

XI. CONSTRUCTION

The information in this chapter is based on the annual data, collected by the National Statistical Institute from regular statistical and book-keeping accounts.

Branch 'Construction' comprises the activity of: construction and mounting enterprises; investors carrying out construction on own account; prospecting and drilling, research and project enterprises.

Statistical units are classified by branches and sub-branches according to the Classification of Branches of National Economy (1986).

The branch of enterprises and establishments is determined according to their prevailing activity.

Since 1992 data on receipts and expenditure in branch 'Construction' include also private firms carrying out construction, mounting, prospecting, drilling, research and project activities.

The elaboration of technical documentation following definite stages of designing (i.e. basic project, technical project and working drafts, evaluated according to the contracts), is included in the research and project activities.

Data are evaluated at current prices.

Construction output indices are calculated at constant prices on chain-base.

Table 3 'Construction output by kind of ownership' includes the output from the overall activity of enterprises in branch 'Construction' since 1994. Public sector covers data on the state, co-operative and municipal enterprises.

Table 6 'Receipts from the activity of enterprises and establishments by kind of construction in 1995', includes the receipts plus the value of realized but not paid construction.

The receipts from dwelling construction include the receipts from newly constructed residential buildings,

from improvements (extensions, conversions and renovations) of the existing ones and current repairs.

The receipts from non-dwelling construction include the receipts from the newly built non-residential buildings, from improvements and from current repairs of existing non-residential buildings, from civil engineering (construction of railways, roads, highways, bridges, airports, water and sewage, dams and irrigation).

Dwelling construction (Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10) includes:

a) public dwelling construction by central and local government and other investors;

b) private dwelling construction (individual and co-operative dwelling construction of the people and private firms).

Dwelling construction comprises of construction of dwellings, villas, bungalows, hostels, non-residential buildings with some residential space (incl. cook-houses).

Total floor area of buildings does not include floor area of shops, warehouses, exhibitions and others. It includes the area of all floors, staircases and other common parts of the buildings.

Living floor space is the floor area of bedrooms, living-rooms, cabinets, child rooms, halls (directly or indirectly lighted) and kitchens (with 4 and more square metres floor area).

Service floor space is the floor area of bathrooms, entrances, kitchens with less than 4 square metres floor area and others.

The number of dwellings is determined according to the definition that a dwelling should have at least a living-room, a kitchen or a kitchenette and service rooms. It should also have a separate exit to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.).