	-1.1
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	RUB bn	257.4	264.7	82.9	89.2	108.1	132.3	148.0	162.9	209.9	210.6						

1) Seasonally adjusted.

2) Based on labour force survey.

3) According to ILO methodology.

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

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

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

7) Based on balance of payments statistics.

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

#### SLOVAK REPUBLIC: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of M	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PPODUCTION																	
Industry total	real CMPV	13	21	0.2	16	13	10.3	37	3.8	12.0	66	0.8	87	80	10.0	12.6	
Industry, total		4.3	2.1	0.2	4.0 2.4	-1.5	10.5	3.1	3.0	12.0	0.0 1 Q	9.0 5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	12.0	
Industry, total		5.0	22	23	2.4	4.4	J.J 4 1	5.8	6.4	7.4	9.3 Q.4	8.4	9.0 9.1	9.1	10.7	12.0	•
Construction total	real CMPY	-4.1	-8.2	-4.3	-5.8	-0.8	9.9	8.2	-15	6.3	1.5	3.8	6.9	8.0	11 7	45	
		-1.1	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		4.0	
Employment in industry	th persons	553 5	5/0 1	542.0	5/3 0	544.2	561.0	561 7	564 7	555 S	558 1	562.1	561 /	550.8	5/0 3	5113	
Linemployment and of period <sup>1)</sup>	th persons	513.1	533.7	563.0	560.2	546.3	521.0	510.2	507.0	505.0	102.6	/81.0	478.6	188.0	504.1	500.2	105 1
Linemployment, end of period	un. persons	17.7	18.6	19.7	19.6	10.1	18.1	17.7	17.6	17.6	432.0	16.6	16.4	400.0	17.5	17.7	433.4
Labour productivity, industry	CCPY	6.5	6.1	22	4.4	3.1	4.5	4 1	3.8	49	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.3	12.3	17.1
Unit labour costs exch r adi (EUR)	CCPY	12	21	9.8	87	9.8	8.0	72	6.1	4.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	24	-3.2	
	0011	1.2	2.1	5.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.1	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	2.7	-0.2	
WAGES, SALARIES	CKK	15025	15050	12520	10066	12565	12674	14214	14662	14567	14052	12000	14404	16550	16007	11100	
Industry, gross		10000	15250	13529	12000	13000	13074	14314	14003	14007	14055	13022	14404	10000	10097	14400	
Industry, gross	real, CMP1	4.4	7.0	2.8	0.3	4.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	1.2	4.3	0.1	2.2	200	2.0	-0.8	•
Industry, gross		320	310	201	200	283	290	305	315	325	312	315	340	399	391	307	•
industry, gross	EUK	307	354	310	304	323	320	333	331	321	320	321	340	299	300	340	
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.3	0.6
Consumer	CMPY	6.4	6.4	6.2	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	7.3	7.6
Consumer	CCPY	7.2	7.1	6.2	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.3	7.5
Producer, in industry	PM	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	5.4	•
Producer, in industry <sup>-7</sup>	CMPY	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	7.5	•
Producer, in industry	CCPY	6.9	6.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	•
RETAIL TRADE <sup>39</sup>																	
Turnover	real, CMPY	11.7	12.4	11.5	-1.3	7.4	4.4	8.8	10.5	5.6	2.9	0.9	6.2	1.7	8.5	-6.6	
Turnover	real, CCPY	3.8	4.5	11.5	5.1	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.9	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.8	-6.6	
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>4)5)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	13099	14117	1066	2190	3402	4699	5906	7208	8554	9752	11114	12561	13993	15256	1295	
Imports total (fob),cumulated	EUR mn	15103	16489	1200	2474	3861	5290	6752	8184	9683	10970	12522	14279	15938	17519	1317	
Trade balance,cumulated	EUR mn	-2004	-2373	-134	-284	-459	-591	-846	-976	-1129	-1217	-1408	-1718	-1945	-2263	-21	
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	7871	8450	665	1370	2118	2897	3604	4395	5207	5889	6712	7569	8450	9234	826	
Imports from EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	7558	8207	584	1221	1922	2655	3383	4123	4909	5542	6323	7216	8054	8815	641	
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	313	243	81	148	196	242	221	272	298	347	388	354	396	418	185	
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn	-1492	-1756	-84	-168	-312	-446	-762	-868	-987	-1018	-1210	-1458	-1619			
EXCHANGE RATE																	
SKK/USD, monthly average	nominal	48.5	48.2	48.1	48.6	47.9	47.1	46.9	46.5	44.8	45.0	43.8	42.6	41.5	41.1	39.3	39.0
SKK/EUR, monthly average	nominal	43.1	43.1	42.5	42.3	41.9	41.7	43.0	44.3	44.5	44.0	43.0	41.8	41.5	41.8	41.7	42.0
SKK/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	111.8	110.5	108.7	109.9	108.9	107.4	106.6	106.4	102.7	103.1	100.3	97.7	95.0	93.4	84.6	83.4
SKK/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	116.1	114.1	113.6	112.8	112.4	110.6	110.3	110.0	105.9	106.7	104.3	102.3	99.9	98.9	89.5	
SKK/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	89.6	89.5	87.3	86.6	86.3	85.9	88.5	91.6	92.2	90.8	88.8	86.5	85.9	86.0	81.4	81.6
SKK/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	96.0	96.0	94.6	92.4	92.0	91.1	94.0	97.3	97.5	96.6	94.6	92.1	91.5	92.2	87.1	
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	SKK bn	79.1	81.0	79.7	80.1	79.6	78.8	79.0	79.6	79.3	80.4	80.7	81.4	83.1	84.2	83.7	
M1, end of period	SKK bn	214.0	228.5	217.8	214.2	210.3	210.6	212.1	218.7	219.3	222.5	221.1	222.8	227.0	246.8	235.7	
M2, end of period	SKK bn	651.3	680.3	668.4	674.8	666.0	662.8	668.7	678.9	692.7	696.3	689.7	694.7	702.8	713.8	703.0	
M2, end of period	CMPY	12.0	13.1	10.2	10.9	8.8	6.9	8.0	8.6	9.3	8.1	7.5	9.3	7.9	4.9	5.2	
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>7)</sup>	%	8.8	8.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>7)8)</sup>	real, %	6.2	6.5	5.2	5.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.7	4.3	4.1	-0.9	
BUDGET																	
Central gov.budget balance, cum.	SKK mn	-29797	-44371	-2902	-10851	-15185	-13497	-20825	-24661	-34768	-35706	-32192	-39930	-36488	-51642	-1688	-12985
• •																	

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

2) Based on revised index schema of 2000, excluding VAT and excise taxes.

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

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

5) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

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.

#### S L O V E N I A: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of Ma	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION																	
		0.4	0.0	2.0	2.0	4.5	0.0	0.4	10	4.0	0.4	<u> </u>	4.5	0.0	0.0		
Industry, total	real, CMP1	0.1	0.2	3.9	3.2	-1.5	9.0	0.1	-1.9	4.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.8	•	•
	real, CCPT	3.2	2.9	3.9	3.5	1.7	3.7	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.4		•
	real, SIVIIVIA	2.0	1.0	2.4 11 E	1.7	5.0 6.1	2.0	2.5	0.9	0.9	4.0	2.9	2.9	1.5			•
	real, CIVIP f	-3.2	-9.0	-11.5	-3.9	-0.1	-0.1	-4.0	-0.0	-1.Z	-0.0	0.0	-3.0	-0.1	2.2	2.0	•
LABOUR		705.0	700 4	770 5	704.0	700.0	704.0	705.0	705.0	700.0	700.0	704 5	705 4	705.0	704.0	770.0	
Employment total	tn. persons	785.6	782.1	779.5	781.3	782.8	784.3	785.3	785.6	783.9	782.6	/84.5	785.1	785.2	781.9	//6.0	•
Employees in industry	th. persons	221.2	219.8	220.2	220.2	220.5	219.8	219.6	219.3	218.2	217.5	217.3	217.5	217.6	215.9		•
Unemployment, end of period	tn. persons	103.2	104.3	100.2	105.0	103.5	102.7	101.1	100.1	101.7	102.2	103.4	104.5	101.7	99.0	101.0	•
Lebour productivity, inductor		11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.7	6.0	6.0	11.3 E 4	F 0	F 6	6.0	F 0	11.5 E C	11.3 E G	11.0	•
Labour productivity, industry	CCPT	3.0 1.1	0.0 1.1	0.9	0.0	4.0	0.9	0.2	0.4 1.0	0.9 1 1	5.0	0.0	5.9	0.7	0.0 0.1		•
	CCPT	1.1	1.1	-3.2	-3.3	-1.2	-2.0	-1.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.Z	-0.9	-0.7	-0.1		•
WAGES, SALARIES																- ·- ·	
l otal economy, gross	th. SIT	234.8	234.1	226.4	223.3	227.0	228.8	231.1	229.2	232.1	236.1	236.2	239.9	252.9	262.1	247.1	•
l otal economy, gross	real, CMPY	3.0	2.6	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.9	2.1	0.9	4.4	2.4	•
l otal economy, gross	USD	946	945	901	870	888	901	939	967	1016	1015	1016	1029	1103	1159	1136	•
l otal economy, gross	EUR	1066	1059	1020	1001	1014	1019	1026	1014	1024	1039	1036	1049	1103	1140	1071	•
Industry, gross	USD	818	/91	//1	735	760	/6/	806	816	877	865	869	890	966	1007		•
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	-0.2	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.5
Consumer	CMPY	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.1	7.6	8.4	7.5	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.7	7.2	6.6	6.2
Consumer	CCPY	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	6.6	6.4
Producer, in industry	PM	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.2
Producer, in industry	CMPY	7.1	7.5	5.8	5.3	6.3	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	2.8
Producer, in industry	CCPY	9.1	8.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.2
Turnover	real, CMPY	5.3	6.4	4.6	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.2	5.1	7.1	4.0	7.8	5.6	3.9	6.7		
Turnover	real, CCPY	7.8	7.7	4.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8		
FOREIGN TRADE <sup>5)6)</sup>																	
Exports total (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	9627	10349	829	1686	2653	3621	4539	5459	6444	7168	8172	9217	10153	10966	845	
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	10464	11343	879	1793	2819	3863	4847	5766	6754	7518	8529	9576	10607	11574	867	
Trade balance total, cumulated	EUR mn	-837	-994	-49	-107	-166	-241	-308	-306	-309	-351	-357	-359	-454	-608	-22	
Exports to EU (fob), cumulated	EUR mn	6004	6428	554	1082	1671	2254	2789	3331	3908	4309	4906	5519	6072	6508	557	
Imports from EU (cif), cumulated	EUR mn	7087	7675	588	1205	1914	2624	3307	3955	4640	5137	5824	6541	7225	7870	572	
Trade balance with EU, cumulated	EUR mn	-1084	-1247	-35	-123	-243	-370	-518	-624	-732	-827	-918	-1022	-1153	-1362	-15	
FOREIGN FINANCE																	
Current account, cumulated	USD mn	118	31	56	81	65	64	71	146	192	236	368	458	484	375	79	
EXCHANGE RATE																	
SIT/USD, monthly average	nominal	248.2	247.8	251.4	256.6	255.7	254.0	246.1	237.1	228.3	232.6	232.5	233.2	229.2	226.2	217.5	214.5
SIT/EUR, monthly average	nominal	220.4	221.1	222.0	223.0	223.8	224.6	225.3	226.0	226.7	227.4	228.0	228.7	229.3	230.0	230.7	231.3
SIT/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>7)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	119.9	119.3	119.3	121.2	120.5	118.8	114.8	110.9	106.4	108.6	107.9	107.8	106.0	103.7	98.7	96.9
SIT/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>7)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	121.4	118.6	120.3	122.0	122.4	122.0	118.2	113.7	109.6	111.7	111.9	112.9	110.8	108.5	104.1	102.9
SIT/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>7)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	96.2	96.5	95.8	95.5	95.6	95.1	95.3	95.7	95.5	95.8	95.6	95.6	95.8	95.7	95.1	94.9
SIT/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>7)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	100.4	99.7	100.1	99.9	100.2	100.5	100.8	100.8	101.0	101.3	101.7	101.8	101.4	101.3	101.4	101.9
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0. end of period	SIT bn	126.5	142.1	129.4	130.0	135.9	134.3	135.1	146.0	137.2	140.0	138.6	141.4	140.6	143.1		
M1, end of period	SIT bn	455.3	502.2	471.8	469.2	485.2	489.5	502.8	524.1	509.4	509.6	525.5	510.8	556.9	565.8	525.1	
Broad money, end of period	SIT bn	2705.7	2876.7	2911.5	2929.0	2970.8	3010.4	3036.4	3025.5	3061.0	3080.7	3100.6	3223.9	3353.0	3374.3	3319.5	
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	23.4	30.4	29.9	29.1	27.5	27.9	26.0	23.7	23.6	22.5	21.3	23.2	23.9	17.3	14.0	
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period	%	11	11	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Discount rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>8)</sup>	real, %	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.7	6.1		
BUDGET																	
General gov.budget balance. cum	SIT bn	-135.4	-63.2	-71.2	-103.9	-128.6	-117.2	-122.5	-174.3	-163.6	-158.4	-162.4	-159.6	-173.0	-157.5		
	0011		50.2			0.0											•

1) Effective working hours.

2) Enterprises with 3 or more employed, excluding employees of self-employed persons.

3) Ratio of unemployed to the economically active.

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

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

6) Cumulation starting January and ending December each year.

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

#### U K R A I N E: Selected monthly data on the economic situation 2001 to 2003

															(updated	end of M	ar 2003)
		2001		2002												2003	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
PRODUCTION			. 1												i		
Industry, total <sup>-/</sup>	real, CMPY	-0.4	-5.0	-1.2	1.4	-0.8											
Industry, total	real, CCPY	15.4	14.2	1.7	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.3	7.0	11.6	10.8
Industry, total'	real, 3MMA	-2.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.2	•	•	-					•	•	•	•	•
LABOUR																	
Unemployment, end of period	th. persons	981.6	1008.1	1028.7	1067.4	1079.0	1087.0	1051.0	1023.4	1005.2	1002.8	991.8	980.0	999.4	1034.2	1061.0	1100.9
Unemployment rate <sup>2)</sup>	%	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0
WAGES, SALARIES 1)																	
Total economy, gross	UAH	334.4	378.5	320.8	328.7	354.8	355.8	358.9	377.4	398.1	390.1	391.1	397.5	395.7	442.9	400.6	
Total economy, gross	real, CMPY	22.3	20.4	19.9	20.5	23.6	20.6	16.9	20.0	22.7	19.5	21.1	19.1	18.8	17.7	25.0	
Total economy, gross	USD	63	71	60	62	67	67	67	71	75	73	73	75	74	83	75	
Total economy, gross	EUR	71	80	68	71	76	76	74	74	75	75	75	76	74	82	71	
Industry, gross	USD	83	89	80				87	89	96	95	95	97	95	104		
PRICES																	
Consumer	PM	0.5	1.6	1.0	-1.4	-0.7	1.4	-0.3	-1.8	-1.5	-0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.1
Consumer	CMPY	6.1	6.1	5.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	2.5
Consumer	CCPY	12.5	12.0	5.6	4.5	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	-0.1	1.2
Producer, in industry	PM	0.7	-0.5	-0.4	0.7	-0.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.0	-0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7
Producer, in industry	CMPY	3.5	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	0.5	2.0	4.0	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.8	6.8	6.8
Producer, in industry	CCPY	9.4	8.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1	6.8	6.8
RETAIL TRADE																	
Turnover <sup>3)</sup>	real CCPY	12.3	12.6		18 7	16.8	18.0	18 1	16.1	15.6	15.5	14.8	14 9	14 7	14.8	11.6	12.6
	1001, 001 1	12.0	12.0		10.1	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	1 1.7	11.0	11.0	12.0
Exports total (fab), aumulated	ELID mn	16694	19160	1276	2962	4410	6090	7591	0054	10520	12040	12770	15552	17206	10004	1402	
Imports total (cif), cumulated	EURIIII	15046	17612	1161	2002	4419	5662	7047	9004	10039	11510	12001	14622	16009	17067	1402	
Trade balance, cumulated	EURIIII	738	547	215	2470	4047	127	53/	535	10044	527	770	020	11090	1037	1205	
	EURIIII	730	347	215	304	512	427	554	000	490	521	110	920	1100	1037	157	
FOREIGN FINANCE	1105														0.470		
Current account, cumulated	USD mn		1402			827			1453			2207			3173	•	•
EXCHANGE RATE																	
UAH/USD, monthly average	nominal	5.287	5.294	5.313	5.321	5.322	5.327	5.328	5.329	5.329	5.329	5.330	5.330	5.330	5.332	5.333	5.339
UAH/EUR, monthly average	nominal	4.703	4.718	4.696	4.630	4.660	4.712	4.865	5.079	5.288	5.211	5.229	5.228	5.338	5.422	5.645	5.752
UAH/USD, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	164.1	161.2	160.5	163.7	165.7	164.6	165.1	168.3	171.0	171.9	171.9	171.0	169.9	167.1	164.6	163.0
UAH/USD, calculated with PPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	150.7	149.8	151.4	150.4	153.3	152.9	150.6	147.6	146.5	147.4	147.6	148.6	148.5	148.2	147.5	146.7
UAH/EUR, calculated with CPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	131.6	130.1	128.7	128.9	131.2	131.5	136.5	144.9	153.2	151.4	152.1	151.3	153.4	154.0	157.9	159.2
UAH/EUR, calculated with PPI <sup>6)</sup>	real, Jan98=100	124.6	125.5	125.8	123.1	125.3	125.7	127.9	130.5	134.6	133.5	133.8	133.6	135.8	138.2	143.2	144.9
DOMESTIC FINANCE																	
M0, end of period	UAH mn	17325	19465	18101	18666	19646	20980	20394	21441	22561	23568	23655	23713	24064	26434	24707	25500
M1, end of period	UAH mn	26782	29773	27586	28416	30287	30672	30670	32494	34037	35367	36504	36373	36514	40244	37877	
Broad money, end of period	UAH mn	41508	45555	43619	45032	47345	48389	48813	51195	53913	56294	57729	58697	59575	64532	62853	64900
Broad money, end of period	CMPY	41.2	42.0	41.5	42.3	43.4	41.9	38.8	38.5	44.3	47.1	45.6	44.0	43.5	41.7	44.1	44.1
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period	%	15.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Refinancing rate (p.a.),end of period <sup>7)</sup>	real, %	11.1	11.5	12.8	12.7	12.1	9.5	7.9	5.7	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.2	0.2
BUDGET																	
General gov.budget balance, cum.	UAH mn	982.3	-593.4	1381.7	1516.6	660.6	564.2	1626.6	1366.6	1851.7	2409.7	2722.6	3284.8	3828.3	1726.9	1451.1	

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

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