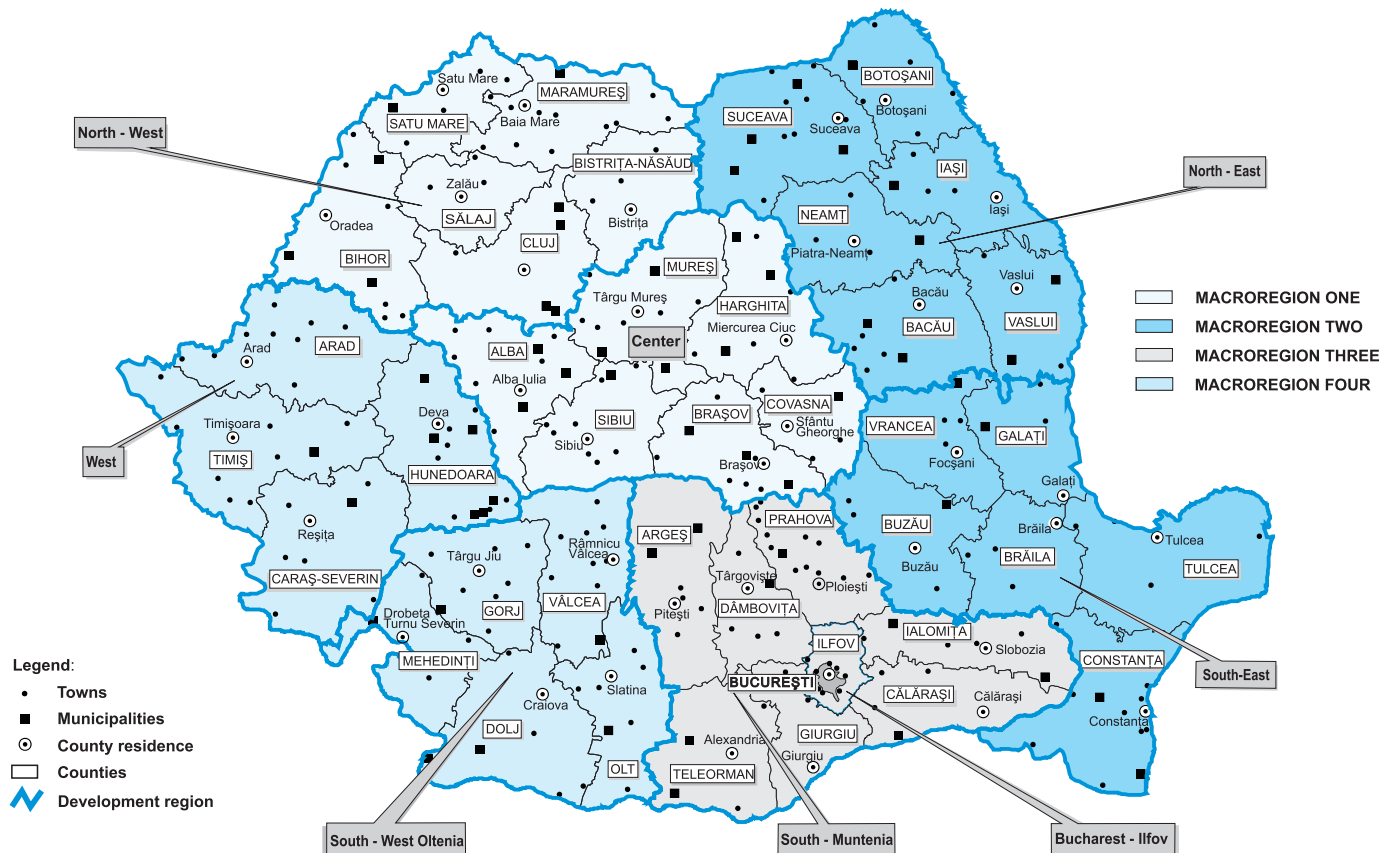


ROMANIA
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

ROMANIA IN FIGURES
- statistical abstract -

Bucharest
- May 2009 -

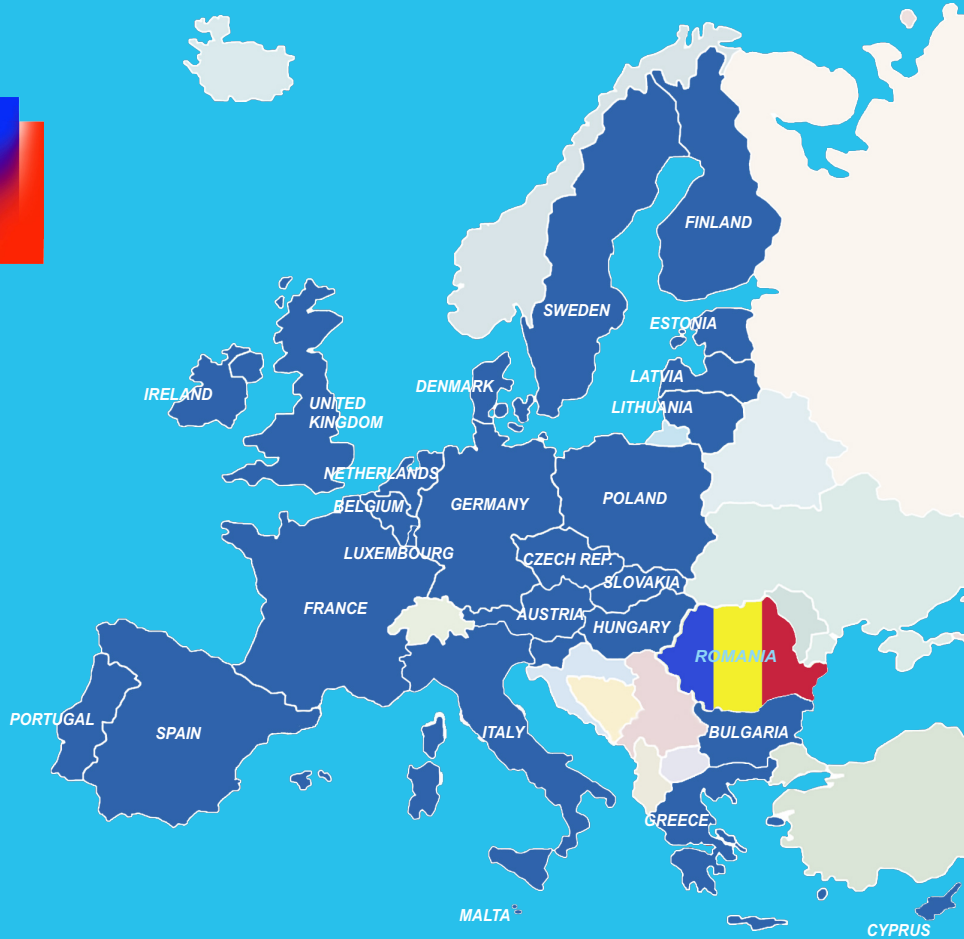
COUNTIES GROUPING, BY MACROREGION AND DEVELOPMENT REGION



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GENERAL PRESENTATION

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF ROMANIA

	Extreme point (locality)	County	Longitude east ¹⁾	Latitude north
North	Horodiștea village	Botoșani	26°42'05"	48°15'06"
South	Zimnicea town	Teleorman	25°23'32"	43°37'07"
East	Sulina town	Tulcea	29°41'24"	45°09'36"
West	Beba Veche commune	Timiș	20°15'44"	46°07'27"

¹⁾ According to Greenwich.

- Romania is situated in geographical center of Europe (south-east of Central Europe) at north of Balkan Peninsula, at the half of distance between Atlantic Coast and the Urals, inside and outside the Carpathians Arch, on the Danube (1075 km) lower course and has exit to the Black Sea.
- The geometrical center of the country is placed at the crossing of the parallel 45°N with the meridian 25°E (100 km N-V of the country capital, Bucharest).
- **Total area = 238391 km².**
- **Romanian total borders** = 3150 km.
- **Neighbours:** Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Hungary.
- **Romanian seaside** of the Black Sea is lying on 245 km, between Musura stream (at the border with Ukraine) and Vama Veche locality (at the border with Bulgaria).

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF ROMANIAN TERRITORY ON DECEMBER 31, 2008

Number of counties	42¹⁾
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2860
Number of villages	12956

¹⁾ Including Bucharest Municipality.

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

It consists of three major levels namely: the highest one in the Carpathians, the middle one which corresponds to the Sub-Carpathians, to the hills and to the plateaus, the lowest one in plains, meadows and the Danube Delta. Main features of relief units are proportionality (31% mountains, 36% hills and plateaus, 33% plains and meadows) and concentric display of the relief major levels.

Major mountain peaks

Name of peak	Name of massif	County	Height (m)
Moldoveanu	Făgăraș	Argeș	2544
Negoiu	Făgăraș	Argeș, Brașov, Sibiu	2535
Parângu Mare	Parâng	Gorj, Hunedoara	2519
Peleaga	Retezat	Hunedoara	2509
Omu	Bucegi	Prahova, Brașov, Dâmbovița	2505

- **Romanian running waters** are radially displayed, most of them having the springs in the Carpathians, and flow into the Danube river which marks the country's Southern border on 1075 km length and flows into the Black Sea.

Major rivers

River name	Length of the river (km)	Basin area (km ²)
Danube	1075	33250 ¹⁾
Mureș	761	27890
Prut	742	10990
Olt	615	24050
Siret	559	42890

¹⁾ Excluding the tributaries which form the first degree basins.

- **The lakes** are represented by natural lakes, spread in all major units of relief, from glacial ones in the mountainous area (Mioarelor Lake - Făgăraș 2282 m), to river-maritime banks (Techirghiol Lake at 1.5 m) and anthropic lakes.

Anthropic lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume ¹⁾ (mil. m ³)
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 ²⁾	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

²⁾ Nera-Danube and dam confluence (according to the data of the two hydro-power stations).

GENERAL PRESENTATION

Major lakes

Natural lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume ¹⁾ (mil. m ³)
Glacial circus lakes: Bucura	Hunedoara	10.5	0.5
Volcanic crater lakes: Sfânta Ana	Harghita	22.0	0.6
Karstic depression lakes: Zăton	Mehedinți	20.0	1.0
Natural barrage lakes: Lacul Roșu	Harghita	12.6	0.7
Clasto-karstic lakes: Ianca	Brăila	322.0	1.6
River banks: Oltina	Constanța	2509.0	60.0
River-maritime banks: Tașaul	Constanța	2335.0	57.0
Maritime lagoons: Razim	Tulcea	41500.0	909.0
River meadow lakes: Brateș	Galați	2111.0	30.0
Danube Delta lakes: Dranov	Tulcea	2170.0	21.7

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

- **Romania's useful mineral resources** are diverse: crude oil, natural gas, coal, mainly coked pitcoal, brown coal and lignite, ferrous and non-ferrous ores, gold and silver deposits, bauxite, large reserves of salt, as well as numerous non-metalliferous resources. A special category of subsoil resources are the over 2000 mineral water springs, with consumption and medical treatments valences.

Protected areas, in 2007

Name	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reservations	79	100574
National parks	13	315857
Natural monuments	190	18220
Natural reservations	671	136537
Natural parks	14	737428
Biosphere reservations	3	664446

Note: For 2008, data will be available in July 2009.

Source: National Environment Protection Agency.

Biosphere reservations, in 2007

Name of rezervation	County	Area(ha)
Total		664446
Danube-Delta	Tulcea, Constanța	580000
Retezat	Hunedoara	38047
Rodna	Maramureș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Suceava	46399

Note: For 2008, data will be available in July 2009.

Source: National Environment Protection Agency.

GENERAL PRESENTATION

Air temperature ¹⁾, în anul 2008

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	10.9	34.3	14.VIII	-16.5	17.II
Suceava	9.2	33.0	15;16.VIII	-23.0	5.I
Oradea	11.8	37.6	15.VIII	-10.0	17.II
Iași	11.1	36.3	16.VIII	-20.2	5.I
Cluj-Napoca	9.7	34.4	7.IX	-14.0	17.II
Târgu Mureș	9.9	35.9	16.VIII	-18.7	4.I
Bacău	10.6	37.0	16.VIII	-23.2	5.I
Timișoara	12.3	38.3	15.VIII	-11.8	4.I
Deva	10.9	36.1	7.IX	-14.7	17.II
Sibiu	10.3	34.2	15.VIII	-18.5	4.I
Vârful Omu	-1.8	17.9	14.VII	-27.4	17.II
Galați	12.5	37.9	16.VIII	-15.3	5.I
Târgu Jiu	11.5	36.3	16.VIII	-12.8	13.I
Buzău	12.4	38.4	16.VIII	-13.4	5.I
Calafat	12.7	38.0	16.VIII	-18.6	5.I
Turnu Măgurele	12.4	38.4	15.VIII	-15.2	4;5.I
București-Filaret	12.8	39.0	16.VIII	-13.0	5.I
Constanța	13.2	31.6	5.VII	-11.1	5.I

¹⁾ **Source:** National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations¹⁾, in 2008

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	835.0
Suceava	883.2
Oradea	546.5
Iași	673.7
Cluj-Napoca	675.0
Târgu Mureș	644.9
Bacău	600.9
Timișoara	589.6
Deva	581.2
Sibiu	707.8
Vârful Omu	1088.7
Galați	352.2
Târgu Jiu	744.7
Buzău	386.2
Calafat	536.4
Turnu Măgurele	472.1
Bucharest-Filaret	434.8
Constanța	423.9

¹⁾ **Source:** National Administration of Meteorology.

POPULATION

- 21504442 inhabitants, on July 1, 2008;
- Density: 90.2 inhabitants/ km², on July 1, 2008.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (1943981 inhabitants on July 1, 2008), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Țepeș. It becomes the capital of the Romanian Country (Țara Românească) in the second half of the XVIIth century and the capital of Romania since 1862, being the most important political, economic and cultural - scientific center of the country.

MAIN CITIES: Bucharest, Iași, Timișoara, Cluj-Napoca, Constanța, Craiova, Galați, Brașov, Ploiești, Brăila.

The town situated at the highest average altitude is Predeal (Brașov county) = 1060 m.

The town situated at the lowest average altitude is Sulina (Tulcea county) = 4 m.

MAIN HARBOURS:

- at the Black Sea: Constanța, Mangalia;
- at the Danube: Moldova Nouă, Orșova, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Calafat, Corabia, Turnu Măgurele, Zimnicea, Giurgiu, Oltenița, Călărași, Cernavodă, Hârșova, Măcin, Brăila, Galați, Tulcea, Sulina.

MAIN AIRPORTS: Bucharest ("Henri Coandă"-Otopeni and Băneasa), Constanța ("Mihail Kogălniceanu"), Timișoara ("Traian Vuia"), Cluj-Napoca, Iași, Arad, Oradea, Baia Mare, Târgu Mureș, Suceava, Bacău, Deva, Sibiu, Craiova, Tulcea.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Romanian.

NATIONAL DAY OF ROMANIA: December 1.

FLAG OF ROMANIA: Is three coloured, the colours being placed vertically in the following order from the lance: blue, yellow, red.

GOVERNMENT FORM IN ROMANIA:

- Republic, according to the Constitution adopted in 1991 and modified in 2003;
- Legislative power: Two chamber Parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Senate);
- Executive power: Government led by Prime Minister appointed by the country's President;
- President of the country is elected based on general elections results by universal vote for a 5 years mandate.

NATIONAL CURRENCY: Leu, with "ban" as subdivision.

The exchange rate is set on the interbank currency market on a daily basis, reference currency is euro. In 2008, average exchange rate leu / Euro was 3.6827.

POPULATION

Population by sex, age group and area, on July 1

million inhabitants

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.5
By sex				
Male	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Female	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0
By age group				
0-14 years	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
15-59 years	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0
60 years and over	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
By area				
Urban	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8
Rural	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7

On July 1 2008, Romania's population was 21504444 inhabitants, out of which 10.5 million men (48.7%) and 11.0 million women (51.3%). The negative values of natural increase, associated to those of external migration led to a diminution of country's population during 2005-2008, with about 119.4 thousand persons. The population structure by age has the specific mark of demographic ageing process, mainly due to births rate decrease, which entailed the absolute and relative decrease in young population (0 - 14 years) and the increase in elderly population weight (60 years and over). As compared to 1 July 2005, a decrease in young population (0 - 14 years) weight was noticed in 2008, from 15.6% to 15.2% and an increase in the weight of elderly population (60 years and over), from 19.2% to 19.6%.

Adult population (15 - 59 years) accounts for 65.2% of total, decreasing with 52.1 thousand persons as against mid 2005. Within adult population, the weight of age groups 30 - 34 years and 50 - 59 years increased, while the one of 15 - 19 years, 25 - 29 years and 45 - 49 years decreased.

Average age

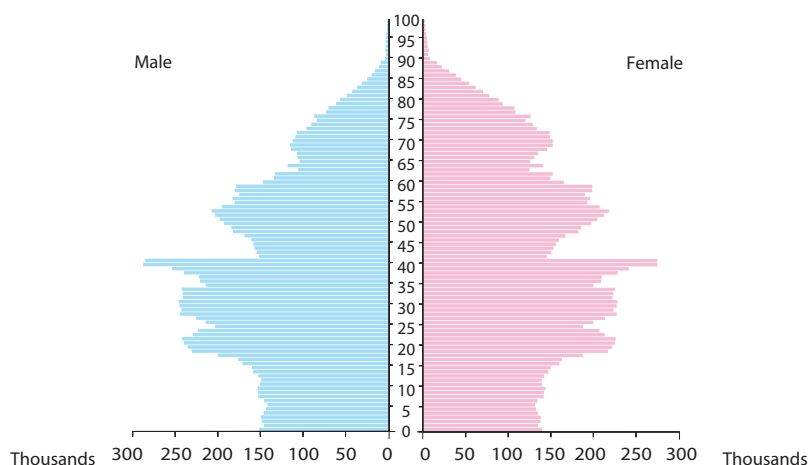
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average age of population	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.2

The population average age increased from 38.6 years (in 2005) to 39.2 years (in 2008), an average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 40.7 years was, on July 1 2008, older than male population, with 2.9 years.

POPULATION

Population by age and sex on July 1, 2008

Age (years)



The pyramid of ages most reliably reflects the generations chronic, pointing out the disparities in population structure, by age and by sex. The diminution of young population narrowed once more the basis of age pyramid. The demographic and economic effects of this evolution are to be felt over time and will entail changes at the level of various sub-populations (school aged population, fertile aged population, working aged population).

Population Census, March 18, 2002

Population by ethnic group			Population by religion		
Ethnic group	Number of persons	%	Religion	Number of persons	%
Stable population	21680974	100.0	Stable population	21680974	100.0
Romanians	19399597	89.5	Orthodox	18817975	86.8
Hungarians	1431807	6.6	Romano-Catholic	1026429	4.7
Romany (gypsies)	535140	2.5	Reformate	701077	3.2
Ukrainians	61098	0.3	Penticostal	324462	1.5
Germans	59764	0.3	Greek-Catholic	191556	0.9
Other	193568	0.8	Other	619475	2.9

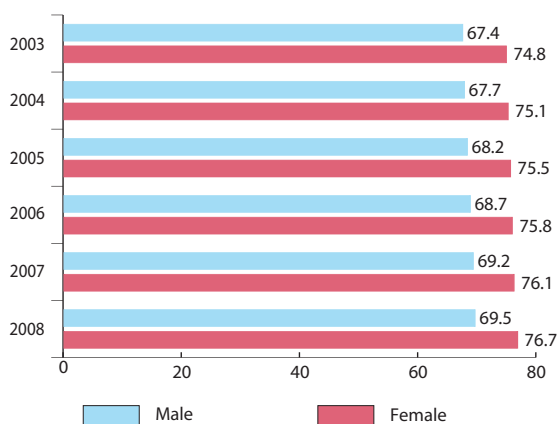
POPULATION

The first ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, on July 1, 2008

No. crt.	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	1943981
2.	Iași	313994
3.	Timișoara	311481
4.	Cluj-Napoca	308763
5.	Constanța	302242
6.	Craiova	297539
7.	Galați	291608
8.	Brașov	278712
9.	Ploiești	229258
10.	Brăila	212981

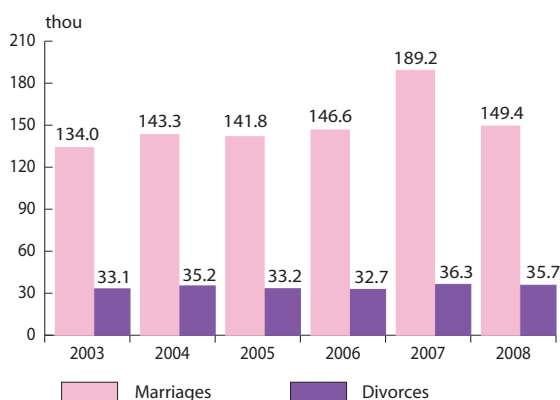
¹⁾ Municipality (county residence)

Life expectancy, by sex (years)



Life expectancy continued its upward trend, current values (69.5 years for men and 76.7 years for women) being elder 2005, both per total and by sex. For female population, as well as for male one, life expectancy increased with 1.3 respectively 1.2 years. Women's life expectancy exceeds with 7.2 years the one of men.

Evolution of marriages and divorces



The marriage is still present in Romanian society within traditional limits specific to national cultural pattern. This pattern is characterised by marriage universality, a quite fast rhythm of concluding marriages and a low celibacy, a relative precocity of marriage and couples stableness, expressed by a moderate divorces rate and by a very low rate of upper rank divorces. Consensual unions, though more frequent, are not holding a significant weight as a population cohabitation form.

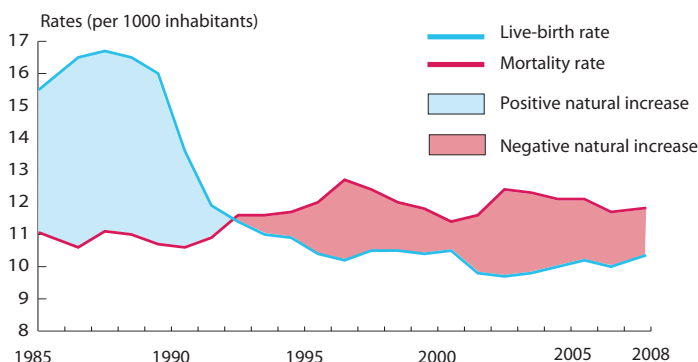
As compared to 2005, in 2008 the number of marriages increased, reaching 149.4 thousands. Romania is placed among European countries with a marriages rate exceeding the European average, if taking into account that in EU-27 this rate was 4.88‰ in 2005 (estimated value). 35.7 thousand divorces were registered in 2008, with 2.5 thousand more than in 2005. Divorces rate was 1.66 divorces per 1000 inhabitants. Its level is still relatively low as compared to divorces rate of other European countries, taking into account that it was 2.0‰ in EU-27 (estimated value) in 2005, thus being a confirmation of family stableness in the Romanian society.

POPULATION

Evolution of natality, mortality and natural increase

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Vital statistics (thousands)				
Live-births	221.0	219.5	214.7	221.9
Deaths	262.1	258.1	252.0	253.2
- Infant deaths	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.4
Natural increase	-41.1	-38.6	-37.3	-31.3
Marriages	141.8	146.6	189.2	149.4
Divorces	33.2	32.7	36.3	35.7
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live-births	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3
Deaths	12.1	12.0	11.7	11.8
- Infant deaths ¹⁾	15.0	13.9	12.0	11.0
Natural increase	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5
Marriages	6.6	6.8	8.8	6.9
Divorces	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7

¹⁾ Per 1000 live-births.



Births rate, the first component of vital statistics increased after it recorded a slight decrease during the last two years. Under the circumstances where, on short and average term, it could not be expected a significant contribution of external migration and mortality to a diminution of demographic decrease in Romania, births rate being the only component on which it could be effectively acted.

In 2008, the number of live-births (221.9 thousand) increased as against 2005 with 0.9 thousands. Births rate reached 10.3 live-births per 1000 inhabitants.

POPULATION

Mortality, the second component of vital statistics, is still relatively high in Romania. The steady and significant decrease in this component level should be taken into account from the perspective of recovering demographic dynamics in Romania. In 2008, 253.2 thousand deaths were recorded, with 8.9 thousand persons less than in 2005, overall mortality rate, decreasing as against 2005, reaching 11.8 deaths per 1000 inhabitants. 2.4 thousand deaths under 1 year of age were recorded in 2008, infant mortality rate being 11.0‰ (lower than the value recorded in 2005). The decrease in infant mortality was mainly due to the diminution of precocious neonatal mortality, both in urban and in rural area. Nevertheless, infant mortality rate in Romania is still one of the highest in Europe.

Classification of counties and localities by inhabitants number, on July 1st

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	7	6
300000 – 499999	19	19	18	19
500000 – 699999	10	10	10	10
700000 and over	7	7	7	7
Municipalities and towns - total	314	319	320	320
Under 5000	20	20	19	21
5000 – 19999	189	194	199	198
20000 – 49999	59	59	56	57
50000 – 99999	21	21	22	20
100000 – 199999	14	14	13	13
200000 – 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
Communes - total	2850	2854	2855	2860
Under 1000	66	68	73	75
1000 – 1999	554	568	573	587
2000 – 4999	1766	1769	1758	1743
5000 – 9999	443	428	429	432
10000 and over	21	21	22	23

In 2008, 11.8 million persons were living in urban area, accounting for more than half of our country's population.

On July 1, 2008, out of the 320 municipalities and towns, 86.3% had a population under 50 thousand inhabitants, accounting for 18.3% of country's population and 33.3% of urban population.

Big towns hold 29.9% of country's population and 54.4% of urban population.

On July 1, 2008, 9.7 million persons were living in rural area, accounting for 45.0% of country's population. The communes with 1000 up to 5000 inhabitants represented 81.5% of total number of communes.

In 2008, 389.3 thousand persons changed their domicile, while the internal migration rate amounted to 18.1 domicile changes per 1000 inhabitants.

The migration flow, as in the previous year, was from urban (in rural and urban) held the highest weight in the structure migration.

POPULATION

Internal migration

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by permanent residence changing (absolute data)				
Total	272604	334025	374156	389254
From rural to urban	60195	75275	80235	78671
From urban to urban	76645	100825	95431	107277
From rural to rural	55032	64001	80253	78478
From urban to rural	80732	93924	118237	124828
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Total	12.6	15.5	17.4	18.1
From rural to urban	5.1	6.3	6.8	6.7
From urban to urban	6.5	8.5	8.1	9.1
From rural to rural	5.6	6.6	8.3	8.1
From urban to rural	8.3	9.7	12.2	12.9

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Romanian citizens who settled their residence abroad

number of persons

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Total	10938	14197	8830	8739
By sex				
Male	4110	5341	3088	3069
Female	6828	8856	5742	5670
By age group				
Under 18 years	765	963	1003	1214
18-40 years	7767	9924	6041	5829
41-60 years	1900	2621	1442	1419
61 ani and over	506	689	344	277
By nationality				
Romanians	10301	13296	8589	8485
Hungarians	460	693	167	194
Germans	93	85	12	18
Jews	48	54	21	27
Other nationalities	36	69	41	15
By country of destination				
Australia	78	125	83	82
Austria	421	581	313	345
Canada	1220	1655	1787	1738
France	343	529	372	431
Germany	2196	3110	1902	1788
Greece	114	134	72	85
Israel	64	128	57	50
Italy	2731	3393	1401	1098
Spain	139	330	138	238
United States of America	1679	1982	1535	1591
Sweden	29	37	2	7
Hungary	1013	900	266	354
Other countries	911	1293	902	932

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2008, the level of legal emigrants decreased to 8.7 thousand persons, respectively 0.41 emigrants per 1000 inhabitants.

In the context of economic transition, Romanian labour market knew significant changes in terms of main labour force indicators volume and structure.

This process was characterised by the diminution of economically active population and of employment, keeping relatively constant values of unemployment rate.

During the second half of the '90^s, the economically active population was kept at high values, over 11 million persons.

At the beginning of the new millennium, a slight but fluctuating decline is noticed. In 2008, economically active population amounted to almost 10.0 million persons, of which 95.1% belong to working age group (15 - 64 years).

Economically active population, employment and ILO¹⁾ unemployed

thou persons

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Economically active population - total	9851	10041	9994	9944
- Female	4420	4515	4479	4418
- Urban	5361	5595	5494	5471
Employment - total	9147	9313	9353	9369
- Female	4136	4239	4237	4212
- Urban	4889	5115	5072	5101
ILO¹⁾ unemployed - total	704	728	641	575
- Female	284	276	242	206
- Urban	472	480	422	370

¹⁾ According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

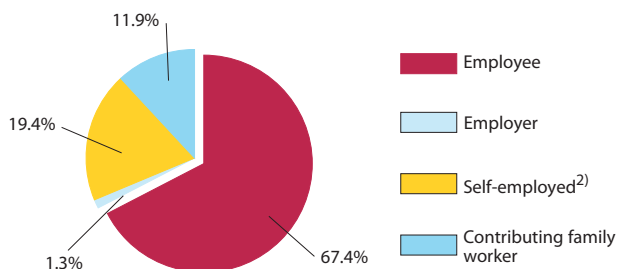
²⁾ Provisional data

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

During recent years, employment showed an upward trend. Out of employed persons, almost 55% are men. Till 2002, the majority of employed population was found in rural area. Beginning with 2003, the largest share of employment (about 54.4% in 2008) resides in urban area. Among employment, employees prevail (67.4% in 2008).

The number of unemployed persons, defined according to ILO criteria, followed an oscillatory trend, reaching 575 thousand persons in 2008, as compared to 704 thousand persons in 2005, youth (15 - 24 years) accounting for 30.8%. Men's share prevails (64.2% in 2008). About two thirds of unemployed persons reside in municipalities and towns (64.3% in 2008).

Employment structure, by status in employment, in 2008¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including member of an agricultural holding or of a non-agricultural co-operative.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment, by main activity of national economy

	thou persons			
	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Total	9147	9313	9353	9369
of which:				
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ²⁾	2943	2843	2762	2694
Industry ³⁾	2269	2296	2259	2198
Construction	507	557	679	746
Trade	968	1049	1151	1178
Hotels and restaurants	151	143	137	154
Transport, storage and communications	450	492	489	508
Real estate and other services	232	281	282	298
Education	413	410	400	397
Health and social assistance	353	379	375	396

¹⁾ Provisional data.

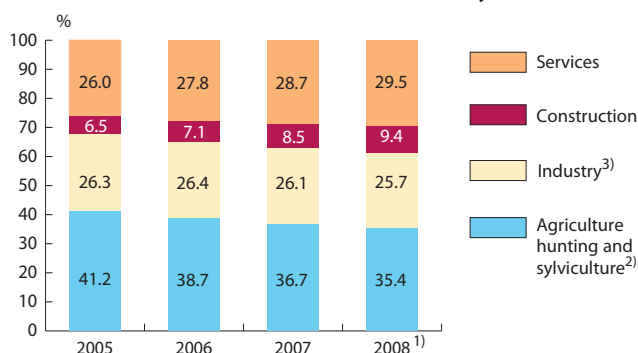
²⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

³⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The breakdown of employment by activities of national economy shows that, during recent years, services sector knew an upward trend, employment weight rising from 37.5% in 2005 to 39.8% in 2008. By contrast, the agricultural sector recorded a decline, the share of employed persons decreasing from 32.2% in 2005 to 28.8% in 2008. Within non-agricultural branches, in 2008, 28.9% of employed persons worked in manufacturing, 17.7% in trade, 11.2% in construction and 7.6% in transport, storage and communications.

Employment structure in the private sector, by main activity of national economy



Note: The private sector includes "private", "co-operative" and "community" ownership types.

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture. ³⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The positive economic trends are represented by the steady increase in employment weight within private sector, from 76.6% in 2005 to 80.0% in 2008.

In 2008, out of total private sector employment, about 64.6% carry out their activity in industry, construction and services, as compared to 58.8% in 2005.

The relative stableness of national economy entailed, since 2000, an insignificant decrease in the average number of employees, relatively constant from one year to another. As compared to 2005, in 2007 increases in the average number of employees were mainly recorded in activities related to trade, construction, health and social assistance, while the employees' number diminished in industry.

Employees' breakdown by economic sectors in 2007 points out that 56.0% were working in services (tertiary sector).

Within the secondary sector worked 41.4% of employees, by 2.9 percentage points less than in 2005. The share of employees carrying out their activity in agricultural branches (primary sector) was only 2.6%, decreasing by 0.3 percentage points as against previous year.

**Average number of employees,
by main activity of national economy**

thou persons

	2005	2006	2007
Total	4559	4667	4885
of which:			
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ¹⁾	147	136	127
Industry ²⁾	1672	1632	1615
Construction	348	352	406
Trade	677	739	798
Hotels and restaurants	90	93	107
Transport, storage and communications	319	327	336
Real estate and other services	240	286	325
Education	381	383	394
Health and social assistance	321	328	343

Note: For 2008, data will be available at the end of October 2009.

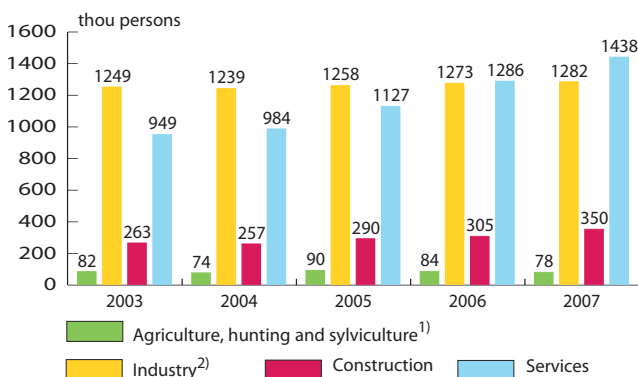
¹⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

²⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

Source: Labour cost survey.

The continued privatisation process entailed changes related to employee's breakdown by ownership type. In 2007, the share of employees within entirely private sector was 64.4%, increasing by 3.8 percentage points as compared to 2005, higher increases being recorded in industry (+5.4 percentage points).

Average number of employees in entirely private sector, by main activity of national economy



Note: For 2008, data will be available at the end of October 2009.

¹⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

²⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

Source: Labour cost survey.

LABOUR MARKET

Registered unemployed, by educational level¹⁾

thou persons

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total unemployed ²⁾	523	460	368	403
of which: women	219	191	167	187
Primary, secondary, vocational	418	370	290	312
of which: women	161	141	121	132
High school and post high school	85	73	62	71
of which: women	47	40	36	42
University	20	17	16	20
of which: women	11	10	9	13

¹⁾ End of year.

²⁾ **Source:** National Agency for Employment.

The number of registered unemployed steadily decreased from one year to another during 2005 - 2008. The diminution amounted to -120 thousand persons at the end of 2008 as compared to 2005. The number of unemployed women registered with the National Agency for Employment also decreased (-32 thousands at the end of 2008 as against 2005). Within the total number of registered unemployed, men prevail (53.6% at the end of 2008, respectively 58.1% at the end of 2005).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2008, provisional data.

By the end of 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.4% as compared to 8.8% at the end of 2001.

LABOUR MARKET

ILO ¹⁾, unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total	7.2	7.3	6.4	5.8
Under 25 years	19.7	21.0	20.1	18.6
25 years and over	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.4
Male	7.7	8.2	7.2	6.7
Under 25 years	20.5	21.6	21.1	18.8
25 years and over	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.3
Female	6.4	6.1	5.4	4.7
Under 25 years	18.4	20.2	18.7	18.3
25 years and over	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.4
Urban	8.8	8.6	7.7	6.8
Under 25 years	26.3	27.3	24.7	23.2
25 years and over	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.3
Rural	5.2	5.6	4.9	4.6
Under 25 years	13.9	15.6	16.3	14.7
25 years and over	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.3

ILO unemployment rate (share of ILO unemployed within economically active population) recorded at national level 5.8% in 2008 as against 7.2% in 2005. The unemployment rate for women was 4.7% (as compared to 6.4% in 2005), lower than 6.7% for men (as against 7.7% in 2005). Unemployment rate in urban area significantly exceeds the rate recorded in rural area (in 2008: 6.8% as against 4.6%).

Young persons aged 15 - 24 years are the most seriously affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2008, the unemployment rate was 18.6% among youth (15 - 24 years), with sharp discrepancies by area (23.2% in urban area as against 14.7% in rural area). This indicator amounted to 4.4% for unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

Long-term ILO ¹⁾ unemployment, by sex and area (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total (12 month and over)	4.0	4.1	3.2	2.4
male	4.6	4.7	3.6	2.9
female	3.4	3.3	2.7	1.8
urban	5.2	4.7	3.9	2.9
rural	2.7	3.2	2.4	1.7
Young people (6 month and over)	13.1	14.2	13.3	10.5
male	14.0	14.9	13.5	10.5
female	11.7	13.1	13.0	10.5
urban	18.2	18.0	15.9	12.7
rural	8.7	10.9	11.1	8.6

Long term unemployment rate (share of ILO unemployed persons for 12 months and over within economically active population) was 2.4% in 2008 (as compared to 4.0% in 2005). By sex, this indicator amounted to 2.9% for men and 1.8% for women, while by area, 2.9% in urban area as against 1.7% in rural area.

¹⁾ According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

LABOUR MARKET

Long term unemployment (%) - as percentage of total ILO¹⁾ unemployed -

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total (12 month and over)	56.2	56.0	50.0	41.3
male	59.0	57.4	49.9	42.9
female	52.2	53.8	50.1	38.4
urban	58.4	55.3	50.3	43.4
rural	51.7	57.5	49.4	37.5
Young people (6 month and over)	66.5	67.4	66.1	56.3
male	68.4	69.2	64.2	55.6
female	63.5	64.7	69.5	57.4
urban	69.1	65.9	64.3	54.6
rural	62.4	69.8	68.5	58.6

1) According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Long term unemployment (prevalent among men during 2005-2006) registered in 2008 the following values by sex: 42.9% for men and 38.4% for women and by residence area: 43.4% in urban area and 37.5% in rural area. Over the last three years, this phenomenon recorded a downward trend, from 56.2% in 2005 to 41.3% in 2008.

Activity rate and employment rate, by sex and area (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Activity rate				
Total	62.4	63.7	63.0	62.9
Male	69.5	70.8	70.1	70.6
Female	55.3	56.6	56.0	55.2
Urban	60.3	62.6	61.6	61.7
Rural	65.3	65.2	65.1	64.5
Employment rate				
Total	57.7	58.8	58.8	59.0
Male	63.9	64.7	64.8	65.7
Female	51.5	53.0	52.8	52.5
Urban	55.0	57.2	56.8	57.5
Rural	61.6	61.1	61.5	61.2

Note: Data calculated as percentage of working age population (15 - 64 years)

1) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The activity rate of working age population (15 - 64 years) was 62.9% in 2008 and recorded higher values for male population (70.6% as against 55.2% for female population) and for rural population (64.5% as against 61.7% in urban area).

Employment rate for working age population recorded in 2008, 59.0%, places Romania at a distance of 11 percentage points from Lisbon 2010 target - overall employment rate 70%, while women employment rate of 52.5% records a gap of 7.5 percentage points as against Lisbon target - 60%.

LABOUR MARKET

Rate of vacancies, by activity of national economy (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1.65	1.78	2.06	1.94
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture	1.99	2.30	2.54	2.33
Fishery and pisciculture	1.65	0.23	0.37	0.15
Industry	1.46	1.57	1.82	1.58
Mining and quarrying	0.43	0.27	0.42	0.28
Manufacturing	1.64	1.77	2.04	1.78
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	0.46	0.39	0.52	0.46
Construction	1.81	1.33	1.54	1.44
Trade	1.03	0.84	0.75	0.65
Hotels and restaurants	0.60	0.68	0.72	0.71
Transport, storage and communications	0.54	0.64	0.60	0.61
Financial intermediations	1.89	2.43	2.82	2.53
Real estate and other services	1.55	1.56	1.31	1.31
Public administration and defence	4.54	6.13	6.76	6.01
Education	1.10	0.82	0.91	1.36
Health and social assistance	3.11	3.88	5.94	6.01
Other activities of national economy	2.06	1.96	1.77	1.55

Source: Statistical survey on vacancies.

Rate of vacancies, by major occupation groups (%)

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1.65	1.78	2.06	1.94
Members of legislative bodies, senior clerks and leaders	0.88	1.05	1.28	1.17
Specialists with intellectual and scientific occupations	2.63	3.15	3.21	3.17
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	1.29	1.50	2.08	2.13
Civil servants	1.45	1.59	1.82	1.68
Operative workers in services, trade and assimilated	1.38	1.38	1.64	1.57
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, sylviculture and fishery	2.23	1.70	1.71	1.72
Artisans and handicraftmen in machinery and installations maintenance and adjustment	1.63	1.54	1.81	1.64
Operators for installations, machinery and equipment assemblers	1.51	1.68	2.02	1.64
Unskilled workers	1.85	1.85	2.05	1.94

Source: Statistical survey on vacancies.

POPULATION INCOME

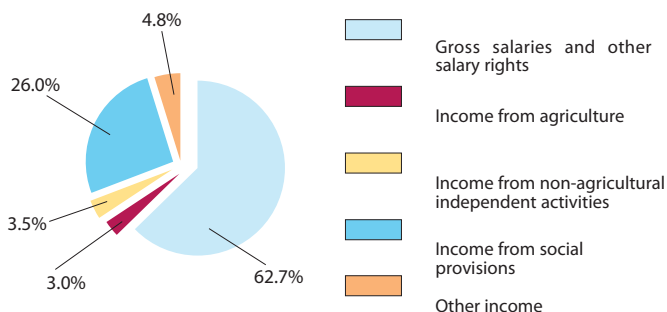
Total income of households

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
	- lei, monthly per household -			
Total income	1212.2	1386.3	1686.7	2131.7
	- percentage -			
Money income	79.6	80.7	81.1	83.1
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social provisions	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own resources	17.3	16.0	15.8	13.8

¹⁾ Provisional data.

During 2005-2008, total income of households' structure points out a high share of money income, continuously increasing (from 79.6% in 2005 to 83.1% in 2008). During the same period, the income in kind recorded a downward trend, reaching 13.8% in 2008, due to the equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources.

Structure of money income, in 2008¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2008, earnings and the other assimilated income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight within households' money income (62.7%).

A major share within households' money income is represented by social benefits (26.0%). On the contrary, agricultural income, those from independent activities and from properties hold a low share within households' money income.

EARNINGS

Real earnings recorded serious falls during the first years of transition (1991 - 1993), as well as in 1997, reaching in 1997 and 1999 the minimum values of 56.2%, respectively 57.0% of the 1990 level. Beginning with 2003, a recovery in the real value of earnings was noticed, reflected by the level reached in 2008 (provisional data; economic units with 0 - 3 employees were not included), exceeding the level of 1991 with 46.1 percentage points (127.6%).

Generally, under equal working conditions, earnings are the same for men and women. The disparities between women and men earnings achieved within various economic activities are entailed by skills level and hierarchical positions. The ratio between men and women earnings recorded fluctuations mainly determined by the efficiency of economic activities in various branches, respectively by the share of women in leadership positions or with higher education. The gap between gross average earnings of women and men narrowed from 24% in 1996 to 17.6% in 2003, respectively to 7.8% in 2008.

Average net nominal monthly earnings, by activity of national economy

	lei /employee			
	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Total	746	866	1042	1282
Agriculture, hunting and silviculture	531	622	748	927
Fishery and pisciculture	404	505	586	699
Industry ²⁾	735	825	975	1153
Construction	628	710	881	1064
Trade	575	651	823	1038
Hotels and restaurants	455	534	651	733
Transport, storage and communications	957	1063	1244	1535
Financial intermediations	2065	2260	2617	2991
Real estate and other services	720	831	1106	1372
Public administration and defence	1163	1575	1997	2147
Education	829	1067	1175	1470
Health and social assistance	676	823	948	1267
Other activities of national economy	667	743	883	1046

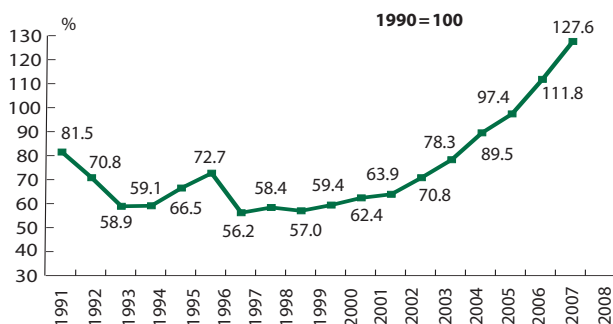
¹⁾ Provisional data, earnings of employees in the units having 4 employees and over.

²⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

Source: Labour cost survey.

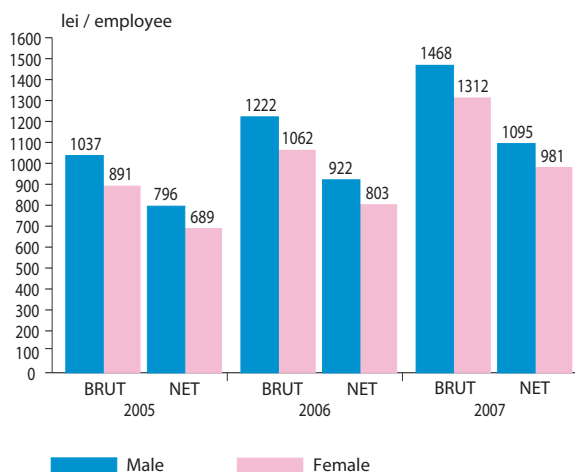
EARNINGS

Indices of real earnings



Note: For 2008, provisional data.

Average gross and net nominal monthly earnings, by sex



Note: For 2008, data will be available in September 2009.

Average gross salary of women in comparison with that of men in October

	percentage			
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total economy	87.0	90.1	88.9	92.2

POPULATION EXPENDITURE

Total household consumption expenditure

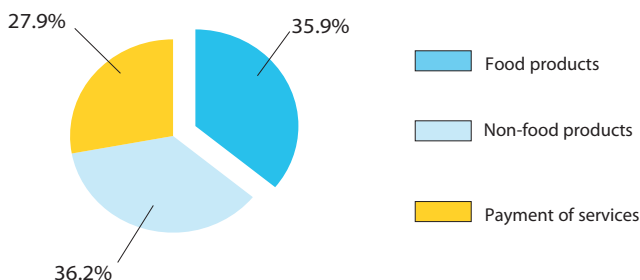
	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -				
Total consumption expenditure	863.89	962.50	1104.70	1365.36
- percentage -				
Agro-food products and nonalcoholic drinks	44.2	42.3	41.7	40.9
Beverages, tobacco	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.5
Clothing and footwear	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.6	16.4	15.5	15.6
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.8
Health	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.1
Transport	6.5	6.7	5.9	6.1
Communications	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
Leisure and culture	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.5
Education	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Miscellaneous products and services	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2008, the expenditure for food consumption held, at the level of all households, a share of 35.9% of total consumption expenditure. As average, per total households, the weight of expenditure for non-food goods was 36.2%, while those for services recorded a weight of 27.9%.

During 2005 - 2008, food goods and nonalcoholic drinks held a high weight within total consumption expenditure. However, a downward trend is noticed if associated to an increase in housing expenditure (from 19.4% in 2005 to 20.4% in 2008) and health related expenditure (from 3.8% in 2005 to 4.1% in 2008).

Structure of consumption expenditure in cash, in 2008¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

POPULATION CONSUMPTION

Yearly average consumption¹⁾ for the main food products and beverages

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	2.534	2.693	2.905	3.070
Meat products	kg	0.958	1.003	1.050	1.111
Fats	kg	1.292	1.264	1.247	1.238
Milk	litres	5.962	5.850	6.067	6.151
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.819	0.798	0.775	0.759
Potatoes	kg	4.028	3.705	3.639	3.614
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	6.769	6.987	7.036	7.305
Fruit	kg	2.560	2.705	3.082	3.312
Mineral water and other nonalcoholic drinks	litres	3.067	3.437	4.259	4.833
Beer	litres	0.797	0.919	1.081	1.201
Wine	litres	0.984	0.824	0.905	0.933
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.232	0.213	0.213	0.224

¹⁾ Monthly average quantities per person (in individual households). ²⁾ Provisional data.

In Romania, the consumption of meat and meat products is placed at a relatively low level as compared to developed countries standards. The average monthly consumption of fresh meat per capita amounted to 3.1 kg in 2008. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.2 kg monthly, meaning an average yearly consumption of 50 kg per capita.

In 2008, the consumption of alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks recorded a monthly average per capita of 4.8 litres for mineral water and other nonalcoholic drinks, 1.2 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to previous years consumption, these levels were higher for mineral water and other nonalcoholic drinks (by 57.6% as against 2005) and for beer (by 50.7%), while for plum brandy and natural brandies the consumptions diminished (by 5.2%, respectively 3.4% as against 2005).

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Radio sets ²⁾	83.0	85.6	86.1	86.1
TV sets - total	98.3	118.5	124.1	132.0
Refrigerators and freezers	94.6	89.6	86.0	83.1
Refrigeratory cooler	18.8	24.7	30.8	36.8
Gas cooking stoves	91.0	92.2	93.1	94.1
Electric washing machines	61.3	64.8	67.1	70.8
Vacuum cleaners	49.3	52.6	55.1	58.7
Sewing machines	20.6	20.2	20.3	20.3
Bicycles	19.0	21.6	23.3	24.7
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9
Cars	21.7	23.4	23.1	27.1

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ Including radioreceivers, radiocassette recorders and musical systems.

During 2005 - 2008, households endowment with durable goods increased for most of products. From 2005 till 2008, households endowment increased by 34 percentage points for TV sets, by 19 percentage points for vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines.

Endowment with durable goods is influenced both by household financial resources and by savings from previous years, as well as by goods supply on the market, more and more performing from technical standpoint.

DWELLINGS

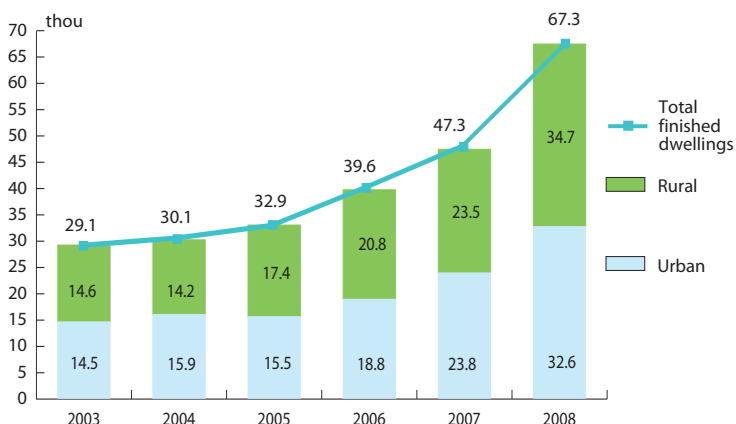
Evolution of the dwellings stock

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Dwellings stock (thou)	8201	8231	8270	8329
- private majority ownership (thou)	8004	8036	8079	8138
Rooms (thou)	21153	21273	21428	21638
- private majority ownership (thou)	20792	20918	21082	21294
Living floor (thou m²)	312020	314542	317834	322205
- private majority ownership (thou m ²)	306217	308852	312309	316685
Finished dwellings - total	32868	39638	47299	67255
- from private funds	27742	34782	43000	61171

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Dwellings stock kept the upward trend recorded during recent years, reaching 8329 thousand dwellings at the end of 2008. By ownership type, within the dwellings stock existing at the end of 2008, the highest weight is held by dwellings under majority private ownership (97.7%).

Finished dwellings, by area



In 2008, 67.3 thousand dwellings were finished, with 20.0 thousands more than previous year. By residence area, the weight of dwellings ready to be used was higher in rural area (51.6%).

UNEMPLOYED SOCIAL PROTECTION

Unemployment indemnities¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Monthly average (lei/person)				
Unemployment indemnity	236	259	321	401
Unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions	160	162	180	238
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in economy				
Unemployment indemnity	76.1	78.5	82.3	78.6
Unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions	51.6	49.1	46.2	46.7

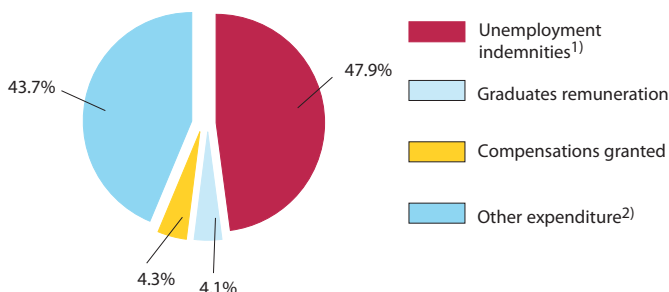
¹⁾ According to Law no. 76/2002, regarding unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

In 2008, the monthly average unemployment indemnity amounted to 401 lei, with 69.9% more than in 2005 and accounted for 78.6% of gross minimum earning per economy.

In 2008, unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions (238 lei) as compared to the gross minimum earnings per economy, accounted for 46.7% as against 51.6% in 2005.

In 2008, within total expenditure for unemployed social protection, the highest weight was held by unemployment indemnity (47.9%).

Structure of expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2008



¹⁾ According to Law no. 76/2002, regarding unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

²⁾ Including incentives for unemployed who are employed before expiring the period of granting this indemnity, for labour force mobility stimulation, employers stimulation to hire unfavoured category unemployed, for unemployed qualification, requalification, for stimulation of graduates, against social marginalisation.

Source: National Agency for Employment.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007	2008
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	6042	5785	5726	5685
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	246	298	389	573
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4611	4633	4643	4664
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	267	311	399	593
Social insurance pensioners - farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	1292	1005	932	866
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	88	117	159	253
Social insurance pensioners (except farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4750	4780	4794	4819
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	289	336	434	631
Pensioners receiving social security benefits²⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4	3	3	2
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	77	87	111	161
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans, and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	21	18	16	14
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	216	226	236	245

¹⁾ Comprise state social insurance pensioners, pensioners from the Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Intelligence Office, State Secretariate for Cults and Lawyers Insurance Office.

²⁾ Support allowance of pension type, paid from social insurance fund.

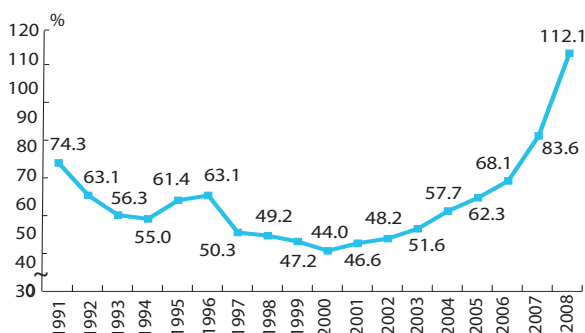
In 2008, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5685 thousand persons, decreasing with 357 thousand persons as compared to 2005. On the contrary, the number of state social insurance pensioners recorded a slight increase, by 1.1% as compared to 2005.

In 2008, the average monthly pension of social insurance pensioners, amounted to 573 lei, by 132.9% higher than in 2005.

In 2008, the average monthly pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 593 lei, increasing by 122.1% as compared to 2005.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

**Real average pension indices
1990=100**



**Tickets for balneary treatment and rest
granted by means of social insurance**

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007
Tickets - total	thou	321.7	321.2	313.8
Balneary treatment	thou	276.3	272.7	261.8
Rest	thou	45.4	48.5	52.0
Expenditure for treatment and rest ¹⁾	lei thou	242130.5	265062.3	314729.0

Note: For 2008, data will be available in July 2009.

¹⁾ Including farmers expenses for balneary treatment, according to Government Priority Ordinance no. 31/1998.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population

lei thou

	2005	2006	2007
From state budget	1844673.8	1857611.2	2635757.9
State allowances for children	1727500.3	1745660.8	2535967.9
Allowances for family placement	70707.3	71314.5	54907.8
Allowances for new-born	34091.7	36217.4	37877.9
Benefits for wives of conscripts	410.6	190.0	1)
Emergency benefits ²⁾	11963.9	4228.5	7004.3
From local budgets	533190.1	466279.0	420558.1
Social support	524644.6	449233.0	396615.9
Emergency benefits	8545.5	17046.0	23942.2

¹⁾ Since January 1, 2007, not granted any more.

²⁾ Including financial aid granted based on the Law 366/2001 approving the G.P.O. no. 118/1999 on setting up and using the National Solidarity Fund.

Source: Ministry of Public Finances.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population recorded an upward trend during 2005 - 2007, the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2007, the expenditure for allowances granted from state budget accounted for more than three quarters of total expenditure for allowances (86.2%).

In 2007, as compared to 2005, state allowances for children (including the other allowances granted to families with children), recorded an increase of 1.4 times, while the expenditure from the state budget for emergency benefits was little over half the total in 2005.

Local budget continued to be the financing source for social supports, with a weight of 94.3% in total social protection expenditure from local budgets in 2007.

Social assistance canteens ¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007
Number of units and sections	114	124	121
Number of places	28203	32486	30722

Note: For 2008, data will be available in October 2009.

¹⁾ Financed from local budget.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

HEALTH

Main sanitary units

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Hospitals	433	436	447	457
Hospital and specialized ambulatories	386	393	403	443
Polyclinics	249	260	263	269
Dispensaries	224	211	208	214
Health care centers	59	53	46	47
Tuberculosis sanatoria	7	7	5	5
Balneary sanatoria	9	10	9 ²⁾	8 ²⁾
Preventoria	6	5	4	4
Health and social care units	57	60	66	66
Diagnosis and curative centers	23	26	27	30
Health specialized centers	136	120	133	156
General practitioner offices	18492	19697	21311	22224
Dentist offices	9081	10395	11008	11496
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets	5823	6209	6906	7252
Medical laboratories	524 ³⁾	1840	2296	2549
Dentist laboratories	1421 ³⁾	2047	2158	2129
Creches	291	273	272	273

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including the neurosis or psyhiatry sanatoriums.

³⁾ Private sector only.

Health care services were granted within the sanitary system by a network of sanitary units (hospitals, policlinics, dispensaries and other institutions), mainly belonging to the public and private sector. In 2008, this network comprised 457 hospitals, with 24 more than in 2005. The private sector development entailed an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets, so that in 2008 their number amounted to 7252 units, with 1429 more than in 2005.

Beds from sanitary units

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals	143027	142034	138025	137984
Beds in preventoria ²⁾	555	495	420	420
Beds in medical social services units ²⁾	2260	2365	2823	2717
Beds in Tuberculois sanatoria ²⁾	1437	1437	909	918
Beds in creches	14310 ²⁾	13220 ²⁾	13135 ²⁾	13454

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Public sector only.

Number of medical-sanitary staff

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Physicians ²⁾	47388	46936	48199	50238
Population per physician	456	460	447	428
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	21.9	21.7	22.4	23.4
Dentists	10249	10620	11615	11898
Population per dentist	2110	2032	1849	1807
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	4.7	4.9	5.4	5.5
Pharmaceutical chemists	9283	9932	11108	11747
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	2329	2173	1939	1831
Pharmaceutical chemist per 10000 inhabitants	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.5
Ancillary medical staff	123455	126613	136353	132342
Population per ancillary medical person	175	170	158	162
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	57.1	58.7	63.3	61.5
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Dentists excluded.

In 2008, 206.2 thousand persons worked within the sanitary system as against 190.4 thousand in 2005. In 2008, for a physician (excluding dentists), 428 inhabitants existed (456 inhabitants in 2005). For a dentist, there are 1807 inhabitants with 303 inhabitants less than in 2005, and for a pharmaceutical chemist there are 1831 inhabitants with 498 less than in 2005.

In 2008, per 10000 inhabitants there were: 23.4 physicians; 5.5 dentists; 5.5 pharmaceutical chemists and 61.5 ancillary medical staff.

EDUCATION

Education by level of education

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Number of units, by level of education				
Total	11865	8484	8230	8221
Enrolled population (thousands)				
Total	4361	4346	4405	4325
Education level:				
Pre-school	648	649	650	653
- private sector	9	11	11	12
Primary and secondary	1901	1842	1790	1752
- private sector	3	4	5	4
High school	767	781	792	785
- private sector	10	15	19	26
Vocational and apprenticeship	284	250	220	189
- private sector	3	3	3	2
Post high school and foremen	44	38	46	55
- private sector	22	20	21	23
Tertiary	716	786	907	891
- private sector	203	265	381	411
Enrolment rate for school aged population (%)				
Total	76.0	77.3	79.7	79.6
By sex				
Male	74.1	75.3	77.2	77.4
Female	78.0	79.5	82.3	82.0
Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per teaching staff				
Pre-school	18	18	17	17
Pupils	14	14	14	14
Students	23	26	28	28
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants				
Pupils	1386	1349	1322	1293
Students	331	364	421	414

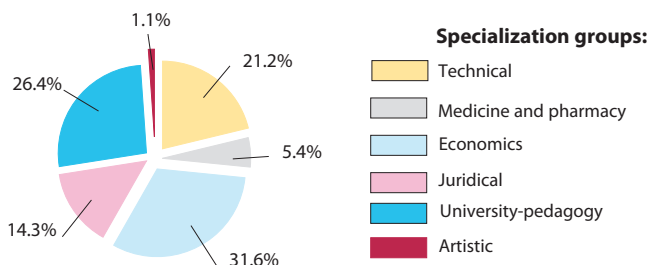
The process of restructuring national educational system and the new legal regulations related to education led to the reorganisation of educational unit's network in Romania. The number of educational institutions diminished by 30.7% as consequence of reforms implemented into the national educational system, during 2005 - 2008.

The new configuration of educational network was correlated with school population size and with the conditions offered by the existing equipments, in view to ensure a high quality educational process. School aged population enrolled within the pre-university education decreased each year, so that the pupils enrolled in the school/academic year 2008/2009 were by 7.2% less than in 2005. It is worth mentioning that tertiary education is continuously extending, mainly within the private sector, the number of students increasing during 2005-2008 with 24.4%.

For all educational levels, enrolment rate yearly increased, recording different values by sex (77.4% for boys, respectively 82.0% for girls in the school/academic year 2008/2009).

EDUCATION

**Students in higher education institutes,
by specialization groups, in the 2008 / 2009 academic year**



The breakdown of students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2008/2009 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students for studying: economics (31.6%), university-pedagogy (26.4%) and technical sciences (21.2%). The situation in private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for student's option on economics (43.6%).

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Number of graduates from all levels of education (thou persons)				
Secondary education	231.8	219.5	207.8	...
High school education	185.3	187.6	218.2	...
Vocational and apprenticeship education	150.2	133.8	113.1	...
Post high school and foremen education	15.9	12.7	13.0	...
Tertiary education	112.2	125.5	232.9	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	281	277	277	275
Pre-school	36	36	37	38
Primary and secondary	144	142	139	138
High school	62	62	62	61
Vocational and apprenticeship	6	6	6	5
Post high school and foremen	1	1	1	1
Tertiary	32	30	32	32

... = Data not available (School year ends after the autumn second examination).

Related to the decrease of school population, the number of graduates permanently decrease in secondary and vocational education except high school and post high school education where it registered an increase of 16.3%, respectively 2.4%, as compared to the end of school year 2006/2007.

At the end of 2007/2008 school year, the highest number of graduates was noticed in tertiary education (over 232 thousand persons).

The teaching staff of all educational levels did not register significant variations during 2005 - 2008, except for primary and secondary education, where the number of teaching staff decreased by 4.2%.

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Number of libraries	12455	12081	12366	12359
-private ownership	493	426	397	367
Number of cinemas ²⁾	85	73	72	74
Performances (thou)	105	96	100	128
Audience (millions)	3	3	3	4
Number of entertainment institutions ³⁾	146	155	156	156
Performances and concerts (thou)	17	19	20	20
Audience (millions)	4	4	4	5
Number of museums - total	667	666	679	688
-private ownership	72	79	81	79
Visitors (thou)	10488	10135	11255	10687

1) Provisional data.

2) **Source:** Cinema National Center.

3) Including theatres and musical institutions under private majority ownership.

The number of libraries in function in 2008 registered a fall of 96 (0.8%) libraries as compared to 2005.

By ownership type, most of libraries are under state ownership (about 97.0%), while those under private ownership account for only 3.0%.

Cinema network existent at the end of 2008 included 74 cinema units, decreasing with 11 (12.9%) cinema units as against 2005. In 2008, the number of performances increased by about 23 thousand as against 2005. The cinema audience increased by about one million spectators as against the previous years.

In 2008, the network of entertainment institutions (theatres, concerts and assimilated institutions) was 156, registering an increase by 6.8% as compared to 2005.

Though the number of performances and concerts amounted to about 20 thousand in 2008, increasing as against 2005 (by 17.6%), the audience number was kept at about 5 millions.

The network of public museums and collections in function in 2008 comprised 688 units, with 21 more than in 2005. This increase was entailed by a raise in the number of private museums and collections opened to the public. Thus, the number of museums and collections opened to the public under private ownership recorded an increase with 7 units in 2008 as against 2005.

Media production

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles– total	2124	2261	2400	2400
Radio broadcasts				
Public station broadcast (thou hours-program) ³⁾	119	121	122	131
Private station broadcast (thou days-program) ⁴⁾	109	144	170	170
Television broadcasts				
Public station broadcast (thou hours-program) ⁵⁾	35	35	35	36
Private station broadcast (thou days-program) ⁴⁾	38	43	52	52

1) Provisional data.

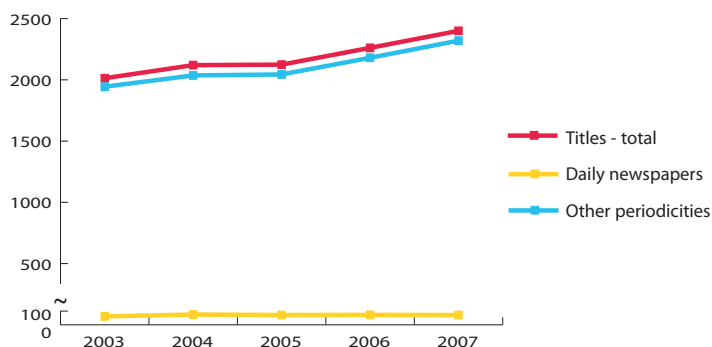
2) **Source:** National Library of Romania.

3) **Source:** Romanian Broadcasting Company.

4) **Source:** Audio-visual National Council.

5) **Source:** Romanian Television Company.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



Note: For 2008, data will be available in September 2009.

In 2008, the program of broadcasting of public broadcasts stations increased by 10.0% thousand hours-program as against 2005, while the program of broadcasting of private stations increased by 57% thousand days-program as against 2005.

In 2008, the number of hours-program of public TV stations broadcast increased by about 2.9% thousand hours-program as against 2005. A significant growth of broadcasting time registered private TV stations (36.8% thousand days-program as against 2005), due to the higher number of private operators on the TV market.

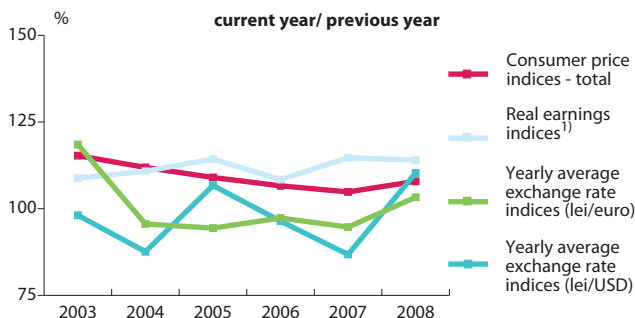
PRICES

After 1989, the Romanian economic environment faced major disequilibria entailed by the inflationist phenomenon.

At the same time with prices liberalisation, beginning with 1990, inflation rate recorded high levels - particularly in 1993, when the consumer prices recorded an average yearly growth rate by 256%. The downward trend of inflation began in 1998, so that in 2006, for the first time after 1990, an average yearly inflation rate of only one digit was recorded (6.6%).

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumer price indices (%)				
	(previous year = 100)			
Total	109.0	106.56	104.84	107.85
Food goods	106.1	103.84	103.89	109.22
Non-food goods	111.3	108.47	104.99	106.36
Services	110.5	108.20	106.63	108.57
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Food goods	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5
Non-food goods	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.5
Services	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / euro	3.6589	3.4141	3.5289	3.9153
lei / USD	3.0836	2.5834	2.4247	2.9026

Evolution of consumer price, real earnings and yearly average exchange rate indices



¹) For 2008, provisional data.

Under the impact of gradual removal of subsidies from the state budget, the level of industrial production prices reflected the increase in costs, as well as the relative mediocrity of economic unit's performances. Likewise, the increase in salary costs, the gradual re-evaluation of tangible and intangible assets, the depreciation of national currency exchange rate a.s.o., had a significant influence upon industrial production prices.

PRICES

Industrial production price indices, per total (domestic market and non-domestic market)

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	267.2	298.11	322.18	373.10
Mining and quarrying	296.8	366.53	422.10	468.99
Coal mining and preparation	208.4	220.88	245.10	257.66
Hydrocarbons extraction and ancillary services	360.0	461.14	539.63	608.93
Metalliferous ores quarrying and preparation	227.5	415.30	484.68	c
Other extractive activities	233.0	253.51	271.12	299.99
Manufacturing	257.1	285.72	307.07	361.27
Food and beverages	251.6	267.84	291.29	342.73
Tobacco products	308.5	366.92	417.09	462.39
Textile products	262.0	285.52	308.39	333.70
Clothing articles	293.2	332.67	376.03	439.73
Leather goods and footwear	284.8	322.83	358.77	410.39
Wood and wooden products manufacturing (except furniture)	285.1	315.37	336.60	373.68
Pulp, paper and paper products	179.3	184.45	194.20	225.39
Publishing houses, polygraphy and recording reproducible registrations	205.3	221.99	256.27	269.15
Crude oil processing, coal coking and nuclear fuel treatment	310.9	412.40	436.84	560.62
Chemical substances and products	243.3	255.70	267.01	330.17
Rubber and plastic products	255.7	278.05	287.40	303.18
Manufacturing of construction materials and other products of non metallic minerals	277.6	293.41	312.54	346.01
Metallurgy	224.7	245.65	258.63	325.68
Metallic construction and metal products	269.6	283.92	316.51	383.05
Machinery and equipment (except electrical and optical equipment)	252.8	274.70	289.65	319.98
Electrical machinery and appliances	231.3	262.83	291.66	332.16
Radio, TV and communications equipment and apparatus	189.9	187.94	c	c
Medical, precision, optical, and watchmaking instruments and apparatus	198.0	211.56	234.32	249.48
Means of road transport	253.2	270.89	284.93	316.71
Means of transport not included in road transport	240.1	265.02	275.52	301.45
Furniture and other industrial activities not elsewhere classified	240.6	255.06	269.28	299.19
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	330.2	356.18	383.08	410.09
Electric and thermal energy, gas, and hot water production, transport and distribution	327.8	343.66	364.55	388.53
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	345.3	435.31	500.17	546.41

c = Confidential data.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

After a period of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decline (1997 - 2001), the recovery of economic growth was noticed beginning with 2002. The growth was significantly entailed by increasing the activity volume in services, construction and industry. As for agriculture, the seasonal nature and the influence of meteorological factors had bivalent effects on the dynamics of Gross Domestic Product.

Actual final consumption and particularly households' individual final consumption knew a sharp increase, mainly due to the increase in retail volume, as well as in rendering services to population. At the same time, gross fixed capital formation and especially investments volume recorded substantial increases.

The economic growth recorded after 2001 was affected by the significant increase in the deficit of current account, as consequence of the sharper increase in the volume of goods and services imports as compared to exports.

Gross domestic product, by category of resources and category of uses

lei million current prices

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾	2008 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ³⁾	24291.8	26861.9	23474.2	32566.4
Industry ⁴⁾	71731.2	84556.0	98648.6	115192.2
Construction	18865.2	25547.8	36919.6	52893.9
Services	140344.5	167304.1	206924.3	249216.4
Gross value added (GVA)	255232.7	304269.8	365966.7	449868.9
Net taxes on products	33721.9	40380.8	46794.8	54089.8
Gross domestic product (GDP)	288954.6	344650.6	412761.5	503958.7
Actual final consumption	251038.1	294867.6	342165.2	409226.7
Households actual individual final consumption	226928.7	268441.3	310648.9	370617.0
Government's actual collective final consumption	24109.4	26426.3	31516.3	38609.7
Gross capital formation	67286.6	91188.3	128385.2	158281.2
Gross fixed capital formation	68526.6	88272.0	125645.3	167941.6
Change in inventories	-1240.0	2916.3	2739.9	-9660.4
Net export	-29370.1	-41405.3	-57788.9	-63549.2
Gross national income (GNI)	280463.8	333114.5	398962.3	483601.3

Note: For 2005, data are revised and for 2006 are final.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

⁴⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Gross domestic product indices (%)

2002=100

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾	2008 ²⁾
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ³⁾	103.2	106.8	89.1	108.2
Industry ⁴⁾	115.2	123.5	130.0	131.7
Construction	130.2	160.6	214.5	270.5
Services	121.8	130.2	139.6	146.8
Gross value added	118.1	127.3	136.0	145.9
Net taxes on products	125.9	136.3	138.8	146.8
Gross domestic product (GDP)	118.9	128.3	136.3	145.9
USES				
Actual final consumption	130.4	142.6	156.4	168.9
Households actual individual final consumption	134.1	149.7	164.4	178.3
Government's actual collective final consumption	101.9	90.2	97.1	100.7
Gross capital formation	132.6	167.2	214.5	230.5
Gross fixed capital formation	139.3	166.9	215.3	256.8
Change in inventories	-57.6	124.9	134.6	-585.0
Net export	386.1	626.8	1121.5	1272.0

Note: For 2005, data are revised and for 2006 are final.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

⁴⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾	2008 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	288954.6	344650.6	412761.5	503958.7
- changes as against previous year (%)	4.2	7.9	6.2	7.1
Gross domestic product per inhabitant				
- lei	13363	15968	19165	23435
- changes as against previous year (%)	4.4	8.1	6.5	7.2
- dollars (based on purchasing power parity) ³⁾	9374	10494	11478	12579
- purchasing power standard	7900	9100	10500 ⁴⁾	11300 ⁴⁾
Gross value added rate				
(GVA / Output) (%)	46.6	46.3	46.3	46.2
Investment rate				
(GFCF / GVA) (%)	26.8	29.0	34.3	37.3

Note: For 2005, data are revised and for 2006 are final.

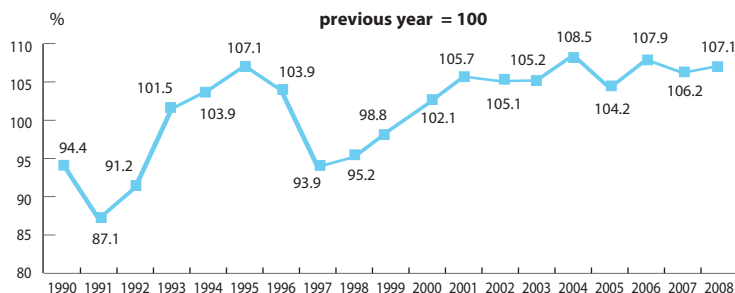
¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimations based on the International Comparison Programme (ICP) - 2005 round.

⁴⁾ Forecast Eurostat.

Gross domestic product growth variation



Note: For the interval 1990-2006, the data are final; for 2007, the data are semi-final; for 2008, the data are provisional.

Contribution of main activities in gross domestic product (%)

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾	2008 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ³⁾	8.4	7.8	5.7	6.5
Industry ⁴⁾	24.8	24.5	23.9	22.9
Construction	6.5	7.4	8.9	10.5
Services	48.6	48.6	50.2	49.5
Gross value added	88.3	88.3	88.7	89.4
Net taxes on products	11.7	11.7	11.3	10.6
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: For 2005, data are revised and for 2006 are final.

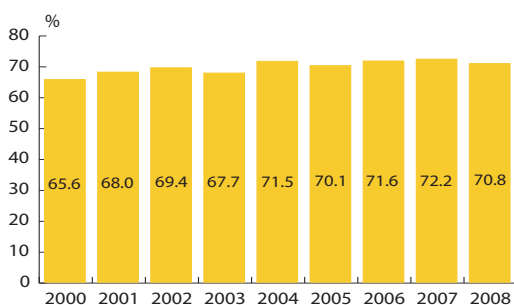
¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

⁴⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

Weight of private sector in gross domestic product

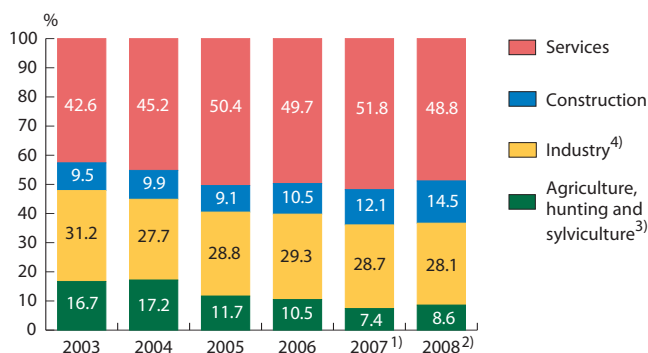


Note: For 2007, semi-final data; for 2008, provisional data.

Weight of the private sector in the gross domestic product and the gross value added of main activities in the national economy (%)

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾	2008 ²⁾
Gross domestic product - total	70.1	71.6	72.2	70.8
Gross value added				
in:				
- agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ³⁾	96.9	96.7	94.1	94.2
- industry ⁴⁾	81.9	85.5	86.6	86.8
- construction ⁵⁾	99.7	101.0	98.0	98.0
- services	72.3	73.4	74.5	69.9

Structure of gross value added in the private sector, by activity of national economy



Note: For 2005, data are revised and for 2006 are final.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

⁴⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

⁵⁾ For 2006, public sector enterprises had a negative gross value added as a result of losses.

INVESTMENTS

Investment indices, by structural elements (%)

2000 = 100

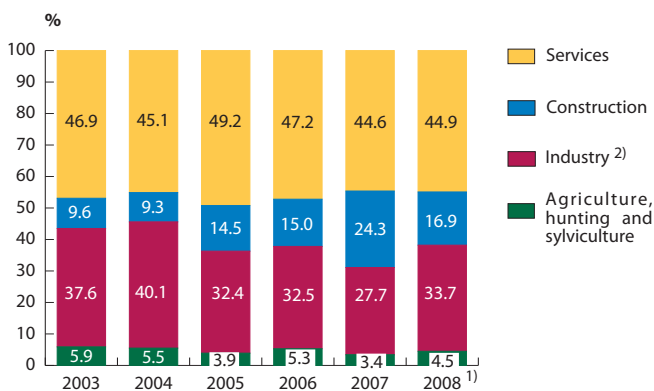
	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Total	163.0	195.1	235.9	276.2
New construction	242.6	257.6	262.5	320.3
Outfits	132.8	166.3	239.7	273.5
Other investment expenditure	79.6	163.2	120.8	128.8

¹⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2008, investments in national economy recorded a remarkable growth, by 176.2% as against 2000.

By structural elements, the most important increases were recorded for investments in new construction (220.3%) and in outfits and transport means (173.5%).

Investments, by main activities of national economy



¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

In 2008, by main activities of national economy, a higher concentration of investments was recorded in industry branch, including electric and thermal energy, gas and water (33.7%) and services (44.9%).

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural branch production ¹⁾

lei million current prices

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total	46540	50650	47700	67389
Crop production	27959	31327	28723	45626
Animal production	18186	18849	18292	21056
Agricultural services	395	474	685	707

¹⁾ According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

²⁾ Provisional data.

Within the agricultural production structure, crop sector prevails, holding in 2008, about 68% of total production, as against 31% animal production and about 1% agricultural services.

Crop production

thou tonnes

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Cereal grains	19346	15759	7815	16826
of which:				
Wheat	7341	5526	3045	7181
Rye	49	36	21	31
Barley and two-row barley	1079	773	531	1209
Maize grains	10389	8985	3854	7849
Leguminous beans	81	72	36	62
Potatoes	3739	4016	3712	3649
Sugar beet	730	1152	749	707
Oilseed crops	1803	2050	1047	1942
of which:				
Sunflower	1341	1526	547	1170
Vegetables ²⁾	3625	4139	3117	3820
Fruit ³⁾	1647	1486	1086	1179
Grapes ³⁾	506	912	873	1010

¹⁾ Provisional data.

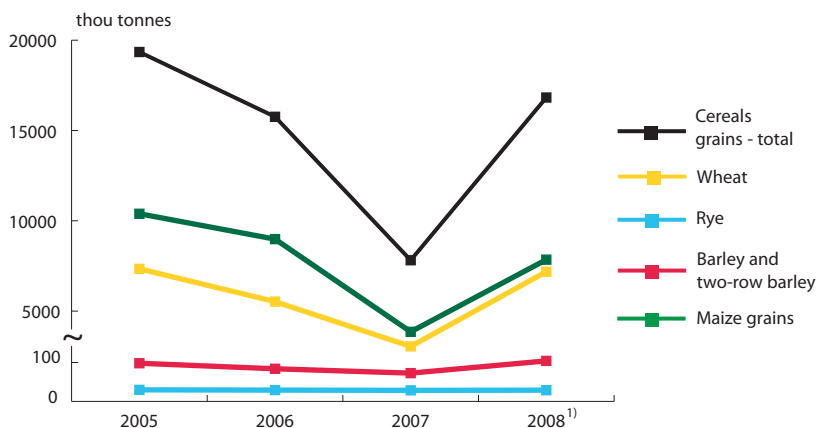
²⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, intercalated and successive crops.

³⁾ Including the kitchen gardens production.

The production of cereals obtained in 2008 was higher than during 2006-2007 and lower than in 2005. As compared to 2005, considered a normal year of production, in 2008, for most of cultures, crop production decreased for: cereals for grains, leguminous plants for grains, potatoes, sugarbeet, fruit and increased for: oil plants, vegetables and grapes.

AGRICULTURE

Evolution of main cereals production



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Animal production

M.U.		2005	2006	2007
Meat - total	thou t live weight	1508	1401	1503
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	383	318	333
Pork	thou t live weight	605	618	642
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	114	101	110
Poultry	thou t live weight	401	361	416
Milk - total	thou hl	60614	64607	61048
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	55334	58307	54875
Wool	tonnes	18390	19378	21025
Eggs	mill. pcs	7310	7429	6522
Extracted honey	tonnes	17704	18195	16767
Fish¹⁾	tonnes	13352	12576	15106

Note: Meat production from slaughtering, according to Eurostat methodology.

For 2008, data will be available in July 2009.

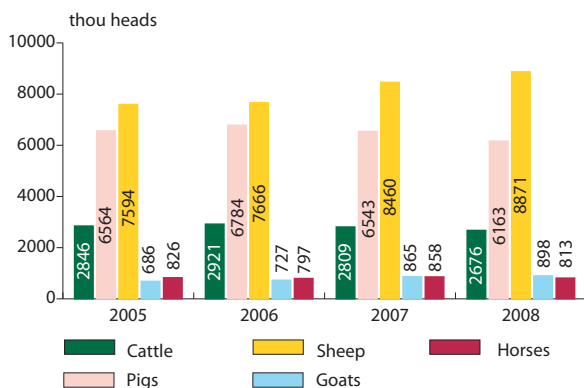
¹⁾ **Source:** Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development.

AGRICULTURE

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Livestock		On December 1st			
Cattle	thou heads	2862	2934	2819	2684
Pigs	thou heads	6622	6815	6565	6174
Sheep	thou heads	7611	7678	8469	8882
Goats	thou heads	687	727	865	898
Horses	thou heads	834	805	862	820
Poultry - total	thou heads	86552	84990	82036	84373
- private majority ownership	thou heads	85933	84310	81610	84355
Bees - total	thou families	888	891	982	998
- private majority ownership	thou families	887	890	982	998

¹⁾ Provisional data.

**Livestock from private majority ownership
(on December 1st)**



ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY

Number of active enterprises in industry, construction, trade and other services, by activity of national economy

	2005	2006	2007	Sem. I 2008 ¹⁾
Total	433030	461812	499857	469285
Mining and quarrying	676	734	903	905
Manufacturing	57900	58878	59945	57741
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	484	507	615	605
Construction	30372	36115	46925	44301
Wholesale and retail, repair and maintenance of motor-vehicles and motorcycles and of individual and household appliances	200380	205946	211537	195057
Hotels and restaurants	19229	20579	22089	20549
Transport, storage and communications	28916	32076	36487	35944
Real estate transactions, rentings and service activities mainly rendered to enterprises	74347	84005	95846	89722
Other activities of collective, social, and personal services	20726	22972	25510	24461

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Number of active small and medium enterprises in industry, construction, trade and other services, by activity of national economy

	2005	2006	2007	Sem. I 2008 ¹⁾
Total	431135	459972	498014	465594
Mining and quarrying	642	707	879	882
Manufacturing	56765	57835	58953	56742
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	379	412	529	523
Construction	30204	35954	46740	44122
Wholesale and retail, repair and maintenance of motor-vehicles and motorcycles and of individual and household appliances	200246	205787	211358	194887
Hotels and restaurants	19204	20554	22063	20522
Transport, storage and communications	28810	31969	36379	35835
Real estate transactions, rentings and service activities mainly rendered to enterprises	74200	83828	95662	89541
Other activities of collective, social, and personal services	20685	22926	25451	22540

¹⁾ Provisional data.

INDUSTRY

Industry turnover volume indices (%)

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total - by sections	133.3	141.5	157.4	165.9
Mining and quarrying	86.8	86.2	86.5	84.4
Manufacturing	147.9	155.4	176.3	183.3
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	85.5	100.0	98.8	118.0
Total - by main industrial groups				
Intermediate goods industry	130.3	138.4	159.6	161.8
Capital goods industry	167.9	195.7	244.0	284.0
Durable goods industry	189.5	207.1	239.4	249.3
Current use goods industry	130.1	131.3	141.0	140.7
Energy industry	112.2	117.5	111.1	121.0

Note: Data resulted from infra-annual statistical surveys.

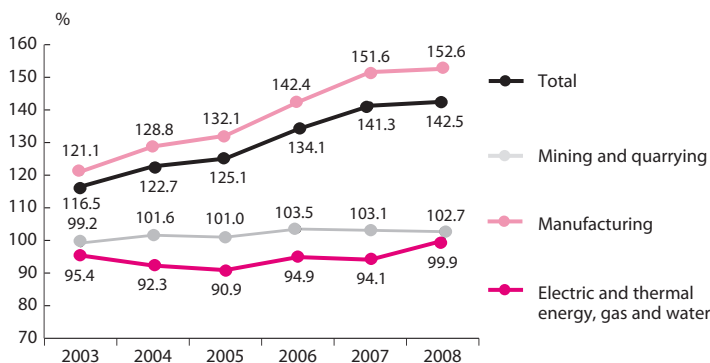
Romanian industry, facing for a long time a deep restructuring process, particularly in the field of mining and quarrying, is still tributary to raw materials import, influenced at the same time by the lack of investments for production modernisation and recovery.

During 2005 - 2008, the turnover in industry, as well as the gross series of industrial production indices with 2000 as base year recorded however an upward trend, mainly in manufacturing.

The most important growths were noticed in the following branches: means of road transport; rubber and plastic products; wood and wooden products manufacturing (excluding furniture); food and beverages; chemical substances and products.

Industrial production indices

2000=100



INDUSTRY

Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	125.1	134.1	141.3	142.5
Mining and quarrying	101.0	103.5	103.1	102.7
Coal mining and preparation	102.5	110.0	110.2	108.7
Hydrocarbons extraction and ancillary services	96.8	94.8	94.4	91.5
Metalliferous ores quarrying and preparation	80.5	62.4	12.1	2.9
Other extractive activities	140.5	172.9	206.8	234.3
Manufacturing	132.1	142.4	151.6	152.6
of which:				
Food and beverages	139.9	162.1	177.0	188.3
Tobacco products	108.8	98.6	125.2	158.2
Textile products	135.1	117.4	123.8	95.9
Clothing articles	99.8	90.9	71.3	70.1
Leather goods and footwear	97.0	99.2	96.2	98.4
Wood and wooden products				
manufacturing (except furniture)	148.0	160.2	187.4	187.2
Pulp, paper and paper products	124.3	132.9	146.6	131.1
Crude oil processing, coal coking and nuclear fuel treatment	136.9	132.1	127.5	122.0
Chemical substances and products	137.1	156.3	169.8	171.1
Rubber and plastic products	166.4	168.0	191.6	194.0
Manufacturing of construction materials and other products of non metallic minerals	119.7	133.8	152.9	162.8
Metallurgy	128.9	130.2	134.8	114.3
Metallic construction and metal products	97.7	113.1	120.2	117.3
Machinery and equipment (except electrical and optical equipment)	113.1	113.0	116.2	120.1
Electric machinery and appliances	152.4	170.0	159.6	133.6
Radio, TV and communications equipment and apparatus	81.5	76.9	87.3	93.7
Medical, precision, optical, watchmaking instruments and apparatus	120.4	113.5	116.3	124.0
Means of road transport	200.6	243.1	288.8	296.1
Means of transport not included in road transport	107.2	124.6	146.2	153.8
Furniture and other industrial activities not elsewhere classified	138.1	167.3	170.3	155.9
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	90.9	94.9	94.1	99.9
of which:				
Electric and thermal energy, gas, and hot water production, transport and distribution	106.8	114.0	113.8	124.3

ENERGY

Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Resources	47289	47630³⁾	47460	48195
of which:				
- production ⁴⁾	27090	27065	27300	27601
- imports	17072	17605	17399	16118
Production⁴⁾	27090	27065	27300	27601
of which:				
- coal	5793	6477	6858	6446
- crude oil	5326	4897	4651	4645
- natural gas ⁵⁾	9536	9395	9075	8984
- electric energy	3101	2961	3264 ⁶⁾	4222
Imports	17072	17605	17399	16118
of which:				
- coal	2500	2359	3021	2064
- crude oil ⁵⁾	8686	8676	8531	8420
- natural gas	4233	4839	3904	3589
- electric energy	200	85	109	79

1) Conventional fuel with calorific power of 10000 Kcal/kg. 2) Provisional data.

3) Rectified data as against those previously published.

4) Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

5) Excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction oil-wells which are included in crude oil.

6) Including aeolian energy.

During 2005-2008, the primary energy resources recorded a slight upward trend, imports weight being kept relatively constant, around 33%; crude oil imports accounted for about 52% of total imports.

Production of primary resources slightly increased, due to higher production of electric energy.

Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Resources	61.7	63.7	62.9	65.6
Production	59.4	62.7	61.6	64.6
- in thermo-power stations	33.7	38.7	37.9	36.3
- in hydro-power stations	20.2	18.4	16.0	17.1
- in nuclear-electric stations	5.5	5.6	7.7	11.2
Imports	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.0
Destination – total	61.7	63.7	62.9	65.6
Consumption – total	50.3	51.9	53.0	53.0
- in economy	40.5	41.3	42.0	42.1
- public lighting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
- population	9.2	10.0	10.4	10.2
Exports	5.2	5.3	3.4	5.2
Own technological consumption networks and stations	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.4

1) Provisional data.

Production of electric energy slightly increased due to higher production of energy produced in hydropower stations and to nuclear-electric energy.

CONSTRUCTION

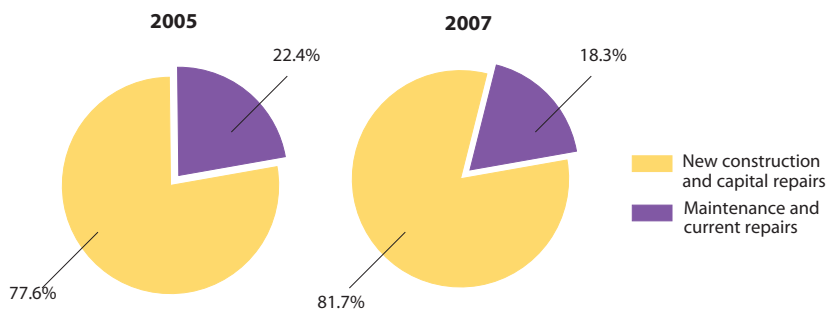
Indices of construction works (%)

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Total	157.5	201.3	266.7	336.0
New construction	178.4	241.4	229.8	280.4
Capital repairs	116.2	127.6	544.7	713.0
Maintenance and current repairs	134.1	153.8	187.8	249.0

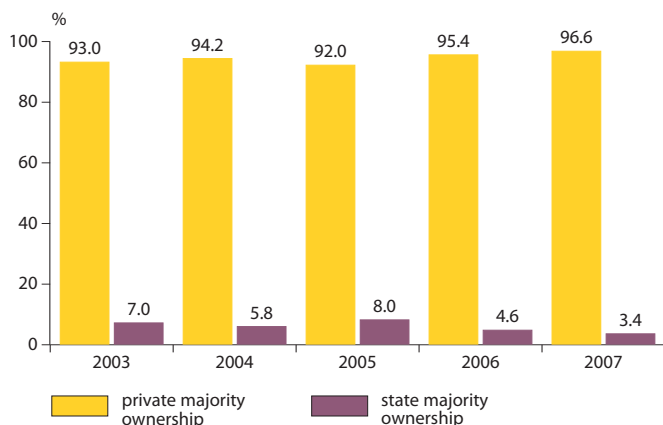
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Construction works, by manner of performing



Note: For 2008, data will be available in November 2009.

Construction works, by type of ownership



Note: For 2008, data will be available in November 2009.

TRANSPORT

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007	2008
Railway transport					
Railway engines ¹⁾	number	2061	1982	1986	1907
Waggons ¹⁾	thou waggons	59	56	55	47
Carriages ¹⁾	number	5523	5522	5326	5105
Transported freight	million tonnes	69	68	69	67
Distance covered by goods ²⁾	billion tonnes-km	17	16	16	15
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	92	94	88	78
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	7985	8093	7476	6958
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport ³⁾	number	1184	1207	1199	1221
Ships for passengers transport ³⁾	number	57	60	72	75
Transported freight	million tonnes	17	15	15	15
- private majority ownership	million tonnes	16	15	15	15
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	5	5	5	5
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	24	13	23	21
Transport via petroleum pipe-lines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	13	13	12	12
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	2	2	2	2
Sea transport					
Freight ships ³⁾	number	36	35	31	27
Transported goods	thou tonnes	65	77	49	-
- private majority ownership	thou tonnes	65	77	49	-
Distance covered by goods	million tonnes-km	140	221	109	-
Air transport					
Registered civil aircrafts with air-navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	44	57	62	71
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported goods	thou tonnes	6	6	5	5
Distance covered by goods	million tonnes-km	7	7	7	8
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	2	2	3	4
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	2093	2618	3984	4347
Road transport					
Transported goods	million tonnes	307	335	357	365
- private majority ownership	million tonnes	271	304	339	348
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	52	57	60	56
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	238	228	231	297 ⁴⁾
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	11811	11735	12156	20194 ⁴⁾

¹⁾ Railway transport means existing in inventory at the end of year.

²⁾ Tariff covered by goods.

³⁾ Data refer to registered ships in the Registration File of Romanian Naval Authority.

⁴⁾ Data obtained according to the new methodology (observation unit is motor vehicle which has valid licence for persons transport).

*) Under 0.5.

TRANSPORT

Road transport registered a constant upward evolution during 2005-2008, from the viewpoint of freight quantity, with a growth of 2.2% in 2008 as against 2007 and 18.9% as against 2005.

Rail transport registered in 2008 a fall for most of statistical indicators studied, after a growth in 2004 as against previous years. The sea transport has also registered a negative evolution.

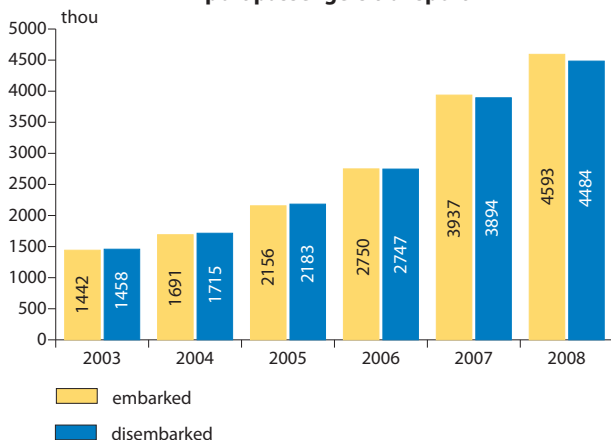
Harbour freight transport

thou tonnes

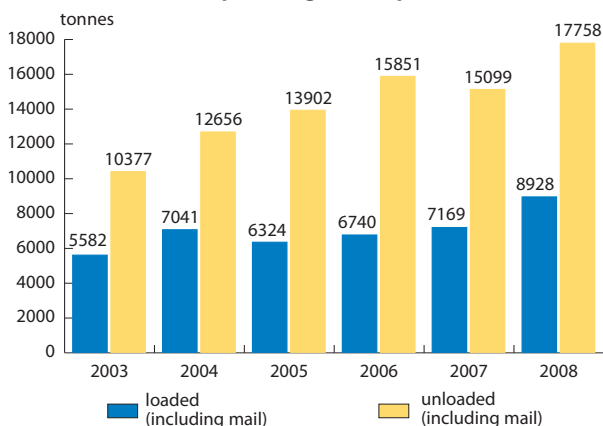
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sea transport	47694	46709	48928	50458
- loading	22609	22150	20298	20857
- unloading	25085	24559	28630	29601
Inland waterways harbour traffic	33648	29304	29425	30295
- loading	15138	12577	12710	7526
- unloading	18510	16727	1661	22646
- transit	...	...	54	123

... = Data not available.

Airport passengers transport



Airport freight transport



Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007	2008
Passengers	thou passengers	4339	5497	7831	9077
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	20226	22591	22268	26686
Aircraft movements	number	104915	120701	133646	150120

Number of registered motor vehicles

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Buses and microbuses	39	33	34	42
Cars (including taxicabs)	3364	3221	3541	4027
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motorcycles and quasicycles)	198	43	56	72
Merchandise motor vehicles	494	457	502	645

Source: Ministry of Administration and Interior (Direction of Driving Licences and Vehicles Registration).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

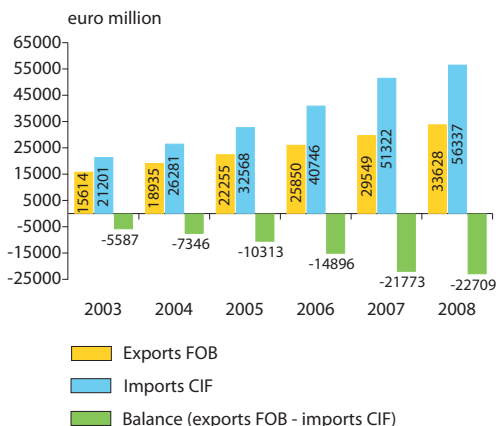
Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods transactions

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Exports FOB				
euro million	22255	25850	29549	33628
USD million	27730	32336	40471	49539
lei million	80663	91472	98579	123450
Imports CIF				
euro million	32568	40746	51322	56337
USD million	40463	51106	70414	82965
lei million	117946	144087	171319	206808
Balance (exp. FOB - imp. CIF)				
euro million	-10313	-14896	-21773	-22709
USD million	-12733	-18770	-29943	-33426
lei million	-37283	-52615	-72740	-83358

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In terms of value, the international trade volume increased each year during 2005 - 2008 mainly as consequence of trade liberalisation due to the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers. Exports increase had a significant influence upon industrial production, reflecting at the same time the improvement of economic performances. In 2008, the goods subject to higher exports were: machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, sound and image recorders and reproducers; base metals and articles of base metal; vehicles and associated transport equipment; textiles and textile articles; mineral products.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods transactions



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods by section, according to the Combined Nomenclature

euro million

Code CN		2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Exports FOB	E	22255	25850	29549	33628
Imports CIF	I	32568	40746	51322	56337
I	Live animals and animal products	E 196	211	252	266
		I 662	707	870	1168
II	Vegetable products	E 276	407	440	1190
		I 437	538	1037	1211
III	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E 62	57	68	106
		I 59	74	144	227
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E 139	179	362	590
		I 864	1106	1288	1688
V	Mineral products	E 2465	2702	2295	3158
		I 5073	6033	6139	7837
VI	Chemical products	E 995	1049	1130	1427
		I 2436	3111	3873	4695
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E 864	1091	1454	1694
		I 1941	2526	3086	3237
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E 202	223	233	228
		I 706	754	762	691
IX	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E 836	925	993	916
		I 321	386	579	583
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E 130	134	178	156
		I 644	768	866	954
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E 4219	4169	3932	3527
		I 3332	3385	3629	3429
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E 1290	1384	1358	1229
		I 360	414	512	546
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E 208	195	236	207
		I 613	737	944	1040
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E 3296	3877	4815	4934
		I 2876	4030	5675	6372
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E 3941	5245	6552	8084
		I 7630	9881	12852	13512
XVII	Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E 1767	2545	3577	4155
		I 3330	4711	7102	6971
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E 134	178	232	309
		I 565	707	823	888
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E 1098	1165	1362	1366
		I 617	777	1027	1181
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in C.N.	E 137	114	82	86
		I 102	101	113	110

Note: The differences between total data and data obtained by cumulating the different structures used are due to rounding performed.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

The main structural changes occurred in exports dynamics during 2005 - 2008 mainly refer to:

- increasing the weight in total exports of vehicles and associated transport equipment as well as machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, sound and image recorders and reproducers;
- diminishing the contribution to total exports of textiles and textile articles.

During 2005-2008, the evolution of the imported goods structure shows the following:

- imports of machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, sound and image records and reproducers, as well as vehicles and associated transport equipment imports had an upward trend, although in 2008 a slight decrease is recorded in their share in total imports as compared to 2007;
- imports of base metals and articles of base metal registered an upward trend for the entire analyzed period;
- imports of textiles and textile articles and mineral products imports had a downward trend (while the latter recorded in 2008 an increase of the share in total imports as compared to 2007).

Unit value indices of foreign trade calculated from values expressed in euro (%)

previous year = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Exports FOB	109.5	108.2	106.0	103.8
Imports CIF	105.3	103.6	98.2	103.4

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Exports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

euro million

	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total	25850	29549	33628
Europe	22431	26041	29410
European Union	18228	21629	23671
EFTA	425	536	626
Other European countries	3778	4236	5113
Asia	1960	2017	2273
Middle and Near East	1229	1124	1339
Other Asian countries	731	891	934
Africa	544	506	843
North Africa	372	378	485
Other African countries	173	127	359
America	886	934	1012
of which:			
North America	724	634	624
Central America and Caribbean	57	134	205
South America	105	162	183
Oceania	7	43	68
Not specified countries ³⁾ extra UE	22	8	22

Note: The differences between total data and data obtained by cumulating the different structures used are due to rounding performed.

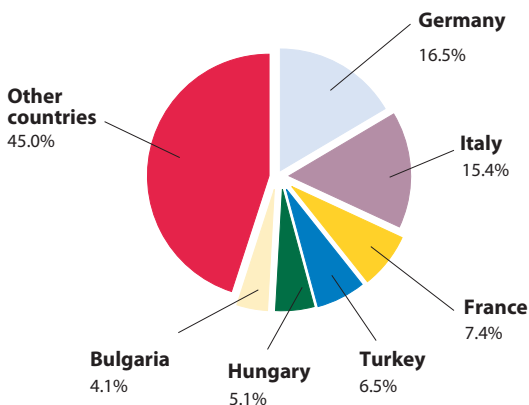
¹⁾ Destination country for exports; consignment country for intracommunity imports and origin country for extracommunity imports.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Include goods for which no custom declaration has been completed with destination country for export and origin country for import.

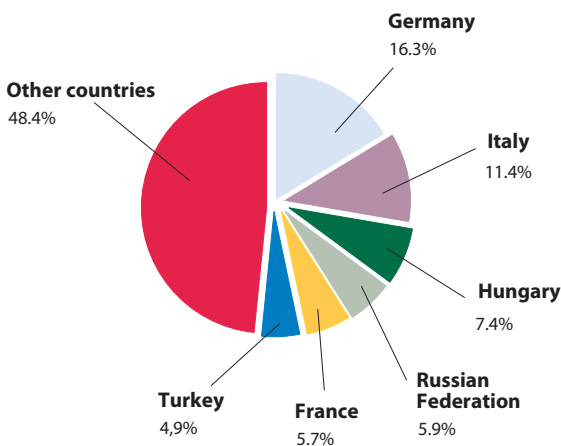
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

Exports (FOB)
with the main partner countries, in 2008 ¹⁾
(structure calculated from data in euro thou)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Imports (CIF)
with the main partner countries, in 2008 ¹⁾
(structure calculated from data in euro thou)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

Imports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

euro million

	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total	40746	51322	56337
Europe	34618	44265	46854
European Union	27995	36587	38937
EFTA	577	459	513
Other European countries	6046	7220	7404
Asia	4201	5212	7356
Middle and Near East	541	771	441
Other Asian countries	3659	4440	6915
Africa	191	266	285
North Africa	130	165	225
Other African countries	61	101	60
America	1310	1433	1710
of which:			
North America	753	802	1023
Central America and Caribbean	63	79	78
South America	494	551	609
Oceania	69	117	131
Not specified countries ³⁾ extra UE	357	28	1

¹⁾ Destination country for exports; consignment country for intracommunity imports and origin country for extracommunity imports.

²⁾ Provisional data.

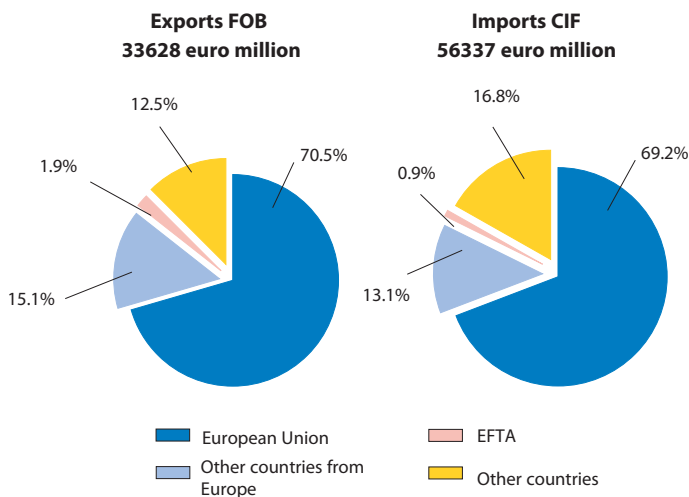
³⁾ Include goods for which no custom declaration has been completed with destination country for export and origin country for import.

As geographical orientation of exports, the main destination is the EU Member States, which in 2008 hold 70.5% of the total exports.

The main origin of imports is also EU Member States, holding 69.2% of the total imports in 2008.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods , by group of countries, in 2008¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Exports (FOB) and imports (CIF) by mode of transport

	euro million		
	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Exports (FOB) by mode of transport			
Total	25850	29549	33628
of which:			
Railway transport	1284	1420	1852
Road transport	17266	19114	22357
Sea transport	6220	6175	7551
River transport	399	277	419
Imports (CIF) by mode of transport			
Total	40746	51322	56337
of which:			
Railway transport	2827	3237	3260
Road transport	28207	32774	37350
Sea transport	6504	8015	10286
River transport	185	315	370

¹⁾ Provisional data.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

	2005	2006	2007
Total	71504.3	84192.8	101023.8
Food goods	33442.8	37178.5	44406.3
Non-food goods	38061.5	47014.3	56617.5

Note: For 2008, data will be available in November 2009.

¹⁾ Excluding sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and retail of fuels.

Indices of retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
Total ¹⁾	162.2	184.1	214.3	242.2
Food goods	162.3	172.3	195.6	217.9
Non-food goods	161.5	193.8	230.2	263.3

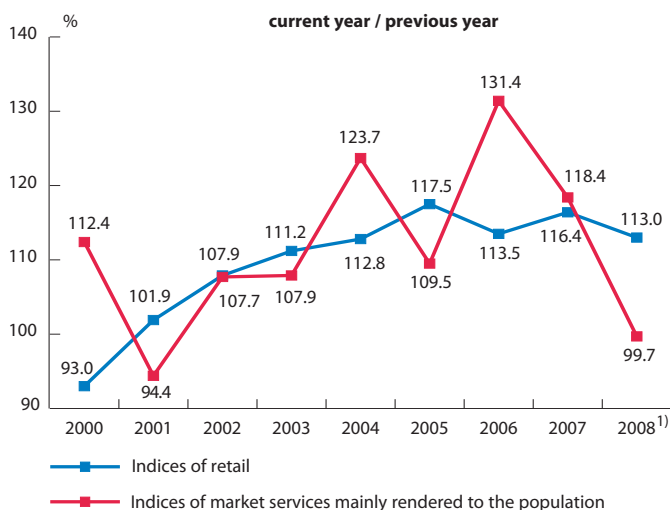
¹⁾ Excluding sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and retail of fuels.

²⁾ Provisional data.

In 2008, the turnover volume of enterprises whose main activity was retail (except vehicles and motorcycles) knew an increase by 142.2% as compared to 2000 average.

The main growths were recorded for food goods with 117.9% and non-food goods with 163.3%.

Evolution of retail indices and of market services mainly rendered to the population indices



¹⁾ Provisional data.

MARKET SERVICES

Indices of market services mainly rendered to the population (%)

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Total	144.5	194.1	248.2	247.5
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	154.9	205.5	254.2	251.9
Gambling and other recreative activities	131.5	181.6	248.3	287.0
Travel agencies and tour operators activities;				
tourist assistance activities	157.7	209.1	277.6	173.5
Hairdressing and other beautification activities	120.8	232.6	322.5	466.3
Laundry, cleaning and dying textiles and fur	195.0	198.7	230.0	230.7

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2008, market services mainly rendered to population recorded a volume index by 147.5% higher than the 2000 average.

Income from market services

lei million current prices

	2005	2006	2007
Market services mainly rendered to the population	12576.2	17583.2	21707.6
Market services mainly rendered to the economic operators	30269.1	41813.8	57089.1
Transport, storage and communications services	42270.3	50396.1	59563.0

Note: For 2008, data will be available in November 2009.

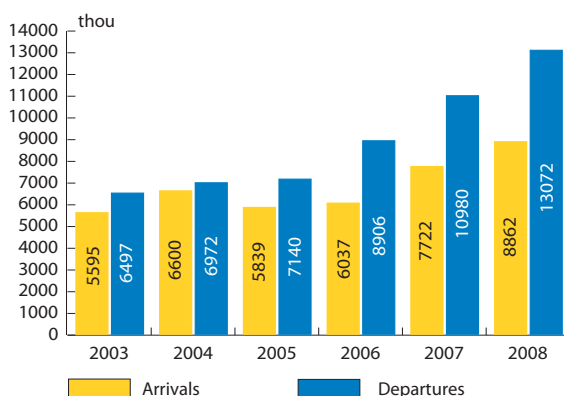
TOURISM

Tourists' accomodation

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Touristic accommodation capacity				
Existing ¹⁾ (thou-places)	283	287	284	294
In function (thou-places-days)	54979	56500	57138	59188
- private majority ownership (thou-places-days)	45436	47809	48995	51395
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	5805	6216	6972	7125
of which: foreigners	1430	1380	1551	1466
of total:				
- private majority ownership	5121	5549	6304	6478
Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	18373	18992	20593	20726
of which: foreigners	3464	3242	3586	3359
of total:				
- private majority ownership	15205	15802	17539	17785

¹⁾ On July, 31.

Romania's international tourism



In 2008 the number of foreign visitors arrival in Romania amounted to 8862 thousand persons, while the number of Romanian visitors' departures abroad amounted to 13072 thousand persons.

TOURISM

International tourism¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arrivals of foreign visitors in Romania (thou)				
Total	5839	6037	7722	8862
of which:				
Austria	129	151	218	210
Bulgaria	389	399	818	1114
Italy	271	278	398	433
Germany	354	343	473	522
Republic of Moldova	1435	1490	1110	1429
Turkey	201	219	284	303
Ukraine	328	433	720	730
Hungary	1522	1367	1743	1950
Arrivals of foreign visitors in Romania, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	5839	6037	7722	8862
Road	4428	4390	5753	6885
Railway	305	316	275	253
Air	919	1122	1460	1462
Naval	187	209	234	262
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	7140	8906	10980	13072
Road	6001	7418	8762	10381
Railway	222	237	247	259
Air	881	1225	1944	2404
Naval	36	26	27	28

¹⁾ At Romania's borders.

Source: Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Border Police General Inspectorate.

	number			
	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Judges	3671	3799	4111	4142
Actions which entered the Court of Justice (thou)	1597	1729	1532	1597
- penal (thou)	370	333	246	239
- civil (thou)	1227	1396	1286	1358
Persons definitively convicted	65682	56705	46127	36795
of which, for:				
Infringements against person	17411	15275	10195	7246
Infringements against patrimony ²⁾	29074	23620	19518	14837
Forest infringements	2902	2377	1614	782
Duty infringements				
- bribery	76	67	89	58
- taking bribe	79	77	87	62
- influence traffic	98	92	61	48
- getting under-served profits	1	1	1	4
Infringements against authorities	351	303	224	196
Economic infringements	4	21	9	10
Infringements causing damage to social cohabitation relations	2535	2054	1861	1240
Infringements to traffic system on public roads	8197	8046	8637	9042
Criminality rate (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	304	263	214	171

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ In fringements against private and public assets.

Source: Superior Council of Magistracy.

The institutions entrusted to ensure the legislation observance and application are the Ministry of Justice and Citizens Freedoms and the Ministry of Administration and Interior. In 2008, 4142 judges existed in Romania, by 12.8% more than in 2005.

In 2008, out of the total number of cases, 85% were civil cases. The number of penal and civil cases to be solved, as average, by a judge, ranged between 435 in 2005 and 386 in 2008.

During 2005 - 2008, the number of persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants decreased, from 304 in 2005 to 171 in 2008.

	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Infringements under police investigation - total (thou)	208	233	281	289
Infractionality rate (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	963	1078	1307	1345

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Romanian Police General Inspectorate within the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Country	Population, on January 1 (million inhabitants)							
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2000	2006	2007	2008
	Total				of which: women			
EU 27	482.8	493.0	495.1	497.5	247.7	252.5	253.5	254.6
Austria	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3
Belgium	10.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
Bulgaria	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9
Czech Republic	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Finland	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
France	60.5	63.0	63.4	63.8	31.1	32.4	32.6	32.8
Germany	82.2	82.4	82.3	82.2	42.1	42.1	42.0	41.9
Greece	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7
Ireland	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2
Italy	56.9	58.8	59.1	59.6	29.4	30.2	30.4	30.7
Latvia	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lithuania	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Luxemburg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.4	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Poland	38.7	38.2	38.1	38.1	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.7
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
United Kingdom	58.8	60.4	60.9	61.2 ¹⁾	30.2	30.8	31.0	31.2 ¹⁾
Romania	22.5	21.6	21.6	21.5	11.5	11.1	11.1	11.0
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	40.0	43.8	44.5	45.3	20.4	22.2	22.5	22.9
Sweden	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Hungary	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Country	Live births (per 1000 inhabitants)			Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2006	2007	2000	2006	2007
UE 27	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.6	1.1	1.0
Austria	9.8	9.4	9.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Belgium	11.3	11.5	11.4	1.1	1.9	1.9
Bulgaria	9.1	9.6	9.8	-5.1	-5.1	-4.9
Czech Republic	8.8	10.3	11.1	-1.8	0.1	1.0
Cyprus	12.2	11.3	10.9	4.5	4.7	4.1
Denmark	12.6	12.0	11.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Estonia	9.5	11.1	11.8	-3.9	-1.8	-1.2
Finland	11.0	11.2	11.1	1.4	2.0	1.8
France	13.3	13.1	12.9	4.4	4.8	4.5
Germany	9.3	8.2	8.3	-0.9	-1.8	-1.7
Greece	9.5	10.1	10.0	-0.2	0.6	0.2
Ireland	14.4	15.1	16.2	6.1	8.6	9.8
Italy	9.5	9.5	9.5	-0.2	-	-0.2
Latvia	8.5	9.7	10.2	-5.0	-4.7	-4.3
Lithuania	9.8	9.2	9.6	-1.4	-4.0	-3.9
Luxemburg	13.1	11.7	11.4	4.5	3.7	3.4
Malta	11.0	9.6	9.5	3.4	1.6	1.9
Netherlands	13.0	11.3	11.1	4.2	3.0	2.9
Polonia	9.8	9.8	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Portugal	11.7	10.0	9.7	1.4	0.3	-0.1
United Kingdom	11.5	12.3	12.7	1.2	2.9	3.2
Romania	10.5	10.2	10.0	-0.9	-1.8	-1.7
Slovakia	10.2	10.0	10.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	9.1	9.4	9.8	-0.2	0.4	0.6
Spain	9.9	10.9	11.0	0.9	2.5	2.4
Sweden	10.2	11.7	11.7	-0.3	1.6	1.7
Hungary	9.6	9.9	9.7	-3.7	-3.2	-3.5

Source: Eurostat.

Life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2006	2007
Austria	78	80	80
Belgium	78	79	80
Bulgaria	72	73	73
Czech Republic	75	76	77
Cyprus	77	78	78
Denmark	76	78	78
Estonia	71	73	73
Finland	77	79	79
France	79	81	81
Germany	78	79	79
Greece	78	79	79
Ireland	77	78	79
Italy	79	81	81
Latvia	71	72	72
Lithuania	73	71	71
Luxembourg	78	78	80
Malta	77	80	79
Netherlands	78	80	80
Poland	73	75	75
Portugal	76	78	79
United Kingdom	77	79	79
Romania	71	72	73
Slovakia	73	74	74
Slovenia	76	78	78
Spain	78	80	80
Sweden	80	81	81
Hungary	71	73	73

Source: World population data sheet 2008.

Average yearly inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008
EU 27	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.7
Austria	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.2
Belgium	2.7	2.3	1.8	4.5
Bulgaria	10.3	7.4	7.6	12.0
Czech Republic	3.9	2.1	3.0	6.3
Cyprus	4.9	2.2	2.2	4.4
Denmark	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.6
Estonia	3.9	4.4	6.7	10.6
Finland	2.9	1.3	1.6	3.9
France	1.8	1.9	1.6	3.2
Germany	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.8
Greece	2.9	3.3	3.0	4.2
Ireland	5.3	2.7	2.9	3.1
Italy	2.6	2.2	2.0	3.5
Latvia	2.6	6.6	10.1	15.3
Lithuania	1.1	3.8	5.8	11.1
Luxembourg	3.8	3.0	2.7	4.1
Malta	3.0	2.6	0.7	4.7
Netherlands	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.2
Poland	10.1	1.3	2.6	4.2
Portugal	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.7
United Kingdom	0.8	2.3	2.3	3.6
Romania	45.7	6.6	4.9	7.9
Slovakia	12.2	4.3	1.9	3.9
Slovenia	8.9	2.5	3.8	5.5
Spain	3.5	3.6	2.8	4.1
Sweden	1.3	1.5	1.7	3.3
Hungary	10.0	4.0	7.9	6.0

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Employment rate (%)				Unemployment rate ¹⁾ (%)			
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2000	2006	2007	2008
EU 27	62.2	64.5	65.4	65.9	8.6	8.1	7.1	7.0
Austria	68.5	70.2	71.4	72.1	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.8
Belgium	60.5	61.0	62.0	62.4	6.9	8.2	7.5	7.0
Bulgaria	50.4	58.6	61.7	64.0	16.4	9.0	6.9	5.6
Czech Republic	65.0	65.3	66.1	66.6	8.7	7.1	5.3	4.4
Cyprus	65.7	69.6	71.0	70.9	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.8
Denmark	76.3	77.4	77.1	78.1	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.3
Estonia	60.4	68.1	69.4	69.8	12.8	5.9	4.7	5.5
Finland	67.2	69.3	70.3	71.1	9.8	7.7	6.9	6.4
France	62.1	63.8	64.6	65.2	9.1	9.2	8.3	7.8
Germany	65.6	67.5	69.4	70.7	7.2	9.8	8.4	7.3
Greece	56.5	61.0	61.4	61.9	11.2	8.9	8.3	7.7
Ireland	65.2	68.6	69.1	67.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	6.3
Italy	53.7	58.4	58.7	58.7	10.1	6.8	6.1	6.8
Latvia	57.5	66.3	68.3	68.6	13.7	6.8	6.0	7.5
Lithuania	59.1	63.6	64.9	64.3	16.4	5.6	4.3	5.8
Luxembourg	62.7	63.6	63.6	63.4	2.3	4.7	4.7	4.9
Malta	54.2	54.8	55.7	55.2	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.9
Netherlands	72.9	74.3	76.0	77.2	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.8
Poland	55.0	54.5	57.0	59.2	16.1	13.8	9.6	7.1
Portugal	68.4	67.9	67.8	68.2	4.0	7.7	8.0	7.7
United Kingdom	71.2	71.5	71.3	71.5	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.6
Romania²⁾	63.6	58.8	58.8	59.0³⁾	6.9	7.3	6.4	5.8³⁾
Slovakia	56.8	59.4	60.7	62.3	18.8	13.4	11.1	9.5
Slovenia	62.8	66.6	67.8	68.6	6.7	6.0	4.8	4.4
Spain	56.3	64.8	65.6	64.3	11.1	8.5	8.3	11.3
Sweden	73.0	73.1	74.2	74.3	5.6	7.0	6.1	6.2
Hungary	56.3	57.3	57.3	56.7	6.4	7.5	7.4	7.8

Note: Employment rate calculated for working age population (15 - 64 years).

¹⁾ According to the International Labour Office methodology (ILO).

²⁾ **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

³⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

Average gross yearly earnings (Euro)

Country	2000	2005	2006	2007
EU 27	...	28992.4	31302.1	...
Austria	...	36032.0	36673.0	...
Belgium	31644.0	36672.7	37674.0	...
Bulgaria	1436.1	1977.7	2195.0	2626.0
Czech Republic	...	7404.5	8284.4	...
Cyprus	16334.9	20548.5	21310.2	...
Denmark	40962.2	47529.3	48307.3	53165.0
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	27398.3	33290.0	34080.0	36126.0
France	26712.0	30520.9	31368.6	...
Germany	37319.0	41694.0	42382.0	...
Greece	14721.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	40462.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	4246.0	5210.9	6690.2
Lithuania	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	35875.0	42135.0	43621.0	45284.0
Malta	11658.2 ¹⁾	11180.3	11669.4	...
Netherlands	31901.0	38700.0	...	...
Poland	...	6269.9	...	...
Portugal	12619.6	14715.0	15929.6	...
United Kingdom	37676.5	42866.3	44495.6	46050.5
Romania ²⁾	1732.0	3241.2	3937.8	5066.0
Slovakia	3583.1	6373.6	7039.6	8400.1
Slovenia	...	...	...	...
Spain	17432.0	20438.8	21150.2	...
Sweden	31620.8	34049.3	35084.0	36871.4
Hungary	4172.5	7797.8	7840.2	8952.0

Note: Average gross yearly earnings for activities related to industry and commercial services.

¹⁾ Break serie.

²⁾ **Source:** Annual Labour Cost Survey (includes all size classes, including the units having underneath 10 employees).

...= Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

**Weight of research-development expenditure
in Gross Domestic Product (%)**

Country	2000	2005	2006	2007
UE 27¹⁾	1.86	1.84	1.84	1.83
Austria ¹⁾	1.91	2.41	2.46	2.56
Belgium	1.97	1.84	1.88 ²⁾	1.87 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.48
Czech Republic	1.21	1.41	1.55	1.54
Cyprus	0.24	0.40	0.43	0.45 ²⁾
Denmark	2.24	2.45	2.48	2.55 ¹⁾
Estonia	0.61	0.93	1.15	1.14 ²⁾
Finland	3.34	3.48	3.45	3.47
France	2.15	2.13	2.10 ²⁾	2.08 ²⁾
Germany	2.45	2.48	2.54	2.53 ¹⁾
Greece	...	0.58	0.57 ¹⁾	0.57 ¹⁾
Ireland	1.12	1.26	1.32	1.31 ²⁾
Italy	1.05	1.09	1.14	...
Latvia	0.44	0.56	0.70	0.63
Lithuania	0.59	0.76	0.79	0.82
Luxembourg	1.65	1.57	1.66	1.63 ²⁾
Malta	...	0.54 ²⁾	0.64	0.60 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.82	1.73 ²⁾	1.71 ²⁾	1.70 ²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.57	0.56	...
Portugal	0.76 ¹⁾	0.81	1.00 ¹⁾	1.18 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.85	1.76	1.76	...
Romania	0.37	0.41	0.46	0.53³⁾
Slovakia	0.65	0.51	0.49	0.46
Slovenia	1.41	1.46	1.56	1.53 ²⁾
Spain	0.91	1.12	1.20	1.27
Sweden	...	3.80	3.74	3.64 ²⁾
Hungary	0.78	0.94	1.00	0.97

¹⁾ Estimated data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Enrolment rate for education people aged 25 - 64 years (%)

Country	2000	2005	2006	2007
UE 27	7.1¹⁾	9.7	9.6	9.7
Austria	8.3	12.9	13.1	12.8
Belgium	6.2	8.3	7.5 ²⁾	7.2
Bulgaria	...	1.3	1.3	1.3
Czech Republic	...	5.6	5.6	5.7
Cyprus	3.1	5.9	7.1	8.4
Denmark	19.4	27.4	29.2	29.2
Estonia	6.5	5.9	6.5	7.0
Finland	17.5	22.5	23.1	23.4
France	2.8	7.1	7.6	7.4
Germany	5.2	7.7	7.5	7.8
Greece	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Ireland	...	7.4	7.3	7.6
Italy	4.8	5.8	6.1	6.2
Latvia	...	7.9	6.9 ²⁾	7.1
Lithuania	2.8	6.0	4.9 ²⁾	5.3
Luxembourg	4.8	8.5	8.2	7.0
Malta	4.5	5.3	5.5	6.0
Netherlands	15.5	15.9	15.6	16.6
Poland	...	4.9	4.7	5.1
Portugal	3.4	4.1	4.2 ²⁾	4.4
United Kingdom	20.5	27.5	26.6 ²⁾	...
Romania³⁾	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Slovakia	...	4.6	4.1	3.9
Slovenia	...	15.3	15.0	14.8
Spain	4.1	10.5	10.4	10.4
Sweden	21.6	33.4 ¹⁾	32.0 ¹⁾	...
Hungary	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.6

¹⁾ Estimated data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Weight of households with internet access (%)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008
UE 27	...	49	54	60
Austria	47	52	60	69
Belgium	50	54	60	64
Bulgaria	...	17	19	25
Czech Republic	19	29	35	46
Cyprus	32	37	39	43
Denmark	75	79	78	82
Estonia	39	46	53	58
Finland	54	65	69	72
France	...	41	49	62
Germany	62	67	71	75
Greece	22	23	25	31
Ireland	47	50	57	63
Italy	39	40	43	47
Latvia	31	42	51	53
Lithuania	16	35	44	51
Luxembourg	65	70	75	80
Malta	...	53	54	59
Netherlands	78	80	83	86
Poland	30	36	41	48
Portugal	31	35	40	46
United Kingdom	60	63	67	71
Romania¹⁾	29	30	35	36
Slovakia	23	27	46	58
Slovenia	48	54	58	59
Spain	36	39	45	51
Sweden	73	77	79	84
Hungary	22	32	38	48

¹⁾ **Source:** Households survey on information technology and communications access.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Labour productivity per employed person
- GDP in PPS per employed person (UE 27 = 100) -

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008 ¹⁾
Austria	123.1	120.2	115.0	114.8
Belgium	137.1	131.5	129.8	128.8
Bulgaria	30.4	34.9	34.9	35.7
Czech Republic	61.9	70.7	71.8	73.1
Cyprus	85.0	84.9	83.6	84.2
Denmark	110.6	108.5	102.1	99.7
Estonia	46.5	64.3	64.2	61.6
Finland	114.9	112.4	111.0	110.2
France	125.2	123.5	121.6	...
Germany	108.1	107.1	107.2	106.9
Greece	93.7	103.9	102.0	103.5
Ireland	127.2	134.9	139.8	137.6
Italy	126.1	109.0	108.5	106.9
Latvia	40.1	50.9	53.5	50.6
Lithuania	42.7	57.1	59.4	60.8
Luxembourg	176.1	184.1	173.9	164.3
Malta	96.8	90.3	90.5	90.5
Netherlands	114.5	113.3	112.4	112.9
Poland	50.8	61.2	60.9	61.5
Portugal	68.9	70.2	71.2 ²⁾	70.8
United Kingdom	108.9	109.7	111.8	113.1
Romania	...	39.2	43.7¹⁾	46.6
Slovakia	58.0	71.8	75.0	77.5
Slovenia	75.1	84.0	84.6	84.9
Spain	103.8	103.1	103.6	105.1
Sweden	113.6	113.9	111.8	110.3
Hungary	64.7	74.5	72.9	74.0

¹⁾ Forecasts.

²⁾ Estimated data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)			
	2000	2006	2007	2008 ²⁾
EU 27	19000	23500	24900	25100
Austria	25400	30000	30800	31300
Belgium	24000	28200	29400	29700
Bulgaria	5300	8600	9300	9800
Czech Republic	13000	18500	20000	20400
Cyprus	16900	21600	22600	23200
Denmark	25100	29600	29900	29400
Estonia	8500	16100	16900	16300
Finland	22300	27500	28800	29000
France	22000	26100	27200	...
Germany	22600	26900	28600	29000
Greece	16000	22900	23600	24200
Ireland	24900	34200	37400	35900
Italy	22300	24300	25400	24900
Latvia	7000	12600	14400	13800
Lithuania	7500	13200	14800	15200
Luxembourg	46400	65700	66600	64900
Malta	15900	18100	19400	19800
Netherlands	25600	30700	32600	33200
Poland	9200	12300	13400	14100
Portugal	14900	17500	19000 ³⁾	19000
United Kingdom	22300	27800	29600	29700
Romania	5000	9100	10500²⁾	11300
Slovakia	9500	15000	16700	17700 ³⁾
Slovenia	15000	20700	22200	22800
Spain	18500	24700	26200	26200
Sweden	24100	29300	30400	30200
Hungary	10700	15300	15600	15700

¹⁾ **PPS = Purchasing Power Standard** represents the reference currency established at the level of European Union in order to express the results of European Comparison Programme. PPS is a conventional currency unit which excludes the influence of the price levels between countries.

²⁾ Forecasts.

³⁾ Estimated data.

⁴⁾ Semi-final data.

⁵⁾ Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				Net lending / net borrowing of public administration - % in GDP		
2000	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
3.9	3.1	2.9	0.9	-1.4	-0.8	-2.3
3.4	3.3	3.1	1.8	-1.6	-0.5	0.4
3.7	2.8	2.8	1.1	0.3	-0.2	-1.2
5.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	3.0	0.1	1.5
3.6	6.4	6.0	3.2	-2.6	-0.6	-1.5
5.0	4.0	4.4	3.7	-1.2	3.4	0.9
3.5	3.9	1.6	-1.1	5.2	4.5	3.6
9.6	11.2	6.3	-3.6	2.9	2.7	-3.0
5.0	4.9	4.2	0.9	4.0	5.2	4.2
3.9	2.0	2.2	...	-2.3	-2.7	-3.4
3.2	2.9	2.5	1.3	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1
4.5	4.2	4.0	2.9	-2.8	-3.6	-5.0
9.4	5.7	6.0	-2.3	3.0	0.2	-7.1
3.7	1.8	1.6	-1.0	-3.3	-1.5	-2.7
6.9	12.2	10.0	-4.6	-0.5	-0.4	-4.0
4.1	7.7	8.9	3.0	-0.4	-1.0	-3.2
8.4	6.1	5.2	-0.9	1.4	3.6	2.6
...	3.4	3.9	2.7	-2.6	-2.2	-4.7
3.9	3.0	3.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	1.0
4.3	6.2	6.6	4.8	-3.9	-1.9	-3.9
3.9	1.3	1.9	0.0	-3.9	-2.6	-2.6
3.8	2.9	3.0	0.7	-2.7	-2.7	-5.5
2.1	7.9	6.2⁴⁾	7.1⁵⁾	-2.2	-2.5⁴⁾	-5.4⁵⁾
1.4	8.5	10.4	6.4 ³⁾	-3.5	-1.9	-2.2
4.1	5.7	6.8	3.5	-1.3	0.5	-0.9
5.0	3.9	3.7	1.2	2.0	2.2	-3.8
4.4	4.1	2.6	-0.2	2.5	3.8	2.5
5.2	3.9	1.1	0.5	-9.2	-4.9	-3.4

Agricultural production indices (1999-2001=100)

Country	2000	2005	2006
Austria	98.1	95.7	95.1
Belgium	102.1	98.8	94.4
Bulgaria	95.9	83.3	84.8
Czech Republic	97.7	94.6	89.0
Cyprus	99.5	91.6	87.6
Denmark	100.1	101.2	98.0
Estonia	103.8	104.7	98.4
Finland	102.5	106.3	103.8
France	100.9	95.6	92.0
Germany	100.2	98.2	96.0
Greece	101.0	95.7	92.0
Ireland	98.1	97.3	98.9
Italy	100.1	99.3	96.1
Latvia	100.6	119.9	114.3
Lithuania	106.7	105.5	89.2
Luxembourg	104.8	95.7	94.9
Malta	99.5	92.8	93.5
Netherlands	101.8	92.0	90.1
Poland	99.5	96.5	93.4
Portugal	100.2	93.6	92.7
United Kingdom	101.8	99.2	98.1
Romania	89.2	113.4	111.2
Slovakia	90.2	92.5	85.1
Slovenia	101.3	103.3	99.9
Spain	102.4	97.6	101.9
Sweden	101.1	97.7	92.9
Hungary	94.0	103.9	98.8

Source: FAO Statistical.

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)			Indices of construction works ¹⁾		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
UE 27	104.02	107.76	105.87	103.69	106.36	103.38
Austria	107.83	114.08	115.04	105.81	109.97	108.91
Belgium ²⁾	104.34	107.50	107.38	103.25	105.62	104.42
Bulgaria	106.09 ¹⁾	116.18 ¹⁾	116.89 ¹⁾	124.02 ¹⁾	158.64 ¹⁾	153.13 ²⁾
Czech Republic	113.63 ²⁾	125.69 ²⁾	122.42 ²⁾	106.30	113.96	113.50
Cyprus	99.98 ²⁾	105.23 ²⁾	108.67 ²⁾	103.98 ¹⁾	110.57 ¹⁾	113.16 ¹⁾
Denmark	104.22	102.05	100.84	109.91 ¹⁾	113.95 ¹⁾	110.55 ¹⁾
Estonia	111.54	118.69	111.75	127.77 ¹⁾	145.23 ¹⁾	127.78 ¹⁾
Finland	111.31	116.04	115.55	107.38 ¹⁾	118.51 ¹⁾	124.01 ¹⁾
France	101.05	102.53	99.94	103.37	106.57	106.98
Germany	105.37	111.73	111.73	105.82	108.91	108.18
Greece	100.81 ²⁾	103.40 ²⁾	99.01 ²⁾	107.43 ¹⁾	132.97 ¹⁾	136.64 ¹⁾
Ireland	105.08 ¹⁾	112.55 ¹⁾	111.46 ¹⁾	100.46 ¹⁾	91.07 ¹⁾	68.17 ²⁾
Italy	103.60	105.78	102.30	...	...	...
Latvia	107.87	108.97	104.88	113.54 ¹⁾	129.09 ¹⁾	125.76 ¹⁾
Lithuania	106.77	109.39	114.79	121.26 ¹⁾	147.38 ¹⁾	149.46 ¹⁾
Luxembourg	102.07	101.80	96.13	102.56	105.29	104.25
Malta	...	...	...	110.24 ¹⁾	110.21 ¹⁾	112.89 ¹⁾
Netherlands	101.56 ²⁾	103.88 ²⁾	105.42 ²⁾
Poland	112.26	122.66	125.42	115.84	134.76	147.97
Portugal	103.13	103.23	98.97	93.46	89.88	88.65
United Kingdom	99.48	99.46	96.24	101.26	103.78 ²⁾	103.23 ²⁾
Romania	109.59	120.74	124.48	116.23	135.15	148.18²⁾
Slovakia	112.18	130.23 ²⁾	136.19	116.05	122.38	136.55
Slovenia	105.70	113.27	111.78 ²⁾	115.24	136.62	158.03
Spain	104.97	107.05	99.28	101.98 ²⁾	97.56 ²⁾	81.64 ²⁾
Sweden	103.43	107.49	104.36	108.83	117.14	124.12
Hungary	110.60	119.53	118.43	99.26	85.38	79.85

Note: Adjusted series according to the number of working days.

¹⁾ Estimated data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.