

Trade Policy and Factor Market Impacts on the RF Economy in conditions of acceding to the WTO

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Abstract

The objective of this paper consists in estimation of trade policy and factor market impacts on the RF economy taking into account possible consequences of Russia's accession to the WTO. To reach this objective a single country static general equilibrium model for Russia has been used. The principal features of the model were developed at International Food Policy Research Institute (<http://www.ifpri.org>)¹. This model allows to conduct scenario analysis under different assumptions on factors mobility providing certain closures for external trade balance, saving-investment balance and government balance as well.

The main element of the model is original the RF Input-Output Table for 2000. It combines the information on 24 groups of activities and commodities. For the purposes of modeling applied and SAM construction certain reorganization of original IOT has been made. After reorganization SAM used in applied modeling includes 28 types of activities and 27 commodity groups.

Applied analysis consists in conducting scenario of full liberalization of domestic market. The impacts of trade policy are estimated under different assumptions on capital and labor mobility to reflect the role of factor market and the influence of institutions on domestic economy. Such approach allows us to demonstrate, that availability and mobility of production factors in different activities is a key element for successful results of possible structural and trade policy reforms.

There are three parts in the paper. The first part is devoted to description of the main macroeconomic indicators and the structure of the RF factors, commodities and services markets in 2000. Then closures for the simulations and factors market balancing assumptions are specified. The third part of the paper contains the results of scenario analysis, which reflect the impacts of liberal trade regime on the RF domestic commodities markets under different assumptions on factors mobility. This analysis was conducted using both the RF one country CGE and

¹ For the description of the model and some results of scenario analysis see Peter Wehrheim "Modeling Russia's Economy in Transition", 2003.

GTAP models in order to compare changes in the main macroeconomic indicators (GDP and its components).

1. The RF General equilibrium model data base: activities and commodities accounts in 2000

1.1. Basic features of SAM construction

SAM is the main element of any general equilibrium models' information block. It consists of financial flows between different institutional agents, activities, commodities and services markets in the base period. The information used for SAM construction includes statistics of national accounts and the system of Input-Output tables.

To prepare the database for the RF CGE model, the system of IOT for 2000 was used. One component of this system is the table of commodities and services absorption in the RF economy. It includes 24 group of activities and commodities and forms SAM activities and commodities accounts .

In order to take into account specific features of Russia's agricultural sector, disaggregation of agricultural activity and commodity was made using structural data for the previous year. As a result, agriculture is represented in the model by 3 types of activities (large scale enterprises, household plots and private farms) and two types of commodities (plant products and animal products). Applying the same approach transport activity was segregated from "Transport and connection" activity and combined with trade activity. After such reorganization SAM used in applied modeling consists of 28 types of activities and 27 commodity groups. Detailed classification of activities and commodities, including their source codes, is presented in Table 1.1 in Annex 1.

Two value added elements (labor remuneration and gross mixed income²) were combined in a single vector in order to get cumulative labor contribution to the formation of different activities' value added.

Total value of imputed financial mediation services³ was distributed among different activities proportionally to their shares in intermediate demand for financial mediation, insurance, administration of public organization services. For balancing macroeconomic system obtained financial mediation values for certain activities were subtracted from their gross profit. Such cor-

² Mixed income is a revenue that simultaneously combines elements of labor remuneration of owners of unincorporated private enterprises and their profits.

³ Imputed financial mediation services represents the difference between interest received by financial intermediators (commercial banks, investment fund, financial companies and corporations, pension funds) and interest paid-up by these intermediators.

rections allowed us to remove from IOT raw and column of imputed financial mediation services. As a result, the value of total output remains unchanged, but activities' output becomes different from the initial figures.

Information on financial flows between different institutional agents (government, enterprises, households, rest of the world) was taken from national accounts statistics for 2000. Domestic institutions' accounts were balanced by their financial flows with the rest of the world.

All financial indicators in SAM are measured at millions US dollars. Detailed quantitative information on macro SAM accounts is presented in Table 1.2 in Annex 1. Based on these data, activities and commodities markets are analyzed below.

1.2. The RF activities in 2000

Table 1.3 in Annex 1 contains the information on total activities' output, value added and its components in 2000. According to this table, the most significant share in GDP formation belongs to services (58,2%). At the same time trade and transport services account for about 40,0% of GDP measured at basic prices.

The share of industrial activities in GDP comes to 28,6%. The most important industries are oil extracting industry (5,1%), machinery and equipment, metal-working industry (4,9%), food industry (3,1%), non-ferrous metal industry (3,0%).

Both agriculture and forestry amount to 6,8% of GDP. Almost the same is the contribution of construction activity (6,5%) in GDP formation.

As for activities' output measured at basic prices, the share of services accounts for 47,8%. However contribution of industrial activities to output formation is significantly higher than their contribution to GDP. The reason for that is relatively high industrial activities' intermediate demand (see Table 1.4 in Annex 1). For instance, the share of industrial intermediate demand in industrial output is 55,9%. The same indicator for services only comes to 32,4%. The average share of intermediate demand in total output is 43,0%.

According to Table 1.4 in Annex 1 agriculture is the most subsidized activity. Production subsidies in agriculture exceeds its taxes accrued.

The most shares of net production taxes in activities' output belong to gas industry including gas distribution services (20,2%), oil extracting activity (16,7%) and other fuel industry (10,1%). The average net taxes share in total industrial output comes to 5,3%. For construction and services these indicators correspond to 3,8% and 2,6% respectively.

1.3. The RF commodities market in 2000

Table 1.5 in Annex 1 contains the information on the RF commodities market in 2000. In compliance with this table, the average export share in commodities absorption measured at basic prices amount to 13,7%. The share of export in absorption increases to 19,1%, if consumer prices are used. The most significant export share in absorption belongs to industrial goods (32,2%) due to considerable fuel and metallurgy commodity exports.

The most significant import portions in Russia's domestic market are formed by industrial and agricultural commodities. Their import shares in absorption measured at consumer prices correspond to 20,6% and 9,8%.

The most shares of import in total import measured at consumer prices belong to machinery and equipment, metal-working industry products (26,5%), light industry products (22,8%), food products (15,3%), chemical and petrochemical products (7,9%). These commodities are especially sensitive to any changes in Russia's foreign trade policy.

According to Table 1.6 in Annex 1, food products account for more than one-fourth of total net taxes on commodities. Then oil extracting (13,9%) and oil processing (12,3%) commodities follow. Housing and communal services, consumer services, social services are characterized by net subsidizing. As for agriculture, net subsidies are paid to animal products.

Analysis of the process of consumer price formation makes it clear that taxes don't influence to a great extent on commodities prices. The most significant factor is trade and transportation margin. As a whole in marketed value of commodities the share of producers amounts to 79,1%, trade and transportation services – 16,0% and net commodity taxes – 4,9%.

Significant shares of trade and transportation margin in absorption measured at consumer prices belong to gas (68,2%), oil manufacturing (36,2 %) and oil extracting products (34,8 %), light industry products (34,6 %).

Even greater turn to intermediary margin share appears in the structure of export and import values. Thus producers account for 56,5% of export values. The shares of net commodity taxes and trade and transportation margin in total exports correspond to 9,2% and 34,5% respectively. In import value the share of intermediary margin amounts to one-fourth.

1.4. Exogenous parameters for foreign trade in the RF CGE

Forming the data base for the RF CGE, it is important to specify adequate behavioral parameters for foreign trade. Based on expert estimations, CES and CET values are presented in table 1.7 in Annex 1.

According to this table, CET values lie between 0,5 and 3,0. Maximum values are set for leading exported commodities, which are highly competitive at world market. These commodities are oil, gas, metals and chemicals. Relatively low CET values are characteristics of food industry and agricultural products, which experience some difficulties in foreign markets access. Rather small CET values of services are explained by their high level of non-homogeneity.

Taking into account the shares of different commodities import in total import value, CES parameters were specified. Other things equal, the more import dependency of commodity market, the more CES value this commodity has. Rather small CES values were chosen for net exporting extractive industry products. Relatively high CES values were set for food, agricultural and manufacturing industry products. Maximum CES value were used for light industry products, which import accounts to 75% in absorption. By analogy with CET values, high level of services non-homogeneity is the main reason for their small CES values.

2. Closures for macroeconomic balances of the RF CGE model and assumptions on factor market balancing

To estimate the influence of liberal trade policy on domestic market the following closures for macroeconomic balances were applied:

1. In the external balance the real exchange rate is flexible variable, whereas foreign savings, export and import prices are fixed.
2. In the government balance the government savings is flexible, while taxation of institutional agents, commodities, factors and activities is fixed at the base level. Government expenditures are specified as a fixed share of absorption.
3. In savings – investment balance investment shares of absorption are fixed at the base levels. Therefore the savings rates of the institutions adjust to finance necessary investment.

Using closures specified above, three assumptions were applied to balance the labor and capital accounts. Assumption 1 implies that capital and labor are sluggish endowments, i.e. average factors' earnings and activities' demand for factors are fixed at the base level. Under assumption 2 factors' supply and the ratios of activity specific factors' earnings to average factors' earnings are fixed against a background of flexible average factors' earnings and activities demand for factors. Within assumption 3 factors' supply and demand for them are flexible, while their average and activity specific earnings are unchanged.

From our point of view, the most realistic assumption for balancing capital market is the second one, when capital supply is fixed at the base level and demand for this factor is flexible.

Though there are some economic, technical and technological restrictions for capital mobility, assumption 1 could not be applied fully to Russian economy. Russia's evidence demonstrates that the process of economy restructuring is accompanied by capital movement from one activity to another. Also additional capital accumulation contributed to production extension is a vital issue for Russia. Therefore application of assumption 3 to balance factors' market is of limited character.

For the labor market we consider first assumption as the most realistic one. Under this assumption the demand for labor is fixed at the base level. Many researches of the RF economy note that domestic enterprises try to keep abundant employment even in relatively unfavorable reproduction conditions. Labor market balancing assumptions 2 and 3 could not be applied to Russia because of low level of labor mobility. In general limited labor mobility and scarcity of skilled labor could become a serious barrier on the way of economic growth in the nearest future.

Using all considered balancing assumptions allows us not just to estimate the consequences of foreign trade policy shock, but also to find bounds of macroeconomic and sectoral changes, particularly in the case of unlimited factors' supply and their perfect mobility.

3. Domestic market liberalization policy and its influence on the RF economy

On the whole the level of Russia's domestic market protection by tariff measures is rather low (see Table 2.1 in Annex 2). Base level of tariff protection amounts to 6,4%. The most protected commodities are timber industry, woodworking industry, pulp and paper industry products (15,3%); food products (13,7%); construction materials (8,7%). Thus it could be expected, that under full liberalization of domestic market, activities producing these commodities would get into the most difficult situation as a result of increasing imports competitiveness.

In the light of balancing assumptions considered above the influence of liberal trade policy on Russia's economy was estimated. Detailed information on changes in activities and commodities market are presented in Tables 2.2–2.15 in Annex 2. The results of macroeconomic changes are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Macroeconomic changes under the RF domestic market liberalization policy

Macroeconomic indicators	Base level values of macro-economic indicators (mln. USD)	Labor market balancing assumption 1			Labor market balancing assumption 2			Labor market balancing assumption 3		
		Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3	Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3	Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3
<u>GDP and its components</u>										
GDP at factor prices	222501,9	0,00	0,00	1,13	0,00	0,00	1,30	0,14	0,43	97,62
Exports at consumer prices	111555,3	0,55	1,25	2,12	1,19	1,58	2,47	1,26	1,79	60,25
Imports at basic prices	52304,2	1,18	2,68	4,52	2,54	3,37	5,26	2,68	3,82	128,50
Households consumption	105621,5	0,17	0,43	2,33	0,47	0,37	2,37	0,63	0,87	133,79
Investment	54502,1	-0,08	-0,11	1,57	-0,01	0,02	1,86	0,16	0,48	123,10
Government consumption	39010,4	-0,08	-0,48	-0,06	-0,73	-0,99	0,23	-0,48	-0,29	122,09
GDP at market prices	258385,1	0,04	0,08	1,28	0,08	0,01	1,39	0,22	0,41	99,09
<u>Macroeconomic variables</u>										
Consumer price index	1,334	-2,38	-1,62	-1,88	-1,65	-1,54	-1,67	-1,64	-1,50	-2,24
Producer price index	1,000									
Exchange rate	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
Government expenditures	56844,8	-1,29	-0,68	0,40	-0,67	-0,64	0,57	-0,56	-0,31	83,10
Government savings	27705,2	-10,91	-9,70	-8,60	-9,63	-10,58	-8,89	-9,44	-10,11	106,32
Foreign savings	-41484,5									
Marginal propensity to save	0,1	2,93	2,70	1,79	2,69	2,83	1,59	2,60	2,59	-31,40
<u>Household consumption</u>										
Marketed household consumption	105621,5	0,17	0,43	2,33	0,47	0,37	2,37	0,63	0,87	133,79
Home household consumption	7476,6	0,01	0,01	0,19	0,01	-0,01	0,17	0,03	0,04	13,20
Total household consumption	113098,1	0,16	0,41	2,19	0,44	0,35	2,22	0,59	0,82	125,81
<u>Production factors' incomes</u>										
Capital income	126202,4	1,24	1,17	2,01	1,35	1,08	2,29	1,49	1,48	92,99
Labor income	96299,5	-1,12	0,29	1,82	0,22	0,55	1,96	0,34	0,99	103,69
<u>Factors supply</u>										
Capital supply	126202,4			2,01			2,29			92,99
Labor supply	96299,5							0,34	0,99	103,69

Notes: * Positive (negative) changes in exchange rate demonstrate devaluation (appreciation) of national currency.

Implementation of liberal foreign trade policy in Russia's domestic market leads to rather marginal changes in GDP under all factor's market balancing assumptions except for balancing assumption 3, when labor and capital are perfectly mobile and their supply is unlimited. In this case opening market access causes twofold increase in GDP, i.e. activities demand for factors doubles. From our point of view, this is possible only in a long-term period (15-20 years) under the favorable developments in economic environment. Such situation is quite realistic for capital market, considering the existence of free capital resources inside and outside the country.

The only possible way of labor supply doubling is twofold growth in labor productivity. To some extent the lack of unskilled labor can be compensated by migration from CIS countries. But migration will not solve the problems of high value added activities, which demand skilled labor. Therefore to overcome destructive consequences after domestic market opening, it is nec-

essary to provide conditions for an average twofold increase in labor productivity. Furthermore, favorable opportunities for labor mobility increase should be created. That implies providing labor income growth proportional to its productivity increase, implementing active house-building and ensuring higher levels of cultural and welfare facilities in remote areas. Thus in a long-term perspective the gains from liberal trade policy only appear under the condition of implementing active consistent structural policy aimed at increasing quantity and quality of production factors. In other words, to gain from domestic market opening it is necessary for Russia to reach higher technological level and create adequate institutions supporting increase in factors productivity.

As expected, started from rather low level of domestic market tariff protection liberal trade policy doesn't cause any significant GDP changes in a short-term period, when production factors are immobile (balancing assumption 1). Under this balancing assumption increasing volumes of exports, imports and households' consumption are counterbalanced by reduction in investment and government consumption. Almost the same situation takes place under balancing assumption 2, when factors are mobile, but their supply is fixed at the base level. On the whole, taking into account existence of enough liberal tariff regime in Russia and limited factors supply, the gains from further liberalization are negligible.

Analyzing households' gains, it is important to know that their consumption is influenced not only by consumer prices, but also employment level. As expected, under any factors' market balancing assumptions applied, liberal trade policy leads to reduction of consumer price index in the interval between 1,5% and 2,2%. The following activities to a greater extent are subjected to the risks of unemployment increase: food industry, machinery and equipment, metal-working industry, construction material industry, agricultural activity (see Table 2.12 in Annex 2). Limited supply of production factors will result in output declining in these activities.

Import duties reduction leads to the increase of total imports. Under fixed external balance Russia's exports extend against a background of marginal devaluation in national currency. Two percentage appreciation of national currency occurs only under assumption of perfect factors' mobility and their unrestrictive supply. On the whole the estimations demonstrate that the more factors mobility, the more increase in total exports and imports given liberal trade policy. Under any factors' balancing assumptions the following commodities are the most sensible to import competition: food products; timber industry, woodworking industry, pulp and paper industry products; machinery and equipment, metal-working industry products; non-ferrous metal industry products (see Table 2.7 in Annex 2).

In the light of different activities the gains from liberal trade policy are received by metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry, construction and services. These activities increase their output and export (see Tables 2.6 and 2.8 in Annex 2).

In addition to the RF single country CGE model GTAP model was used to estimate liberal trade policy impact on the RF economy. Before conducting scenario analysis we made GTAP database more closer to single country model database by implementing alter tax procedure and changing model trade parameters. Scenario analysis was conducted under different assumptions on capital and labor mobility. Comparisons of simulations' results both GTAP and single country CGE models are presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The RF liberal trade policy impact on GDP and its component under different assumptions on factors mobility (%)

GDP and its components	Labor and Capital are sluggish		Labor and Capital are mobile		Labor is sluggish, Capital is mobile	
	GTAP	CGE_RF	GTAP	CGE_RF	GTAP	CGE_RF
GDP at factor prices	-0,95	0,00	-0,20	0,00	-0,65	0,00
Exports	2,44	0,55	1,60	1,58	2,27	1,25
Imports	3,75	1,18	5,58	3,37	4,65	2,68
Households consumption	-2,54	0,17	-1,46	0,37	-2,09	0,43
Investment	-0,94	-0,08	1,90	0,02	0,26	-0,11
Government consumption	-1,91	-0,08	-1,10	-0,99	-1,56	-0,48
GDP at market prices	-2,16	0,04	-1,32	0,01	-1,79	0,08

GTAP model demonstrates decline in GDP at market prices under any applied assumptions on factors mobility, while single country CGE model simulations result in negligible positive changes in this important economic indicator. In short-term period, when labor and capital are sluggish endowments, liberal trade policy causes 2,16% reduction in GDP at market prices. As the RF single country CGE model, GTAP model shows increase both in total exports and imports. The only difference in models' reactions on trade shock applied refers to household consumption. As the key GDP element household consumption determines the directions and quantity of GDP changes.

The differences between GTAP and the RF single country CGE models are explained first of all by their database specific features, different base periods chosen, distinct trade elasticities used in those models and the influence of inter-regional trade flows specified in GTAP. For example, GTAP model has the same trade parameters for all countries included in the analysis. It is quite understandable that different countries do have peculiar reactions on possible changes in trade policy measures because of their different commodity structures and patterns of trade, initial level of tariff protection and so on.

Scenario of full liberalization of Russia's domestic market is an extreme case of trade policy. As far as Russia's accession to the WTO is concerned, Russia has not been required to implement full liberalization straight away. It is a long-term movement of international trade system. Therefore in terms of tariffs the accession will not cause any negative effects on Russia's

economy as a whole. However some activities and enterprises could face serious problems as import competition would intensify. To moderate possible losses it is important to conduct the policy aimed at increasing production factors' quality and mobility.

General findings regarding liberal trade policy

1. Domestic market liberalization leads to reduction of consumer price index, that positively influence on real GDP changes.
2. Changes in GDP are negligible under any assumptions on factors' market balancing except for the situation of perfect factors' mobility and their unrestrictive supply.
3. To gain from domestic market opening in a long-term perspective it is necessary for Russia to reach higher technological level and create adequate institutions supporting increase in factors productivity and providing their mobility.
4. Food industry, machinery and equipment, metalworking industry, construction material industry, agricultural activity are subjected to a greater extent to the risks of unemployment increase. Limited supply of production factors will result in output declining in these activities.
5. Under different factors market balancing assumptions the gains from liberal trade policy are received by metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry, construction and services. These sectors increase their output and export.
6. Domestic market liberalization leads not only to import increase, but also it positively influences on price competitiveness of export-oriented activities through devaluation of national currency.
7. The more factors mobility, the more increase in total exports and imports given liberal trade policy.
8. Contrary to the RF single country CGE model, GTAP model demonstrates rather modest decline in GDP resulted in implementing liberal trade policy under different assumptions on factors market balancing.

Annex 1. Database for the RF single country CGE model

Table 1.1. Activities and commodities classification in the RF single country CGE model

?	Activities in original the RF Input-Output tables for 2000	SAM Activities		Commodities and services in original the RF Input-Output tables for 2000	SAM Commodities	
		Activities	Activity codes		Commodities and services	Commodity and service codes
1	Electric energy industry	Electric energy industry	AElecpowe	Electric and heat-and-power energy	Electric and heat-and-power energy	CElecpowe
2	Oil extracting industry	Oil extracting industry	ACrude	Oil extracting products	Oil extracting products	CCrude
3	Oil manufacturing industry	Oil manufacturing industry	AOilproce	Oil manufacturing products	Oil manufacturing products	COilproce
4	Gas industry including gas distribution services	Gas industry including gas distribution services	AGas	Gas and gas distribution services	Gas and gas distribution services	CGas
5	Coal industry	Coal industry	ACoal	Coal	Coal	CCoal
6	Other fuel industry	Other fuel industry	AOthefuel	Shale oil and peat	Shale oil and peat	COthefuel
7	Non-ferrous metal industry	Non-ferrous metal industry	ANfermet	Non-ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals	CNfermet
8	Ferrous metal industry	Ferrous metal industry	AFermet	Ferrous metals	Ferrous metals	CFermet
9	Chemical and petrochemical industry	Chemical and petrochemical industry	AChemical	Chemical and petrochemical industry products	Chemical and petrochemical industry products	CChemical
10	Machinery and equipment, metal-working industry	Machinery and equipment, metal-working industry	AMachinei	Machinery and equipment, metal-working industry products	Machinery and equipment, metal-working industry products	CMachinei
11	Timber industry, woodworking industry, pulp and paper industry	Timber industry, woodworking industry, pulp and paper industry	AWoodindu	Timber industry, woodworking industry pulp and paper industry products	Timber industry, woodworking industry pulp and paper industry products	CWoodindu
12	Construction material industry (including glass, porcelain and faience industries)	Construction material industry (including glass, porcelain and faience industries)	AConstmater	Construction materials (including glass, porcelain and faience industries' products)	Construction materials (including glass, porcelain and faience industries' products)	CConstmater
13	Light industry	Light industry	ALightman	Light industry products	Light industry products	CLightman
14	Food industry	Food industry	AFood	Food industry products	Food industry products	CFood
15	Other manufacturing	Other manufacturing	AOtherind	Other manufacturing products	Other manufacturing products	COtherind
16	Construction	Construction	AConstruc	Construction	Construction	CConstruc
17	Agriculture and Forestry	- Agricultural Large Scale Firms	AAgriLSF	Agricultural products and services, forestry	- Plant products	CAgPlant
		- Personal subsidiary plot	AAgriLPHs		- Animal products	CAgAnim
		- Private Farms	AAgriPriv		- Agricultural services	CAgserv
		- Agricultural Services	AAgserv		- Forestry	CForestry
		- Forestry	AForestry			
18	Transportation and communication	Communication	AConnect	Transportation and communication services	Communication services	CConnect
		Transportation	ATradeTransp		Transportation services	CTradeTransp

19	Trade and intermediate services (including public catering services)	Trade and intermediate services (including public catering services)		Trade and intermediate services (including public catering services)	Trade and intermediate services (including public catering services)	
20	Other manufacturing and services activities	Other manufacturing and services activities	AOther	Other manufacturing products and services	Other manufacturing products and services	COther
21	Housing and communal services, consumer services	Housing and communal services, consumer services	ADwelCommun	Housing and communal services, consumer services	Housing and communal services, consumer services	CDwelCommun
22	Health services, physical training services, social maintenance services, education, culture and art	Health services, physical training services, social maintenance services, education, culture and art	ASociServ	Health services, physical training services, social maintenance services, education, culture and art	Health services, physical training services, social maintenance services, education, culture and art	CSociServ
23	Science, geological survey, geodesic and hydro-meteorological services	Science, geological survey, geodesic and hydro-meteorological services	AScience	Science, geological survey, geodesic and hydro-meteorological services	Science, geological survey, geodesic and hydro-meteorological services	CScience
24	Financial mediation, insurance, administration of public organization services	Financial mediation, insurance, administration of public organization services	AFinAdm	Financial mediation, insurance, administration of public organization services	Financial mediation, insurance, administration of public organization services	CFinAdm

Table 1.2. Macro SAM for the RF single country CGE model (mln. USD)

	Activities	Commodities	Trade and Transportation Margins	Production Factors		Domestic Institutions			Taxes	Rest of the World	Savings-Investment	TOTAL
				Capital	Labor	Enterprises	Households	Government				
Activities		408 825					7 477					416 301
Commodities	179 082		93 606				105 622	39 010		111 555	54 502	583 377
Trade and Transportation Margins		93 606										93 606
Production Factors	Capital	126 202										126 202
	Labor	96 300										96 300
Domestic Institutions	Enterprises			112 024						-26 756		85 268
	Households				73 115	25 335		17 834		11 377		127 661
	Government			14 178	23 185		6 215		43 360	-2 387		84 550
Taxes	14 718	28 642										43 360
Rest of the World		52 304										52 304
Savings - Investment						59 933	8 348	27 705		- 41 485		54 502
TOTAL	416 301	583 377	93 606	126 202	96 300	85 268	127 661	84 550	43 360	52 304	54 502	1 763 432

Table 1.3. Structures of total output, value added and its components in 2000 (%)

Activities	Structure of GDP measured at fac- tor prices	Structure of out- put measured at basic prices	Structure of la- bor income	Structure of gross profit
AElecpowe	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,8
ACrude	5,1	5,0	1,6	7,7
AOilproce	1,2	2,7	0,7	1,6
AGas	0,8	0,9	0,5	1,1
ACoal	0,4	0,5	0,8	0,2
AOthefuel	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
AFerrmet	2,2	2,9	1,7	2,6
ANferrmet	3,0	4,4	2,3	3,4
AChemical	1,8	2,6	1,5	2,1
AMachinei	4,9	6,9	6,9	3,3
AWoodindu	1,4	1,7	1,5	1,3
AConstmater	0,8	1,1	1,1	0,6
ALightman	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,1
AFood	3,1	6,2	3,4	3,0
AOtherind	0,7	1,1	0,8	0,6
AConstruc	6,5	6,6	8,0	5,3
AAgriLSF	2,2	2,8	2,6	1,9
AAgriLPHs	4,4	3,4	7,1	2,3
AAgriPriv	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Aagserv	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0
AForestry	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0
AConnect	1,9	1,6	1,8	2,0
ATradeTransp	39,6	29,7	22,0	53,0
AOther	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,4
ADwelCommun	2,6	2,6	4,9	0,9
ASociServ	4,9	4,5	10,2	0,9
AScience	1,2	1,4	2,6	0,1
AFinAdm	7,2	7,3	13,6	2,3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100
Industry	28,6	39,3	26,0	30,5
Construction	6,5	6,6	8,0	5,3
Agriculture	6,8	6,4	9,9	4,5
Services	58,2	47,8	56,1	59,7

Table 1.4. Structures of activities' output in 2000 (%)

Activities	Shares of value added components in activities' output			Share of in- termediate consumption in activities' output	TOTAL
	Labor	Capital	Net taxes on production		
AElecpowe	21.3	32.2	4.2	42.3	100
ACrude	7.5	46.9	16.7	29.0	100
AOilproce	5.5	17.5	1.7	75.3	100
AGas	12.3	38.2	20.2	29.2	100
ACoal	35.7	13.0	6.7	44.6	100
AOthefuel	21.6	16.4	10.1	51.9	100
AFerrmet	13.5	27.6	2.6	56.4	100
ANferrmet	12.2	23.6	5.2	59.0	100
AChemical	13.8	23.9	2.9	59.5	100
AMachinei	23.3	14.7	2.7	59.2	100
AWoodindu	20.9	23.2	3.8	52.1	100
AConstmater	24.5	18.1	3.8	53.5	100

ALightman	24.3	5.5	2.8	67.4	100
AFood	12.6	14.5	2.5	70.4	100
AOtherind	17.0	17.5	3.1	62.4	100
AConstruc	28.2	24.5	3.8	43.6	100
AAgriLSF	21.6	20.9	-0.3	57.7	100
AAgriLPHs	48.0	20.5	0.0	31.5	100
AAgriPriv	27.4	41.1	-0.3	31.8	100
AAgserv	29.5	10.2	3.3	56.9	100
AForestry	53.0	11.8	4.4	30.9	100
AConnect	25.8	38.8	4.0	31.3	100
ATradeTransp	17.1	54.1	3.0	25.8	100
AOther	39.1	21.7	3.4	35.8	100
ADwelCommun	43.8	11.2	3.5	41.5	100
ASociServ	52.7	6.0	0.8	40.5	100
AScience	40.9	2.9	3.4	52.7	100
AFinAdm	43.0	9.7	0.8	46.5	100
Industry	15.3	23.5	5.3	55.9	100
Construction	28.2	24.5	3.8	43.6	100
Agriculture	35.9	21.3	-0.1	42.9	100
Services	27.2	37.9	2.6	32.4	100
Average	23.1	30.3	3.5	43.0	100

Table 1.5. Structures of commodities market in 2000 (%)

	Export share of commodity i in total export measured at basic prices	Export share of commodity i in total export measured at consumer prices	Import share of commodity i in total import measured at basic prices	Import share of commodity i in total import measured at consumer prices	Absorption share of commodity i in total absorption measured at consumer prices	Export share of commodity i in its absorption measured at basic prices	Export share of commodity i in its absorption measured at consumer prices	Import share of commodity i in its absorption measured at basic prices	Import share of commodity i in its absorption measured at consumer prices
CElecpowe	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,0	2,4	1,9	1,7	0,1	0,1
CCrude	20,3	22,6	1,2	1,4	6,7	60,0	64,9	2,9	2,6
COilproce	10,3	10,4	2,4	2,6	4,4	51,2	45,4	9,9	7,6
CGas	3,2	15,1	0,8	1,2	3,6	51,0	80,2	11,0	4,2
CCoal	1,1	1,0	0,2	0,2	0,5	32,3	37,7	5,2	4,8
COthefuel	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,7	0,0	0,0
CFermet	9,3	7,3	4,1	3,7	3,2	41,3	44,4	15,1	14,9
CNfermet	16,4	12,9	4,0	3,8	4,6	50,3	53,9	10,2	10,4
CChemical	6,8	6,3	8,5	7,9	3,7	28,2	32,7	29,2	27,1
CMachinei	12,8	9,7	29,3	26,5	9,4	18,3	19,8	34,9	35,7
CWoodindu	3,7	3,7	2,7	3,0	2,1	27,8	33,8	16,7	17,9
CConstmater	0,4	0,3	1,7	1,8	1,2	4,3	5,2	17,0	18,8
CLightman	1,4	1,0	19,1	22,8	3,7	6,5	5,3	75,1	78,5
CFood	2,4	2,3	13,2	15,3	9,4	4,7	4,6	21,1	20,5
COtherind	1,6	1,1	0,7	0,6	1,0	21,3	21,0	7,8	8,1
CConstruc	0,3	0,2	0,8	0,6	5,4	0,6	0,5	1,5	1,3
CAGPlant	0,4	0,3	3,5	3,1	2,5	2,0	2,4	14,8	15,5
CAGAnim	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,7	1,7	2,1	1,2	1,4
CAGserv	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
CForestry	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,5	1,0	1,1
CConnect	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,3	1,3	7,2	7,2	2,8	2,6

CTradeTransp	7,4	4,3	3,4	2,4	21,6	3,7	3,8	1,4	1,4
COther	0,5	0,3	0,9	0,8	0,5	11,2	12,1	18,6	18,7
CDwelCommun	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,1	1,6	0,0	0,1	7,1	8,5
CSociServ	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,2	3,2	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,8
CScince	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,3	1,2	0,2	0,2
CFinAdm	0,3	0,2	0,9	0,7	5,3	0,6	0,6	1,6	1,6
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0				
Industry	90,0	94,0	88,1		55,8	27,1	32,2	22,0	20,6
Construction	0,3	0,2	0,8		5,4	0,6	0,5	1,5	1,3
Agriculture	0,6	0,5	3,7		4,2	1,9	0,3	9,2	9,8
Services	9,1	5,4	7,4		34,7	2,8	3,0	1,8	2,0
Average						13,7	19,1	11,3	12,6

Table 1.6. Structures of taxes and trade and transportation margins in 2000 (%)

	Share of net taxes on commodity i in total net taxes on commodities	Share of net taxes on commodity i in its absorption	Share of trade and transportation margin on commodity i in total trade and transportation margin	Share of trade and transportation margin on commodity i in its absorption	Share of export tax on commodity i in total export of commodity i	Share of export trade and transportation margin of commodity i in total export commodity i	Share of import tax on commodity i in total import of commodity i	Share of import trade and transportation margin of commodity i in total import of commodity i
CElecpowe	2,9	5,9	2,7	17,6	8,7	9,1	1,5	10,5
CCrude	13,9	10,3	14,5	34,8	14,4	34,8	1,1	37,1
COilproce	12,3	13,9	9,9	36,2	16,2	27,6	2,3	32,6
CGas	9,4	12,8	15,3	68,2	13,3	74,6	0,9	49,6
CCoal	0,2	1,9	0,9	28,2	2,7	37,5	2,2	22,6
COthefuel	0,0	1,1	0,0	16,6	13,3	14,3	0,0	0,0
CFermet	1,6	2,5	4,0	20,4	2,9	25,4	2,5	19,5
CNfermet	2,9	3,1	5,8	20,2	4,3	24,1	6,0	18,8
CChemical	3,1	4,1	5,6	24,5	5,0	33,4	3,8	19,2
CMachinei	9,8	5,1	8,5	14,6	3,3	22,3	5,6	15,7
CWoodindu	3,2	7,5	3,1	23,6	9,2	34,2	9,9	25,8
CConstmater	1,1	4,6	1,4	18,8	6,1	31,1	6,1	24,4
CLightman	2,6	3,5	7,9	34,6	4,1	20,3	2,2	38,5
CFood	26,3	13,7	15,9	26,9	4,2	35,7	8,4	30,5
COtherind	1,3	6,5	0,6	9,9	13,4	2,0	3,7	16,1
CConstruc	10,5	9,6	0,4	1,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,5
CAGPlant	1,7	3,3	1,8	11,7	3,5	28,5	3,2	16,1
CAGAnim	-0,2	-0,5	1,3	12,5	2,0	25,6	3,1	16,2
CAGserv	0,1	9,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
CForestry	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,3	0,6	21,7	5,6	0,5
CConnect	1,7	6,8	0,0	0,0	6,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
CTradeTransp	1,9	0,4	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
COther	0,4	3,4	0,4	12,9	1,8	20,6	0,3	16,6
CDwelCommun	-7,0	-21,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
CSociServ	-0,6	-0,9	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
CScince	0,9	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
CFinAdm	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
TOTAL	100,0		100,0					

Industry	8,0		27,6	9,6	36,2	4,8	26,3
Construction	9,6		1,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,5
Agriculture	1,8		12,0	2,9	27,5	3,2	16,1
Services	-0,4		0,2	2,7	1,3	0,0	2,4
Average	4,9		16,0	9,2	34,3	4,5	24,6

Table 1.7. Constant elasticities of substitution and constant elasticities of transformation in the RF CGE model (%)

Commodity	CES	CET
CElecpowe	0,5	1,3
CCrude	0,5	3,0
COilproce	0,6	2,2
CGas	0,6	3,0
CCoal	0,6	1,5
COthefuel	0,6	1,5
CFermet	0,6	2,4
CNfermet	0,6	2,7
CChemical	0,6	2,7
CMachinei	1,5	0,9
CWoodindu	1,1	1,5
CConstmater	1,3	1,1
CLightman	2,5	1,1
CFood	1,7	0,7
COtherind	1,1	1,5
CConstruc	0,6	1,5
CAGPlant	1,1	1,6
CAGAnim	1,8	0,5
CAGserv		
CForestry	0,5	0,5
CConnect	0,7	0,7
CTradeTransp	0,7	0,8
COther	0,7	0,7
CDwelCommun	0,5	0,7
CSociServ	0,8	0,8
CScince	0,8	0,8
CFinAdm	0,8	0,7

Annex 2. Scenario analysis and simulation results

Table 2.1. Domestic market tariff protection in 2000 (%)

Commodity	Import duties
CElecpowe	1,7
CCrude	1,7
COilproce	3,5
CGas	1,8
CCoal	2,9
COthefuel	0,0
AFerrmet	3,2
ANferrmet	8,0
CChemical	4,9
CMachinei	7,1
CWoodindu	15,3
CConstmater	8,7
CLightman	3,7
CFood	13,7
COtherind	4,6
CConstruc	0,0
CAGPlant	3,9
CAGAnim	3,8
CAGserv	0,0
CForestry	5,9
CConnect	0,0
CTradeTransp	0,0
COther	0,4
CDwelCommun	0,0
CSociServ	0,0
CScince	0,0
CFinAdm	0,0
Average	6,4

Table 2.2. Export prices and their changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sum ption 1	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 2	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 3	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 1	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 2	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 3	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 1	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 2	Capital market balancing as- sum ption 3
CElecpowe	1,000	1,14	0,94	0,33	1,21	0,52	0,13	1,25	0,63	-2,23
CCrude	1,000	-0,28	0,95	0,39	1,28	0,45	0,08	1,31	0,54	-3,33
COilproce	1,000	0,21	0,95	0,37	1,25	0,47	0,10	1,29	0,57	-2,96

CGas	1,000	-13,86	1,06	0,96	1,98	-0,18	-0,38	1,91	-0,30	-13,89
CCoal	1,000	-0,13	0,95	0,38	1,27	0,46	0,09	1,31	0,55	-3,22
COthefuel	1,000	0,93	0,94	0,34	1,22	0,51	0,12	1,26	0,62	-2,39
CFermet	1,000	0,54	0,95	0,36	1,24	0,49	0,11	1,28	0,59	-2,70
CNfermet	1,000	0,58	0,95	0,35	1,24	0,49	0,11	1,27	0,59	-2,66
CChemical	1,000	0,07	0,95	0,38	1,26	0,47	0,09	1,30	0,56	-3,06
CMachinei	1,000	0,68	0,95	0,35	1,23	0,50	0,11	1,27	0,60	-2,59
CWoodindu	1,000	-0,08	0,95	0,38	1,27	0,46	0,09	1,30	0,55	-3,18
CConstmater	1,000	0,19	0,95	0,37	1,26	0,47	0,10	1,29	0,57	-2,97
CLightman	1,000	0,75	0,95	0,35	1,23	0,50	0,12	1,27	0,60	-2,53
CFood	1,000	-0,05	0,95	0,38	1,27	0,46	0,09	1,30	0,56	-3,16
COtherind	1,000	1,36	0,94	0,32	1,20	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,64	-2,06
CConstruc	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CAGPlant	1,000	0,38	0,95	0,36	1,25	0,48	0,10	1,28	0,58	-2,82
CAGAnim	1,000	0,55	0,95	0,36	1,24	0,49	0,11	1,28	0,59	-2,69
CAGserv	1,000									
CForestry	1,000	0,73	0,95	0,35	1,23	0,50	0,11	1,27	0,60	-2,55
CConnect	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CTradeTransp	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
COther	1,000	0,76	0,95	0,35	1,23	0,50	0,12	1,27	0,61	-2,52
CDwelCommun	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CSociServ	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CScince	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CFinAdm	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01

Table 2.3. Import prices and their changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as-sumption 1			Labor market balancing as-sumption 2			Labor market balancing as-sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as-sumption 1	Capital market balancing as-sumption 2	Capital market balancing as-sumption 3	Capital market balancing as-sumption 1	Capital market balancing as-sumption 2	Capital market balancing as-sumption 3	Capital market balancing as-sumption 1	Capital market balancing as-sumption 2	Capital market balancing as-sumption 3
CElecpowe	1,232	0,13	-0,61	-1,23	-0,37	-1,00	-1,39	-0,33	-0,88	-3,31
CCrude	1,556	1,26	-0,14	-0,78	0,07	-0,49	-0,89	0,12	-0,37	-2,34
COilproce	2,095	-0,09	-1,37	-2,01	-1,16	-1,73	-2,12	-1,11	-1,60	-3,63
CGas	1,863	1,76	0,05	-0,61	0,25	-0,29	-0,70	0,30	-0,16	-1,92
CCoal	1,296	-0,25	-1,28	-1,91	-1,06	-1,65	-2,04	-1,01	-1,53	-3,73
COthefuel	1,202	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CFermet	1,185	-0,60	-1,56	-2,18	-1,33	-1,93	-2,32	-1,28	-1,81	-4,06
CNfermet	1,173	-4,22	-5,13	-5,73	-4,92	-5,50	-5,87	-4,87	-5,38	-7,55
CChemical	1,273	-1,92	-2,86	-3,47	-2,64	-3,23	-3,61	-2,59	-3,11	-5,33
CMachinei	1,121	-3,89	-4,73	-5,33	-4,51	-5,10	-5,47	-4,47	-4,98	-7,22
CWoodindu	1,194	-7,95	-9,03	-9,61	-8,83	-9,36	-9,72	-8,78	-9,25	-11,19
CConstmater	1,210	-4,13	-5,18	-5,79	-4,98	-5,54	-5,91	-4,93	-5,42	-7,49
CLightman	1,285	0,15	-1,28	-1,92	-1,08	-1,63	-2,03	-1,03	-1,50	-3,42
CFood	1,431	-6,30	-7,50	-8,10	-7,31	-7,84	-8,21	-7,26	-7,72	-9,62
COtherind	1,139	-1,90	-2,76	-3,37	-2,53	-3,13	-3,52	-2,49	-3,02	-5,29

CConstruc	1,015	1,43	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,00
CAGPlant	1,120	-1,40	-2,27	-2,89	-2,04	-2,65	-3,03	-2,00	-2,53	-4,82
CAGAnim	1,138	-1,27	-2,14	-2,76	-1,91	-2,52	-2,90	-1,87	-2,40	-4,69
CAGserv	1,000									
CForestry	1,013	-4,20	-4,67	-5,26	-4,43	-5,06	-5,43	-4,39	-4,95	-7,45
CConnect	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CTradeTransp	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
COther	1,124	1,53	0,64	0,00	0,87	0,25	-0,15	0,92	0,37	-1,99
CDwelCommun	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CSociServ	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CScince	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01
CFinAdm	1,000	1,42	0,94	0,32	1,19	0,53	0,14	1,24	0,65	-2,01

Table 2.4. Average output prices and their changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
CElecpowe	1,000	-0,65	0,72	0,46	0,15	0,51	0,38	0,22	0,57	0,42
CCrude	1,000	-0,28	0,84	0,37	1,26	0,65	0,15	1,31	0,84	0,08
COilproce	1,000	0,12	0,77	0,26	1,06	0,74	0,21	1,12	0,96	1,87
CGas	1,000	-13,64	0,95	0,68	1,80	0,70	0,30	1,76	0,85	0,33
CCoal	1,000	-0,24	0,64	0,81	0,10	0,05	0,42	0,05	-0,11	-0,34
COthefuel	1,000	-1,71	0,01	0,41	-0,24	-0,02	0,02	-0,24	-0,04	-0,13
CFermet	1,000	0,43	0,46	-0,03	0,75	-0,13	-0,27	0,81	-0,06	0,17
CNfermet	1,000	0,39	0,46	-0,09	0,85	-1,27	-1,31	0,90	-1,22	0,19
CChemical	1,000	-0,28	0,26	-0,08	0,54	-0,27	-0,45	0,61	-0,21	-0,50
CMachinei	1,000	-2,05	-1,11	-1,30	-0,97	-0,82	-0,68	-0,99	-0,88	-0,81
CWoodindu	1,000	-2,26	-1,22	-1,30	-1,23	-0,72	-0,74	-1,17	-0,71	-0,98
CConstmater	1,000	-4,16	-0,39	-0,55	-0,49	-0,08	-0,01	-0,53	-0,11	-0,22
CLightman	1,000	-0,44	-0,63	-0,79	-0,54	-0,68	-0,55	-0,57	-0,74	-1,56
CFood	1,000	-7,05	-1,29	-1,40	-1,70	-0,61	-0,60	-1,71	-0,61	-0,78
COtherind	1,000	0,49	-0,39	-0,71	-0,55	-1,00	-1,00	-0,54	-1,00	-1,05
CConstruc	1,000	-1,69	0,07	0,08	-0,39	-0,13	-0,06	-0,43	-0,17	-0,53
CAGPlant	1,000	-1,66	0,04	-0,62	-0,20	0,18	-0,36	-0,24	0,16	-7,47
CAGAnim	1,000	-1,90	-0,86	-0,25	-0,83	-0,11	0,79	-0,95	-0,25	6,48
CAGserv	1,000	-2,58	-0,71	-0,47	-0,61	-0,42	-0,19	-0,66	-0,52	-0,79
CForestry	1,000	-6,79	0,32	3,56	0,04	0,28	0,83	-0,07	0,06	-0,20
CConnect	1,000	-0,18	0,75	0,38	0,05	0,57	0,48	0,06	0,59	-0,12
CTradeTransp	1,000	3,84	0,92	0,22	1,07	0,64	0,22	1,13	0,79	-0,13
COther	1,000	0,46	0,44	0,65	-0,16	0,04	0,35	-0,24	-0,09	-0,43
CDwelCommun	1,000	-1,08	0,35	1,68	-0,02	0,25	0,72	-0,11	0,07	-0,06
CSociServ	1,000	-2,02	-0,82	1,13	-0,24	0,03	0,68	-0,34	-0,23	-0,45
CScince	1,000	-0,10	-0,70	4,13	-0,23	-0,09	0,61	-0,35	-0,36	-0,36
CFinAdm	1,000	-1,78	-0,37	0,28	-0,26	0,06	0,58	-0,36	-0,15	-0,43

Table 2.5. Composite goods prices and their changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing æ- sumption 1	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 2	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 3	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 1	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 2	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 3	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 1	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 2	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 3
CElecpowe	1,309	0,18	0,75	0,42	0,30	0,54	0,35	0,37	0,61	0,36
CCrude	1,596	1,21	0,68	0,22	1,09	0,75	0,16	1,16	1,01	2,74
COilproce	2,372	1,70	0,40	-0,17	0,60	0,44	-0,10	0,68	0,69	2,40
CGas	2,088	-3,69	0,67	0,05	1,07	0,91	0,40	1,11	1,19	4,82
CCoal	1,312	0,59	0,43	0,62	-0,23	-0,11	0,31	-0,27	-0,27	0,46
COthefuel	1,214	-0,78	0,15	0,38	-0,03	0,09	0,05	-0,02	0,10	-0,11
CFermet	1,202	0,48	-0,33	-0,82	-0,07	-0,90	-1,00	0,00	-0,83	0,53
CNfermet	1,176	-0,43	-1,19	-1,73	-0,77	-3,57	-3,42	-0,71	-3,55	0,56
CChemical	1,301	-0,54	-1,16	-1,59	-0,93	-1,61	-1,84	-0,86	-1,52	-1,72
CMachinei	1,157	-3,07	-3,07	-3,40	-2,91	-2,98	-3,02	-2,91	-2,98	-3,47
CWoodindu	1,243	-3,86	-3,90	-4,06	-3,93	-3,44	-3,50	-3,87	-3,41	-3,25
CConstmater	1,251	-3,20	-1,26	-1,58	-1,28	-1,15	-1,23	-1,29	-1,13	-1,65
CLightman	1,306	0,16	-1,19	-1,76	-1,01	-1,49	-1,80	-0,97	-1,39	-3,05
CFood	1,633	-4,62	-2,46	-2,82	-2,61	-2,23	-2,40	-2,59	-2,17	-2,86
COtherind	1,189	0,39	-0,83	-1,15	-1,01	-1,41	-1,41	-1,00	-1,42	-1,18
CConstruc	1,124	-1,59	0,09	0,08	-0,35	-0,12	-0,05	-0,39	-0,15	-0,54
CAGPlant	1,152	-1,16	-0,28	-0,94	-0,42	-0,26	-0,76	-0,43	-0,24	-6,46
CAGAnim	1,132	-1,24	-0,69	-0,24	-0,65	-0,06	0,68	-0,74	-0,17	5,66
CAGserv	1,101	-2,58	-0,71	-0,47	-0,61	-0,42	-0,19	-0,66	-0,52	-0,79
CForestry	1,015	-6,66	0,27	3,44	0,00	0,23	0,76	-0,11	0,02	-0,27
CConnect	1,073	-0,25	0,74	0,38	0,00	0,57	0,50	0,01	0,59	-0,03
CTradeTransp	1,004	3,90	0,92	0,22	1,06	0,65	0,22	1,13	0,80	-0,09
COther	1,166	0,96	0,47	0,50	0,01	0,09	0,26	-0,03	0,01	-0,52
CDwelCommun	0,825	-0,90	0,39	1,58	0,07	0,27	0,68	-0,01	0,11	-0,20
CSociServ	0,991	-2,00	-0,81	1,12	-0,23	0,03	0,67	-0,33	-0,22	-0,46
CScince	1,041	-0,12	-0,72	4,17	-0,25	-0,09	0,61	-0,36	-0,37	-0,35
CFinAdm	1,000	-1,75	-0,36	0,28	-0,25	0,07	0,58	-0,34	-0,14	-0,45

Table 2.6. Export and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing æ- sumption 1	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 2	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 3	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 1	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 2	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 3	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 1	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 2	Capital market balancing æ- sumption 3
CElecpowe	204,188	2,36	0,24	0,85	1,36	0,60	1,36	1,48	1,23	96,87
CCrude	12793,172	0,02	1,01	1,42	0,24	-2,34	0,57	0,24	-2,87	52,13

COilproce	6498,317	0,19	0,56	1,41	0,71	-1,75	0,44	0,71	-1,94	62,08
CGas	2034,315	-0,77	0,55	3,27	1,10	-6,14	-3,33	1,04	-7,35	-7,34
CCoal	696,292	0,16	0,59	-0,08	2,79	1,08	0,38	3,15	2,29	93,17
COthefuel	0,201	4,06	1,13	1,00	2,06	0,69	1,62	2,29	1,37	106,99
CFermet	5860,353	0,26	1,76	2,28	1,85	2,61	2,29	1,91	3,48	74,87
CNfermet	10316,519	0,53	3,44	3,94	2,19	23,54	18,77	2,27	25,39	48,68
CChemical	4307,587	0,97	2,40	2,48	2,58	2,69	3,16	2,58	3,38	86,15
CMachinei	8056,375	2,50	0,27	0,84	0,60	-1,35	-0,91	0,93	-0,49	103,01
CWoodindu	2356,873	3,37	2,57	2,55	3,64	-0,57	0,01	3,73	0,20	97,35
CConstmater	228,231	5,00	0,03	0,93	0,67	-1,06	-0,03	0,94	-0,42	105,04
CLightman	857,818	1,31	1,42	1,51	2,07	-0,04	-0,11	2,51	1,14	116,51
CFood	1537,020	5,21	-1,22	0,07	-0,37	-2,61	-1,14	-0,15	-2,02	117,03
COtherind	1030,606	1,31	2,04	2,73	3,08	2,38	3,12	3,33	3,13	106,84
CConstruc	168,448	4,79	1,26	1,86	2,42	1,02	2,06	2,72	1,71	112,98
CAGPlant	240,651	3,34	0,18	1,81	1,29	-1,15	0,75	1,59	-0,48	132,16
CAGAnim	147,661	1,24	-0,38	0,50	-0,07	-1,39	-0,44	0,20	-0,75	106,08
CAGserv										
CForestry	1,172	3,95	0,18	-0,09	0,56	0,09	1,45	0,81	0,72	120,55
CConnect	491,736	1,12	-0,02	1,13	0,79	-0,38	0,98	0,99	0,20	114,84
CTradeTransp	4657,268	-1,75	0,45	1,92	0,57	-0,03	1,52	0,66	0,21	88,18
COther	292,026	0,21	0,40	0,91	1,30	0,21	1,05	1,58	0,90	106,04
CDwelCommun	4,827	1,76	0,28	0,03	0,76	0,01	0,91	1,05	0,80	119,17
CSociServ	22,232	2,80	1,13	-0,30	0,64	-0,34	0,18	1,00	0,63	121,25
CScince	77,677	1,22	1,17	-2,32	0,83	-0,16	0,46	1,14	0,61	103,63
CFinAdm	201,000	2,27	0,57	0,23	0,45	-0,40	0,19	0,80	0,50	117,33

Table 2.7. Import and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
CElecpowe	9,4	-0,02	0,63	1,87	0,29	1,37	2,59	0,46	1,90	107,81
CCrude	641,8	-0,05	0,52	1,86	0,68	-0,15	1,67	0,79	0,11	100,16
COilproce	922,2	1,02	0,91	2,20	0,97	1,12	2,49	1,13	1,64	112,11
CGas	475,9	-3,28	0,28	1,78	0,49	0,66	2,20	0,64	1,20	121,13
CCoal	115,2	0,46	1,00	2,56	0,62	1,15	2,72	0,73	1,61	112,03
COthefuel	0,0	-1,33	-0,75	1,15	-0,87	-0,36	1,42	-0,73	0,06	116,76
CFermet	2322,5	0,65	0,49	1,60	0,62	0,54	1,58	0,80	1,16	106,93
CNfermet	2369,7	2,35	3,56	4,43	3,16	12,06	10,63	3,31	13,23	87,42
CChemical	4559,3	0,77	1,04	2,41	1,08	0,99	2,52	1,25	1,51	116,59
CMachinei	17391,0	1,34	2,51	4,47	2,47	3,17	5,38	2,59	3,52	131,92
CWoodindu	1846,4	5,07	6,14	8,13	6,06	6,68	8,71	6,25	7,12	136,53
CConstmater	1082,6	1,31	5,25	7,26	5,00	5,90	8,12	5,10	6,25	134,11
CLightman	13097,0	-0,34	0,47	2,47	0,42	0,54	2,63	0,57	0,99	133,93
CFood	7904,1	3,73	9,56	12,07	8,99	10,49	13,04	9,12	10,91	160,32

COtherind	412,5	2,47	1,85	3,54	1,54	1,53	3,56	1,66	1,88	122,35
CConstruc	402,3	-1,85	-0,58	1,34	-0,91	-0,37	1,64	-0,80	-0,01	119,84
CAGPlant	2011,9	0,25	1,35	2,84	1,09	1,55	3,08	1,19	1,90	109,39
CAGAnim	116,5	0,04	1,32	4,85	1,16	2,74	6,53	1,09	2,87	159,07
CAGserv										
CForestry	3,4	-1,32	2,45	6,10	2,28	2,75	5,12	2,38	3,06	131,78
CConnect	191,4	-1,28	-0,31	1,22	-0,93	-0,32	1,50	-0,77	0,12	121,14
CTradeTransp	1752,5	1,80	0,42	1,76	0,38	0,14	1,65	0,51	0,43	93,64
COther	520,5	-0,54	-0,16	1,61	-0,60	-0,31	1,62	-0,50	0,01	112,43
CDwelCommun	809,8	-1,24	-0,43	1,66	-0,69	-0,32	1,62	-0,56	0,11	124,44
CSociServ	148,9	-2,73	-1,68	0,99	-1,63	-1,13	1,05	-1,51	-0,76	126,94
CScince	11,8	-1,23	-1,48	3,76	-1,46	-1,15	1,22	-1,41	-1,01	109,21
CFinAdm	491,8	-2,57	-1,40	0,18	-1,72	-1,10	0,87	-1,59	-0,69	122,64

Table 2.8. Commodity output and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
CElecpowe	10874,9	0,00	-0,05	1,02	-0,02	0,59	1,69	0,14	1,15	103,83
CCrude	20702,6	0,00	0,66	1,38	0,20	-1,76	0,77	0,23	-2,01	68,83
COilproce	11440,6	0,00	0,17	1,18	0,27	-1,19	0,68	0,34	-1,11	80,35
CGas	3550,0	0,00	0,23	2,41	0,57	-3,63	-1,34	0,60	-4,13	46,58
CCoal	2046,5		0,12	0,56	1,00	0,46	0,89	1,24	1,29	101,85
COthefuel	31,4	0,00	-0,28	1,11	-0,13	-0,10	1,47	0,03	0,39	114,23
CFermet	12050,3	0,00	0,58	1,34	0,68	1,10	1,35	0,79	1,87	87,50
CNfermet	18420,5	0,00	2,08	2,70	1,15	17,79	14,27	1,25	19,38	60,75
CChemical	10824,1		0,52	1,24	0,62	0,66	1,64	0,70	1,25	99,73
CMachinei	28571,1	0,00	-1,58	-0,65	-1,36	-2,52	-1,61	-1,10	-1,81	106,35
CWoodindu	7067,8	0,00	-0,73	-0,02	-0,17	-2,31	-1,23	-0,04	-1,69	104,11
CConstmater	4435,8	0,00	-1,43	-0,09	-1,24	-1,66	-0,15	-1,06	-1,16	111,44
CLightman	3303,5	0,00	-0,32	0,24	0,11	-1,32	-0,84	0,47	-0,35	118,89
CFood	25822,1	0,00	-2,76	-1,18	-2,42	-3,33	-1,61	-2,23	-2,81	120,74
COtherind	4463,2	0,00	0,03	1,15	0,42	0,06	1,37	0,61	0,61	110,04
CConstruc	27411,7	0,00	-0,05	1,49	0,03	0,03	1,76	0,20	0,48	117,83
CAGPlant	10499,6	0,00	-1,27	0,22	-1,02	-1,63	0,01	-0,84	-1,15	114,66
CAGAnim	8493,3	0,00	-1,27	0,20	-1,10	-1,69	-0,10	-0,91	-1,17	115,57
CAGserv	258,6	0,00	-0,55	0,37	-0,56	-0,84	0,63	-0,36	-0,29	117,35
CForestry	315,2		-0,13	1,49	-0,03	-0,02	1,81	0,14	0,45	123,19
CConnect	6607,9	0,00	-0,15	1,17	-0,01	-0,35	1,22	0,17	0,16	117,73
CTradeTransp	123686,4	0,00	0,44	1,84	0,48	0,05	1,59	0,59	0,32	90,88
COther	2126,9		0,05	1,12	0,32	-0,12	1,22	0,52	0,41	109,13
CDwelCommun	10669,7	0,00	-0,14	0,98	-0,09	-0,19	1,33	0,11	0,39	122,23
CSociServ	18692,5		-0,28	0,34	-0,50	-0,73	0,61	-0,26	-0,07	124,07
CScince	6024,2		-0,15	0,64	-0,30	-0,65	0,83	-0,12	-0,19	106,37

CFinAdm	30434,3	0,00	-0,35	0,21	-0,56	-0,72	0,50	-0,32	-0,05	119,78
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Table 2.9. Composite good supply and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
CElecpowe	10680,1	-0,05	-0,05	1,03	-0,05	0,59	1,69	0,11	1,15	103,97
CCrude	8551,3	-0,03	0,12	1,34	0,17	-0,77	1,13	0,27	-0,58	95,14
COilproce	5864,5	-0,05	-0,16	1,07	-0,10	-0,20	1,24	0,05	0,24	104,53
CGas	1991,5	-0,03	-0,08	1,38	0,00	-0,06	1,53	0,16	0,39	112,50
CCoal	1465,5	-0,04	-0,03	1,01	0,11	0,22	1,27	0,28	0,83	106,68
COthefuel	31,2	-0,03	-0,29	1,11	-0,15	-0,10	1,47	0,01	0,38	114,27
CFermet	8512,5	-0,01	-0,26	0,76	-0,15	-0,09	0,77	0,02	0,56	101,21
CNfermet	10473,7	0,00	1,06	1,86	0,55	10,71	8,94	0,69	11,93	78,21
CChemical	11075,9	-0,07	-0,01	1,23	0,04	-0,01	1,41	0,19	0,52	111,79
CMachinei	37905,8	0,07	-0,12	1,35	-0,05	-0,19	1,40	0,14	0,33	118,56
CWoodindu	6557,3	0,16	-0,06	1,26	0,13	-0,50	1,02	0,29	0,02	115,28
CConstmater	5290,2	0,04	-0,15	1,34	-0,07	-0,17	1,50	0,09	0,29	116,21
CLightman	15542,6	-0,36	0,25	2,04	0,26	0,17	2,04	0,44	0,70	131,67
CFood	32189,2	0,65	0,11	1,92	0,21	-0,07	1,85	0,38	0,42	130,28
COtherind	3845,1	-0,09	-0,33	0,98	-0,18	-0,42	1,13	-0,02	0,06	112,19
CConstruc	27645,5	-0,06	-0,07	1,49	0,00	0,01	1,76	0,17	0,46	117,89
CAGPlant	12270,9	-0,03	-0,87	0,61	-0,72	-1,13	0,49	-0,56	-0,67	113,44
CAGAnim	8462,1	-0,02	-1,25	0,26	-1,08	-1,63	-0,01	-0,90	-1,12	116,30
CAGserv	258,6	0,00	-0,55	0,37	-0,56	-0,84	0,63	-0,36	-0,29	117,35
CForestry	317,4	-0,03	-0,11	1,55	-0,01	0,01	1,85	0,16	0,47	123,29
CConnect	6307,6	-0,13	-0,17	1,18	-0,10	-0,35	1,25	0,08	0,16	118,06
CTradeTransp	120781,6	0,09	0,44	1,84	0,47	0,06	1,59	0,58	0,33	91,02
COther	2355,3	-0,15	-0,04	1,26	0,00	-0,20	1,33	0,16	0,26	110,23
CDwelCommun	11474,7	-0,09	-0,16	1,03	-0,13	-0,20	1,35	0,06	0,37	122,38
CSociServ	18819,1	-0,03	-0,29	0,35	-0,51	-0,74	0,61	-0,27	-0,07	124,10
CScince	5958,3	-0,02	-0,17	0,68	-0,32	-0,66	0,84	-0,14	-0,21	106,41
CFinAdm	30725,1	-0,06	-0,37	0,21	-0,58	-0,73	0,51	-0,35	-0,07	119,84

Table 2.10. Marketed households' consumption and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3

CElecpowe	1450,9	-0,44	-0,16	1,73	-0,02	-0,15	1,83	0,13	0,33	129,79
CCrude										
COilproce	769,8	-0,83	-0,07	1,90	-0,10	-0,12	1,96	0,05	0,31	126,67
CGas	66,6	0,61	-0,14	1,83	-0,22	-0,24	1,82	-0,06	0,18	123,14
CCoal	96,7	-0,55	-0,08	1,67	0,12	0,03	1,84	0,30	0,57	129,63
COthefuel										
CFermet	5,9	-0,52	0,12	2,08	0,08	0,24	2,22	0,23	0,72	129,53
CNfermet										
CChemical	3578,9	-0,25	0,35	2,30	0,31	0,43	2,46	0,46	0,91	133,11
CMachinei	9570,7	0,44	0,88	2,85	0,86	0,81	2,82	1,03	1,33	136,00
CWoodindu	2008,2	0,66	1,12	3,05	1,15	0,94	2,96	1,31	1,45	135,63
CConstmater	679,4	0,47	0,38	2,30	0,41	0,30	2,28	0,58	0,80	132,99
CLightman	16895,0	-0,43	0,36	2,36	0,33	0,40	2,45	0,49	0,88	135,29
CFood	38924,7	0,88	0,71	2,67	0,78	0,60	2,63	0,94	1,09	134,97
COtherind	794,4	-0,49	0,26	2,18	0,33	0,38	2,34	0,50	0,88	132,22
CConstruc	786,5	0,03	0,01	1,82	0,16	0,03	1,94	0,34	0,54	131,20
CAgPlant	4098,0	-0,09	0,11	2,12	0,17	0,06	2,15	0,35	0,56	141,19
CAgAnim	3248,5	-0,06	0,22	1,91	0,24	0,01	1,74	0,43	0,54	121,95
CAgserv	40,7	0,30	0,23	1,98	0,23	0,11	1,98	0,41	0,64	131,61
CForestry	9,5	1,47	-0,04	0,90	0,06	-0,07	1,71	0,26	0,49	130,78
CConnect	2587,8	-0,33	-0,16	1,74	0,06	-0,16	1,79	0,23	0,34	130,40
CTradeTransp	7532,8	-1,37	-0,21	1,79	-0,22	-0,17	1,87	-0,07	0,28	130,50
COther	601,4	-0,64	-0,09	1,70	0,06	-0,03	1,86	0,24	0,49	131,17
CDwelCommun	5301,7	-0,15	-0,07	1,40	0,04	-0,08	1,74	0,23	0,47	130,66
CSociServ	4427,4	0,14	0,25	1,53	0,12	-0,01	1,74	0,32	0,55	131,08
CScince										
CFinAdm	2146,1	0,07	0,13	1,77	0,13	-0,02	1,76	0,32	0,53	131,06

Table 2.11. Home households' consumption and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
AAgriLSF										
AAgriLPHs	7388,6	0,01	0,01	0,19	0,01	-0,01	0,17	0,03	0,04	13,20
AAgriPriv	87,9	0,01	0,01	0,20	0,02	-0,01	0,19	0,04	0,04	13,14

Table 2.12. Activities' demand on labor and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1	Labor market balancing as- sumption 2	Labor market balancing as- sumption 3
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		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
AElecpowe	2311,2				-0,05	0,83	0,80	0,34	1,82	103,83
ACrude	1543,7				1,47	-1,43	-0,49	1,72	-1,07	68,83
AOilproce	633,0				1,15	-0,89	-0,43	1,43	-0,27	80,35
AGas	438,3				2,35	-3,34	-2,42	2,48	-3,32	46,58
ACoal	730,2				1,37	0,56	0,50	1,69	1,59	101,85
AOthefuel	6,8				-0,23	0,07	0,84	0,05	0,87	114,23
AFerrmet	1621,9				2,10	1,37	0,36	2,44	2,63	87,50
ANferrmet	2255,2				3,41	18,10	13,18	3,72	20,25	60,75
AChemical	1491,1				1,71	0,83	1,02	1,95	1,73	99,73
AMachinei	6651,8				-2,22	-2,22	-2,72	-1,80	-0,97	106,35
AWoodindu	1474,9				-0,35	-2,18	-1,73	-0,08	-1,31	104,11
AConstmater	1087,1				-2,15	-1,33	-1,38	-1,83	-0,23	111,44
ALightman	804,2				0,13	-1,18	-1,37	0,57	0,06	118,89
AFood	3256,7				-5,14	-3,03	-2,73	-4,75	-1,96	120,74
AOtherind	758,2				0,85	0,35	0,27	1,24	1,44	110,04
AConstruc	7719,3				0,06	0,32	0,66	0,37	1,31	117,83
AAgriLSF	2487,1				-1,05	-0,58	0,13	-0,85	0,26	115,07
AAgriLPHs	6807,8				-1,35	-1,19	-1,64	-1,11	-0,39	63,37
AAgriPriv	217,5				-1,07	-1,87	-2,35	-0,77	-1,01	80,07
AAgserv	76,4				-0,76	-0,68	0,03	-0,48	0,16	117,35
AForestry	166,9				-0,04	0,09	1,38	0,17	0,77	123,19
AConnect	1707,4				-0,02	0,02	-0,19	0,43	1,23	117,73
ATradeTransp	21149,0				1,99	0,54	-0,20	2,45	1,68	90,88
AOther	831,0				0,50	0,11	0,38	0,81	1,05	109,13
ADwelCommun	4670,8				-0,11	-0,06	0,85	0,14	0,76	122,23
ASociServ	9851,9				-0,56	-0,67	0,37	-0,29	0,11	124,07
AScience	2466,6				-0,33	-0,61	0,68	-0,13	-0,08	106,37
AFinAdm	13083,7				-0,68	-0,61	0,07	-0,39	0,27	119,78

Table 2.13. Activities' demand on capital and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing as- sumption 1			Labor market balancing as- sumption 2			Labor market balancing as- sumption 3		
		Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3	Capital market balancing as- sumption 1	Capital market balancing as- sumption 2	Capital market balancing as- sumption 3
AElecpowe	3501,3		-0,08	1,71		0,43	2,28		0,70	103,83
ACrude	9703,5		0,76	1,60		-1,81	0,97		-2,16	68,83
AOilproce	2005,0		0,22	1,55		-1,28	1,04		-1,37	80,35
AGas	1357,3		0,30	3,21		-3,72	-0,98		-4,39	46,58
ACoal	265,1		0,46	2,11		0,17	1,97		0,47	101,85
AOthefuel	5,1		-0,64	2,61		-0,32	2,32		-0,24	114,23

AFermet	3326,6		0,87	2,01		0,97	1,84		1,50	87,50
ANfermet	4348,7		3,18	4,15		17,64	14,84		18,93	60,75
AChemical	2587,6		0,83	1,96		0,56	2,01		0,98	99,73
AMachinei	4208,4		-4,03	-1,68		-2,99	0,16		-3,13	106,35
AWoodindu	1641,0		-1,37	-0,03		-2,43	-0,77		-2,03	104,11
AConstmater	803,9		-3,34	-0,21		-2,10	1,54		-2,41	111,44
ALightman	181,0		-1,73	1,34		-1,96	1,54		-2,13	118,89
AFood	3747,0		-5,10	-2,19		-3,59	-0,63		-3,54	120,74
AOtherind	782,0		0,05	2,28		-0,23	2,44		-0,19	110,04
AConstruc	6708,4		-0,11	3,23		-0,31	3,04		-0,47	117,83
AAgriLSF	2398,1		-2,21	1,05		-1,20	2,49		-1,50	115,07
AAgriLPHs	2907,7		-2,40	-0,09		-1,81	0,68		-2,14	63,37
AAgriPriv	326,3		-2,58	-0,19		-2,49	-0,04		-2,75	80,07
AAgserv	26,5		-2,11	1,44		-1,31	2,39		-1,59	117,35
AForestry	37,2		-0,74	8,42		-0,54	3,77		-1,00	123,19
AConnect	2562,9		-0,25	1,96		-0,60	2,17		-0,54	117,73
ATradeTransp	66853,7		0,58	2,43		-0,10	2,16		-0,11	90,88
AOther	461,6		0,14	3,16		-0,52	2,75		-0,72	109,13
ADwelCommun	1195,1		-0,68	4,88		-0,69	3,23		-1,01	122,23
ASociServ	1129,3		-2,71	3,38		-1,29	2,74		-1,64	124,07
AScience	174,0		-2,19	10,02		-1,23	3,05		-1,83	106,37
AFinAdm	2958,0		-1,86	1,12		-1,23	2,43		-1,48	119,78

Table 2.14. Producer price and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing assumption 1			Labor market balancing assumption 2			Labor market balancing assumption 3		
		Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3	Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3	Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3
CElecpowe	1,0	-0,69	0,71	0,47	0,13	0,51	0,38	0,20	0,56	0,47
CCrude	1,0	-0,29	0,64	0,35	1,24	0,97	0,25	1,31	1,31	4,96
COilproce	1,0	0,01	0,53	0,12	0,80	1,08	0,35	0,90	1,47	7,54
CGas	1,0	-13,35	0,81	0,30	1,55	1,85	1,20	1,56	2,32	13,09
CCoal	1,0	-0,29	0,47	1,02	-0,52	-0,17	0,60	-0,60	-0,45	1,10
COthefuel	1,0	-1,73	0,00	0,41	-0,25	-0,02	0,02	-0,25	-0,04	-0,12
CFermet	1,0	0,33	-0,01	-0,40	0,28	-0,72	-0,64	0,37	-0,69	2,72
CNfermet	1,0	0,14	-0,18	-0,66	0,36	-3,63	-3,20	0,42	-3,67	3,54
CChemical	1,0	-0,52	-0,20	-0,38	0,06	-0,77	-0,82	0,14	-0,72	1,10
CMachinei	1,0	-3,14	-1,93	-1,95	-1,84	-1,35	-0,99	-1,89	-1,47	-0,12
CWoodindu	1,0	-3,37	-2,34	-2,16	-2,51	-1,32	-1,16	-2,44	-1,36	0,10
CConstmater	1,0	-4,40	-0,46	-0,60	-0,59	-0,11	-0,02	-0,63	-0,14	-0,07
CLightman	1,0	-0,86	-1,19	-1,19	-1,17	-1,09	-0,79	-1,22	-1,21	-1,22
CFood	1,0	-7,50	-1,43	-1,52	-1,89	-0,67	-0,64	-1,90	-0,68	-0,63
COtherind	1,0	0,22	-0,80	-1,03	-1,09	-1,46	-1,34	-1,09	-1,50	-0,75
CConstruc	1,0	-1,71	0,06	0,08	-0,40	-0,14	-0,06	-0,44	-0,17	-0,52
CAGPlant	1,0	-1,71	0,02	-0,64	-0,24	0,17	-0,37	-0,27	0,15	-7,58

CAnim	1,0	-1,94	-0,89	-0,26	-0,86	-0,12	0,80	-0,99	-0,26	6,63
Cserv	1,0	-2,58	-0,71	-0,47	-0,61	-0,42	-0,19	-0,66	-0,52	-0,79
CForestry	1,0	-6,81	0,32	3,57	0,03	0,28	0,84	-0,08	0,06	-0,20
CConnect	1,0	-0,31	0,74	0,38	-0,04	0,57	0,51	-0,03	0,59	0,03
CTradeTransp	1,0	3,93	0,92	0,21	1,06	0,65	0,22	1,13	0,80	-0,06
COther	1,0	0,41	0,36	0,70	-0,39	-0,03	0,39	-0,48	-0,20	-0,10
CDwelCommun	1,0	-1,08	0,35	1,68	-0,02	0,25	0,72	-0,11	0,07	-0,06
CSociServ	1,0	-2,03	-0,82	1,13	-0,24	0,03	0,68	-0,35	-0,23	-0,44
CScince	1,0	-0,12	-0,72	4,18	-0,25	-0,09	0,61	-0,37	-0,37	-0,34
CFinAdm	1,0	-1,80	-0,38	0,28	-0,27	0,06	0,59	-0,37	-0,15	-0,42

Table 2.15. Consumer price and its changes (%)

Commodities	Base values	Labor market balancing assumption 1			Labor market balancing assumption 2			Labor market balancing assumption 3		
		Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3	Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3	Capital market balancing assumption 1	Capital market balancing assumption 2	Capital market balancing assumption 3
CElecpowe	1,2	0,18	0,75	0,42	0,30	0,54	0,35	0,37	0,61	0,37
CCrude	1,6	1,21	0,74	0,30	1,18	0,85	0,24	1,24	1,13	3,16
COilproce	2,1	2,04	0,73	0,17	0,94	0,85	0,28	1,02	1,12	3,55
CGas	1,9	-5,36	0,86	0,26	1,33	1,29	0,74	1,36	1,62	6,98
CCoal	1,3	0,66	0,58	0,84	-0,16	0,02	0,51	-0,21	-0,16	0,83
COthefuel	1,2	-0,78	0,15	0,38	-0,03	0,09	0,05	-0,02	0,10	-0,11
CFermet	1,2	0,88	0,14	-0,30	0,41	-0,51	-0,50	0,49	-0,46	2,28
CNfermet	1,2	0,69	-0,02	-0,53	0,46	-3,00	-2,70	0,52	-3,01	3,00
CChemical	1,3	0,43	0,04	-0,25	0,27	-0,47	-0,60	0,36	-0,40	0,85
CMachinei	1,1	-2,38	-1,62	-1,72	-1,53	-1,13	-0,86	-1,56	-1,22	-0,12
CWoodindu	1,2	-2,20	-1,81	-1,78	-1,93	-1,00	-0,93	-1,86	-1,01	0,07
CConstmater	1,2	-2,96	-0,22	-0,46	-0,30	0,02	0,02	-0,32	0,02	-0,08
CLightman	1,3	0,20	-0,72	-0,88	-0,68	-0,71	-0,57	-0,70	-0,77	-0,97
CFood	1,4	-4,07	-0,72	-1,00	-1,00	-0,28	-0,38	-0,99	-0,23	-0,47
COtherind	1,1	0,67	-0,59	-0,87	-0,82	-1,20	-1,15	-0,82	-1,22	-0,67
CConstruc	1,0	-1,63	0,07	0,08	-0,37	-0,13	-0,05	-0,41	-0,16	-0,52
CAnimPlant	1,1	-1,11	0,11	-0,55	-0,10	0,22	-0,31	-0,12	0,22	-6,78
CAnim	1,1	-1,24	-0,67	-0,20	-0,63	-0,03	0,73	-0,73	-0,14	5,82
Cserv	1,0	-2,58	-0,71	-0,47	-0,61	-0,42	-0,19	-0,66	-0,52	-0,79
CForestry	1,0	-6,68	0,33	3,53	0,05	0,29	0,83	-0,06	0,07	-0,19
CConnect	1,0	-0,31	0,74	0,38	-0,04	0,57	0,51	-0,03	0,59	0,03
CTradeTransp	1,0	3,93	0,92	0,21	1,06	0,65	0,22	1,13	0,80	-0,06
COther	1,1	0,80	0,42	0,65	-0,23	0,04	0,37	-0,30	-0,09	-0,10
CDwelCommun	1,0	-1,08	0,35	1,68	-0,02	0,25	0,72	-0,11	0,07	-0,06
CSociServ	1,0	-2,03	-0,82	1,13	-0,24	0,03	0,68	-0,35	-0,23	-0,44
CScince	1,0	-0,12	-0,72	4,18	-0,25	-0,09	0,61	-0,37	-0,37	-0,34
CFinAdm	1,0	-1,80	-0,38	0,28	-0,27	0,06	0,59	-0,37	-0,15	-0,42