

Bulgaria

Identified Problem Areas:

Economic criteria: take measures to improve the business environment and stimulate domestic and inward investments

The population of Bulgaria is 8.3 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 40.6. The GDP per capita is 5000. This represents 23% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 5.4 % in 2000 but we have an inflation rate of 10.1%. The population is growing at -.5% --we are losing population! Our infant mortality rate is 14.9/1000 births.

Czech Republic

Identified Problem Areas:

Economic criteria: complete the restructuring of the banking sector (privatization) and resolve bad loan situations.

The population of Czech Republic is 10.3 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 127.5. The GDP per capita is 12400. This represents 59% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 3.1 % in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 3.1%. The population is growing at -.2% --we are losing population! Our infant mortality rate is 4.1/1000 births.

Estonia

Identified Problem Areas:

Political criteria: implement concrete measures for the integration of non-citizens, including language training and provide necessary financial support.

The population of Estonia is 1.4 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 11.1. The GDP per capita is 7700. This represents 36% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 6.6% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of

4.1%. The population is growing at -.4% --we are losing population! Our infant mortality rate is 10/1000 births.

Hungary

Identified Problem Areas:

Cultural/social criteria: upgrade border posts and "green border patrol;" improve data and telecommunication infrastructure to enable full participation in European information systems.

The population of Hungary is 10.1 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 107.7. The GDP per capita is 10700. This represents 51% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 5.3% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 9.8%. The population is growing at -.4% --we are losing population! Our infant mortality rate is 9.2/1000 births.

Latvia

Identified Problem Areas:

Political criteria: implement concrete measures for the integration of non-citizens, including language training and provide necessary financial support.

The population of Latvia is 2.4 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 14.2. The GDP per capita is 5800. This represents 28% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 5.7% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 2.6%. The population is growing at -.6% --we are losing population! Our infant mortality rate is 11/1000 births.

Lithuania

Identified Problem Areas:

Cultural/social criteria: energy—start implementing a comprehensive energy strategy in line with European nuclear safety guidelines, particularly in relation to decommissioning Ignalina Power Plant 1.

The population of Lithuania is 3.7 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 22.8. The GDP per capita is 6200. This represents 29% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 2.9% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 1%. The population is growing at -.1% --we are losing population! Our infant mortality rate is 9/1000 births.

Poland

Identified Problem Areas:

Economic criteria: industrial restructuring—implement revised steel restructuring program complete with privatization and begin return to viability.

The population of Poland is 38.7 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 317.6. The GDP per capita is 8200. This represents 39% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 4.2% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 10.1%. The population is stagnant at 0.0%! Our infant mortality rate is 9.2/1000 births.

Romania

Identified Problem Areas:

Economic criteria: restore macroeconomic stability, in particular through implementation of structural reform.

The population of Romania is 22.5 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 127.4. The GDP per capita is 5700. This represents 27% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 1.6% in 2000 and we have an inflation

rate of 49%. The population is growing at -.1% --we are losing population!
Our infant mortality rate is 18.6/1000 births.

Slovakia

Identified Problem Areas:

Economic criteria: promote competitiveness, supported by transparent financial sector reform, privatization of financial institutions, and bad debt-recovery mechanisms.

The population of Slovakia is 5.4 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 55.4. The GDP per capita is 10300. This represents 48% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 2.2% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 12%. The population is stagnant at 0.0%! Our infant mortality rate is 8.6/1000 births.

Slovenia

Identified Problem Areas:

Political criteria: administrative capacity—accelerate the reform of public administration including the introduction of a civil service law.

The population of Slovenia is 2 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 29.7. The GDP per capita is 14900. This represents 71% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 4.5% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 8.9%. The population is growing at -.1% --we are losing population!
Our infant mortality rate is 4.2/1000 births.

Cyprus

Identified Problem Areas:

Political criteria: align legislation and strengthen enforcement of safety standards for maritime transportation.

The population of Cyprus is .7 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 11.5. The GDP per capita is 17300. This represents 82% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 4.8% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 4.3%. No data is available about our population growth or infant mortality rate.

Malta

Identified Problem Areas:

Cultural/social criteria: environment—adopt a strategy and detailed program for the enforcement of EU environmental laws.

The population of Malta is .4 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 4.3. The GDP per capita is 1100. This represents 52% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 4.1% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 2.6%. The population is growing at .3% --we are gaining population! Our infant mortality rate is 7.2/1000 births.

Turkey

Identified Problem Areas:

Political criteria: membership requires that the candidate country has achieved stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for and protection of minorities.

The population of Turkey is 64.3 million. The gross domestic product in billions of Euros measured in purchase power parity terms is 392.9. The GDP per capita is 6100. This represents 29% of the EU average purchasing power. Our gross domestic product grew by 5.8% in 2000 and we have an inflation rate of 54.9%. The population is growing at 1.5% --we are gaining population! Our infant mortality rate is 35/1000 births.