

ROMANIA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

START

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

SYNTHESIS

# ROMANIA IN FIGURES 2011





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# EUROPEAN UNION





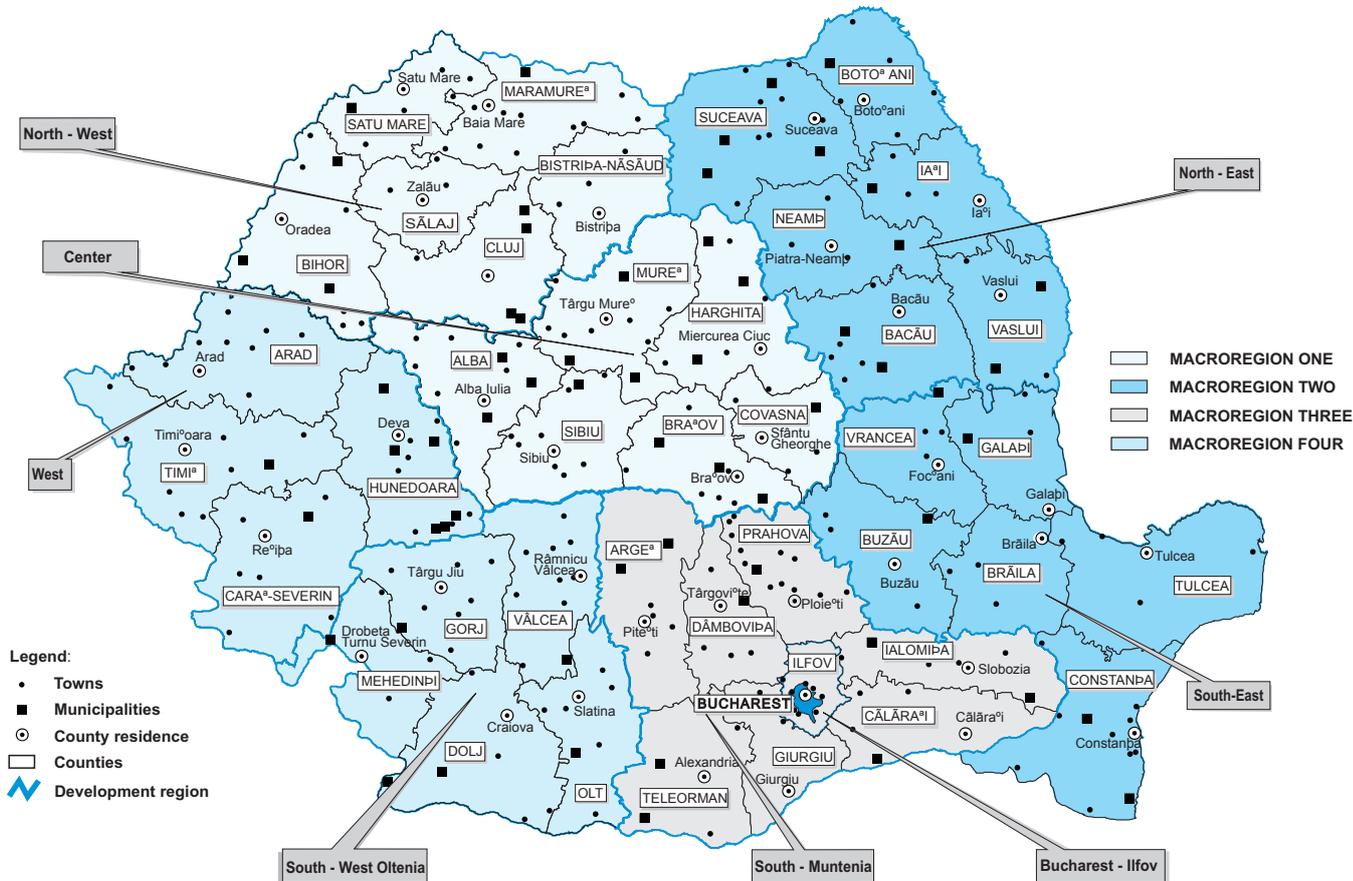
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# COUNTIES GROUPING, BY MACROREGION AND DEVELOPMENT REGION



## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF ROMANIA

	<b>Extreme point (locality)</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Longitude east<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>Latitude north</b>
North	Horodiştea village	Botoşani	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"

<sup>1)</sup> According to Greenwich.

- Romania is situated in the geographical centre of Europe (south-east of Central Europe) in the north of the Balkan Peninsula, at half the distance between the Atlantic Coast and the Urals, inside and outside the Carpathians Arch, on the Danube lower course (1075 km) and is bathed by the Black Sea.
- The geometrical centre of the country is placed at the crossing of the 45°N parallel with the 25°E meridian (100 km N-W of the country's capital, Bucharest).

- **Total area = 238391 km<sup>2</sup>.**
- **Romanian total borders = 3150 km.**
- **Neighbours:** Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Hungary.
- **The Romanian seaside** of the Black Sea lies on 245 km, between Musura stream (at the border with Ukraine) and Vama Veche locality (at the border with Bulgaria).

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE ROMANIAN TERRITORY ON DECEMBER 31, 2010

<b>Number of counties</b>	<b>42<sup>1)</sup></b>
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2861
Number of villages	12956

<sup>1)</sup> 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 and the lowest one in the plains, the meadows and the Danube Delta. The main features of the relief units are proportionality (31% mountains, 36% hills and plateaus, 33% plains and meadows) and the concentric display of the major relief 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 their source in the Carpathians, and flow into the Danube river, which marks the southern border on a 1075 km length and flows into the Black Sea.

### Major rivers

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

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding the tributaries which form the first degree basins.

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

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

<sup>1)</sup> At normal level of afflux.

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

## Major natural lakes

Natural lake name	County	Area ( ha )	Volume <sup>1)</sup> (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
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

<sup>1)</sup> 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 treatment valences.

## Protected areas, in 2010

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reservations	79	310536 <sup>1)</sup>
National parks	13	316271 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural monuments	230	84448 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural reservations	661	273056 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural parks	14	763894 <sup>1)</sup>
Biosphere reservations	3	664446
Humid areas of international importance	5	616571
Avifauna special protection areas	108	2988713
Sites of Community importance	273	3284092

**Note:** Areas of protected zones were calculated according to the Law no.5/2000 regarding the national territory arrangement plan – Section III - protected areas and G.D. no.2151/2004; 1581/2005; 1143/2007 regarding regime of natural protected area for new zones; 1284/2007 regarding declaration of special protection avifauna areas as integral part of European ecological relation NATURE 2000 in Romania and 1066/2010 regarding regime of natural protected area over some zones from the reservation of "Danube Delta" biosphere.

<sup>1)</sup> Areas reassessed by measurements made with GIS technologies.

**Source:** National Agency for Environment Protection.

## Biosphere reservations, in 2010

Name of reservation	County	Area <sup>1)</sup> (ha)
<b>Total</b>		<b>664446</b>
Danube Delta	Tulcea, Constanța	580000
Retezat	Hunedoara	38047
Rodna	Maramureș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Suceava	46399

<sup>1)</sup> According to the Law no. 5/2000 on the national territory arrangement plan - Section III (Protected areas).

**Source:** National Agency for Environmental Protection.



## Air temperature, in 2010

degrees Celsius

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	10.3	36.0	14.VIII	-15.6	28.I
Suceava	8.4	33.6	13.VIII	-24.7	26.I
Oradea	11.0	36.0	15.VIII	-14.8	25.I
Iași	10.4	38.1	13.VIII	-26.9	26.I
Cluj-Napoca	9.3	33.8	13.VI	-18.1	25.I
Târgu Mureș	9.9	35.9	14.VIII	-21.9	25.I
Bacău	9.8	35.8	13.VIII	-25.9	25.I
Timișoara	11.6	35.9	15.VIII	-12.9	28.I
Deva	10.5	35.1	12.VI	-16.6	25.I
Sibiu	9.8	34.0	12.VI	-24.2	25.I
Vârful Omu	-1.8	18.5	27.VIII	-24.2	25.I
Galați	11.8	37.6	13.VIII	-21.5	25.I
Târgu Jiu	10.9	35.5	14;15.VIII	-18.0	25.I
Buzău	11.6	37.3	13.VIII	-25.7	26.I
Calafat	11.9	39.0	28.VIII	-21.0	25.I
Turnu Măgurele	11.9	38.0	15.VIII	-21.8	27.I
Bucharest-Filaret	12.0	38.1	13.VIII	-18.9	26.I
Constanța	13.1	34.7	11.VIII	-17.8	25.I

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

## Precipitations, in 2010

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	995.6
Suceava	869.8
Oradea	876.2
Iași	581.2
Cluj-Napoca	811.8
Târgu Mureș	735.5
Bacău	825.6
Timișoara	790.3
Deva	759.1
Sibiu	718.5
Vârful Omu	1367.1
Galați	682.4
Târgu Jiu	981.4
Buzău	513.8
Calafat	590.1
Turnu Măgurele	644.7
Bucharest-Filaret	659.6
Constanța	583.8

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

**POPULATION**

- 21431298 inhabitants, on July 1, 2010;
- Density: 89.9 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>, on July 1, 2010.

**CAPITAL: Bucharest** Municipality (1942254 inhabitants on July 1, 2010), 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 17<sup>th</sup> century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the country.

**MAIN CITIES:** Bucharest, Timișoara, Iași, 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.

**ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY:** December 1.

**ROMANIA'S FLAG:** 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: a two-chamber Parliament (the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate);
- Executive power: a Government led by a Prime Minister appointed by the country's President;
- The President of the country is elected based on general election results by universal vote for a 5-year mandate.

**NATIONAL CURRENCY:** leu, with "ban" as subdivision.

The exchange rate is set on the interbank currency market on a daily basis; the reference currency is the euro. In 2010, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.2099.



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

	million inhabitants			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4
Female	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
<b>By age group</b>				
0-14 years	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
15-59 years	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.8
60 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
<b>By area</b>				
Urban	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8
Rural	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.6

On July 1, 2010, Romania's population amounted to 21 431 298 inhabitants, of which 10.4 million men (48.7%) and 11.0 million women (51.3%). The negative values of natural increase, associated with those of the balance of external migration, led to a reduction of the country's population, during 2007-2010, of about 106.3 thousand persons. The population's structure by age has the specific mark of the demographic ageing process, mainly due to the decrease in the birth rate, which entailed the absolute and relative reduction of the young population (0-14 years) and the increase in the share of the elderly population (60 years and over). As compared to July 1, 2007, a decrease in the young population's share (0-14 years) was observed in 2010, from 15.3% to 15.1%, as well as an increase in the elderly population's share (60 years and over), from 19.4% to 20.3%.

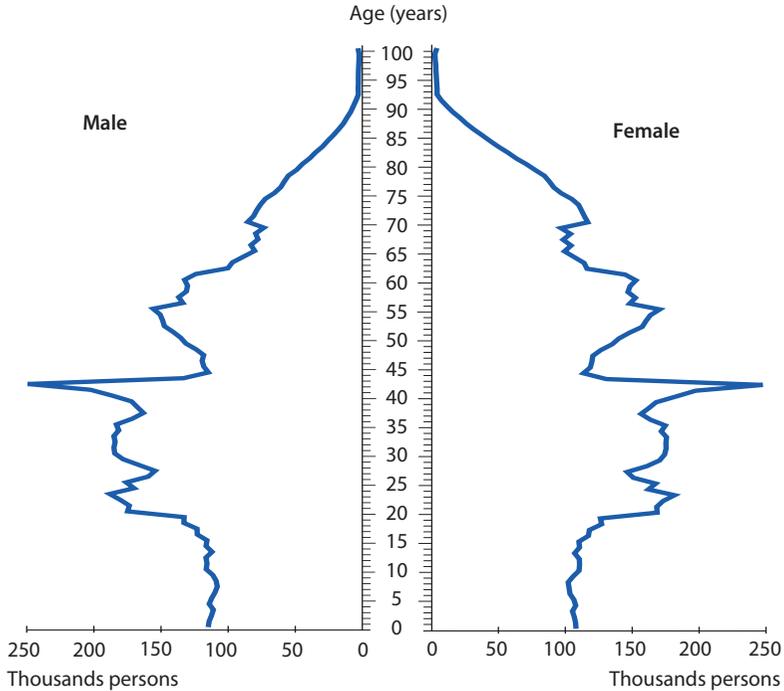
The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 64.6% of the total, decreasing by 227.5 thousand persons as against mid-2007. Within the adult population, the share of the age groups 40-44 years, 30-34 years and 20-24 years increased, while the one of those aged 15-19 years, 35-39 years and 45-49 years decreased.

## Average age

	years			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Average age of the population	39.0	39.2	39.5	39.7

The population's average age increased from 39.0 years (in 2007) to 39.7 years (in 2010), an average age characterising countries with an "adult" population. The female population, with an average age of 41.1 years, was, on July 1, 2010, 2.9 years older than the male population.

Population by age and sex, on July 1, 2010



The pyramid of ages most reliably reflects the generations chronicle, pointing out the disparities in the population's structure by age and by sex. The reduction of the young population narrowed once more the basis of the 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 age population, fertile age population, working age population).

Population Census, March 18, 2002

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

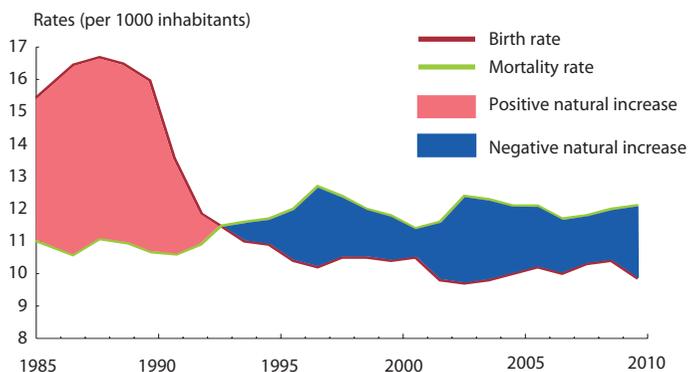


### Evolution of natality, mortality and natural increase

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Vital statistics (thou)</b>				
Live-births	214.7	221.9	222.4	212.2
Deaths	252.0	253.2	257.2	259.7
- Infant deaths	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
Natural increase	-37.3	-31.3	-34.8	-47.5
Marriages	189.2	149.4	134.3	115.8
Divorces	36.3	35.7	32.3	32.6
<b>Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>				
Live-births	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.9
Deaths	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.1
- Infant deaths <sup>1)</sup>	12.0	11.0	10.1	9.8
Natural increase	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6	-2.2
Marriages	8.8	6.9	6.3	5.4
Divorces	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5

<sup>1)</sup> Per 1000 live-births.

### Birth rate, mortality rate and natural increase



The birth rate, the first component of vital statistics, recorded a fall, interrupting the previous year trend. Considering that, in the short and the medium term mortality cannot be expected to bring a significant contribution to the reduction of the demographic decrease in Romania, the birth rate remains the only issue that can be addressed efficiently. A revived natality may have positive effects in the long run.

In 2010, the number of live-births (212.2 thousand) decrease by 2.5 thousand as compared to 2007, and the birth rate reached 9.9 live-births per 1000 inhabitants.

Mortality, the second component of vital statistics, is still relatively high in Romania. The steady and significant growth in the level of this component should be taken into account with a view to the recovery of demographic dynamics in Romania. In 2010, 259.7 thousand deaths were recorded, 7.7 thousand persons more than in 2007, the overall mortality rate reaching 12.1 deaths per 1000 inhabitants (11.7‰ in 2007).

2.1 thousand deaths under 1 year of age were recorded in 2010, the infant mortality rate being 9.8‰ (lower than the value recorded in 2007). The decrease in infant mortality was mainly due to the reduction of neonatal infant mortality, both in urban and in rural areas. Nevertheless, the infant mortality rate in Romania is still one of the highest in Europe.

### Classification of counties and localities by number of inhabitants, on July 1<sup>st</sup>

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Counties - total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>
Under 300000	7	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	18	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	10	10	10	10
700000 and over	7	7	7	7
<b>Municipalities and towns - total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>
Under 5000	19	21	21	21
5000 - 19999	199	198	199	198
20000 - 49999	56	57	56	57
50000 - 99999	22	20	20	20
100000 - 199999	13	13	13	13
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
<b>Communes - total</b>	<b>2855</b>	<b>2860</b>	<b>2860</b>	<b>2861</b>
Under 1000	73	75	80	82
1000 - 1999	573	587	594	598
2000 - 4999	1758	1743	1730	1724
5000 - 9999	429	432	430	429
10000 and over	22	23	26	28

In 2010, 11.8 million persons were living in the urban area, accounting for more than half of the country's population. On July 1, 2010, of the 320 municipalities and towns, 86.3% had a population under 50 thousand inhabitants, accounting for 18.4% of the country's population and 33.3% of the urban population. Big towns hold 29.9% of the country's population and 54.3% of the urban population. On July 1, 2010, 9.6 million persons were living in the rural area, accounting for 44.9% of the country's population. The communes with 1000 up to 5000 inhabitants represented 81.2% of the total number of communes.

In 2010, 459.0 thousand persons changed their domicile, and the internal migration rate amounted to 21.4 domicile changes per 1000 inhabitants. As in the previous year, the migration flows from the urban area (to rural and urban areas) held the highest weights in the structure of migration.

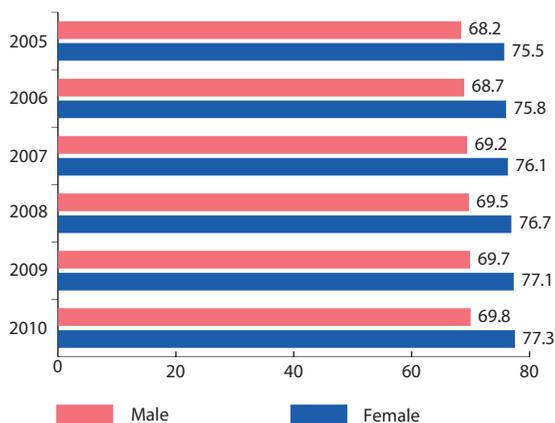


### First ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, on July 1, 2010

Current number	Town <sup>1)</sup>	Number of inhabitants
1.	<b>Bucharest</b>	<b>1942254</b>
2.	Timișoara	311428
3.	Iași	309631
4.	Cluj-Napoca	305636
5.	Constanța	301221
6.	Craiova	298740
7.	Galați	290593
8.	Brașov	276914
9.	Ploiești	227194
10.	Brăila	210245

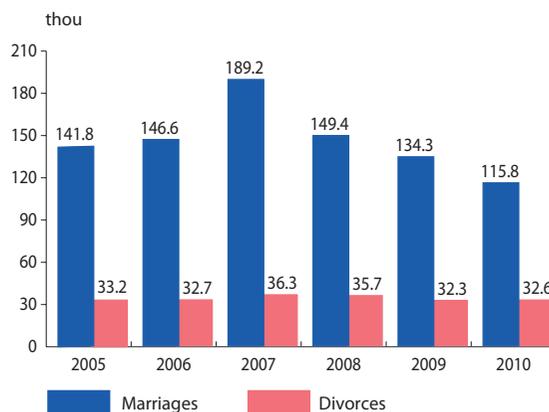
<sup>1)</sup> Municipality (county residence).

### Average life expectancy, by sex (years)



Average life expectancy continued its upward trend, the current values (69.8 years for men and 77.3 years for women) being higher than in 2007, both per total and by sex. For the female population as well as for the male one, average life expectancy increased by 1.2 and 0.6 years, respectively. Women's average life expectancy exceeds that of men by 7.5 years.

## Evolution of marriages and divorces



In 2010, against 2007, the number of marriages decreased, reaching 115.8 thousands (5.4‰).

In 2010 there were registered 32.6 thousand divorces, with 3.7 thousands less than in 2007. Divorciality rate was 1.5 divorces per 1000 inhabitants, its level being kept relatively low compared to other European countries.

## Internal migration

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a permanent change in residence (absolute data)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>374156</b>	<b>389254</b>	<b>330672</b>	<b>458995</b>
From rural to urban	80235	78671	70246	96201
From urban to urban	95431	107277	96607	140301
From rural to rural	80253	78478	67306	89441
From urban to rural	118237	124828	96513	133052
<b>Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>
From rural to urban	6.8	6.7	6.0	8.2
From urban to urban	8.1	9.1	8.2	11.9
From rural to rural	8.3	8.1	8.3	9.3
From urban to rural	12.2	12.9	10.0	13.8

## Romanian citizens who established their residence abroad

number of persons

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>8830</b>	<b>8739</b>	<b>10211</b>	<b>7906</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	3088	3069	3768	2917
Female	5742	5670	6443	4989
<b>By age group</b>				
Under 18 years	1003	1214	1316	1062
18-40 years	6041	5829	6621	5029
41-60 years	1442	1419	1915	1562
61 years and over	344	277	359	253
<b>By nationality</b>				
Romanians	8589	8485	10052	7834
Hungarians	167	194	103	42
Germans	12	18	15	8
Jews	21	27	27	8
Other nationalities	41	15	14	14
<b>By country of destination</b>				
Australia	83	82	128	81
Austria	313	345	421	569
Canada	1787	1738	2045	858
France	372	431	576	405
Germany	1902	1788	1938	1399
Greece	72	85	124	133
Israel	57	50	111	62
Italy	1401	1098	984	844
Spain	138	238	547	882
United States of America	1535	1591	1793	1086
Sweden	2	7	15	17
Hungary	266	354	331	14
Other countries	902	932	1198	1556

In the context of economic transition, the Romanian labour market experienced significant changes in terms of the volume and structure of the main labour force indicators. This process was characterised by the reduction of the economically active population and of employment, with a relatively steady level of the unemployment rate. But the financial crisis, starting debut, especially in the second half of 2008, had an effect on the structure of the labour force, while reducing employment, bringing an increase of the phenomenon of unemployment.

If in the second half of the '90s, the economically active population was kept at a high level, i.e. over 11 million persons, the new millennium began with a significant decrease in the indicator. Since 2002 economically active population fluctuated at around 10 million. In 2010, the economically active population amounted to 9965 thousand persons, of which 95.8% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

**Economically active population, employment  
and ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed**

	thou persons			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Economically active population - total</b>	<b>9994</b>	<b>9944</b>	<b>9924</b>	<b>9965</b>
- Female	4479	4418	4400	4416
- Urban	5494	5471	5475	5538
<b>Employment - total</b>	<b>9353</b>	<b>9369</b>	<b>9243</b>	<b>9240</b>
- Female	4237	4212	4143	4128
- Urban	5072	5101	5032	5032
<b>ILO<sup>1)</sup>unemployed - total</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>725</b>
- Female	242	206	257	288
- Urban	422	370	443	506

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

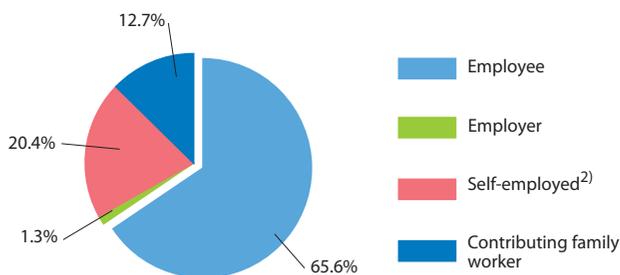
**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

After a continuous rise recorded during the period 2005-2008, in 2009 employment began to decrease, in 2010 reached its lowest value in the last 5 years (9240 thousand persons). Of the employed persons, 55.3% are men. Until 2002, most of the employed population lived in the rural area. Beginning with 2003, the largest share of employment (54.5% in 2010) resides in the urban area. Within the employed population, employees prevail (65.6% in 2010).

The number of unemployed, defined according to ILO criteria, reached 725 thousand persons in 2010, an increase as compared to 2009 (6.5%) and 2008 (26.0%). In 2010, of the total number of unemployed, 28.1% were young people (15-24 years).



Employment structure, by employment status, in 2010<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the members of agricultural holdings or of non-agricultural co-operatives.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment, by main activity of national economy

thou persons

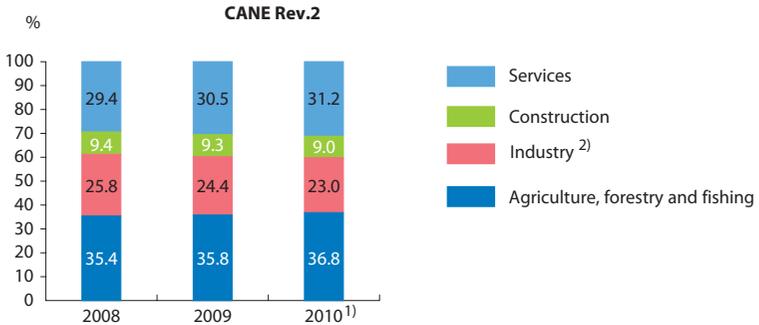
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9369</b>	<b>9243</b>	<b>9240</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2689	2689	2780
Industry	2212	2048	1945
Mining and quarrying	107	100	96
Manufacturing	1905	1751	1647
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	126	129	126
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	74	68	76
Construction	749	726	705
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1166	1157	1134
Transport and storage	454	455	444
Hotels and restaurants	154	165	180
Information and communication	119	123	126
Financial intermediation and insurance	110	122	132
Real estate activities	15	16	19
Professional, scientific and technical activities	140	148	159
Activities of administrative services and of support services	145	150	154
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector	466	490	471
Education	399	386	385
Health and social assistance	381	395	403
Shows, culture and recreation activities	48	45	50
Other service activities	122	128	153

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2010, as compared to 2009, the breakdown of employment by activity of national economy shows a reduction of the number of people employed in industry and construction (-4.5%) and a slight increase in those employed in services (0.8%).

**Structure of employment in the private sector, by main activity of national economy**



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

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

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

The share of employment in the private sector remains during the last three years of the period analyzed (2008 - 2010) around 80%.

In 2010, of the total population employed in the private sector, 63.2% worked in industry, construction and services, as compared to 64.2% in 2009.

The direct effect of economic crisis started in the second half of 2008, the average number of employees in 2009<sup>1)</sup> was 4774 thousand persons, by 272 thousand persons less against previous year (if it was not achieved data re-estimation during 2009, fall of average number of employees would be about 320 thousand persons against 2008). The most accentuated falls were registered in manufacturing, construction and trade.

The breakdown of employees by economic sector in 2009 shows that 60.5% worked in services (tertiary sector), an increase of 3.5 percentage points as compared to 2008 and 5.1 percentage points as compared to 2007.

37.2% of the total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry + construction), 3.7 percentage points less than in 2008 and 4.9 percentage points less than in 2007.

The share of the number of employees involved in agriculture (primary sector) was only 2.3%, a increase of 0.2 percentage points as compared to the previous year and a decrease of 0.2 percentage points as compared to 2007.

<sup>1)</sup> During 2009, the number of employees was re-estimated based on the reconciliation of information from administrative data sources with estimations obtained following exhaustive survey of "budgetary sector" (public administration – including total local councils belonging to local public administration, education, health and social assistance) for reference month October 2009. Consequently, annual estimations of "budgetary sector" for 2009 are not totally comparable with those of previous years, coverage for 2009 being wider (over 50 thousand employees) .



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

<b>Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)</b>	<b>2007<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4885</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>4774</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	123	105	110
Industry	1649	1606	1371
Mining and quarrying	84	81	75
Manufacturing	1381	1342	1118
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	89	84	78
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	95	99	100
Construction	407	458	404
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	795	849	816
Transport and storage	284	285	282
Hotels and restaurants	107	118	118
Information and communication	109	121	114
Financial intermediation and insurance	97	108	107
Real estate activities	28	31	29
Professional, scientific and technical activities	118	133	134
Activities of administrative services and of support services	167	195	192
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector <sup>2)</sup>	197	213	225
Education	394	394	394
Health and social assistance	336	350	378
Shows, culture and recreation activities	35	40	56
Other service activities	39	40	44

**Note:** For 2010, data will be available at the end of September 2011.

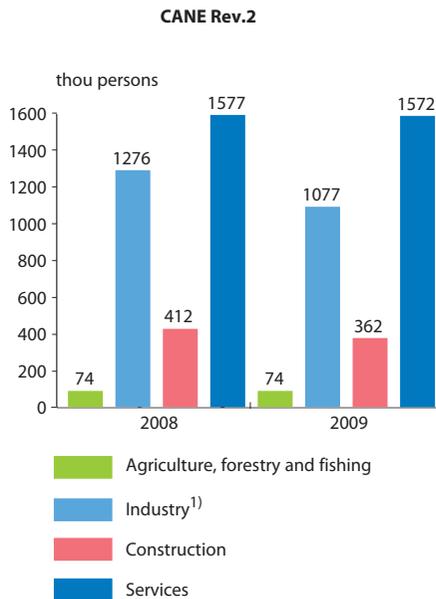
<sup>1)</sup> Data estimated according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>2)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Intelligence Service, etc.).

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

As in any market economy, the highest share of employees is involved in the private sector. In 2009, the share of employees in the overall private sector was 64.6%, a slight decrease of 1.6 percentage points as compared to 2008.

**Average number of employees in the overall private sector, by main activity of national economy**



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in September 2011.

<sup>1)</sup> Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.



Registered unemployed<sup>1)</sup>, by educational level

thou persons

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total unemployed<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>368</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>of which: women</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>264</b>
Primary, secondary, vocational	290	312	503	442
of which: women	121	132	190	164
High school and post high school	62	71	156	135
of which: women	36	42	83	71
University	16	20	50	50
of which: women	10	13	29	29

<sup>1)</sup> At the end of the year.

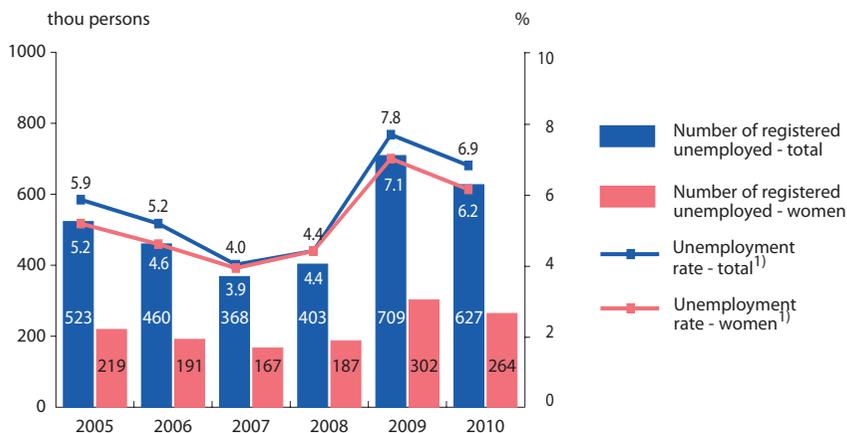
<sup>2)</sup> Source: National Agency for Employment.

The number of employees registered at National Agency for Employment decreased till July 2007 (343 thousand persons) then registered an oscillating evolution till the end of the year.

After a growth of 4.4% in January 2008 as against December 2007, the number of registered unemployed continued to fall in the next period, reaching a minimum point (337 thousand persons) in June 2008, when unemployment rate registered 3.7%.

Since July of 2008 crisis year, the number of registered unemployed increased to a maximum point (765 thousand persons) in March 2010; in the following months, the indicator registered a continuous fall, so that at the end of the year, in evidences of employment agencies there were registered 627 thousand unemployed, by 11.6% less against the end of 2009.

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



<sup>1)</sup> For 2010, provisional data.

Men accounted for the majority among registered unemployed (57.9% at end of 2010, respectively 54.6% at end of 2007).

After registering a growth since 2008, the number of unemployed women started to fall, at end of 2010 being 38 thousand persons less against previous year.

**ILO <sup>1)</sup> unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Under 25 years	20.1	18.6	20.8	22.1
25 years and over	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.8
<b>Male</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Under 25 years	21.1	18.8	21.2	22.3
25 years and over	5.6	5.3	6.1	6.3
<b>Female</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Under 25 years	18.7	18.3	20.1	21.8
25 years and over	4.1	3.4	4.5	5.1
<b>Urban</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Under 25 years	24.7	23.2	27.1	30.5
25 years and over	6.2	5.3	6.5	7.4
<b>Rural</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Under 25 years	16.3	14.7	15.5	15.3
25 years and over	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.6

ILO unemployment rate (ratio of ILO unemployed in economically active population) registered at national level 7.3% in 2010 – more than previous years (by 0.9 percentage points against 2007 and 1.5 percentage points against 2008, when there were registered, in fact, the lowest unemployment rates in the last four year analyzed) and by 0.4 percentage points against 2009.

An unemployment rate of 6.5% was recorded for women, a lower rate than that recorded for men, which was 7.9%, both increasing as compared to previous years.

The unemployment rate in the urban area is significantly higher than that recorded in the rural area (in 2010: 9.1% as compared to 5.0%).

Young persons aged 15-24 years are the most affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2010, the unemployment rate was 22.1% among the youth (15-24 years), with sharp discrepancies between areas (30.5% in the urban area as against 15.3% in the rural area).

This indicator amounted to 5.8% for the unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

**Long-term ILO <sup>1)</sup> unemployment rate, by sex and area (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
male	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.9
female	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.1
urban	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.2
rural	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.7
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>
male	13.5	10.5	10.9	13.8
female	13.0	10.5	9.3	11.8
urban	15.9	12.7	13.5	17.8
rural	11.1	8.6	7.6	9.1

Long term unemployment rate (weight of ILO unemployed for 12 months and over and economically active population) was 2.5% in 2010 sensitively lower than 2007 (3.2%) but higher against the last two years (2.4%, respectively 2.1% in 2008 and 2009). By sex, this indicator registered in 2010 2.9% for men and 2.1% for women and by area 3.2% for urban area against 1.7% for rural area.

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).



**Long-term unemployment (%)**  
**- as percentage of total ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed -**

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>
male	49.9	42.9	31.6	36.9
female	50.1	38.4	29.8	32.0
urban	50.3	43.4	32.2	35.2
rural	49.4	37.5	28.7	34.2
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>
male	64.2	55.6	51.6	62.0
female	69.5	57.4	46.3	54.1
urban	64.3	54.6	49.8	58.4
rural	68.5	58.6	49.0	59.6

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

2) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In terms of incidence (weight of long term unemployed in total unemployed) long term unemployment which has a downward trend in the last years (from 50.0% in 2007 to 30.9% in 2009) registered an accentuation, reaching 39.4% in 2010, with slight disparities both by gender and by residence area.

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Activity rate</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.6</b>
Male	70.1	70.6	70.9	71.5
Female	56.0	55.2	55.4	55.8
Urban	61.6	61.7	62.1	63.1
Rural	65.1	64.5	64.6	64.4
<b>Employment rate</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>
Male	64.8	65.7	65.2	65.7
Female	52.8	52.5	52.0	52.0
Urban	56.8	57.5	57.1	57.3
Rural	61.5	61.2	60.7	60.9

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

1) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years) was 63.6% in 2010 and had higher values for the male population (71.5% as against 55.8% for the female population) and for the rural population (64.4% as against 63.1% in the urban area).

The employment rate of population 20-64 was 63.3% in 2010 (decreasing against previous year 63.5%), 6.7 percentage points less than the 70% target set for 2020 through "The Draft Europe 2020".

Rate of vacancies is one of indicators for demand of labour force on the labour market. As a continuation of world economic crisis effect, annual average rate of vacancies registered in 2010 the highest value since 2005 and till now (0.59% less by 0.29 percentage points against previous year, respectively 1.47 percentage points against 2007, year when rate of vacancies registered the highest value).

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.59</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.78	1.42	0.85
Industry - total	1.57	0.64	0.67
Mining and quarrying	0.28	0.06	0.05
Manufacturing	1.78	0.72	0.77
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.41	0.27	0.14
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.97	0.44	0.54
Construction	1.45	0.60	0.53
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.60	0.22	0.24
Transport and storage	0.64	0.43	0.47
Hotels and restaurants	0.71	0.40	0.12
Information and communication	0.59	0.54	0.76
Financial intermediation and insurance	2.52	0.97	0.84
Real estate activities	0.60	0.20	0.16
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.02	0.95	0.62
Activities of administrative services and of support services	1.33	0.73	0.59
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector <sup>1)</sup>	5.97	2.14	1.17
Education	1.43	0.56	0.17
Health and social assistance	6.28	3.42	1.10
Shows, culture and recreation activities	2.25	0.94	0.88
Other service activities	0.99	0.54	0.29

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

**Source:** Job vacancy survey.

**Rate of vacancies, by major occupational groups (%)**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.59</b>
Members of legislative bodies, senior clerks and leaders	1.28	1.17	0.56	0.33
Specialists with intellectual and scientific occupations	3.21	3.17	1.40	0.75
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	2.08	2.13	1.04	0.51
Civil servants	1.82	1.68	0.69	0.52
Operative workers in services, trade and assimilated	1.64	1.57	0.89	0.52
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.71	1.72	1.00	0.39
Artisans and handicraftmen in machinery and installations maintenance and adjustment	1.81	1.64	0.62	0.41
Operators for installations, machinery and equipment assemblers	2.02	1.64	0.72	0.88
Unskilled workers	2.05	1.94	0.77	0.64

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

**Source:** Job vacancy survey.

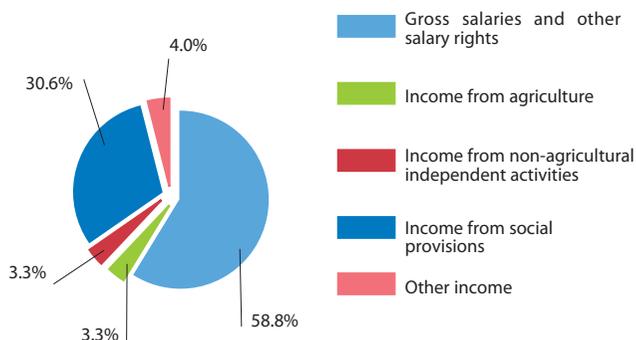
## Total income of households

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
	- lei , monthly per household -			
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1686.7</b>	<b>2131.7</b>	<b>2316.0</b>	<b>2304.3</b>
	- procente -			
Money income	81.1	83.1	83.7	83.9
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social provisions	3.1	3.1	2.6	1.9
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own resources	15.8	13.8	13.7	14.2

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

During 2007-2010, the structure of the total income of households shows a high share of money income, which increased from 81.1% in 2007 to 83.9% in 2010. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 16.1% in 2010, mainly due to the equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources (a decrease of 1.6 percentage points as compared to 2007).

**Structure of money income, in 2010<sup>1)</sup>**  
- total households -



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2010, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight in households money income (58.8%), decreasing, however, by 2.1 percentage points as compared to 2009. A major share in households money income is that of social benefits (30.6%, an increase of 1.7 percentage points as compared to 2009). On the contrary, the agricultural income, the income from independent activities and the property income have a low share in households money income.

Generally, under equal working conditions, salaries are the same for men and women. The disparities between the salaries received by women and those received by men in various economic activities are caused by the level of skills and the hierarchical position. The ratio of men to women in terms of salaries recorded fluctuations mainly determined by the efficiency of economic activities in various branches and by the share of women in leadership positions or with higher education. The gap between the gross average salary of women and the gross average salary of men narrowed from 24% in 1996 to 17.6% in 2003 and 8.4% in 2009. In 2010, the gap between gross average earning for women and for men registered a growth against previous year of 4.2 percentage points, reaching 12.6%.

### Monthly average net nominal earnings, by activity of national economy

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	lei / employee			
	2007 <sup>1)</sup>	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>1407</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	743	914	1007	1047
Industry	971	1189	1300	1404
Mining and quarrying	1804	2287	2360	2455
Manufacturing	871	1050	1146	1251
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1786	2389	2573	2597
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	925	1154	1241	1258
Construction	881	1162	1069	1156
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	822	1042	1047	1168
Transport and storage	1141	1454	1518	1534
Hotels and restaurants	651	773	799	800
Information and communication	1837	2119	2468	2817
Financial intermediation and insurance	2614	3205	3109	3344
Real estate activities	1185	1270	1193	1323
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1412	1749	1870	2084
Activities of administrative services and of support services	656	835	873	923
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector <sup>3)</sup>	1999	2411	2159	1853
Education	1175	1538	1596	1364
Health and social assistance	938	1266	1342	1205
Shows, culture and recreation activities	922	1195	1249	1111
Other activities of national economy	603	780	818	848

<sup>1)</sup> Data estimated according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data, excluding the earnings of employees in the units having under 4 employees.

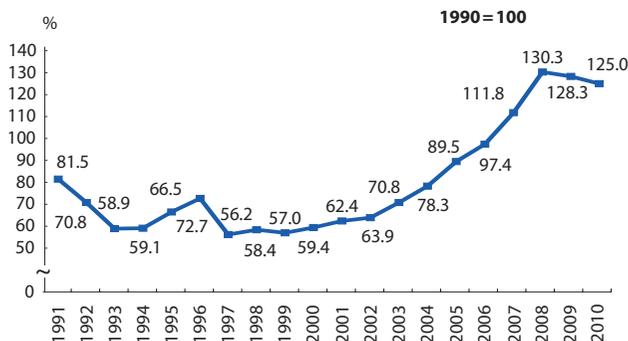
<sup>3)</sup> Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Romanian Intelligence Service, Ministry of Administration and Interior etc.).

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

The real gross earnings experienced severe falls during the first transition years (1991-1999) as well as in 1997 and 1999, the minimum values of 56.2% and 57.0%, respectively, of the level of 1990. Starting with 2003, we see a change for the better in the real value of gross earnings, with a 2008 level exceeding the 1991 level by 48.8 percentage points (130.3%).

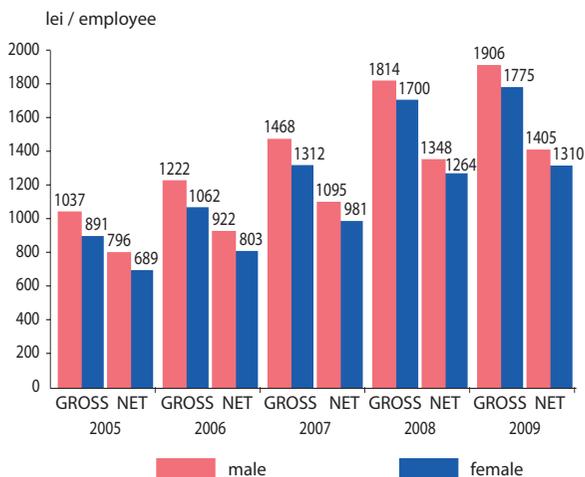
In 2009, real earnings index compared to 1990 was 128.3%, by 2.0 percentage points less than in 2008. The decreasing trend also continued in 2010, being 125.0% (provisional data, there were excluded from the coverage, the economic units with under 4 employees).

## Indices of real earnings



Note: For 2010, provisional data.

## Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2010, data will be available in September 2011.

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

	percentage			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total economy	88.9	92.2	91.6	87.4

## Total household consumption expenditure

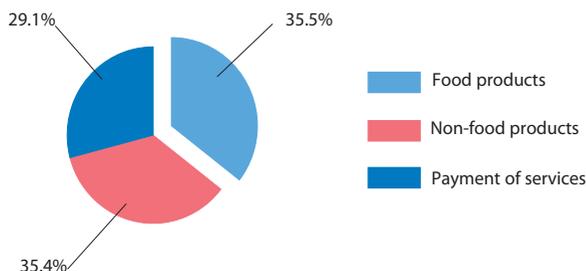
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
	- lei, monthly per household -			
<b>Total consumption expenditure</b>	<b>1104.70</b>	<b>1365.36</b>	<b>1468.60</b>	<b>1486.43</b>
	- percentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks	41.7	40.9	40.9	41.0
Beverages, tobacco	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.7
Clothing and footwear	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.6
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.0
Health	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5
Transport	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.0
Communications	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Leisure and culture	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.0
Education	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Miscellaneous products and services	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

During the period 2007-2010, agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks had the highest share in total consumption expenditure (41.0%), decreasing, however, by 0.7 percentage points as compared to 2007. The downward trend can also be seen in the expenditure for the endowment and maintenance of dwellings (from 61.8% in 2007 to 61.6% in 2010).

In 2010, for overall households, the expenditure for food consumption had a share of 35.5% in total consumption expenditure. On average, per total households, the weight of the expenditure for non-food goods was 35.4%, while the expenditure for services had a weight of 29.1%.

**Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2010<sup>1)</sup>**  
- total households -



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Monthly average consumption<sup>1)</sup> for the main  
food products and beverages**

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
Fresh meat	kg	2.905	3.070	3.115	3.103
Meat products	kg	1.050	1.111	1.106	1.068
Fats	kg	1.247	1.238	1.228	1.219
Milk	litres	6.067	6.151	6.168	6.186
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.775	0.759	0.758	0.754
Potatoes	kg	3.639	3.614	3.586	3.488
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.036	7.305	7.627	7.382
Fruit	kg	3.082	3.312	3.552	3.557
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks	litres	4.259	4.833	4.821	4.859
Beer	litres	1.081	1.201	1.165	1.112
Wine	litres	0.905	0.933	0.969	0.942
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.213	0.224	0.230	0.218

<sup>1)</sup> Monthly average quantities per person (in individual households). <sup>2)</sup> 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 monthly average consumption of fresh meat per capita amounted to 3.1 kg in 2010. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.2 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 50 kg per capita. In 2010, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks had a monthly average per capita of 4.9 litres for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks, 1.1 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2007, these levels were higher: for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks by 14.1%, for beer by 2.9%, for wine and for plum brandy and natural brandies by 4.1% and 2.3%, respectively.

**Households endowment with durable goods**

pieces / 100 households

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
Audio sets	86.1	86.1	85.2	82.7
Tv sets - total	124.1	132.0	134.2	138.4
Refrigerators and freezers	86.0	83.1	82.7	80.0
Refrigerating box	30.8	36.8	38.6	41.1
Gas cooking stoves	93.1	94.1	95.0	95.3
Electric washing machines	67.1	70.8	73.9	75.3
Vacuum cleaners	55.1	58.7	61.7	63.8
Sewing machines	20.3	20.3	21.1	20.6
Bicycles	23.3	24.7	26.5	27.5
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Cars	23.1	27.1	28.6	28.6

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

During the period 2007-2010, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2007 to 2010, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers decreased by 7.0% due to an increase in households endowment with refrigerating box (an increase of 33.4%). Also, households endowment with TV sets rose by 11.5%, and the endowment with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines was up 15.8% and 12.2%, respectively.

Households endowment with durable goods is influenced both by the financial resources of households and by the goods accumulated in the previous years, as well as by the range of goods on the market, goods that are increasingly high tech.

## Evolution of the dwelling stock

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Dwelling stock (thou)</b>	<b>8270</b>	<b>8329</b>	<b>8385</b>	<b>8428</b>
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	<i>8079</i>	<i>8138</i>	<i>8192</i>	<i>8233</i>
<b>Rooms (thou)</b>	<b>21428</b>	<b>21638</b>	<b>21841</b>	<b>22011</b>
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	<i>21082</i>	<i>21294</i>	<i>21494</i>	<i>21661</i>
<b>Living floor (thou m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>317834</b>	<b>322205</b>	<b>326413</b>	<b>329997</b>
<i>private majority ownership (thou m<sup>2</sup>)</i>	<i>312309</i>	<i>316685</i>	<i>320786</i>	<i>324306</i>
<b>Finished dwellings - total</b>	<b>47299</b>	<b>67255</b>	<b>62520</b>	<b>48526</b>
<i>- from private funds</i>	<i>43000</i>	<i>61171</i>	<i>56764</i>	<i>45642</i>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Dwelling fund kept the upward trend in the last years, registering 8428 thousand dwellings at the end of 2010. By ownership type, the highest weight of dwelling fund existent at the end of 2010, is represented by dwellings under private majority ownership (97.7%).

## Finished dwellings, by area



In 2010, 48.5 thousand dwellings were finished, 14.0 thousand less than the previous year.

By residence area, the weight of the dwellings ready to be used was higher in the rural area (53.7%) as against urban area (46.3%).

## Unemployment indemnities<sup>1)</sup>

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Monthly average (lei/person)</b>				
Unemployment indemnity	321	401	469	470
Unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions	180	238	291	268
<b>În procente față de salariul minim brut pe economie</b>				
Unemployment indemnity	82.3	78.6	78.2	78.3
Unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions	46.2	46.7	48.5	44.7

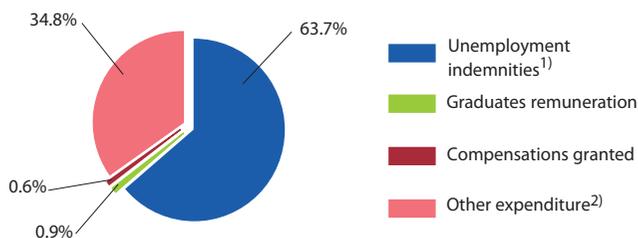
<sup>1)</sup> According to the Law no. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

In 2010, the monthly average unemployment indemnity amounted to 470 lei, 46.4% more than in 2007, and accounted for 78.3% of the gross minimum salary per economy.

In 2010, the unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions (268 lei) represented 44.7% as compared to the gross minimum salary (46.2% in 2007).

In 2010, within the total expenditure for the social protection of the unemployed, the highest weight was held by the unemployment indemnity (63.7%).

## Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2010



<sup>1)</sup> According to the Law no. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

<sup>2)</sup> Including incentives for the unemployed who are employed before the period in which this indemnity is grated expires, for stimulating labour force mobility, for stimulating the employers who hire people from the underprivileged categories that are unemployed, for the qualification and requalification of the unemployed, for stimulating graduates, social marginalisation for combating.

**Source:** National Agency for Employment.

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Social insurance pensioners<sup>1)</sup> - total</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5726	5685	5676	5664
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	389	573	686	717
<b>State social insurance pensioners</b>					
Yearly average number	mii pers.	4643	4664	4718	4767
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	399	593	711	739
<b>Social insurance pensioners - farmers</b>					
Yearly average number	mii pers.	932	866	799	737
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	159	253	300	309
<b>Social insurance pensioners (except farmers)</b>					
Yearly average number	mii pers.	4794	4819	4877	4927
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	434	631	750	778
<b>Pensioners receiving social security benefits<sup>2)</sup></b>					
Yearly average number	mii pers.	3	2	2	2
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	111	161	188	192
<b>Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans, and widows</b>					
Yearly average number	mii pers.	16	14	11	9
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	236	245	245	244

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

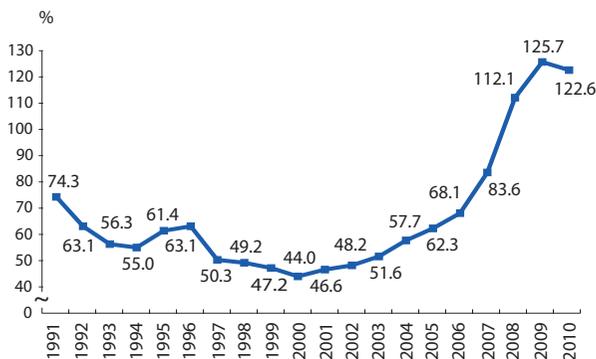
<sup>2)</sup> Support allowance of pension-type , paid from the social insurance fund.

In 2010, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5664 thousand persons, decreasing by 62 thousand persons as compared to 2007. On the contrary, the number of state social insurance pensioners experienced a slight increase of 2.7% as compared to 2007.

In 2010, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 717 lei, 1.8 higher than in 2007.

In 2010, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 739 lei, increasing by 85.2% as compared to 2007.

**Real average pension indices  
1990=100**



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

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009
<b>Tickets - total</b>	<b>thou</b>	<b>313.8</b>	<b>325.4</b>	<b>286.4</b>
Balneary treatment	thou	261.8	250.8	214.9
Rest	thou	52.0	74.6	71.5
Expenditure for treatment and rest <sup>1)</sup>	lei thou	314729.0	315977.1	345232.3

**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in September 2011.

<sup>1)</sup> Including expenses incurred for the balneary treatment of farmers, according to Government Emergency Ordinance No. 31/1998.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

## Allowances and other benefits granted to the population

	lei thou		
	2007	2008	2009
<b>From the state budget</b>	<b>4322980.6</b>	<b>4721902.6</b>	<b>5542953.1</b>
State allowances for children	2082807.8	2586442.2	2894505.6
Complementary family allowance	297426.8	288685.5	405027.8
Support allowance for mono-parental family	155733.3	145442.8	180735.4
Indemnity for child raising	1436236.3	1320183.4	1737806.5
Incentive for child raising	23877.4	22211.1	18716.4
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child raising	104262.8	131432.1	94034.1
Allowance for new born children	37877.9	39886.5	44448.7
Outfits for new born children	21359.1	29709.2	30311.0
Financial aids for family set up	87812.2	76656.2	78231.9
Allowances for family placement	61790.2	58596.5	57501.3
Emergency benefits	7004.3	12786.8	-
Financial benefits	6629.1	9494.8	1304.0
Benefits for refugees	163.4	375.5	330.4
<b>From the local budgets</b>	<b>422119.8</b>	<b>393058.2</b>	<b>433181.0</b>
Social support	396615.9	366540.4	414584.3
Aid for partial covering of funeral expenses	1561.7	2069.0	2125.9
Emergency benefits	23942.2	24448.8	16470.8

**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in September 2011.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population showed an upward trend during 2007-2009; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2009, the expenditure for allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 59.9% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2009 as compared to 2007, state allowances for children increased by 1.4, and the emergency allowances granted from the state budget and the local budgets increased by 46.8%.

The local budget continued to be the financing source for social support, with a weight of 95.7% in the total social protection expenditure from local budgets in 2009.

Social assistance canteens<sup>1)</sup>

	2007	2008	2009
Number of units and sections	121	125	125
Number of places	30722	29805	25927

**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in October 2011.

<sup>1)</sup> Financed from the local budget.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.



## Main sanitary units

	number of units			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
Hospitals	447	458	474	506
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	403	444	461	478
Polyclinics	263	269	268	308
Dispensaries	208	213	211	208
Health care centers <sup>2)</sup>	46	47	47	43
Tuberculosis sanatoria	5	5	5	5
Balneary sanatoria <sup>3)</sup>	9	8	9	10
Preventoria	4	4	4	4
Health and social care units	66	66	68	71
Diagnosis and curative centers	27	30	28	26
Health specialised centers	133	158	171	187
Family doctors offices	11048	11279	11390	11465
Health specialised offices	8370	9038	9998	8974
Dentist offices - total	11008	11499	12140	12481
Other health care offices	2273	2391	2450	3002
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	6906	7215	7586	7261
Medical laboratories	2296	2555	2828	2921
Dentist laboratories	2158	2130	2226	2208
Crèches	272	280	287	288

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including health care centers with hospital beds

<sup>3)</sup> Including the neurosis or neuropsychiatry sanatoria.

The health care services within the sanitary system were granted by a network of sanitary units (hospitals, polyclinics, dispensaries and other institutions) belonging to the public and private sector. In 2010, this network comprised 506 hospitals, 59 more than in 2007. The development of the private sector led to an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical points; thus, in 2010, their number amounted to 7261 units, 355 more than in 2007.

## Beds in sanitary units

	number of beds			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Beds in hospitals - total</b>	<b>138025</b>	<b>138184</b>	<b>138915</b>	<b>131822</b>
Beds in preventoria <sup>2)</sup>	420	420	390	370
Beds in health and social care units <sup>2)</sup>	2823	2726	2818	3075
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria <sup>2)</sup>	909	918	908	835
Beds in crèches	13135 <sup>2)</sup>	13729	14161	14668

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> The public sector only.

## Number of medical-sanitary staff

	persons			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Physicians<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>48199</b>	<b>50267</b>	<b>50386</b>	<b>51930</b>
Population per physician	447	428	426	413
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	22.4	23.4	23.5	24.2
<b>Dentists</b>	<b>11651</b>	<b>11901</b>	<b>12497</b>	<b>13000</b>
Population per dentist	1849	1807	1718	1649
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.1
<b>Pharmaceutical chemists</b>	<b>11108</b>	<b>11704</b>	<b>11996</b>	<b>13491</b>
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1939	1837	1790	1589
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.3
<b>Ancillary medical staff</b>	<b>136353</b>	<b>132464</b>	<b>129673</b>	<b>126169</b>
Population per ancillary medical person	158	162	166	170
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	63.3	61.6	60.4	58.9
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Dentists excluded.

In 2010, 204.6 thousand persons worked within the sanitary system as against 207.3 thousand in 2007. In 2010, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 413 inhabitants (447 inhabitants in 2007). For every dentist there were 1649 inhabitants, 200 inhabitants less than in 2007, and for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1589 inhabitants, 350 less than in 2007.

In 2010, per 1000 inhabitants there were: 24.2 physicians, 6.1 dentists, 6.3 pharmaceutical chemists and 58.9 ancillary medical staff.



## Education by level of education

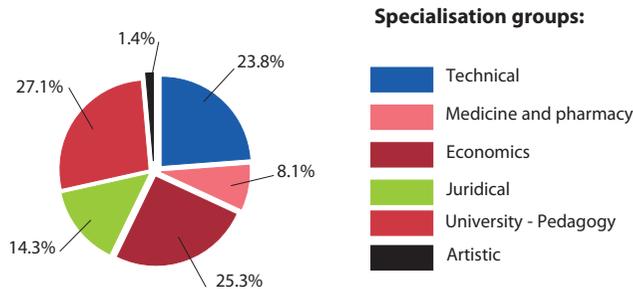
	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
<b>Number of educational units</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>8230</b>	<b>8221</b>	<b>8244</b>	<b>7588</b>
<b>Enrolled population by level of education (thousands)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4405</b>	<b>4325</b>	<b>4177</b>	<b>4029</b>
Level of education:				
Pre-school	650	653	666	674
- private sector	11	12	12	12
Primary and secondary	1790	1752	1720	1691
- private sector	5	4	4	5
High school	792	785	838	867
- private sector	19	26	30	30
Vocational and apprenticeship	220	189	115	54
- private sector	3	2	2	1
Post high school and foremen	46	55	63	70
- private sector	21	23	28	32
Tertiary	907	891	775	673
- private sector	381	411	322	240
<b>Enrolment rate for school age population (%)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>77.6</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	77.2	77.4	76.8	76.0
Female	82.3	82.0	80.7	79.3
<b>Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per teaching staff</b>				
Pre-school	17	17	17	18
Pupils	14	14	14	14
Students	28	28	25	23
<b>Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants</b>				
Pupils	1322	1293	1274	1252
Students	421	414	361	314

The process of restructuring the national educational system and the new legal regulations related to education led to the reorganisation of the network of educational units in Romania. The number of educational institutions decreased by 642 (namely 7.8%) as a consequence of the reforms implemented in the national educational system during 2007-2010.

The new configuration of the educational network was correlated with the size of the school population and with the conditions offered by the existing equipment, with a view to ensuring a quality educational process. The school population decreased, being smaller by 8.5% in the school/academic year 2010/2011 than in the school/academic year 2007/2008. It is worth mentioning that tertiary education is continuously expanding, though it recorded fluctuations during this period, particularly due to the private sector.

For educational levels overall, the enrolment rate of the school age population had different values depending on the sex (76.0% for boys and 79.3% for girls, in the school/academic year 2010/2011).

### Students in higher education institutes, by specialisation groups, in the 2010 / 2011 academic year



The breakdown of the students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2010/2011 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students to university - pedagogy (27.1%), study economics (25.3%) and technical sciences (23.8%). The situation in the private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for the students who study economics (37.1%).

	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011
<b>Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)</b>				
Secondary education	207.8	204.0	199.0	...
High school education	218.2	202.1	204.9	...
Vocational and apprenticeship education	113.1	100.9	89.8	...
Post high school and foremen education	13.0	17.6	19.2	...
Tertiary education	232.9	214.8	191.3	...
<b>Teaching staff (thou persons)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>253</b>
Pre-school	37	38	38	37
Primary and secondary	139	138	135	125
High school	62	61	60	60
Vocational and apprenticeship	6	5	3	*)
Post high school and foremen	1	1	1	1
Tertiary	32	32	31	30

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

\*) Under 0.5.

In correlation with the reduction of the school population, the number of graduates decreased, except for the post high school and foremen education, which in the school year 2009/2010 experienced an increase of 48.1% as compared to the school year 2007/2008 and 9.4% as compared to 2008/2009. At the end of the school year 2009/2010, the highest number of graduates was in high school education (over 204 thousand persons), followed by secondary education (199 thousand persons) and tertiary education (over 191 thousand persons).

Teaching staff from all levels of education did not register significant variations in the last four years, except primary and gymnasium education where number of teaching staff decreased by 10.1% compared to 2007/2008 school year and 7.4% against 2009/2010.



	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Number of libraries</b>	<b>12366</b>	<b>12359</b>	<b>12229</b>	<b>11829</b>
- private ownership	396	367	350	324
<b>Number of cinemas</b> <sup>2)</sup>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>68</b>
Performances (thou)	100	128	185	240
Audience (millions)	3	4	5	7
<b>Number of entertainment institutions</b> <sup>3)</sup>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>153</b>
Performances and concerts (thou)	20	20	20	19
Audience (millions)	4	5	6	6
<b>Number of museums</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>687</b>
- private ownership	81	79	77	81
Visitors (thou)	12255	10687	10169	8939

1) Provisional data.

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

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

The number of libraries operating in 2010 experienced a rise of 537 (4.3%) as compared to 2007.

By ownership type, most libraries are under state ownership (about 97.3%), while those under private ownership account for only 2.7%.

The cinema network existing at the end of 2010 included 68 cinema units, decreasing by four cinema unit as compared to 2007 (5.6%). In 2010, as compared to 2007, the number of performances increased by about 140 thousand and the cinema audience increased by about four million spectators.

In 2010, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, concert halls and similar institutions) was 153, experiencing an increase of 1.9% as compared to 2007. The number of performances and concerts amounted to about 19 thousand in 2010, increasing as against 2007 (by 5.0%) and the audience increased by about two million.

The network of public museums and collections operating in 2010 comprised 687 units, 8 more than in 2007. This increase was caused by a rise in the number of museums and collections open to the public. The number of private museums and collections open to the public remained unchanged in 2010 as compared to 2007.

Media production

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals<sup>2)</sup></b>				
<b>Titles - total</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>2690</b>	<b>2708</b>	...
<b>Radio programmes</b>				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) <sup>3)</sup>	122	131	144	147
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) <sup>4)</sup>	170	181	176	174
<b>Television programmes</b>				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) <sup>5)</sup>	35	36	53	50
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) <sup>4)</sup>	52	56	57	54

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** National Library of Romania.

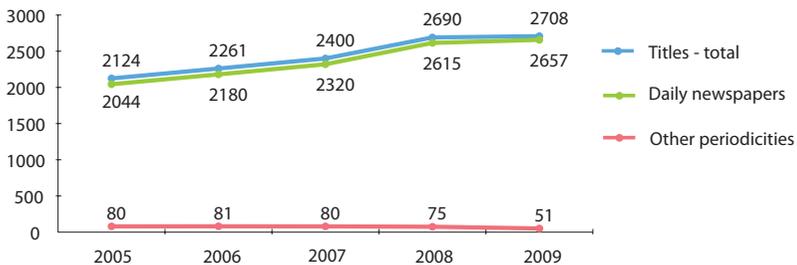
<sup>3)</sup> **Source:** Romanian Broadcasting Company.

<sup>4)</sup> **Source:** Audio-Visual National Council.

<sup>5)</sup> **Source:** Romanian Television Company.

... = Data not available.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in September 2011.

In 2010, as compared to 2007, the broadcast hours of public radio stations increased by 20.5%, while the broadcast hours of private stations rose by 2.4%.

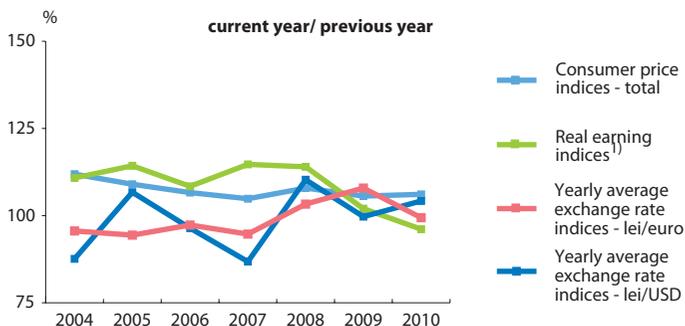
In 2010, number of hours – public TV broadcast programs increased significantly due to higher number of broadcast stations, with about 42.9% compared to 2007. An increase in broadcast time of 3.8% compared to 2007, register private TV stations too.



Romanian economic environment faced with major imbalances caused by inflation phenomenon. The trend to reduce inflation rate took place since 1998, reaching in 2007 the lowest level (4.8%). In 2010 inflation was 6.1%.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Consumer price indices (%)</b> (previous year = 100)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>104.84</b>	<b>107.85</b>	<b>105.59</b>	<b>106.09</b>
Food goods	103.89	109.22	103.25	102.33
Non-food goods	104.99	106.36	106.22	109.78
Services	106.63	108.57	108.97	104.78
<b>Monthly average inflation rate (%)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Food goods	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
Non-food goods	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Services	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Average exchange rate in December</b>				
lei / euro	3.5289	3.9153	4.2248	4.2925
lei / USD	2.4247	2.9026	2.8952	3.2439

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



<sup>1)</sup> For 2010, provisional data.

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

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

2005 = 100

<b>Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>117.96</b>	<b>136.01</b>	<b>138.55</b>	<b>147.33</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>143.20</b>	<b>159.65</b>	<b>146.65</b>	<b>149.65</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	117.36	123.57	128.84	130.37
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	149.88	169.13	148.19	148.59
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	117.72	129.98	139.53	138.17
Mining support service activities	149.88	169.13	146.59	155.74
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>117.37</b>	<b>138.29</b>	<b>140.45</b>	<b>150.37</b>
Manufacture of food products	114.48	137.90	141.58	146.64
Manufacture of beverages	115.67	127.71	141.56	148.04
Manufacture of tobacco products	135.19	149.87	180.00	219.92
Manufacture of textiles	113.47	123.96	132.39	139.73
Manufacture of wearing apparel	127.70	146.76	164.75	173.33
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	128.09	147.61	165.95	178.00
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	115.39	127.59	133.12	133.95
Manufacture of paper and paper products	111.64	129.19	136.30	139.37
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	121.48	127.23	140.47	145.60
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	130.89	170.23	136.63	176.86
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	108.68	134.86	131.74	127.03
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	133.31	147.82	173.36	215.70
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	115.87	122.86	121.46	125.15
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	111.92	124.79	132.04	129.42
Manufacture of basic metals	116.42	147.69	139.65	155.72
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	116.41	142.02	150.16	152.28
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	110.78	115.33	122.49	124.96
Manufacture of electrical equipment	121.92	133.87	144.23	147.40
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	113.20	128.51	142.03	145.69
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	107.75	122.78	134.82	135.43
Manufacture of other transport equipment	110.14	122.95	140.16	145.28
Manufacture of furniture	110.92	121.99	131.52	135.98
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	112.79	146.45	156.69	164.88
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	110.88	127.07	137.82	136.66
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>112.52</b>	<b>117.39</b>	<b>125.55</b>	<b>130.27</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	112.52	117.39	125.55	130.27
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities</b>	<b>144.85</b>	<b>158.25</b>	<b>177.42</b>	<b>190.92</b>
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	144.85	158.25	177.42	190.92

c = Confidential data.



In 2010, the level of gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was 513640.8 million lei, 23967 lei per capita. In 2010, as compared to 2009, the gross domestic product in real terms decreased with 1.3% and the gross domestic product per capita decreased with 1.1%.

Fall was dramatic during 2009-2010 as against process of economic growth registered in previous years (6.3% in 2007 against 2006; 7.3% in 2008 against 2007).

In 2010, the evolution of gross domestic product by activity sectors had the following characteristics: services registered the highest contribution in GDP formation, respectively 47.5% of total (244241.6 million lei); the second place was held by industry, respectively 26.4% for GDP formation (135472.0 million lei); construction contributed with 8.9% at GDP formation (45481.9 million lei); agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish breeding contributed with 6.0% from GDP (30728.6 million lei).

In 2010, gross value added registered was 455924.1 million lei and represented 88.8% of GDP.

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

lei million current prices

	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	23992.2	34126.3	31734.9	30728.6
Industry <sup>4)</sup>	101148.0	118486.0	121842.5	135472.0
Construction	37923.8	54628.2	49350.0	45481.9
Services	205292.3	251295.0	244919.8	244241.6
<b>Gross value added (GVA)</b>	<b>368356.3</b>	<b>458535.5</b>	<b>447847.2</b>	<b>455924.1</b>
Net taxes on products	47650.5	56164.5	50160.3	57716.7
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>416006.8</b>	<b>514700.0</b>	<b>498007.5</b>	<b>513640.8</b>
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>344937.0</b>	<b>420917.5</b>	<b>402246.0</b>	<b>405422.4</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	313223.3	381108.1	362749.9	368495.1
General government actual collective final consumption	31713.7	39809.4	39496.1	36927.3
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>128858.7</b>	<b>160896.9</b>	<b>126036.4</b>	<b>135920.6</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	125645.3	164279.4	130602.6	116793.1
Change in inventories	3213.4	-3382.5	-4566.2	19127.5
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-57788.9</b>	<b>-67114.4</b>	<b>-30274.9</b>	<b>-27702.2</b>
<b>Gross national income (GNI)</b>	<b>401081.4</b>	<b>499783.1</b>	<b>491189.1</b>	<b>507315.1</b>

**Note:** Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 1. The data for 2007 and 2008 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture.

<sup>4)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

In 2010, from the viewpoint of gross domestic product use, the actual final consumption was 405422.4 million lei, and value of the most important component – final individual actual consumption of population households – was 368495.1 million lei. In 2010, amounts allocated for gross fixed capital formation were 116793.1 million lei. The negative evolution of gross fixed capital formation was determined by diminish of investments volume, main component of this aggregate.

In 2010 export of goods and services (synthesis of international trade activity) represented the equivalent of -27702.2 million lei.

### Gross domestic product indices (%)

2005 = 100

	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>RESOURCES</b>				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	87.6	105.7	90.6	89.9
Industry <sup>4)</sup>	113.0	115.1	113.4	119.2
Construction	165.2	208.4	180.7	161.4
Services	114.4	120.5	113.0	110.4
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>114.7</b>
Net taxes on products	110.6	117.1	102.3	99.7
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>113.0</b>
<b>USES</b>				
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>117.5</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	123.0	134.0	122.3	119.9
General government actual collective final consumption	90.7	96.3	97.5	94.4
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>128.0</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	156.2	180.5	134.9	117.2
Change in inventories	-206.3	739.9	891.7	-3120.2
<b>Net export</b>	<b>291.8</b>	<b>312.5</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>138.7</b>

**Note:** The data for 2007 and 2008 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.

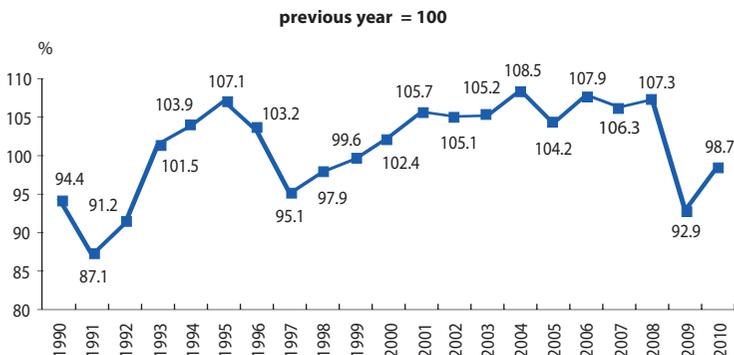
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture.

<sup>4)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.



Gross domestic product growth variation



**Note:** For the interval 1990-2008 the data are final;  
 for the interval 1995 - 2005 the data are revised;  
 for 2009 the data are semi-final and for 2010, the data are provisional.

World crisis forced foreign investors to retreat investments from central and eastern European countries such as Romania. Consequently, investment rate diminished in 2010, having value of 25.6% with 3.6 percentage points under level registered in 2009 (29.2%).

	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product - lei million current prices</b>	<b>416006.8</b>	<b>514700.0</b>	<b>498007.5</b>	<b>513640.8</b>
- changes as against the previous year (%)	6.3	7.3	-7.1	-1.3
<b>Gross domestic product per inhabitant</b>				
- lei (RON)	19315	23935	23196	23967
- changes as against the previous year (%)	6.5	7.5	-6.9	-1.1
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity) <sup>3)</sup>	11486	12638	11917	...
- purchasing power standard	10400	12000	10700 <sup>3)</sup>	...
<b>Gross value added rate (GVA / Output) (%)</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>46.0</b>
<b>Investment rate (GFCF / GVA) (%)</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>

**Note:** The data for 2007 and 2008 are final.

- <sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.
- <sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.
- <sup>3)</sup> Eurostat forecast.
- ... = Data not available.

**Contribution of the main activities  
to the gross domestic product (%)**

	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	5.8	6.7	6.4	6.0
Industry <sup>4)</sup>	24.3	23.0	24.5	26.4
Construction	9.1	10.6	9.9	8.9
Services	49.3	48.8	49.2	47.5
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>88.8</b>
Net taxes on products	11.5	10.9	10.0	11.2
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** The data for 2007 and 2008 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture.

<sup>4)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

The decrease of gross domestic product was determined by weak evolutions of activity volume from private sector. In 2010, private sector held 69.2% of gross domestic product, less than previous year with 1.1 percentage points.

In 2010 by activity branches, the gross value added from private sector had the following characteristics:

- private sector from agriculture continued to hold significant weights in gross value added of the branch (99.6%) with 30.4 percentage points over average level of private sector in the economy; as compared to previous year, this indicator increased with 11.3 percentage points;
- gross value added of private sector in industry represented 83.4% of gross value added of the branch, over average level of private sector in the economy with 14.2% percentage points; as compared to previous year, this indicator registered a growth with 0.8 percentage points;
- in construction, weight of private sector was 97.3% with 28.1 percentage points over average level of private sector in the economy, as compared to previous year, this indicator increased with 0.6 percentage points;
- in services, weight of private sector was 68.6% from total gross value added of the branch, level situated less under average level of private sector in the economy (with 0.6 percentage points); as compared to previous year, gross value added in private sector of services branch was lower with 2.3 percentage points.



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

	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product - total</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>69.2</b>
<b>Gross value added</b>				
in:				
- agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	92.6	94.0	88.3	99.6
- industry <sup>4)</sup>	86.6	85.7	82.6	83.4
- construction	97.1	91.5	96.7	97.3
- services	74.4	72.6	70.9	68.6

**Note:** The data for 2007 and 2008 are final.

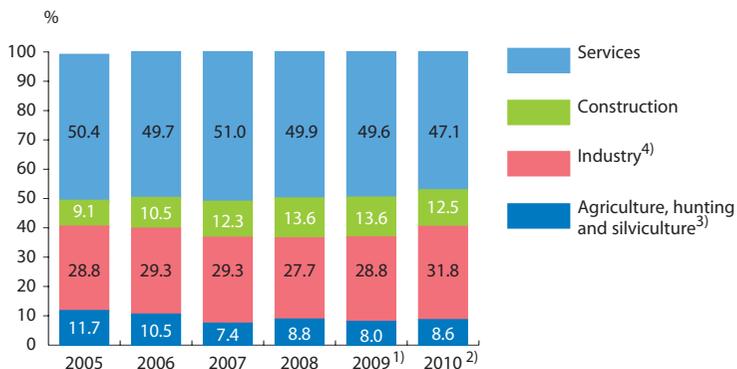
1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

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



**Note:** Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 1. Data for 2005 are revised and during 2006 - 2008 are final.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

**Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)**

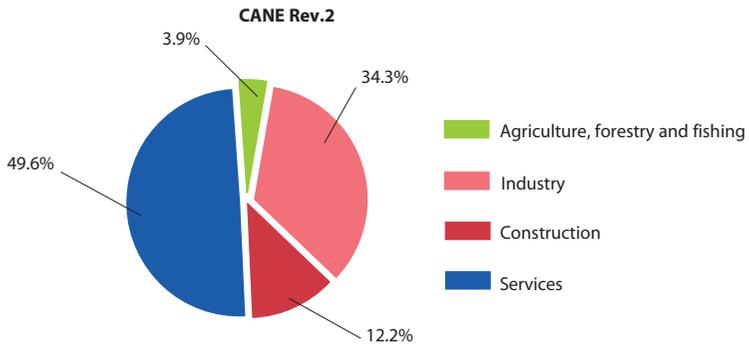
2008 = 100

	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>61.2</b>
New construction	85.1	69.0
Equipment	60.6	53.9
Other investment expenditure	64.3	61.1

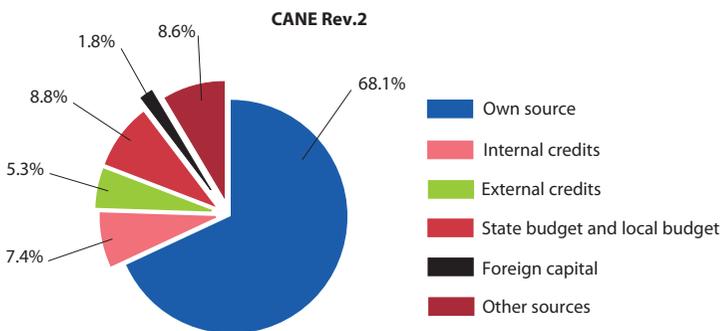
1) Provisional data.

In 2010, by main activities of national economy, a higher focus of investments funds took place in industry, including electric and thermal energy, gas and water (42.2%) and services (40.5%).

**Net investments, by main activities of national economy, in 2009**



**Net investments, by financing source, in 2009**



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.



## Agricultural production <sup>1)</sup>

lei million current prices

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47700</b>	<b>66994</b>	<b>59928</b>	<b>64621</b>
Crop production	28723	45742	35735	42773
Animal production	18292	20536	23442	21115
Agricultural services	685	716	751	733

<sup>1)</sup> According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

Within the structure of agricultural production, the crop sector prevails, holding about 66.2% of total production in 2010, as against 32.7% animal production and 1.1% agricultural services.

## Crop production

thou tonnes

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cereals for grains	7815	16826	14873	16664
of which:				
Wheat	3045	7181	5203	5774
Rye	21	31	33	34
Barley and two-row barley	531	1209	1182	1314
Maize grains	3854	7849	7973	9008
Leguminous plants for beans	36	63	53	62
Potatoes	3712	3649	4004	3284
Sugar beet	749	707	817	838
Oilseed crops	1047	1942	1764	2382
of which:				
Sunflower	547	1170	1098	1267
Vegetables <sup>1)</sup>	3117	3820	3902	3875
Fruit <sup>2)</sup>	1086	1179	1323	1420
Grapes <sup>2)</sup>	873	986	990	740

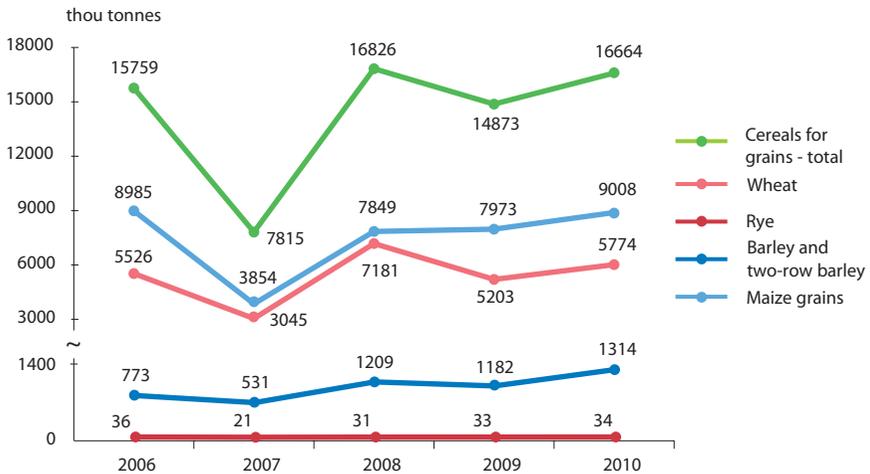
<sup>1)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, intercalated and successive crops.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2010, the production of cereals was higher than in 2009, but lower than in 2008.

In 2010, as compared to 2009, crop production dropped for some crops (potatoes, vegetables and grapes) and increased for cereals for grains, leguminous plants for beans, sugar beet, oilseed crops and fruit.

## Evolution of main cereals production



## Animal production

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009
<b>Meat - total</b>	<b>thou t live weight</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>1426</b>	<b>1443</b>
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	333	306	264
Pork	thou t live weight	642	605	585
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	110	104	104
Poultry	thou t live weight	416	410	489
<b>Milk - total</b>	<b>thou hl</b>	<b>61048</b>	<b>59006</b>	<b>56383</b>
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	54875	53089	50570
<b>Wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>21025</b>	<b>22075</b>	<b>22352</b>
<b>Eggs</b>	<b>mill. pcs</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>6692</b>	<b>6211</b>
<b>Extracted honey</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>16767</b>	<b>20037</b>	<b>19937</b>
<b>Fish <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>15106</b>	<b>16250</b>	<b>15202</b>

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

The data for 2010 will be available after 15 July 2011.

<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

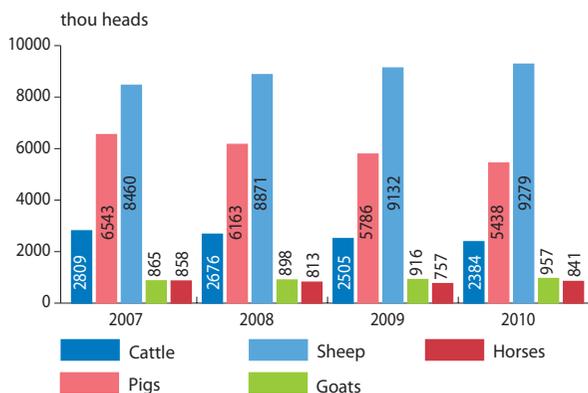


Livestock (on December 1<sup>st</sup>)

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Livestock</b>					
Cattle	thou heads	2819	2684	2512	2390
Pigs	thou heads	6565	6174	5793	5450
Sheep	thou heads	8469	8882	9141	9480
Goats	thou heads	865	898	917	958
Horses	thou heads	862	820	764	844
<b>Poultry - total</b>	<b>thou heads</b>	<b>82036</b>	<b>84373</b>	<b>83843</b>	<b>77089</b>
- private majority ownership	thou heads	81610	84355	83828	77005
<b>Bees - total</b>	<b>thou families</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1057</b>	<b>1169</b>
- private majority ownership	thou families	982	998	1057	1168

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Livestock under private majority ownership  
(on December 1<sup>st</sup>)



## Forest fund, by use category

thou hectares

Use category	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Forest fund - total</b>	<b>6485</b>	<b>6470</b>	<b>6495</b>	<b>6515</b>
Forest area	6315	6309	6334	6354
coniferous trees	1920	1938	1935	1941
deciduous trees	4395	4371	4399	4413
Other lands from forest fund	170	161	161	161

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

At the end of 2010, the forest fund covered an area of 6515 thousand hectares, 30 thousand hectares more than in 2007 (0.5% respectively).

As compared to 2009, the forest area increased by 0.3%.

In 2010, the forest area amounted to 6354 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1941 thousand hectares (30.5% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4413 thousand hectares (69.5% respectively).

## Volume of wood harvested, by main species

thou m<sup>3</sup> - gross volume

Wood species	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Volume of wood harvested - total</b>	<b>17238</b>	<b>16705</b>	<b>16520</b>	<b>16992</b>
coniferous trees	7491	6766	6635	6895
beech trees	5182	5208	5489	5651
oak trees	1485	1653	1403	1526
various hard species	1668	1760	1845	1770
various soft species	1412	1318	1148	1150

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2010, the volume of wood harvested was greater by 472 thousand m<sup>3</sup> than in 2009 (i.e. by 2.9%) and smaller by 246 thousand m<sup>3</sup> than in 2007 (i.e. by 1.4%).

In 2010, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 40.6% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.2%, oak trees 9.0% and the various hard and soft species 17.2%.

**Active enterprises from industry, construction, trade and other services, by activity of national economy**

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	number			
	2007	2008	2009	Sem. I 2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>499533</b>	<b>534525</b>	<b>519441</b>	<b>426320</b>
Mining and quarrying	903	1083	1234	1022
Manufacturing	56200	57305	54652	46012
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	392	506	609	586
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2146	2366	2358	2048
Construction	48562	59389	60135	43954
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	209297	214137	197611	166090
Transport and storage	30707	34489	35064	29705
Hotels and restaurants	22089	23653	26170	22073
Information and communication	19009	20049	19638	15768
Real estate activities	13339	14767	15107	11649
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53666	59181	60415	49140
Activities of administrative services and of support services	17368	19480	18205	14523
Education <sup>2)</sup>	2161	2681	2979	2476
Health and social assistance <sup>2)</sup>	8100	8677	8859	7983
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4420	4990	5142	4001
Other service activities	11174	11772	11263	9290

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data. <sup>2)</sup> Only include the enterprises with activities related to education or health and social assistance, organised as trading companies.

**Active small and medium enterprises from industry, construction, trade and other services, by activity of national economy**

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	number			
	2007	2008	2009	Sem. I 2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>497690</b>	<b>532688</b>	<b>517870</b>	<b>424766</b>
Mining and quarrying	879	1061	1215	1006
Manufacturing	55218	56407	53909	45290
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	342	451	556	533
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2080	2295	2290	1979
Construction	48377	59195	59990	43826
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	209120	213945	197440	165934
Transport and storage	30612	34385	34969	29606
Hotels and restaurants	22063	23631	26151	22046
Information and communication	18958	19991	19588	15714
Real estate activities	13334	14760	15101	11640
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53625	59132	60369	49090
Activities of administrative services and of support services	17252	19340	18074	14383
Education <sup>2)</sup>	2160	2680	2978	2475
Health and social assistance <sup>2)</sup>	8094	8670	8850	7970
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4407	4978	5131	3989
Other service activities	11169	11767	11259	9285

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data. <sup>2)</sup> Only include the enterprises with activities related to education or health and social assistance, organised as trading companies.

Industry turnover volume indices (%)

2005 = 100

CANE Rev.2	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total - by sections</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>151.5</b>
Mining and quarrying	129.8	137.6	122.1	115.7
Manufacturing	131.0	158.3	136.0	153.5
<b>Total – by main industrial groups</b>				
Intermediate goods industry	135.9	164.2	126.0	146.3
Capital goods industry	147.7	185.2	188.0	223.5
Durable goods industry	137.7	157.3	126.8	135.2
Current goods industry	125.6	146.4	135.9	136.4
Energy industry	104.9	124.0	91.3	105.1

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys, recalculated according to CANE Rev. 2.

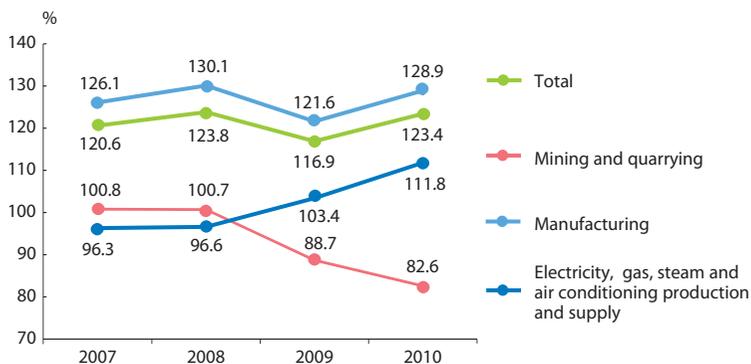
In 2010, the value index of turnover from industry increased as against 2005 average with 51.5%, due both to manufacturing (+53.5%) and mining and quarrying (+15.7%).

Industrial production index (gross series) increased in 2010 with 23.4% as a result of higher manufacturing (+28.9%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply (+11.8%).

The most important growths were registered for: manufacture of electrical equipment; rubber and plastic products; manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufactures of articles of straw and plaiting materials; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply.

Industrial production indices

2005 = 100



**Note:** Data recalculated according to CANE Rev.2.

## Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

2005 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev.2)	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>123.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>82.6</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	114.3	114.2	98.3	97.5
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	94.6	89.4	84.7	82.4
Mining of metal ores	18.8	4.0	2.8	23.5
Other mining and quarrying	152.6	170.9	109.6	94.5
Mining support service activities	108.4	121.3	108.7	79.8
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>128.9</b>
Manufacture of food products	129.0	135.7	134.6	125.5
Manufacture of beverages	123.1	138.5	128.5	121.1
Manufacture of tobacco products	115.5	141.2	141.1	114.3
Manufacture of textiles	101.1	92.5	72.2	78.2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	88.8	71.0	52.9	52.9
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	95.9	82.7	65.1	67.9
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	133.2	122.7	145.1	163.1
Manufacture of paper and paper products	120.0	112.6	101.1	102.2
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	96.7	121.2	128.0	115.9
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	94.9	94.5	83.6	73.8
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	104.7	121.4	102.0	111.8
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	108.0	125.8	104.6	112.7
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	161.8	179.2	167.3	179.2
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	147.4	166.0	114.7	109.2
Manufacture of basic metals	103.1	87.1	55.8	71.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	147.0	170.4	148.2	135.9
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	131.2	137.3	103.7	103.5
Manufacture of electrical equipment	140.6	155.9	181.0	238.3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	135.1	129.9	107.3	101.0
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	138.9	142.7	158.0	204.2
Manufacture of other transport equipment	128.1	129.4	107.3	70.5
Manufacture of furniture	117.3	113.2	96.8	95.3
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	115.4	83.5	74.1	66.2
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	111.3	91.4	92.2	99.7
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	96.3	96.6	103.4	111.8
Industry - total by main industrial groups:				
- intermediate goods industry	131.0	136.1	123.4	136.3
- capital goods industry	138.9	145.3	143.5	156.2
- durable goods industry	116.5	112.7	95.7	98.0
- current goods industry	111.6	114.1	104.5	100.8
- energy industry	97.0	96.2	96.5	99.5

## Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent<sup>1)</sup>

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>47460</b>	<b>48166<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>42729</b>	<b>42755</b>
of which:				
- production <sup>4)</sup>	27300	28779 <sup>3)</sup>	28034	26992
- imports	17399	16324 <sup>3)</sup>	11235	10936
<b>Production <sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>27300</b>	<b>28779<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>28034</b>	<b>26992</b>
of which:				
- coal	6858	7011	6477	5969
- crude oil	4651	4619	4390	4185
- natural gas <sup>5)</sup>	9075	8982	8964	8419
- electric energy <sup>6)</sup>	3264	4233	4242	4581
<b>Imports</b>	<b>17399</b>	<b>16324<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>11235</b>	<b>10936</b>
of which:				
- coal	3021	2030	640	567
- crude oil	8531	8417	6892	5822
- natural gas	3904	3567	1614	1834
- electric energy	109	79	56	66

<sup>1)</sup> Conventional fuel with a calorific power of 10000 Kcal/kg.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Rectified data as against those previously published.

<sup>4)</sup> Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

<sup>5)</sup> Excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction oil wells, which are included in crude oil.

<sup>6)</sup> Including aeolian energy.

In 2008, resources of primary energy registered a slight growth trend, as against previous year, then in 2009, a falling trend was registered (-11.3) against 2008.

In 2010, resources of primary energy were kept at a relatively constant level against 2009. The weight of imports dropped to 25.6% in 2010 (as compared to 26.3% in 2009), crude oil imports representing 53.2% of total imports.

## Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Resource</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>
Production	61.6	64.9	58.0	59.8
- in thermo-power stations	37.9	36.5	30.4	28.0
- in hydro-power stations	16.0	17.2	15.8	20.1
- in nuclear-electric stations	7.7	11.2	11.8	11.6
Imports	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
<b>Destination - total</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>
Consumption - total	53.0	52.7	47.9	50.5
- in economy	42.0	41.6	36.2	38.6
- public lighting	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
- population	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.2
Exports	3.4	5.2	2.9	3.0
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	6.5	7.9	7.0	7.0

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Indices of construction works (%)

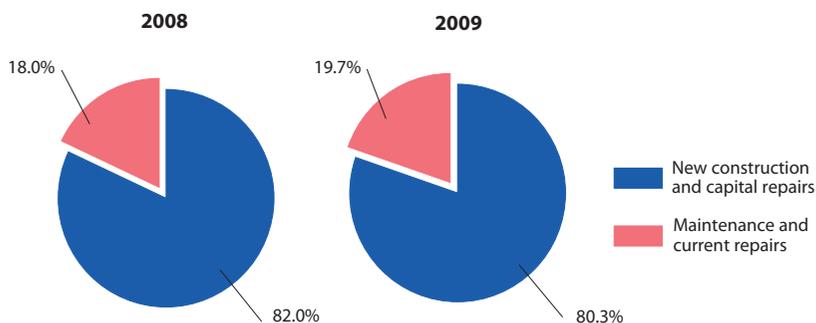
unadjusted series

2008 = 100

	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>
New construction	77.4	62.8
Capital repairs	89.9	86.2
Maintenance and current repairs	92.2	91.8

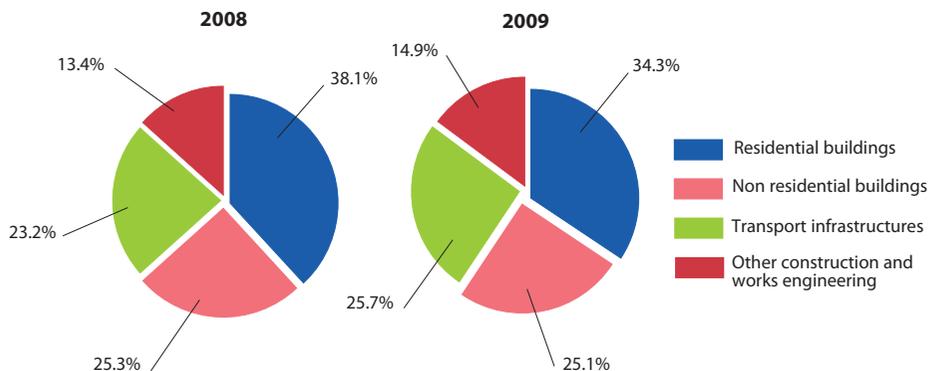
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

### Construction works, by manner of performing



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.

### Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Railway transport</b>					
Railway engines <sup>2)</sup>	number	1986	1907	1845	1834
Waggons <sup>2)</sup>	thou waggons	55	47	46	43
Carriages <sup>2)</sup>	number	5326	5105	5137	4904
Transported freight	million tonnes	69	67	51	53
Distance covered by goods <sup>3)</sup>	billion tonnes-km	16	15	11	12
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	88	78	70	64
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	7476	6958	6128	5437
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport <sup>4)</sup>	number	1199	1221	1232	1208
Ships for passengers transport <sup>4)</sup>	number	72	75	65	67
Transported freight <sup>5)</sup>	million tones	29	30	25	32
Distance covered by freight <sup>5)</sup>	billion tonnes-km	8	9	12	14
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	23	21	20	15
<b>Transport via petroleum pipelines</b>					
Transported goods	million tonnes	12	12	9	7
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	2	2	1	1
<b>Maritime transport</b>					
Freight ships <sup>4)</sup>	number	31	27	24	26
Transported goods <sup>6)</sup>	million tonnes	49	50	36	38
<b>Air transport</b>					
Registered civil aircrafts with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	62	71	84	89
- for freight transport	număr	-	-	-	-
Transported goods <sup>7)</sup>	thou tonnes	22	27	25	26
National and international passengers transport <sup>7)</sup>	million passengers	8	9	9	10
<b>Road transport</b>					
Transported goods	million tonnes	357	365	293	175
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	60	56	34	26
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	231	297 <sup>8)</sup>	262 <sup>8)</sup>	245 <sup>8)</sup>
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	12156	20194 <sup>8)</sup>	17108 <sup>8)</sup>	15812 <sup>8)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Railway transport means existing in inventory at end of year.

<sup>3)</sup> Tariff covered by goods.

<sup>4)</sup> The data refer to ships registered in the Registration File of Romanian Naval.

<sup>5)</sup> Statistical data series in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1365/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on statistics of goods transport by inland waterways.

<sup>6)</sup> Statistical data series in accordance with Directive 42/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea.

<sup>7)</sup> Statistical data series in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 437/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air.

<sup>8)</sup> Data obtained according to the new methodology (the observation unit is the motor vehicle that has a valid licence for the transport of people).

\*) Under 0.5.



During 2010 as compared to 2009, most of transport ways registered falls.

Air transport registered a continuous upward evolution during 2007-2010.

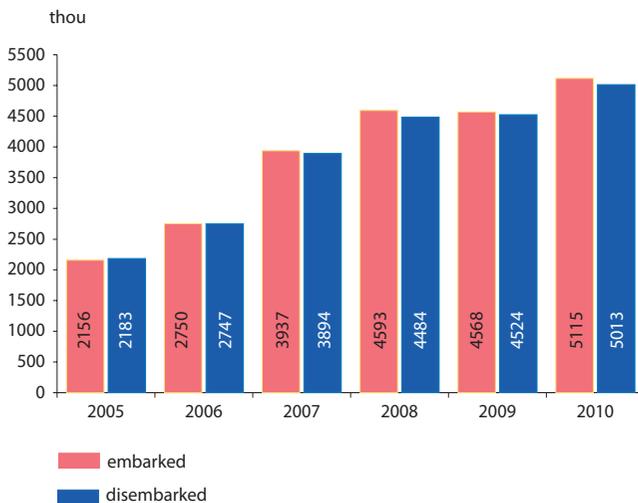
Road transport registered a fall in terms of quantities of goods, by 40.3% compared to 2009 and by 51.0% compared to 2007.

## Harbour freight transport

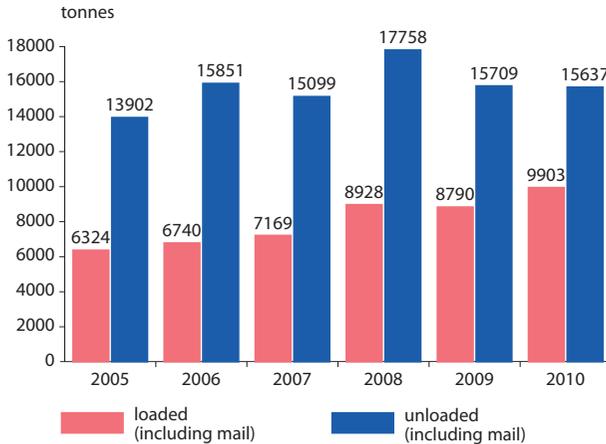
	thou tonnes			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Maritime transport</b>	<b>48928</b>	<b>50458</b>	<b>36094</b>	<b>38122</b>
- loaded goods	20298	20857	19687	21181
- unloaded goods	28630	29601	16407	16941
<b>Inland waterways transport</b>	<b>29425</b>	<b>30295</b>	<b>24743</b>	<b>32088</b>
- internațional	12710	7526	6382	9048
- national	16661	22646	9843	14770
- transit	54	123	8518 <sup>1)</sup>	8270 <sup>1)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Includes data on the transport between the Bulgarian harbours (transit transport for Romania), in accordance with the European legislation.

## Airport passengers transport



### Airport freight transport



### Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2007	2008	2009	2010
Passengers	thou passengers	7831	9077	9093	10128
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	22268	26686	24499	25540
Aircraft movements	number	133646	150120	160047	163222

### Number of registered motor vehicles

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
Buses and minibuses	36	42	41	41
Passenger cars	3554	4027	4245	4320
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	56	72	80	85
Goods road motor vehicles	587	645	662	667

thou pieces

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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



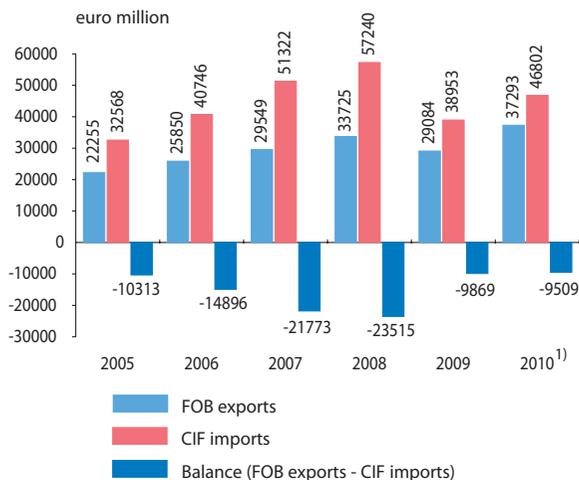
### Exports, imports and balance of trade in goods transactions

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>FOB exports</b>				
euro million	29549	33725	29084	37293
USD million	40471	49674	40579	49413
lei million	98579	123812	123344	157160
<b>CIF imports</b>				
euro million	51322	57240	38953	46802
USD million	70414	84286	54344	62007
lei million	171319	210133	165171	197171
<b>Balance (FOB exp. - CIF imp.)</b>				
euro million	-21773	-23515	-9869	-9509
USD million	-29943	-34612	-13765	-12594
lei million	-72740	-86321	-41827	-40011

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

The value volume of Romania international trade in goods registered in 2010 a growth as against previous year, as follows; FOB exports amounted to 37293 million euro (increasing by 28.2% against 2009) and CIF imports amounted to 46802 million euro (increasing by 20.1% against 2009), FOB-CIF trade balance being under these conditions -9509 million euro.

### Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods transactions



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

euro million

Code CN			2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>FOB export</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>29549</b>	<b>33725</b>	<b>29084</b>	<b>37293</b>	
<b>CIF import</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>51322</b>	<b>57240</b>	<b>38953</b>	<b>46802</b>	
<b>I</b>	Live animals and animal products	E	252	278	326	434
		I	870	1191	1116	983
<b>II</b>	Vegetal products	E	440	1198	1125	1637
		I	1037	1259	1003	1137
<b>III</b>	Animal or vegetal fats and oils	E	68	106	88	165
		I	144	227	160	217
<b>IV</b>	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	362	583	704	889
		I	1288	1669	1544	1577
<b>V</b>	Mineral products	E	2295	3142	1784	2060
		I	6139	7850	3883	5169
<b>VI</b>	Chemical products	E	1130	1428	1070	1660
		I	3873	4727	4300	4667
<b>VII</b>	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	1454	1711	1436	1885
		I	3086	3313	2542	3250
<b>VIII</b>	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	233	232	189	238
		I	762	693	559	641
<b>IX</b>	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E	993	949	919	1223
		I	579	599	376	396
<b>X</b>	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E	178	162	165	235
		I	866	967	898	963
<b>XI</b>	Textiles and textile articles	E	3932	3544	2900	3134
		I	3629	3476	2737	3041
<b>XII</b>	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1358	1239	1024	1170
		I	512	552	443	519
<b>XIII</b>	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	236	216	179	225
		I	944	1076	634	673
<b>XV</b>	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	4815	4940	2922	4455
		I	5675	6501	3794	5116
<b>XVI</b>	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	6552	8061	7671	10137
		I	12851	13715	10539	13335
<b>XVII</b>	Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E	3577	4139	4882	5753
		I	7102	7131	2890	3457
<b>XVIII</b>	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	232	314	351	436
		I	823	943	652	787
<b>XX</b>	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	1362	1389	1252	1425
		I	1027	1231	792	763
<b>XXII</b>	Goods not elsewhere classified in C.N.	E	82	94	97	133
		I	113	119	92	111

**Note:** The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.



The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 2010 as compared to 2009 consist of:

- a higher share for the sections "Base metals and articles of base metal" (by 1.9 percentage points); Chemical products (by 0.8 percentage points); "Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, sound and image recorders and reproducers" (by 0.8 percentage points);

- a lower share for the sections "Textiles and textile articles" (by 1.6 percentage points); "Vehicles and associated transport equipment" (by 1.4 percentage points).

In imports evolution by sections of Combined Nomenclature in 2010 compared to 2009, the following structural changes took place:

- higher weight for sections "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment, sound and image recorders or reproducers", with 1.5 percentage points; "Base metals and articles of base metal" with 1.1 percentage points, "Mineral products" with 1.1 percentage points.

- lower weight for section "Chemical products" with 1.1 percentage points.

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

previous year = 100

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
FOB exports	106.0	103.8	89.3	107.0
CIF import	98.2	103.4	89.3	104.2

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

### Exports, by groups of countries<sup>1)</sup>

euro million

	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29549</b>	<b>33725</b>	<b>29084</b>	<b>37293</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>26041</b>	<b>29507</b>	<b>25706</b>	<b>32826</b>
European Union (EU-27)	21269	23765	21600	26914
EFTA	536	630	655	578
Other European countries	4236	5113	3450	5333
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>2526</b>
Middle and Near East	1126	1339	1097	1308
Other Asian countries	891	934	921	1218
<b>Africa</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>989</b>
North Africa	378	485	527	608
Other African countries	127	359	179	381
<b>America</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>906</b>
of which:				
North America	639	624	366	648
Central America and the Caribbean	134	205	138	111
South America	162	183	95	147
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>

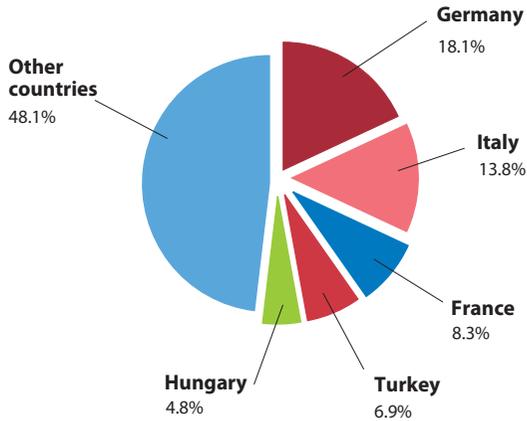
**Note:** The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

<sup>1)</sup> Destination country for exports.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

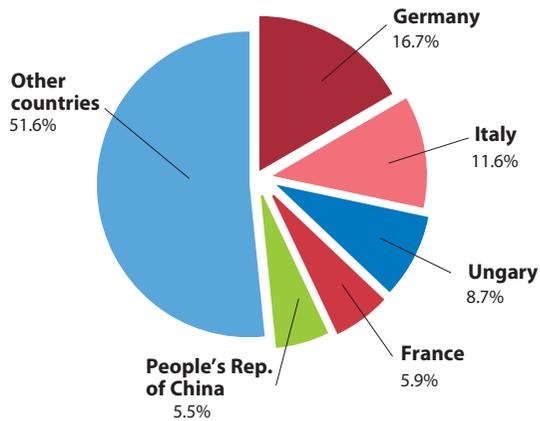
<sup>3)</sup> It includes the goods for which the destination country for export and the origin country for import are not indicated in the customs declaration.

**(FOB) exports**  
**with the main partner countries, in 2010<sup>1)</sup>**  
 (structure calculated from data in euro thou)



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**(CIF) imports**  
**with the main partner countries, in 2010<sup>1)</sup>**  
 (structure calculated from data in euro thou)



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Imports, by groups of countries <sup>1)</sup>

	euro million			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51322</b>	<b>57240</b>	<b>38953</b>	<b>46802</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>44265</b>	<b>47756</b>	<b>32598</b>	<b>39360</b>
European Union (EU-27)	36587	39838	28472	33924
EFTA	459	513	450	531
Other European countries	7220	7405	3676	4905
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5212</b>	<b>7357</b>	<b>4976</b>	<b>6006</b>
Middle and Near East	771	441	287	341
Other African countries	4441	6916	4631	5665
<b>Africa</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>289</b>
North Africa	165	225	170	154
Other African countries	101	60	92	136
<b>America</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1124</b>
of which:				
North America	802	1023	583	665
Central America and the Caribbean	79	78	76	64
South America	552	609	394	395
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries <sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Consignment country for intracommunity imports and origin country for extracommunity imports.

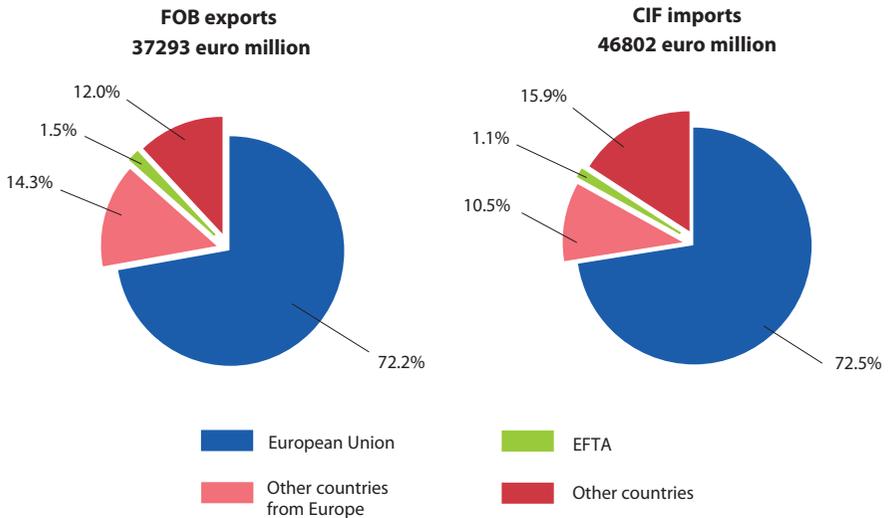
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> It includes the goods for which the destination country for export and the origin country for import are not indicated in the customs declaration.

In terms of the geographical orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by EU Member States, which in 2010 hold 72.2% of the total exports.

The main origin of imports is also represented by EU Member States, holding 72.5% of the total imports in 2010.

International trade in goods ,  
by group of countries, in 2010 <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

International trade in goods, by mode of transport

	euro million			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>(FOB) exports by mode of transport</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>29549</b>	<b>33725</b>	<b>29084</b>	<b>37293</b>
of which:				
Railway transport	1420	1787	1188	1774
Road transport	19114	22434	20506	26082
Sea transport	6175	7560	5654	7170
River transport	277	420	335	450
<b>(CIF) imports by mode of transport</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>51322</b>	<b>57240</b>	<b>38953</b>	<b>46802</b>
of which:				
Railway transport	3237	3297	1112	1419
Road transport	32774	37928	27736	32480
Sea transport	8015	10312	5989	7221
River transport	315	373	407	495

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Retail<sup>1)</sup>, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev.2	2008	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>158191.5</b>	<b>135883.2</b>
Food goods	55479.9	49098.1
Non-food goods	71386.0	61603.6
Retail of fuels	31325.6	25181.5

**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and the retail in fuels.

**Turnover volume indices for retail trade except motor vehicles  
and motorcycles, by group of goods**

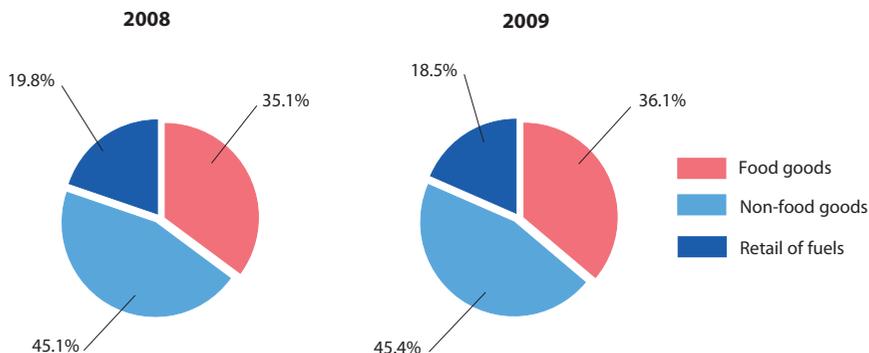
2008 = 100

CAEN Rev.2	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>81.3</b>
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	88.5	81.9
Predominant sales of non-food goods	86.3	79.5
Retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	80.4	83.4

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data resulted from infraannual statistical surveys.

In 2010, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activities are in the field of retail except motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 18.7% as compared to 2008. Decreases were recorded for predominant sales of non-food goods (20.5%), for the retail in fuels for motor vehicles in specialised stores (16.6%), and for predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco (18.1%).

## Retail, by group of goods



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.

### Turnover volume indices for market services mainly provided to the population

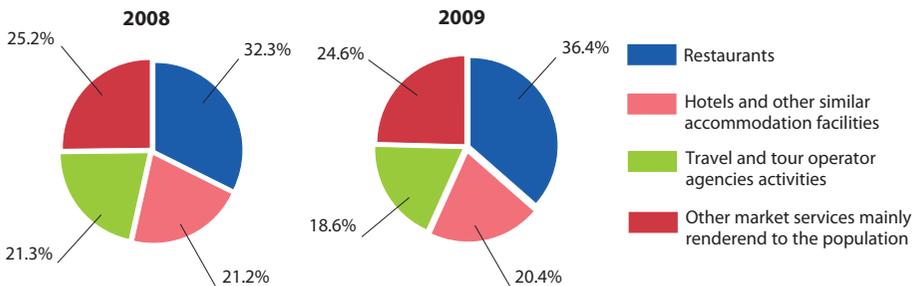
2008 = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>95.2</b>
of which:		
Hotels and restaurants	87.1	97.6
Travel agencies and tour operators activities; tourist assistance activities	75.0	90.0

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data resulted from infraannual statistical surveys.

In 2010, the volume index of the market services mainly provided to the population was 4.8% less than the 2008 average.

### Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.

### Income of market services activities

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2008	2009
Market services mainly provided to the population	16865.5	14252.3
Market services mainly provided to economic operators (including transport, storage and communications)	162289.4	154458.2

**Note:** For 2010, data will be available in November 2011.

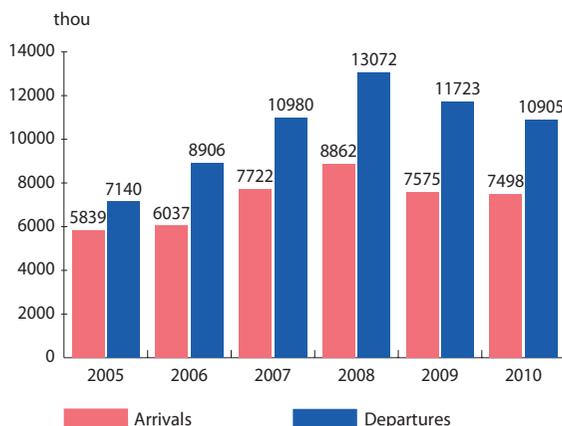


### Tourists accommodation

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Touristic accommodation capacity</b>				
Existing capacity <sup>1)</sup> (thou places)	284	294	303	312
In function (thou places-days)	57138	59188	61104	63808
- private majority ownership (thou places-days)	48995	51395	54164	57192
<b>Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6972</b>	<b>7125</b>	<b>6141</b>	<b>6073</b>
of which: foreigners	1551	1466	1276	1346
of total:				
- private majority ownership	6304	6478	5652	5683
<b>Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>20593</b>	<b>20726</b>	<b>17325</b>	<b>16051</b>
of which: foreigners	3586	3359	2668	2767
of total:				
- private majority ownership	17539	17785	14969	14129

<sup>1)</sup> On July, 31.

### International trips registered at Romania's borders



In 2010, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 7498 thousand persons (a decrease of 1.0% as compared to 2009) and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 10905 thousand persons (a decrease of 7.0% as compared to 2009).

## International trips registered at Romania's borders

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7722</b>	<b>8862</b>	<b>7575</b>	<b>7498</b>
of which:				
Austria	218	210	180	177
Bulgaria	818	1114	877	786
Italy	398	433	375	331
Germany	473	522	443	395
Republic of Moldova	1110	1429	1043	1216
Turkey	284	303	258	265
Ukraine	720	730	724	672
Hungary	1743	1950	1836	1735
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>7722</b>	<b>8862</b>	<b>7575</b>	<b>7498</b>
Road	5753	6885	5925	5906
Railway	275	253	208	222
Air	1460	1462	1277	1216
Naval	234	262	164	154
<b>Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10980</b>	<b>13072</b>	<b>11723</b>	<b>10905</b>
Road	8762	10381	9335	8261
Railway	247	259	214	195
Air	1944	2404	2147	2416
Naval	27	28	21	19

**Note:** Since 2009 international trips registered at the Romanian borders also include by foot trips.

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

	number			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Judges</b>	<b>4111</b>	<b>4142</b>	<b>3904</b>	<b>4081</b>
<b>Actions entered at Courts (thou)</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2263</b>
- penal (thou)	246	239	239	244
- civil (thou)	1286	1358	1664	2019
<b>Persons definitively convicted</b>	<b>46127</b>	<b>36795</b>	<b>34226</b>	<b>41891</b>
of which, for:				
Infringements against persons	10195	7246	6460	7319
Infringements against the patrimony <sup>2)</sup>	19518	14837	12691	14934
Forest infringements	1614	782	803	1065
Job infringements				
- giving bribe	89	58	45	68
- taking bribe	87	62	49	43
- trading on one's influence	61	48	31	64
- obtaining undue profits	1	4	1	-
Infringements against authorities	224	196	190	256
Economic infringements	9	10	4	4
Infringements causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1861	1240	1014	1327
Road traffic infringements	8637	9042	10012	11938
<b>Crime rate</b> (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>214</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>195</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Infringements against private and public assets.

**Source:** Superior Council of Magistracy.

The institutions responsible for ensuring the observance and enforcement of the law are the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

In 2010, in Romania there were 4081 judges, increasing by 4.5% against previous year and decreasing with 0.7% against 2007.

Our of total registered causes, in 2010, 89.2% were civil causes. Number of penal and civil causes in average to be solved by one judge ranged from 373 in 2007 to 555 in 2010.

During the period 2007-2010, the number of persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 214 in 2007 to 195 in 2010.

	number			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Infringements under police investigation - total (thou)</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>293</b>
<b>Crime rate</b> (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>1307</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>1366</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

Country	Population, on January 1 (million inhabitants)							
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2000	2008	2009	2010
	Total				of which: women			
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>482.8</b>	<b>497.7<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>499.7<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>501.1<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>254.8<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>255.8<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>256.5<sup>1)</sup></b>
Austria	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Belgium	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.8	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Bulgaria	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Czech Republic	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.7	2.8	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	5.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
France	60.5	64.0	64.4	64.7 <sup>1)</sup>	31.1	33.0	33.2	33.4 <sup>1)</sup>
Germany	82.2	82.2	82.0	81.8	42.1	41.9	41.8	41.7
Greece	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7
Ireland	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Italy	56.9	59.6	60.0	60.3	29.4	30.7	30.9	31.1
Latvia	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lithuania	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.4	16.5	16.6	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.4
Poland	38.7	38.1	38.1	38.2	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	61.2	61.6	62.0 <sup>1)</sup>	30.2	31.2	31.3	31.5 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
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	45.3	45.8	46.0	20.4	22.9	23.2	23.3
Sweden	8.9	9.2	9.3	9.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7
Hungary	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.



Country	Live-births (per 1000 inhabitants)			Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2008	2009	2000	2008	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.7<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0<sup>1)</sup></b>
Austria	9.8	9.3	9.1	0.2	0.3	-0.1
Belgium	11.3	11.7	11.8 <sup>1)</sup>	1.1	2.2	2.0
Bulgaria	9.1	10.2	10.7	-4.9	-4.3	-3.6
Czech Republic	8.8	11.5	11.3	-1.8	1.4	1.0
Cyprus	12.2	11.6	12.0 <sup>1)</sup>	4.5	5.1	5.5
Denmark	12.6	11.8	11.4	1.7	1.9	1.4
Estonia	9.5	12.0	11.8	-3.9	-0.5	-0.2
Finland	11.0	11.2	11.3	1.4	2.0	2.0
France	13.3	13.0	12.8 <sup>1)</sup>	4.4	4.5	4.3 <sup>1)</sup>
Germany	9.3	8.3 <sup>1)</sup>	8.1 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.9	-2.0	-2.3
Greece	9.5	10.3	10.5 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.2	0.8	0.9
Ireland	14.4	16.9	16.7 <sup>1)</sup>	6.1	10.6	10.2
Italy	9.5	9.6	9.5 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
Latvia	8.5	10.6	9.6	-5.0	-3.1	-3.6
Lithuania	9.8	10.4	11.0	-1.4	-2.6	-1.6
Luxembourg	13.1	11.5	11.3	4.5	4.1	4.0
Malta	11.0	10.0	10.0	3.4	2.1	2.2
Netherlands	13.0	11.2	11.2 <sup>1)</sup>	4.2	3.0	3.1
Poland	9.8	10.9	10.9	0.3	0.9	0.9
Portugal	11.7	9.8	9.4	1.4	0.03	-0.5
United Kingdom	11.5	12.9	12.8 <sup>1)</sup>	1.2	3.5	3.7 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Slovakia	10.2	10.6	11.3	0.5	0.8	1.5
Slovenia	9.1	10.8 <sup>2)</sup>	10.7 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.2	1.7 <sup>2)</sup>	1.5
Spain	9.9	11.4	10.8 <sup>1)</sup>	0.9	2.9	2.4
Sweden	10.2	11.9	12.0	-0.3	1.9	2.3
Hungary	9.6	9.9	9.6 <sup>1)</sup>	-3.7	-3.1	-3.4

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Break in the series.

Source: Eurostat.

## Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2007	2008	2009
Austria	78	80	80	80
Belgium	78	80	80	80
Bulgaria	72	73	73	73
Czech Republic	75	77	77	77
Cyprus	77	78	78	79
Denmark	76	78	79	79
Estonia	71	73	73	74
Finland	77	79	80	80
France	79	81	81	81
Germany	78	79	80	80
Greece	78	79	80	80
Ireland	77	79	79	79
Italy	79	81	82	82
Latvia	71	72	72	73
Lithuania	73	71	71	72
Luxembourg	78	80	80	80
Malta	77	79	80	79
Netherlands	78	80	80	80
Poland	73	75	76	76
Portugal	76	79	78	79
United Kingdom	77	79	79	80
<b>Romania</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>
Slovakia	73	74	75	75
Slovenia	76	78	78	79
Spain	78	80	81	81
Sweden	80	81	81	81
Hungary	71	73	73	74

Source: World Population Data Sheet, 2010.



## Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Austria	2.0	3.2	0.4	1.7
Belgium	2.7	4.5	-	2.3
Bulgaria	10.3	12.0	2.5	3.0
Czech Republic	3.9	6.3	0.6	1.2
Cyprus	4.9	4.4	0.2	2.6
Denmark	2.7	3.6	1.1	2.2
Estonia	3.9	10.6	0.2	2.7
Finland	2.9	3.9	1.6	1.7
France	1.8	3.2	0.1	1.7
Germany	1.4	2.8	0.2	1.2
Greece	2.9	4.2	1.3	4.7
Ireland	5.3	3.1	-1.7	-1.6
Italy	2.6	3.5	0.8	1.6
Latvia	2.6	15.3	3.3	-1.2
Lithuania	1.1	11.1	4.2	1.2
Luxembourg	3.8	4.1	-	2.8
Malta	3.0	4.7	1.8	2.0
Netherlands	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.9
Poland	10.1	4.2	4.0	2.7
Portugal	2.8	2.7	-0.9	1.4
United Kingdom	0.8	3.6	2.2	3.3
<b>Romania</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Slovakia	12.2	3.9	0.9	0.7
Slovenia	8.9	5.5	0.9	2.1
Spain	3.5	4.1	-0.2	2.0
Sweden	1.3	3.3	1.9	1.9
Hungary	10.0	6.0	4.0	4.7

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Employment rate (%)					Unemployment rate <sup>1)</sup> (%)				
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Austria	68.5	71.4	72.1	71.6	71.7	3.6	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.4
Belgium	60.5	62.0	62.4	61.6	62.0	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.9	8.3
Bulgaria	50.4	61.7	64.0	62.6	59.7	16.4	6.9	5.6	6.8	10.2
Czech Republic	65.0	66.1	66.6	65.4	65.0	8.7	5.3	4.4	6.7	7.3
Cyprus	65.7	71.0	70.9	69.9	69.7	4.9	4.0	3.6	5.3	6.5
Denmark	76.3	77.1	78.1	75.7	73.4	4.3	3.8	3.3	6.0	7.4
Estonia	60.4	69.4	69.8	63.5	61.0	12.8	4.7	5.5	13.8	16.9
Finland	67.2	70.3	71.1	68.7	68.1	9.8	6.9	6.4	8.2	8.4
France	62.1	64.6	64.9	64.2	64.0	9.1	8.4	7.8	9.5	9.7
Germany	65.6	69.4	70.7	70.9	71.1	7.2	8.7	7.5	7.8	7.1
Greece	56.5	61.4	61.9	61.2	59.6	11.2	8.3	7.7	9.5	12.6
Ireland	65.2	69.1	67.6	61.8	60.0	4.2	4.6	6.3	11.9	13.7
Italy	53.7	58.7	58.7	57.5	56.9	10.1	6.1	6.7	7.8	8.4
Latvia	57.5	68.3	68.6	60.9	59.3	13.7	6.0	7.5	17.1	18.7
Lithuania	59.1	64.9	64.3	60.1	57.8	16.4	4.3	5.8	13.7	17.8
Luxembourg	62.7	63.6	63.4	65.2	65.2	2.3	4.2	4.9	5.1	4.5
Malta	54.2	55.7	55.3	54.9	56.0	6.7	6.4	5.9	7.0	6.8
Netherlands	72.9	76.0	77.2	77.0	74.7 <sup>2)</sup>	2.8	3.6	3.1	3.7	4.5
Poland	55.0	57.0	59.2	59.3	59.3	16.1	9.6	7.1	8.2	9.6
Portugal	68.4	67.8	68.2	66.3	65.6	4.0	8.1	7.7	9.6	11.0
United Kingdom	71.2	71.3	71.5	69.9	69.5	5.3	5.3	5.6	7.6	7.8
<b>Romania<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>58.8<sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3<sup>4)</sup></b>
Slovakia	56.8	60.7	62.3	60.2	58.8	18.8	11.1	9.5	12.0	14.4
Slovenia	62.8	67.8	68.6	67.5	66.2	6.7	4.9	4.4	5.9	7.3
Spain	56.3	65.6	64.3	59.8	58.6	11.1	8.3	11.3	18.0	20.1
Sweden	73.0	74.2	74.3	72.2	72.7	5.6	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.4
Hungary	56.3	57.3	56.7	55.4	55.4	6.4	7.4	7.8	10.0	11.2

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

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>3)</sup> **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

<sup>4)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Eurostat.



## Yearly average gross earnings (euro)

Country	2000	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...
Belgium	31644.0	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1436.1	2626.0	3368.0	3767.0
Czech Republic	...	...	...	10736.0
Cyprus	16334.9	...	...	...
Denmark	40962.2	53165.0	48499.0	...
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	27398.3	36126.0	...	...
France	26712.0	...	...	...
Germany	37319.0	...	...	...
Greece	14721.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	6690.2	8208.0	7855.0
Lithuania	...	...	7514.0	7184.0
Luxembourg	35875.0	45284.0	...	...
Malta	11658.2	...	15695.0	...
Netherlands	31901.0	...	...	40615.0
Poland	...	...	10789.0	...
Portugal	12619.6	...	...	...
United Kingdom	37676.5	46050.5	...	...
<b>Romania<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>1732.0</b>	<b>5062.0</b>	<b>5777.0</b>	<b>5221.0</b>
Slovakia	3583.1	8400.1	9197.0	9908.0
Slovenia	...	...	16711.0	17286.0
Spain	17432.0	...	...	...
Sweden	31620.8	36871.4	35406.0	32164.0
Hungary	4172.5	8952.0	...	...

**Note:** Yearly average gross earnings for activities related to industry and commercial services.

<sup>1)</sup> Data according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>2)</sup> It contains all size classes, including those with under 10 employees.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

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

<b>Country</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>EU-27 <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>2.01</b>
Austria	1.91	2.52	2.67 <sup>1);2)</sup>	2.75 <sup>1);2)</sup>
Belgium	1.97	1.90	1.96 <sup>2)</sup>	1.96 <sup>2)</sup>
Bulgaria	0.52	0.45	0.47	0.53 <sup>2)</sup>
Czech Republic	1.21	1.54	1.47	1.53
Cyprus	0.24	0.44	0.42	0.46 <sup>2)</sup>
Denmark	2.24	2.58 <sup>3)</sup>	2.87	3.02 <sup>1)</sup>
Estonia	0.61	1.10	1.29	1.42 <sup>2)</sup>
Finland	3.34	3.47	3.72	3.96
France	2.15	2.07	2.11	2.21 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	2.45	2.53	2.68	2.82 <sup>1)</sup>
Greece	...	0.58 <sup>1)</sup>	...	...
Ireland	1.12	1.29	1.45	1.77 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	1.05	1.18	1.23	1.27 <sup>2)</sup>
Latvia	0.44	0.59	0.61	0.46
Lithuania	0.59	0.81	0.80	0.84
Luxembourg	1.65	1.58 <sup>1)</sup>	1.51	1.68 <sup>2)</sup>
Malta	...	0.58 <sup>2)</sup>	0.57	0.54
Netherlands	1.82	1.81	1.76	1.84 <sup>2)</sup>
Poland	0.64	0.57	0.60	0.68
Portugal	0.76 <sup>1)</sup>	1.17	1.50	1.66 <sup>2)</sup>
United Kingdom	1.85	1.78	1.77	1.87 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.47<sup>4)</sup></b>
Slovakia	0.65	0.46	0.47	0.48
Slovenia	1.41	1.45	1.65 <sup>3)</sup>	1.86
Spain	0.91	1.27	1.35	1.38
Sweden	...	3.40	3.70 <sup>1)</sup>	3.62 <sup>2)</sup>
Hungary	0.78	0.97	1.00	1.15

<sup>1)</sup> Eurostat estimates.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>4)</sup> Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.



**Participation in the educational or training process for people  
aged 25-64 years (%)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>7.1<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3<sup>2)</sup></b>
Austria	8.3	12.8	13.2	13.8
Belgium	6.2	7.2	6.8	6.8
Bulgaria	...	1.3	1.4	1.4
Czech Republic	...	5.7	7.8	6.8
Cyprus	3.1	8.4	8.5	7.8
Denmark	19.4	29.2	30.0	31.6
Estonia	6.5	7.0	9.8	10.5
Finland	17.5	23.4	23.1	22.1
France	2.8	7.5	6.0	6.0
Germany	5.2	7.8	7.9	7.8
Greece	1.0	2.1	2.9	3.3
Ireland	...	7.6	7.1	6.3
Italy	4.8	6.2	6.3	6.0
Latvia	...	7.1	6.8	5.3
Lithuania	2.8	5.3	4.9	4.5
Luxembourg	4.8	7.0	8.5	13.4 <sup>2)</sup>
Malta	4.5	6.0	6.2 <sup>2)</sup>	5.8 <sup>2)</sup>
Netherlands	15.5	16.6	17.0	17.0
Poland	...	5.1	4.7	4.7
Portugal	3.4	4.4	5.3	6.5
United Kingdom	20.5	20.0 <sup>3)</sup>	19.9	20.1
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Slovakia	...	3.9	3.3	2.8
Slovenia	...	14.8	13.9	14.6
Spain	4.1	10.4	10.4	10.4
Sweden	21.6	32.4 <sup>2)</sup>	...	22.2 <sup>2)</sup>
Hungary	2.9	3.6	3.1	2.7

<sup>1)</sup> Eurostat estimates.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.



## Weight of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>
Austria	60	69	70	73
Belgium	60	64	67	73
Bulgaria	19	25	30	33
Czech Republic	35	46	54	61
Cyprus	39	43	53	54
Denmark	78	82	83	86
Estonia	53	58	63	68
Finland	69	72	78	81
France	49	62	63	74
Germany	71	75	79	82
Greece	25	31	38	46
Ireland	57	63	67	72
Italy	43	47	53	59
Latvia	51	53	58	60
Lithuania	44	51	60	61
Luxembourg	75	80	87	90
Malta	54	59	64	70
Netherlands	83	86	90	91
Poland	41	48	59	63
Portugal	40	46	48	54
United Kingdom	67	71	77	80
<b>Romania <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>
Slovakia	46	58	62	67
Slovenia	58	59	64	68
Spain	45	51	54	59
Sweden	79	84	86	88
Hungary	38	48	55	60

<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** Household Survey on Information and Communications Technology.  
**Source:** Eurostat.



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

Country	2000	2007	2008	2009
Austria	120.6	113.9	114.2	113.2
Belgium	136.5	126.9	125.5	125.5
Bulgaria	31.1	37.3	39.3	39.9
Czech Republic	61.8	71.4	72.1	72.9
Cyprus	84.9	85.3	88.5	89.0
Denmark	110.5	104.3	103.8	103.3
Estonia	46.9	65.4	64.4	65.5
Finland	114.8	113.0	112.5	108.9
France	125.0	121.3	120.0	120.9
Germany	108.0	108.4	107.2	105.1
Greece	93.6	97.1 <sup>1)</sup>	99.8 <sup>1)</sup>	98.9 <sup>1)</sup>
Ireland	127.6	136.9	127.8	130.5
Italy	126.0	110.5	111.5	111.7
Latvia	40.1	51.4	51.5	53.0
Lithuania	42.7	58.9	61.3	57.3
Luxembourg	175.9	179.0	177.7	170.5
Malta	96.7	88.7	90.6	91.0
Netherlands	114.4	113.9	114.3	111.2
Poland	55.2	61.9	61.9	65.0
Portugal	71.5	73.6	72.9	75.6 <sup>1)</sup>
United Kingdom	110.7	109.5	108.6	106.6
<b>Romania</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>47.9<sup>1)</sup></b>
Slovakia	58.1	76.2	79.3	80.7
Slovenia	76.1	83.9	84.6	82.4
Spain	103.7	103.1	104.2	109.8
Sweden	114.3	114.3	112.8	109.9
Hungary	57.8	68.0	71.4	72.3

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

## Agricultural production indices (1999-2001=100)

Country	2000	2007	2008	2009
Austria	97	99	103	100
Belgium	102	96	94	97
Bulgaria	96	67	92	86
Czech Republic	97	90	96	94
Cyprus	99	85	82	80
Denmark	100	102	106	107
Estonia	103	115	112	114
Finland	102	105	103	105
France	100	92	95	97
Germany	100	97	102	103
Greece	100	84	82	80
Ireland	99	96	95	92
Italy	99	92	95	94
Latvia	100	127	130	127
Lithuania	106	111	114	117
Luxembourg	110	95	101	101
Malta	99	91	96	89
Netherlands	101	95	98	100
Poland	99	99	99	102
Portugal	100	93	97	94
United Kingdom	101	95	100	98
<b>Romania <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>88</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>115</b>
Slovakia	92	91	103	92
Slovenia	99	95	97	95
Spain	102	102	103	99
Sweden	101	93	94	97
Hungary	93	84	105	95

Source: FAO Statistical Database.

<sup>1)</sup> According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".



Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS <sup>1)</sup> )		
	2000	2008	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>19100</b>	<b>25100</b>	<b>23600</b>
Austria	25000	31100	29300
Belgium	24000	28800	27400
Bulgaria	5400	10900	10400
Czech Republic	13000	20200	19200
Cyprus	16900	24400	23200
Denmark	25100	30800	28400
Estonia	8600	17000	15000
Finland	22300	29500	26600
France	22000	26700	25400
Germany	22600	29000	27400
Greece	16000	23500 <sup>3)</sup>	22100 <sup>3)</sup>
Ireland	25000	33300	29800
Italy	22300	26000	24400
Latvia	7000	14100	12200
Lithuania	7500	15300	12900
Luxembourg	46700	70000	64000
Malta	15900	19800	19000
Netherlands	25600	33500	30800
Poland	9200	14100	14300
Portugal	15400	19500	18900 <sup>3)</sup>
United Kingdom	22700	28700	26500
<b>Romania</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>10700<sup>2)</sup></b>
Slovakia	9600	18100	17200
Slovenia	15200	22800 <sup>4)</sup>	20700 <sup>4)</sup>
Spain	18500	25900	24300
Sweden	24300	30800	28000
Hungary	10600	16200	15300

<sup>1)</sup> **PPS = The PPS (Purchasing Power Standard)** represents the reference currency established at the level of the European Union in order to express the results of the European Comparison Programme. The PPS is a conventional currency unit which excludes the influence of the differences among countries in terms of price level.

<sup>2)</sup> Eurostat forecasts.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>4)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>5)</sup> Semi-final data.

<sup>6)</sup> Revised data.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

2000	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year =100)			General government net lending / net borrowing - % in GDP		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
3.7	2.2	-3.9	2.0	-0.9	-4.1	-4.6
3.7	1.0	-2.8	2.2	-1.3	-5.9	-4.1
5.7	6.2	-5.5	0.2	1.7	-4.7	-3.2
3.6	2.5	-4.1	2.4 <sup>2)</sup>	-2.7	-5.9	-4.7
5.0	3.6	-1.7	1.0	0.9	-6.0	-5.3
3.5	-1.1	-5.2	2.1	3.2	-2.7	-2.7
10.0	-5.1	-13.9	3.1	-2.8	-1.7	0.1
5.3	0.9	-8.2	3.1	4.2	-2.6	-2.5
3.9	0.2	-2.6	1.6 <sup>2)</sup>	-3.3	-7.5	-7.0
3.2	1.0	-4.7	3.6	0.1	-3.0	-3.3
4.5	1.0 <sup>3)</sup>	-2.0 <sup>3)</sup>	-4.5 <sup>3)</sup>	-9.8	-15.4	-10.5
9.7	-3.5	-7.6	-1.0	-7.3	-14.3	-32.4
3.7	-1.3	-5.2	1.3	-2.7	-5.4	-4.6
6.9	-4.2	-18.0	-0.3	-4.2	-9.7	-7.7
3.3	2.9	-14.7	1.3	-3.3	-9.5	-7.1
8.4	1.4	-3.6	3.5	3.0	-0.9	-1.7
...	5.3	-3.4	3.7	-4.5	-3.7	-3.6
3.9	1.9	-3.9	1.8	0.6	-5.5	-5.4
4.3	5.1	1.7	3.8	-3.7	-7.3	-7.9
3.9	-	-2.5 <sup>3)</sup>	1.3 <sup>3)</sup>	-3.5	-10.1	-9.1
3.9	-0.1	-4.9	1.3	-5.0	-11.4	-10.4
<b>2.4<sup>6)</sup></b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-7.1<sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>-1.3<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-8.5<sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>-6.4<sup>3)</sup></b>
1.4	5.8	-4.8	4.0	-2.1	-8.0	-7.9
4.4	3.7	-8.1	1.2	-1.8	-6.0	-5.6
5.0	0.9	-3.7	-0.1	-4.2	-11.1	-9.2
4.5	-0.6	-5.3	5.5	2.2	-0.7	-
4.9	0.8	-6.7	1.2	-3.7	-4.5	-4.2

2005=100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction) <sup>1)</sup>			Indices of construction works <sup>1)</sup>		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
<b>EU-27</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	115.85	102.23	109.37	109.33	107.11	102.74
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	112.66	102.85	114.14	104.10	97.22	96.01
Bulgaria	116.97	96.60 <sup>2)</sup>	97.65	178.69	152.77	125.42 <sup>2)</sup>
Czech Republic	117.60 <sup>2)</sup>	101.61 <sup>2)</sup>	111.75 <sup>2)</sup>	113.55	112.60	104.15
Cyprus	109.84	99.75	98.05 <sup>2)</sup>	113.71	101.67	93.54 <sup>2)</sup>
Denmark	100.94	85.78	87.33	98.94	81.52	72.48
Estonia	110.92	84.35	102.01	125.26	87.99	77.10
Finland	116.52	95.54	101.41	123.98 <sup>3)</sup>	107.88 <sup>3)</sup>	121.45 <sup>3)</sup>
France	99.47	86.88	92.19	102.69	96.33	93.49
Germany	112.03	93.73	104.16	109.04	108.77	109.40
Greece	98.72	89.86 <sup>2)</sup>	83.88 <sup>2)</sup>	127.22	105.05	71.71 <sup>2)</sup>
Ireland	...	...	...	63.62	40.13	28.07 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	102.28	83.10	88.53	110.13	97.36	94.27
Latvia	104.24	85.33	98.06	125.11	81.39	62.33
Lithuania	115.06	98.27	104.82	155.18	79.94	73.78
Luxembourg	96.64	81.15	89.99	103.73	104.56	104.95
Malta	109.49	93.32 <sup>2)</sup>	99.65 <sup>2)</sup>	122.90	114.66	116.12 <sup>2)</sup>
Netherlands	105.37 <sup>2)</sup>	97.34 <sup>2)</sup>	104.30 <sup>2)</sup>	112.88	106.24 <sup>3)</sup>	94.51 <sup>3)</sup>
Poland	125.72	121.02	134.45	148.65	155.67	161.77
Portugal	99.17	90.64	92.22	88.77	82.88	75.93
United Kingdom	98.07	88.12	90.53	102.44	90.54	96.18 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>123.74</b>	<b>116.95</b>	<b>123.36</b>	<b>195.41</b>	<b>166.02</b>	<b>143.81</b>
Slovakia	139.88	120.62	143.34 <sup>2)</sup>	136.21	120.89	115.37
Slovenia	116.03	95.93	102.41 <sup>2)</sup>	158.09	125.02	103.88
Spain	98.53	82.60	83.34	...	...	...
Sweden	103.77	85.10	93.16	117.87	113.50	122.21
Hungary	118.40	97.62	107.79	81.02	77.49	69.64

**Note:** Unadjusted series.

<sup>1)</sup> Data according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Eurostat estimates.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

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