

Table 2.1
Progress in initial reforms in central and eastern Europe, the Baltic states and the CIS

Country	Population (Millions, end-2000)	Private sector share of GDP in %, 2000-2001 (EBRD estimate) ¹	Enterprises		Markets and trade	
			Small-scale privatisation	Price liberalisation	Trade & foreign exchange system	
Albania	3.4	75	4	3	4+	
Armenia	3.8	60	4-	3	4	
Azerbaijan	8.1	60	3+	3	3+	
Belarus	10.0	20	2	2	2	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3	40	3+	3	3	
Bulgaria	8.1	70	4-	3	4+	
Croatia	4.8	60	4+	3	4+	
Czech Republic	10.3	80	4+	3	4+	
Estonia	1.4	75	4+	3	4+	
FR Yugoslavia	8.5	40	3	3	3	
FYR Macedonia	2.0	60	4	3	4	
Georgia	5.4	60	4	3+	4+	
Hungary	10.0	80	4+	3+	4+	
Kazakhstan	14.8	60	4	3	3+	
Kyrgyzstan	4.7	60	4	3	4	
Latvia	2.4	65	4+	3	4+	
Lithuania	3.7	70	4+	3	4+	
Moldova	4.3	50	3+	3+	4-	
Poland	38.7	75	4+	3+	4+	
Romania	22.3	55	4-	3+	4	
Russia	145.4	70	4	3	3-	
Slovak Republic	5.1	80	4+	3	4+	
Slovenia	2.0	65	4+	3+	4+	
Tajikistan	6.2	45	4-	3	3-	
Turkmenistan	5.4	25	2	2	1	
Ukraine	49.3	60	3+	3	3	
Uzbekistan	25.0	45	3	2	2-	

¹ The "private sector share" of GDP represents rough EBRD estimates, based on available statistics from both official (government) surveys and unofficial sources. The underlying concept of private sector value added includes income generated by the activity of private registered companies as well as by private entities engaged in informal activity in those cases where reliable information on informal activity is available. Here the term "private companies" refers to all enterprises in which a majority of the shares are owned by private individuals or entities.

The roughness of the EBRD estimates reflects data limitations, particularly with regard to the scale of informal activity. The EBRD estimates may in some cases differ markedly from available data from official sources on the contribution to GDP made by the "private sector" or by the "non-state sector". This is in most cases because the definition of the EBRD concept differs from that of the official estimates. Specifically for the CIS countries, official data in most cases refer to value added in the "non-state sector" - a broad concept which encompasses collective farms as well as companies in which only a minority share has been privatised.