

KOSOVO TRUST AGENCY

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Memorandum

Date:	20 March 2003
From:	Privatisation Team
To:	Jurgen Mendritzki
Cc:	KTA Legal, Regional Teams
Subject:	Sectoral Analysis

This memorandum has been prepared for the KTA board by the Privatisation and Agricultural/Forestry departments and summarises our current understanding of the sectors in which our SOEs operate. The data presented is subject to on-going verification.

Agriculture

The agricultural sector accounts for a significant share of overall economic activity in Kosovo. In 1995, primary agricultural production (crops, livestock, orchards, vineyards) accounted for 30% of GDP, 35% with the inclusion of forestry and food processing. Agricultural activities prior to the conflict in 1999 accounted for 60% of employment in the province.

Primary Agricultural Production:

There are at least 72 SOEs engaged in primary agricultural production in Kosovo, descended from the 20 ‘agrikombinats’, members of the former state-controlled Agrokosovo. Including cooperatives, however, this number rises to over 100. The total surface covered by such enterprises amounts to some 70,000ha or 10% of farmland in Kosovo. Although this is a relatively small proportion of the total, socially-owned farms cover some of the most fertile areas of the territory and account for the only large contiguous land parcels and production units, allowing for economies of scale in farming. In March 2001, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development estimated that the agrokombinats had a total workforce of some 3,500 and had some 130 tractors, 50 combines and other machinery. These figures, however, are likely to have fallen considerably over the past two years.

- **Arable Production.** Although operation at 20% of capacity, the bulk of agricultural SOEs continue to focus primarily on cereal and oilseed production (wheat, maize, barley, sunflower), with barley production for the Peja Beer Factory proving popular among struggling managements. The remainder (some 80%) of arable land is rented out unofficially to private farmers, given free for unpaid employees to work, has been usurped, or lies fallow.
- **Livestock Husbandry.** There is almost no evidence of continued livestock production by SOEs. In the past there had been a highly developed and integrated system of meat, dairy, pig, poultry and sheep production and processing, with some 15 livestock producing farms and units. However, only where SOEs and cooperatives have succeeded in renting farms to the private sector, either informally as at the Kosovo-Export cattle farm at Miradia and the Peja unit in Vitomerice, or formally such as the commercialised Kosovo poultry farm in Lipjan, has production restarted to some level.
- **Horticulture/Viticulture.** Given Kosovo's southerly position and moderate climate, fruit and vegetable production was an area of obvious comparative advantage in the former Yugoslavia. Some 20 of the agricultural SOEs featured fruit and/or vegetables as at least part of their production capacity. Since the conflict, however, with greenhouses in disrepair and orchards and vines long untended, much production capacity has been lost. Nevertheless, the successful commercialisation of the Progress cannery in Prizren, has created a demand for fruit production and vineyards continue to produce although the total area under grapes has fallen 50% over the past 10 years.

Agri-processing. The agro-processing sector in Kosovo supports the traditional primary production sector, and historically employed a skilled workforce of over 9,000 people operating, fruit and vegetable canneries, breweries, alcohol plants, juice manufacturers, seed factories, flour mills, bakeries, milk processing, honey, medicinal herbs and mushrooms processing plants. Since the war, a number of small privately owned agro-processing companies have emerged to fill gaps that were created by the SOE sector which has been functioning at minimal levels. There are some 37 socially-owned agricultural processing facilities across Kosovo, also previously part of the Agrokosovo integrated production-processing structure. Indeed, with four of the most successful commercialisations involving agri-processing SOEs, this sector shows potential as a target for early privatisation, the caveat being that we must ensure that there is a coherent link with raw material sources in the primary production sector.

- **Milling/Bread production.** Given the historic importance of flour milling in Kosovo, the territory has inherited a massive overcapacity in this sector, with eight socially-owned mills and bakeries (formerly part of Zhitopromet). The capacity at the Kosovo-Export mill alone at 54,000mt of storage, would suffice for Kosovo. This has not, however, prevented the private sector from investing in milling facilities, compounding to the overcapacity and resulting in minimal functioning of socially-owned mills.
- **Dairy/Meat Processing.** The pre-conflict network of socially-owned dairies, slaughterhouses and meat processing facilities are for the most part lying idle or destroyed. A notable exception is the commercialised meat processing facility in Prizren, which could set the pace for local meat production, given high levels of

demand. Under current industry conditions and the level of import penetration, it is considered unlikely that the dairies will regain a competitive edge.

- **Beverages.** With four socially-owned wineries, a beer factory and two dedicated soft drinks manufacturers, all operating to some extent, some of them well, this is a sector that could show immediate benefits from privatisation. The wineries have survived primarily through a single export contract, but are nevertheless producing at some 10% of capacity. The sector needs not only to improve quality and quantity of production, but also needs restructuring, given the massive overcapacity built particularly into the Rahoveci winery.
- **Other.** Other notable agri-processing assets in social ownership include feed production units, the oilseed processing capacity, seed cleaning facilities and tobacco manufacturers. These are all areas with potential to increase on current moderate output levels through privatisation.

In the SOE spectrum we have 72 primary agricultural farms, 15 forestry enterprises, 37 Agro-processing and 12 Wood processing SOEs. In summary, there are many opportunities in this sector, focused on niche export markets for high value products (such as medicinal herbs) and high quality processed fruits, cheeses, juice and specialty cheeses. In addition, ancillary services such as cold storage, transport and marketing offer business opportunities for investment.

The Forestry & Wood Processing Sector There are approximately 266,000ha of socially-owned forest in Kosovo, accounting for 62% of all forests in the territory, the remainder being in private ownership with an average size of 4ha per holding. Forests are primarily broadleaved – oak used as firewood and beach, a valuable industrial raw material. Conifers, covering some 5% of the total area tend to produce poor quality timber. As a result of the post-conflict construction boom, demand for wood and wood products has been high and Kosovo will remain a net importer of lumber. Nevertheless, by reducing processing capacities and harvest/transport costs, this sector has considerable potential economic significance for Kosovo.

Forestry: There are 17 forestry SOEs in Kosovo, corresponding to the old 'Forest Economies' under Kosovodrvno. These are in various stages of decay, primarily as a result of a radical reform in the forestry sector undertaken in 2000-2, under which the forestry SOEs were deprived of their right to work the forests registered under them. A survey of the forestry SOEs from early 2003 shows that of a total of 607 employees remaining at the SOEs, 286 (47%) are inactive through lack of access to forests and equipment. The SOEs nevertheless still retain some valuable assets, particularly in the form of land, sometimes in city centres. Their total assets have been valued roughly at EUR 18.8m, EUR 17.7m (94%) attributed to land.

Wood Processing: There are currently 15 primary and secondary wood processing SOEs in Kosovo that have emerged from the seven wood kombinats under Kosovodrvno. The wood processors are hampered by electricity and raw material supply problems as well as access to spare parts and finance, resulting in average capacity utilisation of some 35-40%. Nevertheless successful managements, particularly at the Ferizaj and Zubin Potok facilities, have proved the potential for joint venture formation and wood product export.

Wood products were exported to the US, many European countries, in addition to the regional Yugoslavian markets. Today, exports are limited, however, several hundred private companies are focused on domestic demand predominantly attributable to the construction boom. There are predictions that demand will continue to rise over the next 10 years in this sector, based on the population density increases and the return of Albanian immigrants.

The Construction Sector:

The property taxes introduced in September 2002 may have an impact on the size and location of new buildings. However, with GDP real growth estimates in the region of 4.5% over the next 2 years, and the lending sector continuing support for the private construction sector, there is considerable funding available for the residential building sector. Housing trends and urban planning needs are causing a shift to more apartment buildings and detached family houses, however, costs are high, driven by a strong demand, so that city centre apartments can cost as much as 1000 Euro per m². Construction material imports of 47.4 million Euros occurred in 2001, with timber (31%) and ceramics (14%) being the major elements. The prices of construction materials are stable, however, the potential for changes in import taxes by reducing the import tax on capital goods (and some raw materials) from 10 to 2% , the challenges emanating from the lack of reciprocal trade agreements which create export barriers, and the high degree of competition. The 44 companies in the SOE spectrum includes 5 quarries, 18 general contractors involved in the construction of buildings and roads, 3 cement and concrete producers, 11 Brick, Block and/or Roof tile manufacturers, and 7 other miscellaneous construction related manufactures (including insulation, windows/doors, panels and pipes and ceramic tiles).

According to the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, about half of the seriously damaged houses remain to be reconstructed:

Housing Reconstruction by International Donors:		
Year	Partially Destroyed Houses	Totally Destroyed Houses
1999	6,550	6,550
2000	17,300	11,800
2001	2,950	5,850
2002	350	2,050
Total	27,150	26,250
Houses Remaining to be Reconstructed:		
Total	23,650	23,250

It is expected that the influx of capital from the Kosovan Diaspora will assure the reconstruction of the 47,000 houses that are totally or partially destroyed. About 3,000 standard G-5 bricks are necessary to construct the average Kosovan house. In 2001, the

total demand for bricks was between 80 to 100 million bricks¹. Demand for bricks and roof tiles is fairly constant throughout the year, except for the months of December and January, when most building activity comes to a halt due to the weather.

To supply the aggregates sector large socially owned limestone quarries were operated at Glama in Gnjilane Municipality, Cikatove in Glogovac and Ivaja in Kacanik where Sharr produced cement for the local and Yugoslav markets. Additional aggregates were produced from river gravels in Peja, Decan, Klina and Prizren municipalities. Currently due to the strong demand for aggregates and other construction materials required for the reconstruction programme, there are some 200 small quarries operating throughout Kosovo.

The Mining Sector:

The mining industry of Kosovo was once the mainstay of the economy and pre 1989 it centred on the major lead zinc producer, Trepca, which was a conglomerate of lead-zinc mines, concentrators, smelters that produced some 55,000 tpa zinc and 65,000 tpa lead and numerous down stream activities that included battery factories, a zinc anodising plant, a paint factory and a silver jewellery factory. Other key mines and plants included Bardh and Mirash open cast lignite mines which supply the power stations near Pristina, the Ferronikeli Fe-Ni open pits and smelter also not far from Pristina, bauxite mines at Boxite e Kosovo near Klina further west and magnesite mines at Golesh and Srezovce. There is also a small chromite deposit near the border with Albania.

The legislation pre 1989 was the Kosovo Province Mining Law of 1980. This is currently the applicable law and is considered a reasonable and comprehensive framework for mine operations as it provides security of tenure to the mine operator. However it is somewhat dated and was based on a socialist economic system so it lacks some of the key provisions expected from a modern mining law. UNMIK is currently preparing a new mining law, which will reflect the modern reality in Kosovo.

The mine safety laws are currently being translated into English for the benefit of investors. They are thought to be reasonably comprehensive but will be reviewed and amended where appropriate over the next year. UNMIK has put in place a small Mines Inspectorate that is gradually getting to grips with a backlog of poor mining practice, lack of inspection and general lack of investment in the mining sector.

The lack of investment extended not only to safety measures but even more so to exploration. Little if any real regional exploration was carried out during the 1990's and not much in the 10 years prior to that. Kosovo could therefore be considered to be under explored particularly by modern techniques. As a known major lead zinc province and with Fe-Ni and bauxite deposits Kosovo with its proximity to European markets should be considered an attractive exploration field.

Pharmaceutical Sector:

Currently Farmakos is the only pharmaceutical manufacturer in Kosovo, manufacture a range of generic pharmaceutical products usually under license to West European sources. At its peak it manufactured more than 50 preparations from analgesics to antibiotics. Farmakos is at a specific disadvantage in that imported pharmaceutical products from their competition are exempt from VAT and customs duties, whilst the raw materials for production are not exempt.

The domestic demand for pharmaceutical products is estimated at 60 million Euro per annum, about half of which are directly purchased by the Department of Health. The wholesale market in Kosovo is extremely competitive with 1 SOE and 19 private companies, with some 300 plus pharmacies which require the approval of the department of health.

Chemical, Paper, Rubber and Plastics Sector:

This sector of the economy used to employ around 3,200 people. Given its diversified nature, it is difficult to characterize, however, the main production is concentrated in plastic and paper transformation. The largest SOE in this sector, Balkan, has an international reputation for the production of conveyor belts. This company represents more than 50% of the workforce of the sector. The other companies are of a medium size with the number of employees lying in the 100 to 500 range. The level of activity remains low due to a need for working capital and technical investment. We have 13 SOE in this sector ranging across glassware manufacture, plastic household goods, polyester, cardboard, wallpaper, polythene bags and conveyor belts.

The Metal Processing Sector:

In 1989 the metal processing industry employed more than 11,000 people. The industry was characterized by its large scale, with production scaled to serve the entire Yugoslavian market. Furthermore, components such as shock absorbers (SOE Amortizoret), electric motors (SOE/JSC Electro Motori), and air-conditioning units (SOE Jugoterm) were sold internationally and provided a significant contribution to the economy. One of the clear consequences of the events in Kosovo over the last decade has been the drying up of these regional and international markets. There are 32 enterprises in our SOE spectrum and, generally speaking, these plants are either running at minimal production capacity or are moribund. Reports suggest that considerable environmental clean up will also be required at most SOEs.

The large production scale of the industry means that fixed overheads are high, and significant investment to upgrade production equipment and revitalize markets will be required in order to achieve economies of scale. In many cases, markets for the products have disappeared and are unlikely to ever return.

The Textile Sector:

Textiles used to be the second largest industrial sector after mining in Kosovo. However, it is clearly the case that the immediate post war optimism and surge in turnover in the

textile sector has now totally evaporated and that the principal reasons derive from the fact that any importers pay a mere 1% administrative fee on finished goods imports from certain countries which, when compared with the cumulative duties and taxes of approximately 26% on raw material supplies required from the domestic producers make it extremely difficult to compete. Furthermore the non-reciprocal trading arrangements with adjacent SEE states mean that Kosovan exporters have to pay high duties for their goods entering those markets and furthermore have to compete with very loose border controls and the intrinsically cheap products from the Middle and Far East, China, Syria, Bulgaria, Romania and particularly Turkey.

Assuming that the trading field can be levelled by addressing the above problems, direct employment of over 100,000 persons could be achieved with the attendant indirect employment. Analysis indicates that some 55 to 65 million Euro in exports could be achieved. At its peak, circa 1990, each of 15 SOEs employed more than 1,000 people and sales totalled some DM 70 million (35 million Euro). There is considerable scope in this sector for the private sector and the SOEs to recreate a vertically integrated manufacturing cluster so that Kosovo would again produce finished clothing from thread and cloth made in the region. The labour-intensive nature of the SOEs and JSCs (joint stock companies) in Kosovo textiles operations and sales required workforces that accounted for nearly 25% employment of the total entire SOE sector. Of the previous 23,000 workers that were involved in textile operations around Kosovo, at present few more than 5,000 individuals have returned to work.

This should in no manner detract from the immense potential for growth in the sector. In fact, slow revitalization within the sector should guarantee 'first mover' type investors a competitive advantage in building profitable and sustainable textile operations in Kosovo. In the past, products from these operations targeted the local market as well as other markets throughout ex-Yugoslavia, Western and Eastern Europe and the United States. It is foreseen that future demand from the sector will exist for previously manufactured products, as listed:

- Cloth and clothing – pants, shirts, suits, uniforms, etc.
- Processed/combed cotton and wool
- Spindling of synthetic and textile yarns
- Leather and fur goods
- Sport and dress shoes

In our SOE universe, we have 18 SOEs in the textile sector most of which are decidedly moribund. However, 4 of the SOEs physical and technological assets are of good quality, and when allied with good management, working capital priming, and the comparative advantages provided by competitive labour rates, they should be able to compete in international markets.

Tourism and Hospitality:

A sector that continues to attract and retain the greatest amount of investor interest, Tourism and Hospitality, includes motel and hotel accommodations, restaurant facilities,

and other specialized niches including health and spa operations as well as sport facilities in Kosovo. Private sector interest in these core activities at present is extremely high.

SOEs involved in this sector total 19 enterprises and employ nearly 1,200 individuals. Enterprises operating in this social sector have an advantage over new, private green-field development possibilities. Many of the SOEs related to tourism and hospitality activities are located in ideal settings within their respective municipalities. Costs of prime real estate are extraordinarily high at this time in Kosovo, and SOEs possess such assets. This natural advantage will most certainly attract those investors interested in the sector as a whole. We must also consider however, that these assets, like many of the SOE land plots, may be purchased by investors and real estate plays.

Retail and Wholesale trade:

This sector, as would be expected, has attracted a significant proportion of Kosovos post conflict private capital investment. Indeed there has been an explosion in the number of registered trading companies with more than 25,000 trading companies now operating, employing more than 54,000 people. Investment to date has come predominantly from local sources with 98.7% of the capital being provided by Kosovans. However, at present it is notable that exports (14.1 million Euro) are only 5% of the value of imports (280.3 million Euro). This balance of trade is not sustainable in the long term and illustrates the immediate need to start revitalizing the manufacturing element of the economy.

KTA Privatisation Dept

Annex 1: SOE Spectrum

Sector	Enterprises
Agricultural Processing	57
Agriculture	73
Chemical and Plastics	14
Construction/Construction Materials	44
Forestry	17
Manufacture/Machine Building/Mechanical Services	64
Mining	8
Tourism and Hotels	20
Textiles	27
Trade	57
Transport	12
Other	85
Total	478

Annex 2

QUARTERLY OUTLOOK

Table 3.3. Employment in the budget sector, number of employees, end of period

	Total	General services	Public order and security	Education	Health	Economy	Recreation and culture	Housing	Environment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2001	57,359	5,772	7,260	28,912	14,049	745	530	59	32
2001									
Q1	53,920	4,933	7,502	26,787	13,857	553	231	35	22
Q2	56,465	5,637	7,474	28,353	13,942	560	437	35	27
Q3	56,188	5,806	7,326	27,925	13,862	675	510	55	29
Q4	57,359	5,772	7,260	28,912	14,049	745	530	59	32
2002									
Q1	56,549	6,413	7,228	29,315	11,739	1,427	335	52	40
Q2	58,557	6,809	6,969	29,665	13,133	1,513	344	57	67
2002									
Q2									
Apr	58,443	6,505	7,248	29,443	13,324	1,493	339	52	39
May	58,173	6,715	6,973	29,671	12,854	1,507	342	55	56
Jun	58,557	6,809	6,969	29,665	13,133	1,513	344	57	67

Source: Ministry of Public Services, Division of Payroll and Payment Administration

Note:

Data includes both the central budget and the municipal budgets.

Annex 3

MACROECONOMIC MONITOR, August 2002

Table 3.4. Employment by enterprise economic activity, all enterprises, number of employees, end of period

	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000	142,215	5,274	44,797	16,782	51,336	10,514	4,052	9,460
2001	177,260	7,147	52,248	21,190	65,505	14,240	5,244	11,686
2000								
Q1	15,991	118	2,863	4,355	7,905	397	147	206
Q2	114,494	4,226	38,079	13,516	40,353	7,575	3,254	7,491
Q3	130,794	5,083	42,342	15,499	46,715	9,127	3,647	8,381
Q4	142,215	5,274	44,797	16,782	51,336	10,514	4,052	9,460
2001								
Q1	154,209	5,468	48,131	18,835	55,626	11,698	4,524	9,927
Q2	163,608	6,263	49,720	20,014	59,366	12,501	4,833	10,911
Q3	172,912	7,046	51,594	20,743	63,316	13,759	5,062	11,392
Q4	177,260	7,147	52,248	21,190	65,505	14,240	5,244	11,686
2002								
Q1	179,376	7,186	52,501	21,341	66,555	14,513	5,339	11,941
Q2	182,791	7,209	52,724	21,470	67,699	15,116	5,543	13,030
2002								
Q2								
Apr	181,236	7,191	52,514	21,367	67,043	14,918	5,471	12,732
May	181,915	7,204	52,630	21,388	67,281	15,014	5,517	12,881
Jun	182,791	7,209	52,724	21,470	67,699	15,116	5,543	13,030

Source: Statistical Office of Kosovo, Business Register

Note:

Employment data reflect the information provided by the enterprises at the moment of their registration with the Business Register. No up-to-date figures are available from the Register.

Annex 4

MACROECONOMIC MONITOR, August 2002

Table 8.2. Foreign trade: imports by commodities, euro million

	Total commercial imports	Total imports (Brico)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2000	372.2	1,055	69.4	-	46.3	37.1	15.1	19.6	23	-	845
2001	659.8	539.4	164.5	15.7	89.1	73.7	26.2	43.0	41.0	4.5	81.7
2000											
Q1	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	129.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	109.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001											
Q 1	81.4	75.3	25.7	2.7	7.2	9.8	3.9	7.0	6.5	0.4	12.0
Q 2	141.9	141.5	47.0	3.3	23.8	20.1	7.4	10.8	9.8	1.3	16.1
Q 3	215.3	157.7	46.5	4.4	29.4	21.6	7.4	12.6	11.4	1.3	23.1
Q 4	221.2	164.9	45.3	5.3	28.6	22.3	7.5	12.7	13.3	1.5	28.5
2002											
Q1	205.1	191.6	63.6	4.7	26.2	25.3	12.5	12.3	31.6	1.4	14.0
Q2	227.0	199.3	66.7	5.2	29.2	30.0	14.6	13.3	19.9	1.8	18.6
2002											
Q2											
Apr	71.1	68.5	23.1	1.7	10.1	10.7	5.8	4.9	6.4	0.6	5.2
May	77.3	65.4	20.9	1.7	9.8	10.2	4.5	4.5	6.7	0.6	6.5
Jun	78.6	65.4	22.7	1.8	9.3	9.1	4.3	3.9	6.8	0.6	6.9

Source: Customs Administration; SOK; MEU

Notes:

Column 1: The value of taxable imports – derived from the border tax data, according to the following formula: $(\text{Sales_Tax}/0.15) - (\text{Customs} + \text{Excise})$; since July 2001, the sales tax was replaced by VAT. Both the sales tax and VAT have been levied on all commercial imports.

Columns 2-11: Total imports, as documented by the Brico database (Customs Assistance Mission in Kosovo). The 2000 and 2001 figures do not include shipments from/through Serbia. The 2001 data do not include tax exempted goods (free of any customs duties and tax charges), brought to Kosovo by UNMIK, KFOR, other international donors, diplomatic missions as well as the NGOs with a public benefit status. Currently, all Brico files are being extended and corrected. A new set with more accurate data will be provided as soon as available.

Column 3: Food and tobacco

Column 4: Clothing - textile and footwear

Column 5: Petrol and diesel

Column 6: Plastics and wood - chemicals, plastics, leather, timber, paper, and photocopy materials

Column 8: Metal products – metals, including silver products

Column 10: Transportation equipment: vehicles and spare parts

QUARTERLY OUTLOOK

Table 8.3. Foreign trade: imports by origin of goods, euro million

	Total commercial imports	Total imports (Brico)	Albania	Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	EU and Switzerland	Mace donia	Monte negro	Turkey	Other
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000	372.2	1,055.0	21.0	31.7	84.6	95.1	349.0	169.2	106.0	198.4
2001	659.8	539.4	29.4	20.2	34.7	160.9	147.9	49.8	74.9	9.9
2000										
Q1	40.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q2	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q3	129.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q4	109.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001										
Q 1	81.4	75.3	2.3	3.0	6.3	24.5	21.0	5.3	10.1	1.5
Q 2	141.9	141.5	6.5	4.3	10.7	36.2	44.6	14.0	20.0	1.6
Q 3	215.3	157.7	9.7	4.6	8.8	46.4	41.7	19.5	20.1	2.5
Q 4	221.2	164.9	11.0	5.1	8.8	53.8	40.6	11.1	24.6	4.3
2002										
Q1	205.1	191.7	7.9	7.3	8.3	54.4	30.8	12.5	16.5	54.1
Q2	227.0	199.4	15.6	6.0	9.7	43.7	35.4	13.3	20.3	55.4
2002										
Q2										
Apr	71.1	68.5	4.8	1.9	3.4	13.3	11.7	4.1	6.3	22.8
May	77.3	65.5	5.5	2.3	3.1	14.8	11.4	4.3	7.5	16.6
Jun	78.6	65.4	5.4	1.7	3.2	15.6	12.3	4.8	6.5	15.9

Source: Customs Administration; SOK; MEU

Note:
See notes to Table 8.2.