



REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

**THE ECONOMIC BUDGET 2005
IN BRIEF**

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Ministry of Development and International Cooperation

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November 2004

Foreword

This document summarizes the content of the economic budget for the year 2005.

It includes two parts :

- The first part covers the main macroeconomic results expected for the year 2004 and illustrates the quantitative projections related to the development scheme for the year 2005, in addition to the various policies aiming at the achievement of the objectives set for the different sectors.
- The second part gathers some statistical tables which reflect the evolution of certain indicators in the economic, financial and social fields during the year 2005.

This document also includes an appendix which shows the table of contents of the main Economic budget 2005 document, as well as the list of tables, frames and charts that have been introduced into this document.

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Introduction to the Economic budget 2005

The year 2005 is an important one as it corresponds to the first year of implementation of the Presidential Program “Tomorrow’s Tunisia” which defined the orientations and set the priorities for the forthcoming period. It also corresponds to a decisive stage in the implementation of the different policies and programs defined within the Tenth Plan, on the basis of the mid-term appraisal of the results achieved so far. The latter are considered to be globally satisfactory in terms of growth, preserving sound financial balances, reinforcing social assets, boosting the labor market and reducing unemployment despite the unfavorable developments, both in the international and the domestic arena.

In this context, the Development Scheme and the Economic Budget for the year 2005 have been established to cover a bunch of objectives, policies and programs targeting the effective launch of “Tomorrow’s Tunisia” program and more progress towards the achievement of the Tenth Plan objectives, while taking into consideration the rapid changes of the global economy, the impact of the European Union broadening, the increasing competition in the

international markets and the unpredictable evolution of oil prices.

The Economic budget 2005 encompasses several items introduced for the first time : the competitiveness chapter within the macroeconomic policies section has been developed and restructured to include an analysis of the current competitiveness and the means to meet the challenge of embedded competitiveness. Separate chapters have been devoted to investment and exports, the knowledge-based economy and competition and domestic trade.

Information and communication technologies and financial services have been emphasized within the production sectors section, and a new paragraph has been devoted to the optimization of energy consumption and the promotion of renewable resources within the sustainable development chapter.

Along with these improvements, some charts and figures have been included to illustrate the quantitative targets for the coming year, as well as a number of frames describing topics relating to the policies and programs to be implemented.

PART ONE
EXPECTED RESULTS FOR 2004
AND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR 2005

The Economic Budget 2005

Executive summary

1. The year 2005 takes on particular importance within the development process, since it corresponds to the effective start of the implementation of the twenty-one item plan “Tomorrow’s Tunisia 2004-2009”. Such importance appears through the contribution of the different items which consolidate both economic and social dimensions, to the diversification of the economic basis, enhancement of competitiveness, boosting growth and integration into the global economy. These ambitious targets have been adopted in light of the positive results achieved in terms of economic basis consolidation and the national economy’s increased capacity to take advantage of the opportunities provided through globalization and its openness on the rest of the world through continued liberalization.

This year is also important because it will allow for a marked revival of investment, which would facilitate the achievement of growth, employment and financial balance objectives. It will also help minimize the impact of the under performance registered during the first years of the Tenth Plan period, in comparison with the fixed targets for the whole period 2002-2006.

Another factor of importance relates to the approach of decisive deadlines such as that of the dismantling of the multi-fiber agreements and the effective establishment of the free-trade area with the European Union, in addition to the European Union broadening and the unpredictable evolution of oil prices which have reached record levels and the important increase of prices of some raw materials and foreign currencies.

2. Expected results for the year 2004 : The expected growth rate for the full year 2004 is 5,8% in constant terms, compared to 5,6% forecasted in the Economic Budget 2004, whereas the growth not including agriculture and fisheries is expected to be 5,4% compared to 5.9% forecasted.

As for investment, it would rise to 8023 MD (and 22.9% GDP) in 2004, 6,5% higher than its 2003 level. Foreign direct investments are expected to reach 1070 MD, compared to 794 MD in 2003.

These results will be achieved while preserving sound financial balances, as the current deficit will not exceed 2,1% GDP compared to 3% in 2003, inflation will be limited to 3,8% and the budget deficit to 2,6% GDP, compared to 3,2% in 2003.

3. The Development scheme for 2005 :

The development endeavors in 2005 will be focused on boosting employment and exports, reinforcing the basis of the knowledge-based economy, enhancing the creation of new companies and innovative projects and promoting promising activities. In addition, a special attention will be devoted to the textiles sector while pursuing endeavors to maintain financial balances and consolidating social stability.

Based upon these guidelines, the following targets have been set for the year 2005 :

- achieving a 5% growth rate to enhance the creation of job opportunities, and 6,3% in non agricultural sectors ;
- increasing investment by 8,5% in current terms to bring the investment rate up to 23,1% GDP as compared to 22,9% expected for 2004 ;
- creating over 77 000 jobs, not including those related to agriculture, seasonal and temporary activities, which will allow for a further decrease of unemployment from the 13,9% level registered in 2004 ;
- increasing total consumption at 4,4% in constant terms ;
- achieving an increase of exports and imports of goods and services by 6,4% and 7,7% respectively ;
- maintaining the current deficit within 2,7% GDP ;

- keeping prices within control to maintain inflation within 3%.

4. External payments : The Development Schedule is based upon keeping the current deficit within control, so as to limit it to 2,7% GDP, as compared to 2,1% in 2004. This level takes account of the expected developments in the domestic and the international arena and allows for a progressive achievement of the 2.5% GDP target set by the Presidential Program for 2009.

Moreover, the external financing amount scheduled for 2005 will allow for reducing the indebtedness ratio to 47,3% GNAI, versus 49,3% in 2004, which would pave the way for reaching the 45% target set for the year 2009.

In order to fulfill this goal, the development process will be focused in 2005 on the promotion of exports and the consolidation of integration into the regional and the global economy, which represent a future orientation confirmed within the Presidential Program.

5. Domestic financing of the economy : Endeavors will be pursued in this field to ensure a better financing of the economy through domestic resources, while preserving domestic financial balances.

Forecasts are based upon the optimization of expenditure so as to limit the net deficit of the budget to 2,3% GDP and the fiscal burden to a moderate level of 20,3%, within the policy aimed at the alleviation of the

fiscal burden and the improvement of the business climate.

The monetary policy will basically target the control of inflation, while ensuring an adequate financing for boosting the economic activity. Consequently, the monetary mass increase is expected to be less than the GDP growth rate, thus allowing for a decrease of inflation during the forthcoming year. Support provided to the economy is expected to rise by 7,3% to booster investment and consolidate GDP growth.

6. Employment promotion: Several mechanisms and measures have been introduced to enhance employment and facilitate the creation of new companies, in witness of the major importance devoted to the creation of job opportunities within the development process, as reaffirmed by the Presidential Program "Tomorrow's Tunisia".

These measures fit within the policy meant to achieve higher growth rates, deal in a proactive way with the labor market and its evolution, while striving for the re-integration of individuals having lost their jobs.

Efforts will also be geared towards the encouragement of self-employment and the reinforcement of university graduates employment mechanisms and programs.

As far as the supply of jobs is concerned, it will be developed through the achievement of higher employment-oriented growth as well as the activation of regional bodies in charge of encouraging the creation of

businesses and promoting innovative projects, in order to achieve the Presidential Program target consisting in the creation of 70 000 new companies and projects through the 2005-2009 period.

Along with these endeavors, self-employment mechanisms and programs will be pursued through the development of the Tunisian Solidarity Bank activities by increasing the limit of its credits by 50%, establishing new loans to the limit of 50 000 Dinars to the benefit of university graduates, creating in each Delegation a micro-credit development association and doubling the limit of such credits.

Moreover, programs and mechanisms intended to upgrade skills and facilitate the integration of job seekers will be pursued, particularly the National Employment Fund, youth-employment programs and the Integration and Skills Upgrading Fund.

At the regional level, an industrial IT-based working space will be established in each Governorate in order to host innovative projects and launch a new generation of cyber working spaces.

The preservation of existing jobs will be emphasized and a new mechanism will be established to facilitate the reintegration of individuals having lost their jobs.

These policies and measures are expected to allow for the creation of 77 000 job opportunities in 2005, not including those related to agricultural, seasonal and temporary activities.

7. Enhancing competitiveness : The successive reforms targeting the improvement of the business climate, the enhancement of the financial sector and the administration's performance, the consolidation of infrastructure and the promotion of human resources have so far allowed for a significant improvement of competitiveness, both in terms of its current and embedded components.

During the year 2005 and the following years, efforts will be geared towards achieving a higher diversification of the economic basis, boosting services and IT-based activities, further improving the business environment and encouraging companies to improve their profitability and efficiency to consolidate their market shares in the domestic and overseas markets.

In this regard, the Sixth item of the Presidential Program intended to accelerate growth and reinforce the integration into the global economy, encompasses a series of measures deemed to improve the investment climate, mainly through the alleviation of the tax burden and the corporate charges, the decrease of duties imposed on highly-taxable goods, while preserving the stability and flexibility of the legal framework to provide enough visibility for investors.

Given the key role of the technological infrastructure in the enhancement of competitiveness and establishment of a knowledge-based economy, the Presidential Program underlined the need to provide a modern telecommunications infrastructure, and

universal Internet access to each citizen throughout the country.

8. Investment and exports : The year 2005 has a particular importance in terms of boosting investment and accelerating the pace of creation of new companies, as it corresponds to the launch of implementation of the Presidential Program which includes among its top priorities the promotion of private investment and the creation of companies.

To concretize this orientation, efforts will be deployed to improve the business climate in general and reduce the obstacles impeding the private initiative, so as to achieve the target consisting in the creation of 70 000 new companies and projects during the five coming years, promote the culture of entrepreneurship, gear the new creations towards innovative high value-added projects and increase the investment rate to 27% GDP, 60% of which to be undertaken by the private sector by 2009.

Moreover, the following measures will be introduced :

- increase the pace of creation of new companies, particularly in the field of services and promising, innovative industries, to concretize the objective set by the Presidential Program to increase the contribution on innovative activities up to 18% GDP by 2009.
- facilitate the creation of companies and simplify administrative procedures, in accordance with the objective of canceling 90% of permits and replacing them by the

compliance with a list of requirements, by 2009.

- pursue the administrative reform to build on the progress achieved and concretize the objective set by the Eleventh item of “Tomorrow’s Tunisia” program : “A public service that serves citizens and prepares for a new economy”.
- provide an adequate financing for all the phases of enterprise development.
- boost the implementation of ongoing projects within the technoparks.

In the field of foreign investment, in light of the expected investment climate improvement and the positive image of our country among specialized agencies and foreign investors, more care and assistance will be provided to foreign companies established in Tunisia, while ensuring a better coordination with centralized and decentralized relevant bodies, further to the decision to set up a business center in each Governorate, within the “Tomorrow’s Tunisia” program.

In the field of exports, the adopted strategy will focus on the promotion of exports and the integration into the regional and global economy through :

- broadening the scope of FAMEX interventions by launching a second fund to the benefit of 500 companies and 40 professional bodies involved in export activities, such as the chambers of commerce.

- modernizing the investment financing and guarantee mechanisms.
- improving the management of the Pre-export Guarantee Fund to provide guarantee for banks in order to offer funding resources to Small-and-Medium-Sized enterprises (SMEs) and first-time exporters.

Along with these endeavors, measures will be taken in 2005 to :

- authorize exporting companies to keep all the hard currency they collect from exports (as compared to 70% currently), which gives them a better protection against currency fluctuation risks.
- increase the business travel allowance for exporters from 15% to 25% of export earnings to finance export-supporting activities.

9. Knowledge-based economy : Building upon the positive results achieved so far, and the importance devoted by the President of the Republic within his program “Tomorrow’s Tunisia” to the establishment of a knowledge-based economy, the period 2005-2009 will be marked by the modernization of the telecommunications infrastructure, increasing the telephone coverage to 80% by 2009, providing an e-mail address for each citizen, increasing the number of computers up to one million and setting up an Internet service center (Publinet) in each village by the end of 2009.

In order to develop scientific research and technology and promote their role in establishing the knowledge-based economy, 1,25% of GDP will be allocated to scientific research by the end of 2009, as compared to 1% GDP in 2004. In 2005, this rate is expected to reach 1,05% GDP.

10. Competition and Domestic trade :

The price policy aims at preserving the consumer's purchasing power and the national economy's overall balances in order to converge to the levels achieved by Tunisia's trading partners and competitors, through a close follow-up of inflation to keep it within 3% as established within the Presidential Program. The commerce sector will also be modernized to enhance its performance, promote quality awareness and consumer protection.

11. Financial policy : The financial policy defined for 2005 is meant to pursue and deepen reforms set by the Presidential Program, in order to enhance the financial sector performance, improve service delivery and transform Tunisia into a regional financial platform.

In this regard, reforms will be continued to improve the taxation system efficiency, consolidate tax collection by increasing the VAT surplus refund rate, increasing the upper limit deductible from the income tax base for recipients of the minimum guaranteed wage, further adjusting certain rates and harmonizing the different tax systems and optimizing fiscal incentives.

Within the monetary policy, prudential measures will be taken to avoid an undesirable increase of inflation, while ensuring an adequate financing of the economy.

To this effect, it is expected to enhance the use of indirect financial instruments, including open market operations to adjust the liquidity level and give more flexibility to interest rates.

Moreover, reforms intended to develop the banking sector's performance will be pursued by consolidating the financial basis of banks, establishing adequate provisions and tackling the problem of bad debts, so as to cope with the prudential management criteria. A greater care will also be devoted to the quality of service delivery, the modernization of savings instruments and financing methods, the development of electronic payment services, the adoption of modern managerial techniques, the upgrading of computer-based systems and fully implementing the transformation of development banks into universal ones.

Efforts will also be deployed in order to develop the financial market and enhance the direct financing of the economy through the incentives provided to encourage savings and attract them to the financial market, encourage companies to open their capital and be quoted in the stock exchange. It is also expected that the new legislation intended to reinforce financial security will contribute to the consolidation of investor's confidence, disseminate the benefits of the

financial market, increase the issuing of public bonds at a steady pace, and further develop the collective investment in financial securities.

The insurance sector will enter a new stage of reform and its performance will improve in light of the basic reforms recently approved which will consolidate the sector's overall balances and its image among clients, the commercialization of some insurance products such as life insurance through the banking and postal networks and the promotion of export and credit insurances.

The sector's situation is expected to improve thanks to the upgrading of insurance companies, the modernization of their management, the adoption of quality systems, the improvement and simplification of insurance contracts, the reinforcement of training programs and an independent status of the Insurance General Committee to ensure a better supervision of the sector.

In the field of exchange and external monetary liberalization, the flexible exchange policy will be pursued in order to enhance economic competitiveness and the economic policy's efficiency.

Further steps will also be made towards the full liberalization of the Dinar through greater flexibility of some current transactions and liberalization of some capital transactions to cope with the economy's openness onto its global environment such as the increase of the maximum amount of financial

resources that can be mobilized by companies in foreign currencies and the maximum amounts that can be invested overseas.

Moreover, the current risk coverage system will be further developed and the economic operators encouraged to optimize their overseas transactions and make good use of the inherent existing mechanisms.

12. Production sectors : The sectoral policies for 2005 come within the scope of the President of the Republic's Future Program orientations and that of the Tenth Plan policies and programs, on the basis of the mid-term appraisal and aspirations for the forthcoming period.

These policies aim to promote the different sectors performance, enhance the national economy's competitiveness, consolidate growth, boost exports and employment, particularly to the benefit of university graduates.

In the agricultural and fisheries sector, reforms will be deepened, especially those relating to quality and efficient management of production. The agricultural policy for 2005 will focus on the continued upgrading of the sector and improvement of its general environment, reinforcement of the professional bodies role, promotion of production activities, of fisheries and aquaculture.

In the manufacturing industries sector, where more challenges are expected further to the dismantling of the multi-fiber agreements, more efforts will be deployed to consolidate the production

system competitiveness through the continued promotion of SMEs and textiles companies and the boosting of the Industrial Modernization Program implementation in accordance with the Presidential Program orientations, so as to help companies integrate modern technologies and develop promising activities. In addition, effective implementation of the introduced measures to enhance entrepreneurship and private investment in the promising and innovative activities will be pursued, along with providing economic data and boosting the establishment of industrial zones and technoparks.

As far as textiles are concerned, the training system will be enhanced, partnership with the European Union and Euro-mediterranean countries will be reinforced and the scope of targeted markets will be extended.

In order to consolidate the technological basis, new technoparks and business incubators will be defined, in accordance with the presidential program targets to establish at least one technopark or business incubator in each Governorate by 2009.

In the energy sector, exploratory and drilling activities will be continued, in addition to the development of production, optimization of energy consumption and promotion of new and renewable resources.

In the field of services, efforts will be geared towards the promotion of promising and new activities in accordance with the Future Program

orientations, given their key role in achieving development objectives. To this effect, information and communication technologies will be promoted through the improvement of the networks coverage rates, the generalization and facilitation of access in every region, set up of a broadband electronic networks with the rest of the world, reinforcing the use of electronic transactions and progressive generalization of cyber working spaces.

In the tourism sector, reforms will be continued in order to enhance competitiveness and consolidate the sector's resistance to the unstable economic situations. In this regard, a pioneer program will be launched to modernize a number of tourist units while pursuing marketing and prospective activities.

13. Infrastructure : During 2005, efforts will be continued to establish a modern infrastructure that coped with economic changes and the pace of economic growth, in accordance with the endeavors to enhance economic competitiveness.

To this effect, the highway network will be reinforced and the classified roads network will be upgraded as regards its development and its consolidation, in addition to the extension of the metro network, upgrading the railway network and involving the private sector in the development of air and maritime transport.

In the field of housing, the legislation relating to the Employees Housing

Promotion Fund (FOPROLOS) will be reviewed in order to extend the scope of its beneficiaries to those whose monthly wage does not exceed 1000 Dinars, in accordance with the Presidential Program.

14. Sustainable development :

Sustainable development will be further enhanced during the coming year in order to include the environmental aspects and preservation of natural resources within economic development policies and programs, set up the basis of territory management which established the balance among demographic spread, distribution of economic activities and land use, and ensure economic efficiency and integration into the Maghrebian, Mediterranean and global economies.

In this regard, 80 land management plans will be reviewed in 2005, in accordance with the Presidential Program orientation to update all the municipal land management through 2009, in addition to the set up of a multi-functional logistic network and development of orientation plans that ensure the fluidity of transport within and around cities.

In accordance with the Presidential Program, a strategy will be defined in order to protect cities and urban communities against inundations.

The optimization of energy consumption will be enhanced, while promoting the use of renewable resources, both considered as an important basis for sustainable development and a major component

of the national policy in the field of energy. This issue has been further emphasized as a result of the recent developments in the oil market, namely the excessive increase of prices and their unpredictable evolution in the future which would have negative impacts on the energy commercial balance.

Within the framework of urban environment development, municipalities will be assisted to establish green zones in order to reach an average of 12,8 m² for each citizen in 2005 and 15 m² by the end of this decade, along with reinforcing partnership with associations to disseminate environmental awareness.

Besides, in order to preserve natural resources and combat desertification, a new generation of big dams will be launched, while pursuing the interconnection of existing ones, preserving land fertility and protecting it against erosion and desertification.

15. Human resources and social policies :

Human resources development and the promotion of social policies represent a constant concern within the development process, in light of the challenges Tunisia strives to meet and the specificities of its development approach based upon a balanced combination of economic and social dimensions. Therefore, all the concerned sectors will continue to receive great care.

In the field of education, higher education and vocational training, additional measures will be introduced

to increase efficiency, diversify specialities and modernize programs, in line with the objective of establishing the knowledge-based economy and taking advantage of the possibilities offered within globalization.

More efforts will be devoted to finalize the establishment of the virtual school and university, to concretize the principle of for-life learning and cope with domestic and international developments.

As for health and social security, the year 2005 will be marked by the launch of the new health insurance system. The social policy devoting special attention to categories with specific needs will focus on assistance to illiterate, elderly, needy families, children with no family support and handicapped individuals. In addition, a ten-year plan will be defined to provide assistance to the elderly and an orientation law will be enacted to promote the category of handicapped individuals.

In the field of culture, the Presidential Program set the target of increasing the respective budget up to 15% of the State budget through 2009 while devoting 50% of the increase to regional projects.

As for youth, a third national consultation will be launched to identify the specific concerns and needs of this category and take them into consideration while defining the priorities for the forthcoming period.

16. Regional development : The year 2005 will be marked by the launch of

implementation of the Presidential Program “Tomorrow’s Tunisia” which devotes an item to regional development paving the way for the regions to become a dynamic development platform.

This program aims in particular to enhance the region’s responsibility in establishing development priorities and defining regional programs, especially in terms of employment, entrepreneurship enhancement and boosting the pace of business creation, along with the launch of the first generation of sectorial program-contracts relating the central Government with Regional Councils.

In order to help the regions fulfill these new assignments, their financial and human resources will be reinforced through the transfer of additional budget resources to be allocated to infrastructure and public utilities, and a special program to encourage skillful executives to move to the regions will be installed.

The economic basis will also be further diversified and infrastructure will be improved through the development of the structured roads network linking remote Governorates to the others, a continued implementation of the industrial zones program, setting up business incubators within High Technological Studies Institutes (ISET) and two additional cyber working spaces, in addition to the promotion of human resources in western regions by creating three new ISETs, increasing the training capacity and promoting healthcare services.

Intensive care will be devoted to priority zones through the implementation of improvement projects following those of integrated rural and urban development projects, launching two new integrated agricultural development projects and pursuing the regional development project interventions in the fields of temporary employment, hygiene and environment.

Along with these efforts, decentralized international cooperation will be promoted by extending the regional councils and municipalities' prerogatives in this field and reinforcing the civil society contribution to the effective use of the decentralized international cooperation mechanisms.

Key economic indicators (in constant terms)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP growth (%)	4,9	1,7	5,6	5,8	5,0
Agriculture and fisheries	2,0-	11,0-	21,5	9,0	4,0-
Manufacturing industries	6,9	1,8	0,9	4,3	3,1
Services	7,0	3,9	4,3	7,6	9,2
Incl. : Transport	4,0	3,8-	2,2	6,2	6,3
Hotels, cafés & Rest.	2,4	4,5-	2,3	7,5	6,5
GDP (agriculture not incl.)	6,0	3,5	3,6	5,4	6,3
Investment ¹	8,9	0,9	1,0-	6,5	8,5
Private consumption	5,7	3,8	5,1	4,9	4,4
Exports ¹ of goods and services	15,5	1,2-	4,1	11,1	6,4
Imports ¹ of goods and services	17,0	1,4-	3,5	9,6	7,7
As % GDP					
Investment	26,2	25,4	23,4	22,9	23,1
Savings ²	23,5	21,9	21,8	22,4	22,4
Current deficit	4,3	3,6	3,0	2,1	2,7
Budget deficit	3,5	1,9	3,2	2,6	2,3
Exports	47,7	45,2	43,7	44,6	44,1
Imports	52,3	49,5	47,6	47,9	47,9
Indebtedness ratio ²	52,1	51,6	51,1	49,3	47,3
Other indicators					
Per capita income ² (TD)	2 981	3 081	3 287	3 578	3 803
Per capita consumption (TD)	2 279	2 405	2 569	2 778	2 952
Job creations	73 200	65 000	67 400	74 400	76 400

¹ In current terms

² as % GNAI

PART TWO
STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICAL TABLES

Economic and financial indicators

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Economic and financial indicators

Table N° I : Resources and counterparts in 1990 constant terms
(TD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP in current terms	18031,3	18331,9	19349,9	20480,6	21495,4
Growth (%)	4,9	1,7	5,6	5,8	5,0
Imports of goods and services	8993,4	8652,0	8712,6	9034,0	9473,0
Growth (%)	13,6	-3,8	0,7	3,7	4,9
Total of resources and counterparts	27024,7	26983,9	28062,5	29514,6	30968,4
Growth (%)	7,6	-0,2	4,0	5,2	4,9
Public consumption	2781,4	2900,0	3030,5	3169,9	3317,0
Growth (%)	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,6	4,6
Private consumption	11100,5	11526,5	12120,0	12713,9	13273,3
Growth (%)	5,7	3,8	5,1	4,9	4,4
Total consumption	13881,9	14426,5	15150,5	15883,8	16590,3
Growth (%)	5,4	3,9	5,0	4,8	4,4
Investment (GFCF)	4481,1	4403,6	4262,7	4364,7	4606,7
Growth (%)	8,3	-1,7	-3,2	2,4	5,5
Stock variation	247,6	54,2	525,5	720,7	889,4
Domestic demand	18610,6	18884,3	19938,7	20969,2	22086,4
Growth (%)	6,0	1,5	5,6	5,2	5,3
Exports of goods and services	8414,2	8099,5	8123,8	8545,4	8882,0
Growth (%)	11,5	-3,7	0,3	5,2	3,9
Exports of goods (FOB)	6066,2	6160,9	5961,7	6353,7	6487,3
Growth (%)	15,7	1,6	-3,2	6,6	2,1
Imports of goods (CAF)	8328,7	8157,3	8173,6	8545,9	8940,7
Growth (%)	13,1	-2,1	0,2	4,6	4,6

Table N° II : Resources and counterparts in current terms**(TD million)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP in current terms	28757,2	29933,1	32211,8	35104,0	37757,5
Growth (%)	7,9	4,1	7,6	9,0	7,6
Imports of goods and services	15029,1	14822,5	15340,8	16812,3	18100,3
Growth (%)	17,0	-1,4	3,5	9,6	7,7
Total of resources and counterparts	43786,3	44755,6	47552,6	51916,3	55857,8
Growth (%)	10,9	2,2	6,2	9,2	7,6
Public consumption	4485,5	4792,9	5172,2	5560,1	5966,0
Growth (%)	8,2	6,9	7,9	7,5	7,3
Private consumption	17561,1	18726,8	20225,0	22025,0	23676,9
Growth (%)	8,5	6,6	8,0	8,9	7,5
Total consumption	22046,6	23519,7	25397,2	27585,1	29642,9
Growth (%)	8,4	6,7	8,0	8,6	7,5
Investment (GFCF)	7541,8	7607,2	7531,3	8023,0	8705,0
Growth (%)	8,9	0,9	-1,0	6,5	8,5
Stock variation	487,1	86,6	530,7	648,8	855,8
Domestic demand	30075,5	31213,5	33459,2	36256,9	39203,8
Growth (%)	8,9	3,8	7,2	8,4	8,1
Exports of goods and services	13710,9	13542,1	14093,5	15659,4	16654,0
Growth (%)	15,5	-1,2	4,1	11,1	6,4
Exports of goods (FOB)	9503,7	9748,6	10342,6	11640,0	12170,0
Growth (%)	18,7	2,6	6,1	12,5	4,6
Imports of goods (CAF)	13658,2	13510,9	14038,9	15515,0	16670,0
Growth (%)	16,5	-1,1	3,9	10,5	7,4

Table N° III : Savings and external financing in current terms**(TD million)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP in current terms	28757,2	29933,1	32211,8	35104,0	37757,5
Net external income	-1311,6	-1352,0	-1334,1	-1540,0	-1581,0
GNP	27445,6	28581,1	30877,7	33564,0	36176,5
Balance of current transfers	1388,1	1548,8	1620,2	1964,9	2010,3
GNAI	28833,7	30129,9	32497,9	35528,9	38186,8
Total consumption	22046,6	23519,7	25397,2	27585,1	29642,9
National savings	6787,1	6610,2	7100,7	7943,8	8543,8
% GNAI	23,5	21,9	21,8	22,4	22,4
Investment (GFCF)	7541,8	7607,2	7531,3	8023,0	8705,0
% GDP	26,2	25,4	23,4	22,9	23,1
Stock variation	487,1	86,6	530,7	648,8	855,8
Current deficit	-1241,6	-1083,6	-961,2	-728,0	-1017,0
% GDP	4,3	3,6	3,0	2,1	2,7
Net capital transfers	79,9	118,4	84,6	150,0	150,0
National financing needs	-1161,7	-965,2	-876,6	-578,0	-867,0
% GNAI	4,0	3,2	2,7	1,6	2,3
% Investment (GFCF)	15,4	12,7	11,6	7,2	10,0
% current receipts	7,5	6,2	5,4	3,2	4,5
External debt	15010,0	15550,0	16610,0	17522,0	18073,0
% GNAI	52,1	51,6	51,1	49,3	47,3
Debt service	2086,6	2265,4	2114,0	2620,0	2670,0
% current receipts	13,5	14,7	13,1	14,4	13,9
% Exports of goods & services	15,4	16,9	15,2	16,7	16,0
Current receipts	15432,4	15458,5	16104,2	18134,0	19220,0
Exports of goods & services	13558,7	13400,2	13913,3	15659,4	16654,0

Table N° IV : Per capita income and consumption in current terms
(TD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GDP (TD million)	27445,6	28581,1	30877,7	33564,0	36176,5
Balance of current transfers (TD million)	1388,1	1548,8	1620,2	1964,9	2010,3
GNAI (TD million)	28833,7	30129,9	32497,9	35528,9	38186,8
Population (thousands)	9674,0	9781,0	9888,0	9929,5	10041,5
Per capita GDP (TD)	2837,1	2922,1	3122,7	3380,2	3602,7
Per capita GNAI (TD)	2980,5	3080,5	3286,6	3578,1	3802,9
Total per capita consumption (TD)	2279,0	2404,6	2568,5	2778,1	2952,0
Private per capita consumption (TD)	1815,3	1914,6	2045,4	2218,1	2357,9

Table N° V : Sectoral value-added and GDP in 1990 constant terms

(TD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture & fisheries	2237,3	1991,2	2419,3	2637,0	2531,6
Manufacturing industries	3333,3	3394,2	3424,2	3570,8	3681,5
Agri-business and food industry	593,5	590,2	605,0	683,7	687,3
Construction materials, ceramics and glass	327,1	342,1	352,4	370,0	390,5
Mechanical and electrical industries	508,9	527,1	559,0	594,2	638,8
Chemical industries	332,8	343,4	344,4	354,7	367,1
Textiles, leather and shoes	1129,0	1134,4	1092,6	1076,2	1076,2
Miscellaneous	442,0	457,0	470,8	492,0	521,5
(Manuf.indust. other than Agri-business and food industry)	2739,8	2804,0	2819,2	2887,2	2994,2
Non-manufacturing industries	2009,9	2107,6	2138,4	2215,1	2294,5
Mining	143,8	139,1	145,3	143,8	137,4
Hydrocarbons	637,2	680,5	656,8	683,7	687,1
Electricity	292,0	305,1	319,3	334,5	354,5
Water	87,2	90,2	93,8	97,6	102,2
Construction and public works	849,7	892,7	923,2	955,5	1013,2
Services	6786,1	7048,7	7350,4	7907,5	8636,9
Commerce	1654,6	1756,0	1863,5	1969,7	2099,7
Transport	1032,5	993,3	1015,4	1078,4	1146,7
Telecommunications	711,6	839,7	1003,4	1209,1	1499,8
Hotels, cafés & restaurants	908,3	867,5	887,4	953,5	1015,9
Financial institutions	948,3	948,7	899,5	940,0	1002,0
Other trading activities	1530,8	1643,5	1681,2	1756,9	1872,8
Incl. : Housing	599,4	623,3	648,3	674,2	701,2
Intermediate consumption not including financial services (-)	807,7	775,4	696,6	742,0	778,9
Total trading services	13558,9	13766,3	14635,7	15588,5	16365,5
Non-trading services	2344,2	2460,0	2587,3	2702,4	2843,0
Incl. : Civil service	2247,4	2337,3	2430,8	2528,1	2629,2
GDP at factors' costs	15903,1	16226,3	17223,0	18291,0	19208,5
Indirect taxes not including subsidies	2128,2	2105,6	2126,9	2189,6	2286,9
GDP at market prices	18031,3	18331,9	19349,9	20480,6	21495,4
Growth (%)	4,9	1,7	5,6	5,8	5,0
GDP growth (Agriculture not included)	6,0	3,5	3,6	5,4	6,3
GDP growth (Agriculture and food industry not included)	6,3	3,6	3,7	5,1	6,5
GDP growth (Agriculture, food industry, mining and hydrocarbons not included)	6,6	3,5	4,0	5,2	6,9

Table N° VI : Sectoral value-added and GDP in current terms**(TD million)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture & fisheries	3322,1	3078,3	3879,1	4418,3	4356,4
Manufacturing industries	5328,4	5562,8	5753,0	6237,3	6668,4
Agri-business and food industry	901,2	941,1	991,1	1182,4	1238,0
Construction materials, ceramics and glass	483,9	527,2	556,3	595,8	641,1
Mechanical and electrical industries	789,4	844,2	928,3	1028,6	1154,0
Chemical industries	560,0	602,8	614,8	651,1	686,9
Textiles, leather and shoes	1922,4	1973,9	1947,1	2013,3	2085,8
Miscellaneous industries	671,5	673,6	715,4	766,2	862,7
(Manuf.indust. other than Agri-business and food industry)	4427,2	4621,7	4761,9	5054,9	5430,5
Non-manufacturing industries	2983,0	3280,6	3262,5	3507,4	3800,5
Mining	231,0	236,0	228,3	213,9	200,2
Hydrocarbons	971,1	1013,4	930,9	1024,9	1118,2
Electricity	289,0	329,3	294,0	327,8	355,7
Water	124,7	134,9	144,5	154,5	165,0
Construction and public works	1367,2	1567,0	1664,8	1786,3	1961,4
Services	10224,2	10775,4	11620,0	12753,4	14167,7
Commerce	2521,3	2750,7	2988,1	3239,1	3543,6
Transport	1700,8	1695,7	1789,0	1928,5	2111,8
Telecommunications	718,6	864,4	1033,0	1272,7	1593,4
Hotels, cafés & restaurants	1736,5	1708,1	1794,1	1987,9	2174,7
Financial institutions	1057,9	1055,3	1111,2	1199,0	1311,7
Other trading activities	2489,1	2701,2	2904,6	3126,2	3432,6
Incl. : Housing	951,0	1018,5	1090,8	1162,8	1242,0
Intermediate consumption not including financial services (-)	862,6	827,0	759,9	834,4	898,7
Total trading services	20995,1	21870,1	23754,7	26082,0	28094,3
Non-trading services	3914,2	4184,0	4513,5	4802,4	5148,1
Incl. : Civil service	3807,6	4078,7	4368,2	4670,2	4988,1
GDP at factor costs	24909,3	26054,1	28268,2	30884,4	33242,4
Indirect taxes not including subsidies	3847,9	3879,0	3943,6	4219,7	4515,0
GDP at market prices	28757,2	29933,1	32211,8	35104,0	37757,5
Growth (%)	7,9	4,1	7,6	9,0	7,6

Table N° VII : Breakdown of investment (GFCF) by sector

(TD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture & fisheries	930,0	822,0	780,0	870,0	915,0
Manufacturing industries	1024,0	1023,0	1025,0	1008,0	1095,0
Agri-business and food industry	204,0	200,0	210,0	215,0	230,0
Construction materials, ceramics and glass	156,0	223,0	215,0	178,0	200,0
Mechanical and electrical industries	175,0	180,0	160,0	185,0	210,0
Chemical industries	96,0	95,0	100,0	105,0	110,0
Textiles, leather and shoes	263,0	185,0	195,0	185,0	185,0
Miscellaneous industries	130,0	140,0	145,0	140,0	160,0
Non-manufacturing industries	1031,0	997,0	898,5	992,5	1087,0
Mining	42,8	40,0	48,5	42,5	34,0
Hydrocarbons	370,0	477,0	350,0	340,0	368,0
Electricity	386,5	230,0	250,0	350,0	400,0
Water	91,0	100,0	105,0	110,0	115,0
Construction and public works	140,7	150,0	145,0	150,0	170,0
Services	3756,8	3934,2	3983,8	4277,0	4645,0
Transport	1060,0	1080,0	1050,0	1152,0	1360,0
Telecommunications	415,0	545,0	593,0	655,0	660,0
Hotels, cafés & restaurants	355,0	340,0	320,0	320,0	350,0
Housing	1180,0	1260,0	1270,0	1345,0	1415,0
Commerce & other services	746,8	709,2	750,8	805,0	860,0
Public utilities	800,0	831,0	844,0	875,5	963,0
Total investment (GFCF)	7541,8	7607,2	7531,3	8023,0	8705,0
Growth (%)	8,9	0,9	-1,0	6,5	8,5

Table N° VIII : External current transactions account**(TD million)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Imports of goods & services	15029,1	14822,5	15340,8	16812,3	18100,3
Exports of goods & services	13710,9	13542,1	14093,5	15659,4	16654,0
Balance of goods and services	-1318,2	-1280,4	-1247,3	-1152,9	-1446,3
Resources	1614,4	1630,9	1631,3	1815,0	1886,0
Counterparts	302,9	278,9	297,2	275,0	305,0
Revenue transfers	-1311,5	-1352,0	-1334,1	-1540,0	-1581,0
Resources	107,0	101,3	115,1	234,7	250,7
Counterparts	1495,1	1650,1	1735,3	2199,6	2261,0
Current transfers	1388,1	1548,8	1620,2	1964,9	2010,3
Total current resources	16750,5	16554,7	17087,2	18862,0	20237,0
Total current counterparts	15508,9	15471,1	16126,0	18134,0	19220,0
Balance of current transactions	-1241,6	-1083,6	-961,2	-728,0	-1017,0
Capital transfers	79,9	118,4	84,6	150,0	150,0
Resources	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
counterparts	79,9	118,4	84,6	150,0	150,0
Financing capacity and needs	-1161,7	-965,2	-876,6	-578,0	-867,0
Overseas operations					
Resources	1797,8	2138,2	1749,7	1922,0	2034,0
Repayment of principal	1379,6	1575,4	1376,5	1850,0	1850,0
Equity participation	81,6	54,7	81,2	85,0	95,0
Short-term loans and adjustments	336,6	508,1	292,0	-13,0	89,0
Counterparts	3333,3	3302,1	3119,2	3500,0	2901,0
Equity participation ¹	718,3	1193,6	794,0	1070,0	1100,0
Public loans	1278,0	1000,0	1127,0	1150,0	1180,0
Private loans	1337,0	1108,5	1198,2	1280,0	621,0
Balance of financial operations	1535,5	1163,9	1369,5	1578,0	867,0
General balance	373,8	198,7	492,9	1000,0	0,0

¹ Not including financial market mechanisms

**Table N° IX : External current transactions account :
current counterparts**

(TD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Exports of goods (customs statistics)	9503,7	9748,6	10342,6	11640,0	12170,0
Agriculture and food industry	778,5	693,3	750,0	1290,0	1090,0
Phosphates and chemicals	1015,5	951,8	981,3	1135,0	1190,0
Energy	877,8	911,9	1032,6	1025,0	1035,0
Textiles & leather	4615,2	4733,1	4880,6	5050,0	5280,0
Mechanical and electrical industries	1769,5	1954,2	2149,8	2475,0	2850,0
Other exports	447,2	504,3	548,3	665,0	725
Adjustments ¹	300,2	302,9	354,2	217,0	190
Exports of goods (national accounts)	9803,9	10051,5	10696,8	11857,0	12360,0
Exports of services	3907,0	3490,6	3396,7	3802,4	4294,0
Transport	904,9	875,3	911,8	992,0	1069,0
Tourism & other trips	2652,4	2351,0	2277,9	2605,0	3000,0
Incl. : tourist earnings	2340,0	2021,0	1902,9	2200,0	2565,0
Other services	349,7	264,3	207,0	205,4	225,0
Total exports of goods & services	13710,9	13542,1	14093,5	15659,4	16654,0
Revenue transfers	302,9	278,9	297,2	275,0	305,0
Capital transfers	159,1	129,5	137,2	140,0	160,0
Income transfers	143,8	149,4	160,0	135,0	145,0
Current transfers	1495,1	1650,1	1735,3	2199,6	2261,0
Incl. : Foreign currency revenue transfers	1333,9	1521,7	1610,9	1850,0	1930,0
Total transfers	1798,0	1929,0	2032,5	2474,6	2566,0
Total current counterparts	15508,9	15471,1	16126,0	18134,0	19220,0

¹ Adjustments for national accounts requirements

**Table N° X : External current transactions account :
current resources**

(TD million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Imports of goods (customs statistics) CAF	13658,5	13510,9	14038,9	15515,0	16670,0
Equipment goods	3213,4	2964,4	2865,3	3250,0	3530,0
Raw materials and semi-finished goods	3649,9	3626,9	4085,6	4835,0	5220,0
Petroleum derivatives	1273,4	1227,1	1456,2	1480,0	1530,0
Food	937,8	1143,0	894,1	970,0	1060,0
Consumer products other than food	4584,0	4549,5	4737,7	4980,0	5330,0
Adjustments ¹	327,9	317,3	276,8	152,0	211,0
Imports of goods (national accounts)	13986,4	13828,2	14315,7	15667,0	16881,0
Imports of services	1042,7	994,3	1025,1	1145,3	1219,3
Transport & insurance (not incl. Transport of goods)	242,8	210,5	263,9	282,0	280,0
Tourism & other trips	347,9	318,4	327,6	371,3	402,3
Other services	452,0	465,4	433,6	492,0	537,0
Total imports of goods & services	15029,1	14822,5	15340,8	16812,3	18100,3
Revenue transfers	1614,4	1630,9	1631,3	1815,0	1886,0
Capital transfers	1601,4	1612,8	1613,1	1795,0	1865,0
Interest on loans	698,3	734,3	737,5	770,0	820,0
Other capital transfers	903,1	878,5	875,6	1025,0	1045,0
Income transfers	13,0	18,1	18,2	20,0	21,0
Current transfers	107,0	101,3	115,1	234,7	250,7
Total transfers	1721,4	1732,2	1746,4	2049,7	2136,7
Total current resources	16750,5	16554,7	17087,2	18862,0	20237,0

¹ Adjustments for national accounts requirements

Table N° XI : Public finance : State income and expenditure**(TD million)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2005
					Budgeted	Updated	
Tax revenues	5 678,4	6221.5	6429.2	6630.8	7303.0	7117.0	7672.0
% GDP	21.3	21.7	21.5	20.6	20.9	20.3	20.3
Direct taxes	1 596,8	1827.7	2024.6	2176.9	2397.0	2347.0	2593.0
Indirect taxes	4 081,6	4393.8	4404.6	4453.9	4906.0	4770.0	5079.0
Non-tax revenues	1 194,1	874.1	1423.1	1189.4	1155.0	1397.0	1411.0
Gas & oil revenues	176,8	194.4	194.8	184.9	186.0	204.0	238.0
Loan and grant earnings	83.2	132.8	214.7	197.8	141.0	153.0	176.0
Non fiscal revenues	112,3	120.0	61.9	82.4	186.0	100.4	54
Other revenues	821,8	426.9	951.7	724.3	642.0	939.6	943
Privatisation	342,2	11.0	339.0	7.6	125.0	125.0	135.0
Total revenues and grants	6 872,5	7095.6	7852.3	7820.2	8458.0	8514.0	9083.0
Loans	3 063,5	3783.7	3368.1	3738.9	4272.0	4319.0	3907.0
Total State income	9 936,0	10879.3	11220.4	11559.1	12730.0	12833.0	12990.0
Debt service	3 966,9	3498.6	3907.0	3118.8	4550.0	4450.0	4080.0
Interest	887,5	885.0	915.1	904.3	1015.0	1030.0	1028.0
Principal	3 079,4	2613.6	2991.9	2214.5	3535.0	3420.0	3052.0
Management expenditure	4 365,2	4704.7	5010.7	5335.4	5669.0	5872.0	6188.0
Wages of civil servants	3 141,0	3424.8	3684.0	3968.0	4270.3	4270.4	4541.2
Facilities	480,9	490.8	502.0	521.0	533.5	530.7	555.6
Public programmers	654,1	675.0	744.4	759.0	754.3	959.6	947.6
Treasury funds	89,2	114.1	80.3	87.4	49.0	49.0	50.0
Extraordinary management expenditure					61.9	62.3	93.6
Investment expenditure	2 240,7	2480.5	2441.1	2637.0	2511.0	2511.0	2722.0
Direct investments	785,8	834.5	843.4	895.3	983.7	983.7	975.8
Public funding	486,4	510.6	528.1	548.7	546.6	546.6	664.1
External resources allocated to investment projects	596,4	722.1	657.3	734.2	500.0	500,0	534.0
State investments	452,7	581.2	555.7	522.3	419.3	419.3	447.9
Loans retroceded to public enterprises	143,7	140.9	101.6	211.9	80.7	80.7	86.1
Treasury funds	372,1	413.3	412.6	458.8	441.0	441.0	461.0
Extraordinary investment expenditure					39.7	39.7	87.1
Balance of the treasury	32,1	20.0	63.7	-20.9			
Total State expenditure	10 604,9	10703.8	11422.8	11070.3	12730.0	12833.0	12990.0
Net deficit of the treasury	653.0	994.6	578.6	1035.6	737.0	899.0	855.0
% GDP	2,4	3.5	1.9	3.2	2.1	2,6	2.3

Table N° XII : Resources and counterparts of the financial sector
(End of the period figures in TD million)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Money supply broad sense (M4 aggregate)	16960	18048	18756	19810	21380	22997
Money supply broad sense (M3)	15634	17402	18301	19453	21145	22745
Money mass strict sense (M2)	14551	16052	16681	17855	19446	20870
Money (M1)	6128	6745	6623	6987	7619	8035
Quasi-money	8423	9307	10043	10868	11827	12835
(M3-M2)	1083	1350	1620	1598	1699	1875
(M4-M3)	1326	646	455	357	235	252
Special resources	2178	2377	2710	2905	3108	3357
Capital stock equity	3940	3937	4178	4080	4345	4671
Other resources	735	725	610	684	791	529
Total resources = total counterparts	23813	25087	26254	27479	29625	31554
Net claims on abroad	1408	1597	1909	2279	2903	2918
Net claims on the State	4091	3472	3391	3288	3495	3714
Financing of the economy	18314	20018	20954	21912	23227	24922

Social indicators

Table N° XIII : Demographic indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Population as of July 1st (thousands)	9563.5	9673.6	9781.1	9888.0
Demographic growth rate (%)	1.14	1.14	1.08	1.1
Births (thousand)	163.1	163.9	163.0	-
Birth rate (per 1000 inhabitants)	17.1	16.9	16.7	-
Death rate (per 1000 inhabitants)	5.6	5.5	5.8	-
Fertility index	2.08	2.05	2.0	-

Table N° XIV : Indicators about education, Higher education and vocational training

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of pupils and students in the public sector (thousands)					
Primary school	1403.7	1363.4	1314.8	1265.5	1215.9
High school	555.1	580.9	603.8	598.0	583.0
Secondary school	353.1	382.0	424.0	459.3	493.2
University	180.0	207.4	226.1	262.5	291.8
Number of pupils in the private sector (thousands)					
Primary school	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.7	12.5
High school	9.6	10.3	9.7	8.7	8.2
Secondary school	47.7	42.7	36.9	36.7	38.9
University	-	-	0.5	0.9	2.0
Number of primary school pupils per teacher	23.3	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.7
Number of high school and secondary school pupils per teacher	21.4	21.0	20.8	20.4	19.3
Average number of pupils in a primary school class	29.6	29.0	28.3	27.1	25.6
Average number of pupils in a high school class	32.9	33.7	33.5	33.1	32.8
Average number of pupils in a secondary school class	31.9	32.0	32.4	32.3	32.1
Share of education and Higher education budget in GDP (%)	6.2	6.4	6.9	6.8	6.8
Enrollment in vocational training approved programs	25937	30582	34119	37242	51025
Tunisian vocational Training Agency	23263	27363	31192	34514	47500
National Tourism Agency	1674	2076	1804	1715	2525
Agency for Agricultural Support and Training	1000	1143	1123	1013	1000

Table N° XV : Some healthcare and social coverage indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Life expectancy at birth (years)	72.6	72.9	73.0	73.2
Number of public hospital beds	16.142	16.400	16.782	16.900
Number of basic healthcare centers	1.981	2.000	2.028	2.040
Number of inhabitants per doctor	1.284	1.167	1.155	1.136
Number of inhabitants per healthcare center	4.826	4.830	4.823	4.840
Children death rate (per 1000 born children)	23.8	22.8	22.1	22.1
Social coverage rate among employees legally concerned by social security systems (%)	83.3	84.3	85.6	86.0

Table N° XVI : Indicators about sports, youth, children and culture

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Number of stadiums planted with grass	99	106	115	130	135
Number of sports halls	76	78	80	86	90
Number of youth houses	278	280	277	281	282
Number of culture halls	198	199	200	200	206
Number of public libraries	333	334	338	349	360
Share of State budget allocated to culture	0.6%	0.6%	0.73%	0.88%	1%

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