

Evolution of the Transnistrian economy: critical appraisal

Transnistria and the conflict in this region is a multidimensional problem with political, legal, military, economic and humanitarian (including language) aspects. Since the beginning of the 90s after self-declaration of the Transnistrian Moldovan Republic (TMR) and armed conflict in the region, the attention was focused on political, legal, military aspects of the problem. They were the very topics of discussions at bilateral and multilateral official meetings, as well as at numerous conferences, seminars and discussions involving non-governmental organizations.

However, deep inside, and the further the more, one could ìtraceî the economic core of the Transnistrian conflict. Economic rationale for the initiation and stability of the conflict was hidden for a long time. Gradually, however, the economic aspect of the problem attracted attention: from the middle of the 90s Transnistria started being perceived by the Republic of Moldova, and partially by international organizations, as a zone that is transit and producer of informal economy's flows. Finally, in fall of 2001 the situation exploded as Moldova introduced new customs procedures (in connection with WTO accession). According to the views of the Transnistrian authorities it is interpreted as another force attempt to 'establish a constitutional order in the Eastern region of the Republic of Moldova^a, as an 'economic blockade of the TMR^a.

Special economic interests of the Left Bank Region, its specific ìregional egoismî became quite visible already in 1989-1990, when an attempt was

made to single out agglomeration Tiraspol ñ Bendery into a ìfree economic zoneî. The concept of ìregional self-financingî that was very popular (on the suggestion of Estonian SSR) during the last years of existence of the USSR was proposed as a basic idea.

Regional advantages of the Left Bank Region, including Bendery, were quite obvious at the time the initiative of the ìfree economic zoneî was put forward: in 1990 this region accounted for about 40 % of the gross national product of the Soviet Moldova (MSSR), while its population comprised 15.2 %, and territory - 12.4 % of the country. Due to a number of factors that determined placement of production forces: transport advantages (railroads, highways, the river), availability of water resources, low seismological danger, proximity of Odessa sea-port and Donetsk-Dnieper region (metal, coal); it was the very region where the largest in the Balkans hydroelectric power station with capacity of 2.5 million kilowatt was located, as well as about 100 industrial enterprises such as: machine works, enterprises of light industry, factories producing construction materials, furniture factories, microbiological enterprises, etc. In addition there was a large territorial concentration of food processing, especially food-canning industry, on the basis of irrigation high intensive farming [9]. As for the level of intensity of agricultural production this index for this region was 6 times higher than the same index for the USSR as a whole. Only Slobodzia district located in the lower Transnistria manufactured commodity output of vegetable and fruit growing more than the whole Armenian SSR.

Breakdown of the Soviet Union, political tension and later armed conflict in this region temporarily pushed the economy to the background. Political and military aspects of the conflict turned out to be more dangerous, and unfortunately they have not been resolved until now.

What has happened to the economy of Transnistria? It is a paradox that in the Republic of Moldova, as well as outside of its boundaries, practically

nobody knows what is supporting the economy of the region that declared itself to be Transnistrian Moldovan Republic? Such definitions as 'Sheriff Republic'^a, 'black hole'^a, 'Smirnov & Son Co.'^a and other that are used by mass media in the Republic of Moldova and even by its politicians, can explain very little.

At the same time it is enough to put oneself in the shoes of the population, enterprises and administration of the Left Bank Region, which they have been wearing since the beginning of the 90ís until now, to realize how difficult the process of identifying ways and methods of economic survival was for the region. In many aspects it was much more complicated than for the Republic of Moldova.

V. Sinev (the first Vice-Chairman of the Government of the TMR in 90ís, Minister of Housing and Communal Services of MSSR at the end of 80ís) witnesses: 'During these years we experienced real upheavals: denomination of the Soviet money; not quite successful transition to the countryís own currency and hyperinflation; decrease in production up to complete stoppage of enterprises, and other destructive processes. Salaries in the governmental sphere dropped down to 3 ñ 5 conventional monetary units. Processes of spontaneous liberalization of prices and partial redistribution of property continuously intensified. Domestic prices were drawn nearer to the world ones; and due to our technological backwardness whole sectors of economy became noncompetitive. The state could not permit mass bankruptcies and that is why it helped the weak ones, thus accelerating the inflation. Funds introduced in circulation in the form of government assistance got to the currency market and devaluated the Transnistrian rouble.

Real situation in industry, argoindustrial complex, energy complex, and in social sphere remains very complicated and requires executive authorities to take extraordinary steps aimed at changing the situation, stopping further decline of the living standards^a [7, c.129].

Thus, ten years of 'unrecognized development^a of the TMR have passed. Upon the results of this decade one can state that Transnistria has its: legal basis, including body of legal norms for economy, banks, monetary circulation, taxes, regional system of production and social infrastructure, foreign economic relations.

At the same time, there is a question that remains topical: *how viable is the TMR economy now and in future?*

Official self-rating of the TMR is quite optimistic: '*self-sufficient economy*', '*viable state*' [6, 8]; TMR 'entered the phase of stable development^a [12 Sept. 2001]. This is the source of statements: 'The Republic of Moldova needs Transnistria for its survival as badly as air, because Transnistria has a still functioning and relatively strong industrial complex... Transnistria, with its industry and agricultural sector should not become a magic wand for those who turned once flourishing Moldovan Republic into a poverty-stricken country of semi-colonial type. We assert that, from the economic point of view, there is no need to unite the TMR and the RM, and moreover to place it under the Moldovan authority. If we do it, the TMR will live even worse than it does now^a [12, Oct. 2001].

However, let us look at *official materials and statistics* of the TMR. It becomes obvious that in Transnistria, as well as in the Republic of Moldova, and other post-Soviet countries, *economy remains unstable and has not overcome lingering depression yet*. Among other we will refer to assessment by *V. Belchenko*, Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Supreme Council of the TMR: 'Current situation in the economy of the TMR can be described as a critical one. The reasons for that are not only errors in economic policy, but also weakening of the public administration system^a [4, c. 85].

Recession of the economy continued during the whole decade of the TMR independence. *Gross domestic product*, according to calculations of the TMR State Committee on statistics, in 1999, for example, decreased in

comparison to the previous year by 30,1%, and in 2000 ñ by another 21,0%. As for the Republic of Moldova such drastic decreases in GDP happened only in the first half of the 90ís, and in 2000 and 2001 (9 months) statistics of the RM registered increase in GDP by 1,9 and 3,0 % correspondingly.

Occupational pattern in the Transnistrian economy, compared to the Soviet times, has not experienced any considerable changes: industry ñ 30,4 %, agriculture ñ 19,9%, construction ñ 5,0%, transport ñ 4,5%, trade ñ 8,5% (2000).

However, at the same time, according to the estimates, **industrial production** for the decade decreased by 2,5 times [4, c.30] and only in 2000 its increase has been registered for the first time [5].

Production volumes in **agriculture** decreased during the decade by 4 times, including in 1999 - by 28 % and in 2000 ñ by 18,9 % more. Most of agricultural enterprises were recognized as unprofitable, number of people employed in the sector decreased by 1,5 times [4, c.58]. Opinions of agro-economists from Tiraspol show: ' In the course of the last decade Transnistria experienced annual decrease in agricultural production. As a result of that decrease of production in 1999 as compared with 1991 was: vegetables ñ 43 thou tons v. 253,1 thou tons; fruit ñ 16 thou tons v. 105,8 thou tons; sugar beet ñ 29,7 thou tons v. 163,8 thou tons; milk ñ 33,7 thou tons v. 137,4 thou tons. Simultaneously indices for other types of agricultural produce decreased^a [4, c.42]

In the conditions of openness of the TMR economy, the problem of non-competitiveness of products of local food-processing industry emerged. Due to that, **import of food products** increased, being often illegal: ' Stores are filled with imported foodstuff, as it is cheaper. Quality products shipped from remote (and even neighboring) foreign countries legally imported to Transnistria, taken through customs clearance, cannot be cheaper than the

domestic ones, the cost of which does not include transportation costs or customs duties^a [4, c.61].

Transnistria administration permanently keeps an eye on *risks of the financial situation of the region*. Negative current balance of payments of TMR in 2000, for example, was 192 mil USD, or 96 % of GDP [5]. Thus, according to the Transnistrian Republican Bank (TRB), threshold value for this index is surpassed by 20 times. ' Permanent deficit of financial resources leads to inflation processes and collapse of Transnistrian rouble... Insufficiency of foreign currency reserves of the TRB deprives the republic of an efficient financial instrument that could influence formation of balanced exchange rate of Transnistrian rouble. At present, foreign currency reserves of the TRB are not of accumulative type, but of a current type, which fact does not allow the TRB to perform all necessary functions of a central bank^a [4, c.156].

Taking into account all circumstances, both external and domestic, it is quite lawful to ask a question: *how does TMR economy work?*

Official position presented by *I. Smirnov* is: ' adhering to principles of regulated economy and its social orientation, the TMR chose *non-liberal* way of development^a [4, c.11]. It is specified that as economy improves, it would be ensured that ' the republic develops on the basis of *socially oriented market economy with strengthening of the state regulation of economic processes related to major macroeconomic indicators*^a [4, c.87].

Just to summarize, based on official publications and statistical data, one can make certain conclusions on the methods of administering economy in Transnistria. First of all, it actively used *state regulation*, as ' spontaneous market cannot efficiently resolve contemporary economic problems^a [4, c.4]. *State orders* are widely used, as well as *incorporation* of enterprises as joint-stock companies (36 in 2000) and trusts controlled by the state.

Differentiated approach to different branches of economy is also quite obvious. Thus, the bigger part of taxation falls on the industry; agriculture

receives subsidies and preferential credits; state program of gasification is being implemented (2 thou km of networks), and as for trade, there is a combination of state trade (60 %) and private sector; and so on.

The budget of the region is 'maintained' by the industry, but, however, majority of enterprises of the sector are in a very difficult situation. Their main problems are: 'epidemic of mutual non-payments, loss of practically all working capital; high level of expenses on maintenance of social-cultural objects and housing-utilities; inefficiency of the enterprise management system (lack of strategy, insufficient knowledge of the market opportunities, low qualification of managers, lack of motivation for employees, etc.), and the most important is low efficiency of financial management and cost management' [7, c.131].

Due to all that, *relying on a limited group of enterprises*, aimed at export (specific 'growth points' of economy and donors of the budget) is considered to be the way out of the existing situation. There are about 12-15 such enterprises, but they manufacture about 70% of GDP of Transnistria. Apparent leader is MMZ Steelworks (Rybnitsa), whose share accounts for 46.7 % (2000) of output of industrial products of the region [4, c.30]. Second important sector is light industry (textile, clothes, and shoes).

As it can be seen, dynamics of the structure of the industrial output of the region transformed towards drastic increase of the share of these sectors, % [4, c.31]:

	1992	2000
Electricity	25.7	10.9
Technical engineering	17.7	8.0
Light industry	24.4	32.0
Ferrous metallurgy	3.6	46.7
Chemical industry	2.1	2.2
Furniture industry	1.7	0.2

One can state that a decisive survival factor for the economy of Transnistria is its *implantation into the system of financial, production and*

trade-economic relations of the Russian Federation: orders of the defense complex, participation in the delivery of food into the Northern regions of Russia, credits of the 'Gazprombank^a (Moscow) and other forms of cooperation.

Another important thing is such a specific feature of foreign economic relations of Transnistria as high share of ***barter trade*** (more than 20% in 2000 and in the middle of 90ís it comprised even 35%). Finished commodity (metal, footwear, textile, furniture, cognacs) to a large extent are used as means of settlement in export-import transactions.

Privatization in production sector is not a mass one yet, and mostly lacks transparency. Populism is present: 'In Transnistria, to the credit of its leadership, taking into account negative experience of other republics, only small privatization and the one for money take place. Of course, there should be private property. It stimulates production. But it should be earned private property^a [4, c.129].

Another existing practice is to transfer a block of shares of state-owned JSCs to foreign companies. For example, a co-owner of the main enterprise of the Left Bank Region ñ MMZ Steelworks is a derived structure of Russian Joint-Stock Company 'Gazprom^a (Russia) ñ Itera International Energy LLC. Competitiveness of export-oriented products is based on ***lower tariffs for gas and electricity***.

State support of the social sphere is ensured, including power structures, state employees and pensioners (average amount of the retirement benefit is about USD 20,0 a month from the second half of 2001).

Results of the Household Budget Survey show that in Transnistria, in spite of the declarative striving for social equity, there is more and more differentiation in income of different groups of the population: the difference between I (the poorest 20 % of the population) and V (the wealthiest 20%) quintiles is 4,7 times. Although, to tell the truth, it is necessary to note that this

gap is not as striking as in the Republic of Moldova, where income of the poorest group is 12 times lower than that of the group of the 'nouveau riche'^a.

Informal sector of economy of Transnistria is based both on sale of the region's products and, mainly on the transit of commodity flows of shadow economy. The main items of the re-export are oil products, cigarettes and spirit imported into the TMR with low customs duty. Volumes of import of these products, and of some types of food and pharmaceuticals, exceed tremendously internal needs of the region. The size of the informal economy sector, according to estimates, is not less than 50% of the officially calculated GDP. The largest private company of Transnistria is 'Sheriff', involved actively in export-import operations, owns a network of shops, gasoline stations, etc. and a strong group of parliamentarians (High Council of Transnistria).

There are obvious susceptibilities in the economy of Transnistria. We will name the most important of them:

- Low 'work efficiency'^a, declaratory character of the legal basis; many questions are solved through decrees of the President and Government, including those in financial sphere [5];
- Low capacity of the internal market (lack of working capital at economic entities, low purchasing capacity of the population);
- Unresolved problems of ownership (state-owned joint-stock companies, collective enterprises in industry, collective and state farms in agriculture). As a rule, managers are owners of 'their' enterprises;
- Stability of the financial sector is rather illusory (balance of payments, currency). Transnistrian Republican Bank (central in the region) officially has no monetary reserves [5];
- Doldrums in agriculture and construction sector;

- Unfavorable conditions for entrepreneurial activities, as entrepreneurs experience working capital and investments famine;
- Obligations of the TMR to the outside world at the beginning of 2001 comprised about USD 850 mil (mostly commercial credits). In addition, there is an external state debt on credits received from the Russian Federation [5, 2001, N 7-8];
- Instability and small amount of trade-economic relations with the Right Bank Region (after 1995 commodity circulation between the TMR and the RM decreased by 5 times). Officially, the share of Moldova in export-import transactions of the TMR does not exceed 10 % [1].

Unfortunately, during the whole previous decade there were no real steps towards economic integration from both sides. Meanwhile, mutually beneficial decisions could have been found during the gas transit to the Balkans, reconstruction of the Cuciurgan thermoelectric power station (only in August 2001 'Union Fenosa^a, upon its own (!) initiative signed an agreement with the this station on the electricity supply for Moldova), in the area of electrification of railroads, cooperation between cement works of Rezina and Rybnitsa, in food-processing industry (wine-making, canning) and in other areas.

Evaluating the situation as a whole, it is possible to draw quite a paradoxical, at the first sight, conclusion: ***economy of Transnistria is not self-sufficient, but viable***. At least it is not more vulnerable than economy of the Republic of Moldova. During the decade of the TMR being unrecognized, the region has formed both external 'counterforts^a, and its own *know-how*, implemented both officially and through informal economy ways. Both enterprises and administration of Transnistria are permanently maneuvering, adjusting to changing external political and economic conditions, primarily being guided by their own interests, but also taking into consideration interests

of their partners in Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Republic of Moldova as well. The Transnistrian problem step by step turned into a very profitable business for many parties. It is this impediment that mainly hampers the search for a political solution.

It seems that all attempts taken during the last years by the Republic of Moldova in order to resolve the Transnistrian problem ñ first politically (special status for the Left Bank Region) and only after that to start establishing production and social connections, were not constructive, consistent and distinguished by one-sided pretences for correctness of actions. Taking into account this negative experience, it is necessary to *invoke by all means the search of ways leading to the regional self-administration and economic integration processes* in relations between the Republic of Moldova and Transnistria that in the long run would create prerequisites for resolving political problems.

If we take European practice, it becomes obvious that in resolving the Transnistrian problem, of its socio-economic and political aspects, the *European Charter of Local Self-Administration* (ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova back in 1997, but never applied in practice) could serve as a starting point. The Republic of Moldova also signed Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with EU (1994), which it strives to realize. Thus, Moldova has to keep obligations on gradual adjustment of its legal norms to those of Europe.

As long as it is true, it should be assumed that EU and its countries members are currently functioning in the new legal, political and socio-economic reality ñ *regionalism* that shows itself through strengthening rights and obligations of the regions within individual countries. The ultimate goal of it is to ensure sustainable social-economic development of territorial units due to a more efficient use of the local potential and rational cooperation with the central Government.

In this case, the main problems are as follows: on the one hand, how should rights and duties be separated between central and regional levels of governance with maximal benefits for the both parties; and, on the other, - how to carry out decentralization of governance not undermining the state as a whole.

Taking into account the Moldovan reality, existence of 'problem regions'^a within the country, such as Transnistria and Gagauzia, we believe that in the process of looking for the way out of the permanent tension with them, it would be quite good to take into consideration the following provisions of the European Charter of Local Self-Administration [13]:

'The principle of regional self-government shall be recognized as far as possible in the constitution'^a (art. 2);

'Local self-government denotes the right and the ability of local authorities, within the limits of the law, to regulate and manage a substantial share of public affairs under their own responsibility and in the interests of the local population'^a (art. 3, item 1);

'Local authorities shall, within the limits of the law, have full discretion to exercise their initiative with regard to any matter which is not excluded from their competence nor assigned to any other authority'^a (art. 4, item 2);

'Without prejudice to more general statutory provisions, local authorities shall be able to determine their own internal administrative structures in order to adapt them to local needs and ensure effective management'^a (art. 6, item 1);

'Local authorities shall be entitled, within national economic policy, to adequate financial resources of their own, of which they may dispose freely within the framework of their powers'^a (art. 9, item 1);

'Local authorities' financial resources shall be commensurate with the responsibilities provided for by the constitution and the law'^a (art. 9, item 2);

Local authorities shall have the right of recourse to a judicial remedy in order to secure free exercise of their powers and respect for such principles of local self-government as are enshrined in the constitution or domestic legislation^a (art. 11).

Thus, European standards of local self-administration are good guidelines for the countries that joined the European Charter in the field of harmonization of relations between the center and regions, creation of conditions for the initiative of local authorities and population, promotion of conditions favorable for economic growth and human development in each of them. In the long run it is in the interests of the region and the country as a whole. Ideology of local self-administration (rights and obligations of the region, ownership, sufficient budget) could serve for the Republic of Moldova and Transnistria as a quite acceptable platform for bringing them closer to each other, regardless of the type of the future "Common state".

Annexes¹

A. Main macroeconomic indexes

Table1 Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product:						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
trillion roubles	...	120.3	272.2	248.3	477.7	916.6
US\$ mln	...	327.6	447.6	331.6	281	199.5

Table2 Per capita

Gross domestic product,						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
USD	...	478	663.1	492	423.9	304.2

Table 3 Dynamic of structure of gross domestic product of TMR (% to total)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	I quarter of 2001	II quarter of 2001
GDP	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Including:						
- Production of goods	55,8	56,2	48,3	61,5	47,2	41,0
- Production of services	36,3	36,2	43,4	32,2	42,1	48,0
- Net due for import and goods	7,9	7,7	8,3	6,3	10,7	11,1

Table 4 Finance

State budget income, Rbl. bln					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	37149	69626	95124	211883	260265

Table 5 Dynamics of budget execution of the state budget of TMR (mil. rub.)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	I half year of 2001
Incomes	37,1	69,6	95,1	211,9	260,3	148,8*
Expenses	39,3	105,4	97,9	216,5	278,5	163,4
Deficits	2,2	35,8	2,8	4,6	18,2	4,6**
Deficit to incomes, %	5,9	51,4	2,9	2,2	7,0	9,8

* not taking into account the transfers, obtained from republican budget

** design value (not taking into account of remainder of resources at the beginning and the end of period)

Table 6 State budget deficit, as %% of the gross domestic product

1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	1.8	12.8	1.1	1	2

¹ Tables are prepared on the basis of official sources: Statistic Year Book of Transnistrian Moldovan Republic, Tiraspol, 2001; Bulletin of the Transnistrian Republican Bank, 2001; Economy of Transnistria. Edition of the Ministry of Economy of TMR, 2000 ñ 2001.

Table 7 Indices of budget crediting deficit in TMR in 2001

	2000	2001 (forecast)
Budget deficit TMR, % к GDP	2,5*	3,7
Indebtedness of the Cabinet of Ministers of TMR to TRB mln rouble.	25,3	30,0

*estimate

Table 8 Indexes of the foreign exchange rate policy in 2001

	2000	2001 (forecast)
Growth of consumer prices (December to December, %)	190,1	150,0-160,0
Currency peg, rouble.	4,0-5,4	5,4 ñ 7,2
Average annual official exchange rate (rouble./USD)	4,6	6,3
Average monthly rate of devaluation, %	2,5	2,4

Table 9 Investment activities

Investments in the fixed capital (in actual current prices) Rbl. bln					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0.4	66708	20043	17099	51032	145298

Table 10 Income and expenses of the population

Average monthly accrued nominal payroll of those working in the economy (1)						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
thou rouble.	...	14566	31972	43088	76386	147017
USD	...	40	53	58	68	32

(1) not taking into account labor remuneration for those working at private and mixed enterprises

Table 11 Average size of assigned monthly pension

(taking into account compensational payments):						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
thou rouble.	...	6102	12783	20349	28422	61111
USD	...	17	21	27	25	13

Table 12 Dynamics of inflation, 1995-2000 (December to December, %)

	Composite consumer price index	Price index for food	Price index for nonfoods	Service tariffs index
1995	40100	36500	28100	70700
1996	550	440	510	1220
1997	140	130	140	220
1998	180	180	170	220
1999	240	240	300	200
2000	190	170	160	330

Table 12 Consumer prices

Composite index of consumer prices for goods and paid services for the population (times, December to December of the previous year)					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	5.5	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.9

Table 13 Price indexes for food products

(times, December to December of the previous year)					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	4.4	1.3	1.8	2.4	1.7

Table 14 Price indexes for nonfood products

(times, December to December of the previous year)					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	5.1	1.4	1.7	3	1.6

Table 15 Indexes of tariffs for paid services for the population

(times, December to December of the previous year)					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	12.2	2.2	2.2	2	3.3

B. Population and manpower

Table 16 Number and density of population (at the year end)

Years	Population, thou persons			In the total population, %		Number of inhabitants per 1 km ² .
	Total	Including		urban	rural	
		urban	rural			
1990	730,7	489,6	241,1	67,0	33,0	175,5
1993	702,5	490,6	211,9	69,8	30,2	168,7
1997	670,8	463,4	207,4	69,1	30,9	161,1
2000	651,8	447,4	204,4	68,6	31,4	156,6

Table 17 National composition of the population of TMR

Nationalities	Population, thou persons	
	1996	2000
Total population	679,1	651,8
Including		
Moldovans	229,5	220,3
Ukrainians	195,6	187,7
Russians	194,9	187,1
Gagauzians	4,8	4,6
Bulgarians	14,3	13,7
Jews	12,9	12,4
Germans	2,0	1,9
Others	25,1	24,1

Table 18 Manpower (thou persons)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Manpower - total	336,3	321,2	326,7	316,1	321,2
Including:					
Able-bodied population citizens at proper age	324,3	311,1	314,6	295,2	302,0
Elderly people and adolescents	12,0	10,1	12,1	20,9	19,2
Allocation of manpower					
Economically active population	232,9	225,3	212,3	199,6	208,4
Including:					
Employed population	225,8	222,3	208,6	196,0	205,5
Unemployed	0,6	2,0	2,4	2,7	1,9
Other	6,5	1,0	1,3	0,9	1,0
Economically inactive population	103,4	95,9	114,4	116,5	112,8

Table 19 Allocation of employed population at enterprises, institutions and organizations with different types of ownership

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total number employed in economy, thou persons	225,8	222,3	208,6	196,0	205,5
Including:					
In the state sector	212,7	209,9	188,2	178,3	176,8
In the private sector	13,1	12,4	20,4	17,7	28,7
As % of the total					
Total employed in the economy	100	100	100	100	100
Including:					
In the state sector	94,2	94,4	90,2	91,0	86,0
In the private sector	5,8	5,6	9,8	9,0	14,0

Table 20 Allocation of employed population by branches of economy

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000(%)
Total employed in the economy, thou persons	225,8	222,3	208,6	196,0	205,5	100
Including						
Industry	71,3	65,1	63,8	59,5	58,1	28,3
Agriculture	50,6	58,4	43,9	39,0	35,8	17,4
Forestry	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2
Construction	12,9	10,6	11,5	9,7	9,1	4,4
Transport and communications	11,0	10,1	10,0	9,6	9,1	4,4
Trade and public catering, procurement sales, supplies of materials and machinery and sales, procurements	15,4	15,1	17,4	16,7	31,7	15,4

Table 21 Number of pensioners (at the year end), thou persons

1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	130.2	135	132.6	133	134

C. Real sector

Table 22 Dynamics of industrial production

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996-2000
Volume of industrial production, mil rbl	181,9	326,0	388,0	718,0	2207,8	X
Index of nominal volume of industrial production, %	-	179,2	119,0	185,1	310	12,1
Index of real volume of industrial production, %	-	99,1	93,7	96,2	116,5	104,1
Deflator of the volume of industrial production, %	-	180,8	127,0	192,4	263,9	1166,3

Table 23 Production of the main types of industrial products

Sorts of production sorts of	Prod. Units	1990	1995	1998	2000
Electrical energy	mil. Kw/h	13789	4987.0	3593.0	2720.3
Heat-and-power engineering	thou gkkal	***	181.0	1251.0	789.0
Steel	thou tons	708.4	656.0	718.0	908.1
Rolled metal	thou tons	614.2	357.0	588.0	636.0
Plastic foil	Tones	1681	12.0	68.0	34
Tubing and piping components	km	10290	271	294.0	244
Casting machines	pieces	957	24.0	19	25
Pumps	pieces	21715	6415	5850	5730
Enamel ware	tones	***	482	480	273
Big electric machines	pieces	3389	1357	653	845
Blast proof electric motors	thou pieces	155	41	16	19
Cable manufacture	thou tones	30.7	1.8	2.3	2.6
Lumber	thou cub m	8.0	0.6	0.5	1.1
Furniture	bil rubles	***	455.1	1485.8	6253.6
Asbestos cement sheets	mil conv. tiles	176.6	68	46	17.2
Construction lime	thou. tones	90	28	26	12
Linoleum	thou sq m	3479	1033	726	184
Precast concrete	thou cub m	517.6	95	30	12.0
Cement	thou tons	1187	470	419	210
Building bricks	mil pieces	45	20	7	13
Glassware, 0.5 l. size	mil pieces	435	89	52	56
Cotton fabrics	mil sq m	167.7	18.7	68.0	85.2
Silk textile goods	mil sq m	50.7	7.7	1.8	2.7
Footwear	mil pairs	12.2	6.1	3.8	4.8
Cotton yarn	thou tons	31.6	2.6	10.5	13.0
Knitwork	thou pieces	20600	806	***	72
Granulated sugar	thou tons	26.9	21.5	7.9	3.0
Meat	-'-	45.7	6.0	2.2	1.6
Cooked meats	-'-	12.7	1.6	1.2	1.7
Animal oil	-'-	4.1	1.2	0.3	0.3
Whole milk production	-'-	138.0	21.7	3.0	3.4
Cheese	-'-	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Vegetable oil	-'-	44.3	19.2	10.6	8.8
Canned goods	Mil conv. cans	671.6	161.8	68.5	43.9
Mineral water	thou bottles 0,5 l	49848	4005	1156	634
Vodka	thou deciliter	165	1436	372	159
Wine	-'-	1992	669	396	190
Brandy	-'-	430	438	210	291
Beer	-'-	2003	229	201	92
Fermented tobacco	thou tons	6.5	1.2	0.8	0.3

Table24 Agriculture

Agricultural lands (at the year end), thou hectares.					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
...	276.3	276.1	276.1	275.5	275.1

Table 25

<i>As per capita</i>	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
agricultural lands, hectares	...	0.4	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.42
including arable lands	...	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.34

Table 26

Agricultural products, total, (in comparable prices 1983 r.) Rbl. mln						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
...	125	180	125	91	75	

Table 27

Indexes of the total volume of agricultural products (%)						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
...	84.5	144	69.4	72.8	82.4	

Table 28

Production of the main agricultural products, kg:						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cereals and leguminous	446	233	492	378	264	207
Potatoes	22	1	2	1	1	0.6
Sugar beet	208	138	166	96	45	60
Open soil vegetables	481	63	57	97	65	47
Fruit and berries	151	52	153	47	3	13
Grapes	4	13	1	2	6	12
Sunflower	44	52	33	34	51	56
Meat (live weight)	78	10	7	9	7	5
Milk	190	68	50	56	51	33
Eggs, pcs.	112	44	24	13	17	5

Table 29 Transport and communications

Transport of common use turnover of goods, mln t/km.						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
2761.9	1798.2	1860.4	1291.6	187.3	...	

Table 30

Public transport passenger flow, mln. persons						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
157	30.3	23.2	27.2	28	33.4	

D. Social sphere

Table 31 Education

	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of pupils at secondary schools, thou persons	104.7	97.0	93.1	94.6	90.9	87.1

Table 32

	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of students at higher educational institutions, thou persons	5.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.7

Table 33 Healthcare

Number of medical doctors of all specializations, thou persons						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
...	2	2	2	2.1	2	

Table 34

Number of beds in hospitals, thou						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
...	8.2	7.6	7.5	6.9	6.6	

Table 35 Housing fund

Total area of the housing fund at the year end, mln m2						
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
11.5	11.9	12	12	12.1	12.4	

Table 36 Utilities

Consumed by the population:						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Electricity, mln kWatt /item	...	434.5	316.1	293.7	286.9	253.1
Water, mln m3.	...	63	61	64	62	55
network gas, mln m3	...	163.4	354.8	321.6	293.2	217.9
liquid gas, thou tons	...	2.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.4

Table 37

As per one inhabitant sold:						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
water, liters per day	...	252	248	262	258	230
Network gas, m3 per year	...	238	526	481	443	332
Liquid gas, kg. per year	...	3.3	2	2	1.2	0.6
electricity, kWatt/hour per year	...	634	468	440	433	386

E. Living standard

Table 38 Structure of monetary income and expense of the population (% of the total)

	1996	2000
Monetary income of the population	100	100
Including		
Labor remuneration of workers and employees	59,1	36,7
Revenue from sale of agricultural products	0,5	0,7
Pensions and allowances	12,0	12,2
Receipts from the financial system	3,3	10,3

Income of the population from sale of foreign currency	5,4	7,6
Other receipts	19,7	32,5
Monetary expenses and savings of the population	100	100
Including		
For purchase of goods and services	69,1	72,7
Mandatory payments and voluntary contributions	21,1	10,2
Increase of savings in deposits and securities	0,6	2,1
Expenses of the population on purchase of foreign currency	9,2	15,0
Other expenses	-	0,0

Table 39 Dynamics of the nominal pecuniary income of the population

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1996-2000
Pecuniary income of the population, mil rbl	62,3	143,1	223,6	337,7	771,7	X
Growth rate of the nominal pecuniary income of the population, %	-	229,7	156,3	151,0	228,5	1240,0
Growth rate of the real pecuniary income of the population, %	-	89,2	99,3	65,7	106,6	62,0
Average yearly inflation, %	-	257,4	157,3	230,0	274,5	2556,3

Table 40 Structure of income of households (per one member of a household, in %)

	1997	2000
Available income	100	100
Including		
Income from hired labor	41,49	36,58
Income from independent activities	28,75	28,21
Income from property	0,0	0,01
Income from renting out real estate	0,15	0,17
Pensions	14,58	18,22
Other allowances	15,03	16,81

Table 41 Structure of consumer expenses of households (per one member of a household, %)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Consumer expenses	100	100	100	100
Including				
Expenses on food products	75,14	73,90	74,16	73,92
Expenses on non-food products	11,57	11,90	10,45	9,68
Expenses on services	13,29	14,20	15,39	16,40

Table 42 Structure of people money saving (mil. rub.)

	I half year of 2000	I half year of 2001	Real temp of growth, %
Gain of accumulations	31,4	67,1	131,3
Including:			
-in holding and securities	4,1	4,3	64,5
- unit weight, %	13,1	6,4	
- in voluntary insurance fund	1,0	0,5	30,7

- unit weight, %	3,2	0,7	
- ' on hands ^a of populations in foreign currency	26,3	62,3	145,6
- unit weight, %	83,7	92,8	

Table 43 Dynamics of stratification of the population by the level of per capita income (times)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Gini ratio	4,72	3,59	4,77	4,61

Table 44 Dynamics of concentration of total and cash income of the population, %

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Share of income of 20 % of the most well-to-do population in the total fund of total income	41,58	39,78	43,48	43,30
Share of income of 20 % of the least well-to-do population in the total fund of total income	8,82	11,09	9,11	9,38
Share of income of 20 % of the most well-to-do population in the total fund of cash income	41,15	38,98	42,80	44,28
Share of income of 20 % of the least well-to-do population in the total fund of cash income	9,34	11,96	9,92	9,49

Table 45

Provision of the population with housing, sq m of the total area, per capita					
1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
15.8	17.3	17.8	18	18.2	18.8

Table 46

Privately owned cars						
	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Per 1000 inhabitants, pcs.	9	103	121	124	135	136

F. Foreign economic relations

Table 47 Level of economic openness of TMR and some other countries (foreign trade turnover in % to GDP)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	I half year of 2001
TMR	225,0	282,0	240,0	409,7	418,9
Russia	38,0	102,0	61,0	86,5	70,1
Moldova	107,0	90,0	87,5	126,5	...
Ukraine	84,0	85,0	100,0	119,7	116,4

Table 48 Export of goods, services and labor and inflow of capital for 1998-2000 (mil USD)

	1998	1999	2000
Export of goods	339,06	257,91	328,07
Export of services	12,84	14,53	43,63
Labor remuneration	-	0,04	0,04
Income from investments	2,64	0,80	0,68
Current transfers	0,51	1,06	4,68

Capital transfers	-	-	-
Direct investments	2,43	45,35	2,96
Portfolio investments	1,12	-	-1,88
Foreign currency cash	-	-	-
Balances in current accounts	0,20	-0,55	-0,47
Trade credits and prepayments (including fines for unpaid natural gas)	184,61	102,08	102,83
Loans and credits	-1,06	16,56	38,04
Other liabilities	-	-	-
Statistic divergences	1,20	1,87	6,09
Total	543,55	439,65	524,67
Including:			
-export	351,90	272,44	371,70
-inflow of capital	191,65	167,21	152,97

Table 49 Import of goods, services and labor, and inflow of capital in 1998-2000 (mil USD)

	1998	1999	2000
Import of goods	-554,44	-395,95	-461,85
Import of services	-18,03	-37,05	-43,39
Labor remuneration	-0,36	-0,32	-0,03
Income from investments	-1,00	-1,38	-4,06
Current transfers	-46,77	-54,72	-59,90
Capital transfers	-	-	-
Direct investments	-0,12	-0,01	-0,01
Portfolio investments	-1,02	-0,33	-0,36
Foreign currency cash	42,23	10,33	14,27
Balances in current accounts	32,79	69,37	17,73
Trade credits and prepayments	-0,23	-19,07	1,35
Loans and credits	3,41	-4,22	0,98
Other assets	-	-14,30	12,00
Changes in reserve assets	-	4,44	0,24
Other transactions	-	3,56	-1,64
Total	-543,55	-439,65	-524,67
Including:			
-import	-572,47	-433,00	-505,24
-outflow of capital	28,92	-6,65	-19,43

Table 50 TMR Trade Balance (in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Foreign trade turnover ñ total	527,6	688,6	926,4	674,5	817,3
Including					
With neighboring foreign countries	416,9	339,3	446,5	332,1	409,0
With remote foreign countries and Baltic republics	110,7	349,3	479,9	342,4	408,3
Export ñ total	305,6	387,4	339,1	258,0	328,1
Including					
With neighboring foreign countries	232,8	212,5	161,3	91,3	129,3
With remote foreign countries and Baltic republics	72,8	174,9	177,8	166,7	198,8
Import ñ total	222,0	301,2	587,3	416,5	489,2
Including					

With neighboring foreign countries	184,1	126,9	285,2	240,8	279,7
With remote foreign countries and Baltic republics	37,9	174,3	302,1	175,7	209,5
Trade balance - total	83,6	86,2	-248,2	-158,5	-161,1
Including					
With neighboring foreign countries	48,7	85,6	-123,9	-149,5	-150,4
With remote foreign countries and Baltic republics	34,9	0,6	-124,3	-9,0	-10,7
Export/import, %	137,7	128,6	57,7	61,9	67,1
Including					
With neighboring foreign countries	126,5	167,5	56,5	37,9	46,2
With remote foreign countries and Baltic republics	192,1	100,3	58,8	94,9	94,9

Table 51 Export to neighboring foreign countries
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Export ñ total	305,6	387,4	339,1	258,0	328,1
From the general total					
Export to neighboring foreign countries	232,8	212,5	161,3	91,3	129,3
Including					
Azerbaijan	-	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,0
Armenia	-	0,0	0,1	-	-
Belarus	9,6	7,1	7,6	5,2	2,1
Georgia	0,0	-	0,1	0,0	0,0
Kazakhstan	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,2
Moldova	80,8	111,2	80,3	33,3	36,3
Russia	105,6	65,8	57,6	47,3	73,2
Tajikistan	0,1	0,0	0,2	-	-
Turkmenistan	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	10,6
Uzbekistan	-	-	0,2	0,1	0,2
Ukraine	35,9	28,1	14,6	5,1	6,7

Table 52 Export to remote foreign countries and Baltic countries
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Export ñ total	305,6	387,4	339,1	258,0	328,1
From the general total					
Export to remote foreign countries and Baltic countries	72,8	174,9	177,8	166,7	198,8
Including					
Austria	0,4	1,5	1,4	2,6	4,0
Belgium	0,2	0,5	1,4	0,6	0,2
Bulgaria	1,5	0,3	1,3	0,5	3,7
Brazil	0,1	0,3	-	0,0	0,0
Great Britain	6,4	10,6	0,3	1,2	2,9
Hungary	1,8	0,3	3,6	4,9	2,9
Germany	14,3	30,7	4,5	4,1	7,4
Holland	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,9	2,2
Grenada	0,1	-	0,0	-	-

Greece	0,5	0,5	1,3	0,5	0,2
Denmark	0,1	-	0,0	0,0	0,0
Egypt	-	10,5	7,4	4,8	4,1
Israel	-	2,3	2,7	4,2	1,1
India	-	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,0
Iraq	0,2	-	-	-	0,0
Ireland	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Italy	1,6	6,7	12,9	10,4	15,8
Canada	-	63,5	0,0	4,1	3,5
Cyprus	3,2	2,8	3,3	3,0	1,9
China	0,1	-	1,8	0,0	22,3
Latvia	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Lithuania	0,9	0,9	1,3	0,4	0,1
Liechtenstein	25,1	2,6	-	-	0,0
Malta	0,0	0,2	-	-	-
Poland	0,1	0,0	1,0	1,3	1,0
Romania	5,8	4,4	9,3	5,8	12,1
Syria	-	0,0	1,3	1,6	0,5
Slovakia	0,2	0,1	1,9	0,6	0,0
USA	0,3	6,9	93,0	69,8	70,8
Turkey	0,2	0,0	0,8	1,6	0,9
Finland	0,1	-	0,1	0,5	0,2
Croatia	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
Switzerland	8,9	28,5	3,6	0,0	0,0
Estonia	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,4
Yugoslavia (Serbia)	0,1	-	0,2	0,7	0,2
Other countries	-	-	21,9	41,9	39,8

Table 53 Import from the neighboring foreign countries
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Import ñ total	222,0	301,2	587,3	416,5	489,2
From the general total					
Import from the neighboring foreign countries	184,1	126,9	285,2	240,8	279,7
Including					
Azerbaijan	0,1	-	0,3	0,4	0,0
Armenia	-	-	0,0	-	-
Belarus	2,2	3,0	8,0	7,6	7,1
Georgia	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,0
Kazakhstan	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	0,0	0,0	-
Moldova	39,1	25,4	88,8	60,1	49,8
Russia	66,5	83,9	112,9	119,1	153,1
Tajikistan	-	0,2	0,0	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	0,1	1,0	1,4
Uzbekistan	0,0	-	16,5	8,4	4,1
Ukraine	75,8	14,3	58,5	43,8	63,9

Table 54 Import from the remote foreign countries and Baltic republics
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Import - total	222,0	301,2	587,3	416,5	489,2
Import from the remote foreign countries and Baltic republics	37,9	174,3	302,1	175,7	209,5
Including					
Austria	0,2	0,2	3,9	4,1	2,1
Belgium	0,1	0,4	4,0	2,4	5,4
Bulgaria	0,2	4,8	6,3	2,9	1,7
Great Britain	0,1	0,2	3,8	5,4	6,2
Hungary	0,4	0,1	5,0	4,1	2,7
Gabon	-	0,2	-	0,0	-
Germany	30,6	159,4	52,6	51,7	52,2
Holland	0,2	0,0	11,8	9,3	3,1
Denmark	-	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0
India	-	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0
Iraq	0,1	-	-	-	0,0
Ireland	0,1	0,7	17,4	11,9	4,4
Italy	2,5	3,0	5,4	9,4	19,6
Cyprus	0,0	0,0	36,6	8,9	10,4
Latvia	0,1	0,5	2,2	3,2	6,6
Lithuania	0,5	0,4	0,9	0,6	0,7
Poland	0,2	0,3	16,7	7,1	11,2
Romania	1,7	0,4	20,5	10,3	23,2
Slovakia	0,1	0,2	2,2	1,7	2,0
Slovenia	-	0,1	0,2	0,3	1,4
USA	0,1	0,2	69,9	18,1	12,0
Turkey	0,0	-	3,2	0,9	1,0
Finland	-	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,1
France	0,0	0,3	8,0	0,7	2,9
Estonia	0,2	0,0	2,5	0,8	0,6
Switzerland	0,1	2,7	8,7	9,9	1,5
Other countries	0,4	-	19,9	11,4	38,5

Table 55 Commodity composition of export to neighboring foreign countries
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Export ñ total	232,8	212,5	126,1	91,3	129,3
Including					
Fuel and energy products	35,2	22,5	36,8	12,8	19,3
Products of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy	51,6	30,7	16,2	11,3	27,8
Products of chemical industry	16,3	5,0	8,3	2,2	2,8
Raw materials for light industry	0,5	1,1	0,1	8,6	9,6
Raw materials for food processing industry	1,8	3,6	1,9	2,6	0,4
Technical engineering products	37,6	45,9	24,5	22,2	35,0
Products of woodworking industry and of construction materials industry	29,8	69,6	3,5	5,1	4,4
Consumer goods	60,0	33,7	34,6	26,5	30,0
Services	-	0,4	0,2	-	-

Table 56 Commodity composition of import from neighboring foreign countries
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Import ñ total	184,1	126,9	116,2	240,8	279,7
Including					
Fuel and energy products	29,3	74,6	69,2	98,1	130,4
Products of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy	16,1	12,5	12,7	59,2	79,5
Products of chemical industry	10,4	10,0	10,3	11,3	10,8
Raw materials for light industry	4,4	4,7	1,4	7,4	3,3
Raw materials for food processing industry	1,7	1,6	1,4	7,4	3,3
Technical engineering products	104,3	8,4	6,7	21,5	17,8
Products of woodworking industry and of construction materials industry	8,6	5,9	6,5	14,6	11,6
Consumer goods	9,3	9,2	7,9	10,4	12,2
Services	-	-	0,1	-	-

Table 57 Commodity composition of export to remote foreign countries and Baltic republics
(in actual current prices, US\$ mln)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Export ñ total	72,8	174,9	168,5	166,7	198,8
Including					
Fuel and energy products	-	-	-	1,2	3,5
Products of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy	47,5	141,9	130,0	131,0	157,9
Products of chemical industry	-	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,3
Raw materials for light industry	0,1	7,5	-	19,4	27,9
Raw materials for food processing industry	-	-	-	3,5	0,7
Technical engineering products	2,3	1,6	1,7	1,1	1,1
Products of woodworking industry and of construction materials industry	3,3	2,2	5,6	7,8	3,4
Consumer goods	17,2	20,7	30,7	2,6	4,0
Services	2,4	0,6	-	-	-

Table 57 Commodity composition of import from remote foreign countries and Baltic countries (in actual current prices, mil USD)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Import ñ total	37,9	174,3	217,5	175,7	209,5
Including					
Fuel and energy products	0,4	0,3	2,4	6,3	12,9
Products of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy	2,4	5,7	4,5	8,4	17,0
Products of chemical industry	4,6	8,7	6,5	13,2	15,7
Raw materials for light industry	5,7	5,6	2,8	15,2	29,5
Raw materials for food processing industry	-	-	-	0,7	0,6
Technical engineering products	18,2	4,2	3,0	33,4	26,0
Products of woodworking industry and of construction materials industry	0,8	0,5	3,1	10,2	11,7
Consumer goods	5,8	149,3	195,2	88,3	96,1
Services	-	-	-	-	-

H. Trends of 2001

Table 58 Main Development Indices in 2001, forecast of the TMR Ministry of economy

	2000	2001 (forecast)
GDP in current prices, Rbl. mln	916,6	1200,0
GDP in comparable prices (% to the previous year)	79,1	100,5
Composite index of consumer prices (December to December, %)	190,1	150,0-160,0
Export, mln of USD	328,1	350,0
Import, mln of USD	489,2	460,0
Foreign trade turnover deficit, mln of USD	161,1	110,0
Republican budget deficit (in % in GDP)	2,5*	3,7

Table 59 Rate of deflation and inflation, 2001

	Exchange rate at the month's end (rubles/USD)	Rate of deflation, %		Rate of inflation, %	
		For previous month	From beginning of the year	For previous month	From beginning of the year
December	5,4000	-	-	-	-
January	5,4700	1,30	1,3	4,21	4,2
February	5,5000	0,55	1,9	4,23	8,6
March	5,6194	2,17	4,1	2,47	11,3
April	5,7410	2,16	6,3	3,69	15,4
May	2,7800	0,68	7,0	1,36	17,0
June	5,7750	-0,09	6,9	1,40	18,6
July	5,8350	1,04	8,1	-2,49	15,7
August	5,8530	0,31	8,4	0,32	16,0
September	5,8380	-0,26	8,1	3,00	19,5

Table 60 Prognosis of managers of enterprises on the change of economic and financial situation in the real sector of the TMR by the end of 2001 (according to the opinion poll)

The situation	Number of enterprises	Specific weight, %
Will get better	6	9.7
Will not change	16	25.8
Will aggravate	23	37.1
Hard to say	15	24.2

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