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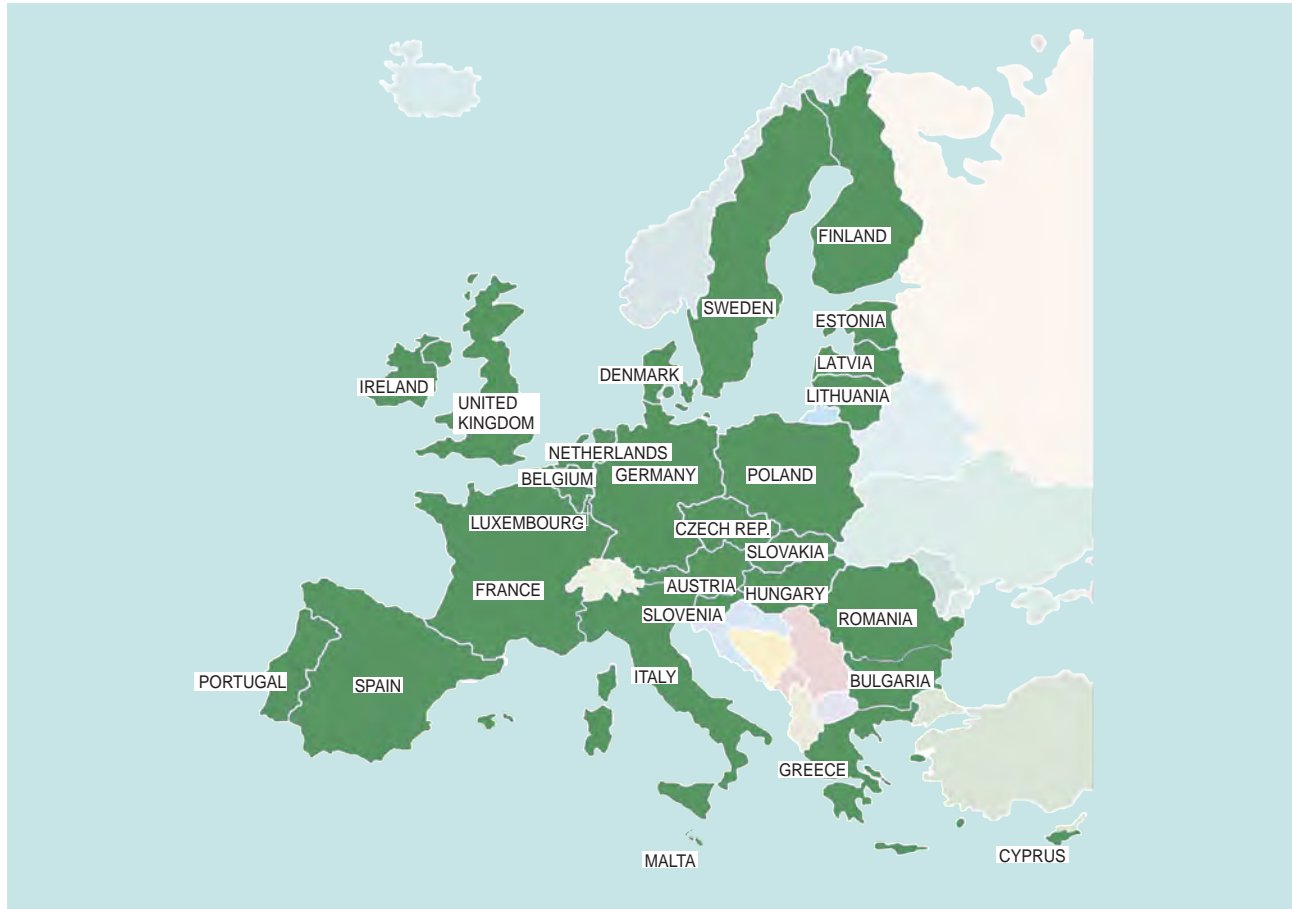
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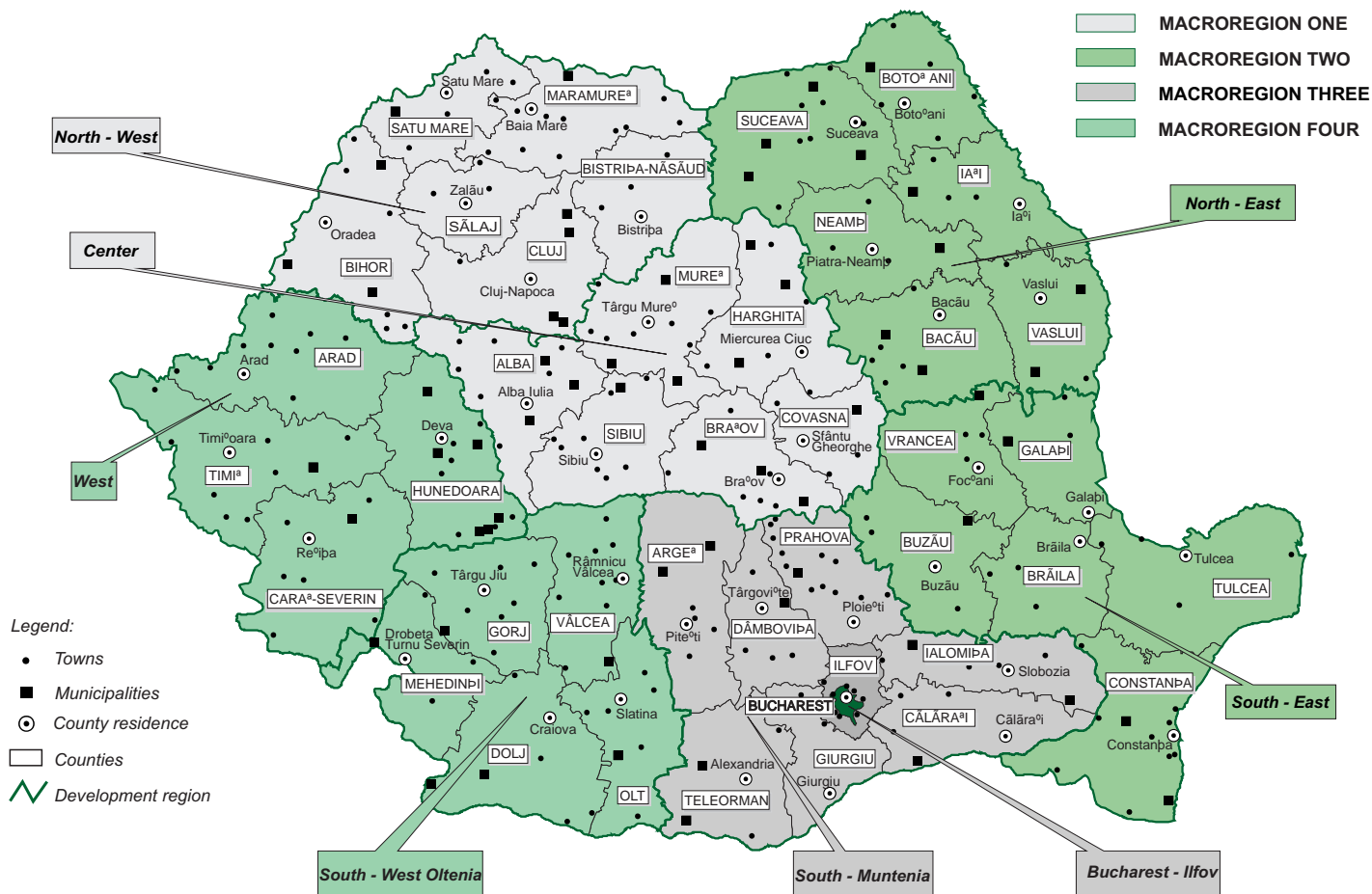


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COUNTIES GROUPING, BY MACROREGION AND DEVELOPMENT REGION



GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF ROMANIA

	Extreme point (locality)	County	Longitude east ¹⁾	Latitude north
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"

¹⁾ 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 km².**
- **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, 2012

Number of counties	42¹⁾
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2861
Number of villages	12957

¹⁾ Including Bucharest Municipality.

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

It consists of three major levels namely: the highest one in the Carpathians, the middle one which corresponds to the Sub-Carpathians, to the hills and to the plateaus 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 ²)
Danube	1075	33250 ¹⁾
Mureș	761	27890
Prut	742	10990
Olt	615	24050
Siret	559	42890

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

- **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 ¹⁾ (mil. m ³)
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 ²⁾	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

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

Major natural lakes

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

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

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

Protected areas, in 2012

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reservations	44	24654
National parks	13	316872
Natural monuments	206	15413
Natural reservations	699	347320
Natural parks	15	772810
Biosphere reservations	3	664446
Humid areas of international importance	12	804497
Avifauna special protection areas	148	3698732
Sites of Community importance	383	4147368

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, 1964/2007 regarding regime of natural protected area and 1066/2010 regarding regime of natural protected area over some zones from the reservation of "Danube Delta" biosphere.

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Biosphere reservations, in 2012

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

¹⁾ 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 2012

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	... ¹⁾	39.3	6.VIII	-26.9	8.II
Suceava	8.8	37.1	7.VIII	-28.6	2.II
Oradea	11.7	38.7	25.VIII	-21.2	11.II
Iași	10.8	41.3	7.VIII	-26.7	12.II
Cluj-Napoca	9.8	38.5	25.VIII	-21.1	2.II
Târgu Mureș	10.2	38.8	25.VIII	-22.4	8.II
Bacău	10.0	42.5	7.VIII	-25.5	2.II
Timișoara	11.9	38.2	24,25.VIII	-21.7	10.II
Deva	10.9	38.4	23.VIII	-17.5	9.II
Sibiu	9.7	38.9	25.VIII	-24.2	1.II
Vârful Omu	-1.2	19.5	25,26.VIII	-24.7	2.II
Galați	12.2	39.9	25.VIII	-19.8	9.II
Târgu Jiu	11.8	38.5	24.VIII	-23.1	9.II
Buzău	12.0	39.5	7.VIII	-23.3	14.XII
Calafat	13.1	41.6	15.VII	-26.1	9.II
Turnu Măgurele	12.5	41.2	25.VIII	-22.8	31.I
Bucharest-Filaret	12.6	41.5	7.VIII	-17.2	9.II
Constanța	13.2	34.2	21.VIII	-15.7	1.II

¹⁾ ... = Data not available (Incomplete observations in September 2012).

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations, in 2012

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	462.6
Suceava	462.3
Oradea	491.7
Iași	507.5
Cluj-Napoca	530.0
Târgu Mureș	563.1
Bacău	627.6
Timișoara	552.1
Deva	628.1
Sibiu	528.4
Vârful Omu	1046.6
Galați	587.3
Târgu Jiu	713.3
Buzău	598.9
Calafat	456.9
Turnu Măgurele	480.5
Bucharest-Filaret	671.8
Constanța	487.9

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.



POPULATION ¹⁾

- 21316420 inhabitants, on July 1, 2012;
- Density: 89.4 inhabitants / km², on July 1, 2012.

CAPITAL: **Bucharest** Municipality (1924299 inhabitants on January 1, 2012), 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 17th century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the country.

MAIN CITIES: Bucharest, Iași, Timișoara, Cluj-Napoca, Constanța, Craiova, Galați, Brașov, Ploiești, Brăila. The town situated at the highest average altitude is Predeal (Brașov county) = 1060 m. The town situated at the lowest average altitude is Sulina (Tulcea county) = 4 m.

MAIN HARBOURS:

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

MAIN AIRPORTS: Bucharest ("Henri Coandă"-Otopeni and "Aurel Vlaicu"-Băneasa), Constanța ("Mihail Kogălniceanu"), Timișoara ("Traian Vuia"), Cluj-Napoca, Iași, Craiova, Arad, Bacău, Baia Mare, Oradea, Satu Mare, Sibiu, Târgu Mureș, Suceava, 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 2012, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.4560.

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

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

inhabitants

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	21469959	21431298	21354396	21316420
By sex				
Male	10457219	10434143	10392537	10375200
Female	11012740	10997155	10961859	10941220
By age group				
0-14 years	3245775	3241295	3213339	3211437 ¹⁾
15-59 years	13949544	13837516	13724839	13695564 ¹⁾
60 years and over	4274640	4352487	4416218	4448848 ¹⁾
By area				
Urban	11823516	11798735	11727153	11678600
Rural	9646443	9632563	9627243	9637820

Note: Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ On January 1, 2012.

On July 1, 2012, Romania's population amounted to 21316420 inhabitants, of which 10.4 million men (48.7%) and 10.9 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 July 1 2009 - July 1 2012, of about 153.5 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). In 2012 as compared to January 1, 2009, a decrease in the young population's share (0-14 years) was observed, from 15.2% to 15.0%, as well as an increase in the elderly population's share (60 years and over), from 19.7% to 20.8%.

The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 64.2% of the total, decreasing by 254 thousand persons as against July 1, 2009. Within the adult population, the share of the age groups 35-39 years, 40-44 years and 55-59 years increased, while the one of those aged 15-19 years, 20-24 years 30-34 years 45-49 years and 50-54 years decreased. In case of age group 25-29 years, the weight was kept constant.

First ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, on January 1, 2012

Current number	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	1924299
2.	Iași	317020
3.	Timișoara	306466
4.	Cluj-Napoca	304802
5.	Constanța	299049
6.	Craiova	297693
7.	Galați	287182
8.	Brașov	276058
9.	Ploiești	225700
10.	Braïla	207809

Note: Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Municipality (county residence).

Classification of counties and localities by number of inhabitants¹⁾

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	10	10	11	11
700000 and over	7	7	6	6
Municipalities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	21	21	21	21
5000 - 19999	199	198	198	200
20000 - 49999	56	57	57	55
50000 - 99999	20	20	20	20
100000 - 199999	13	13	13	13
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
Communes - total	2860	2861	2861	2861
Under 1000	80	82	80	83
1000 - 1999	594	598	605	611
2000 - 4999	1730	1724	1715	1703
5000 - 9999	430	429	432	434
10000 and over	26	28	29	30

Note: Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ The data for 2009 - 2011 are on July 1, while for 2012 data are on January 1.

On January 1, 2012, 11.7 million persons were living in the urban area, accounting for more than half of the country's population. 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 33.4% of the urban population. Big towns (with over 100000 inhabitants) hold 29.8% of the country's population and 54.3% of the urban population. On January 1, 2012, 9.6 million persons were living in the rural area, accounting for 45.0% of the country's population. The communes with 1000 up to 5000 inhabitants represented 80.9% of the total number of communes.

Average age

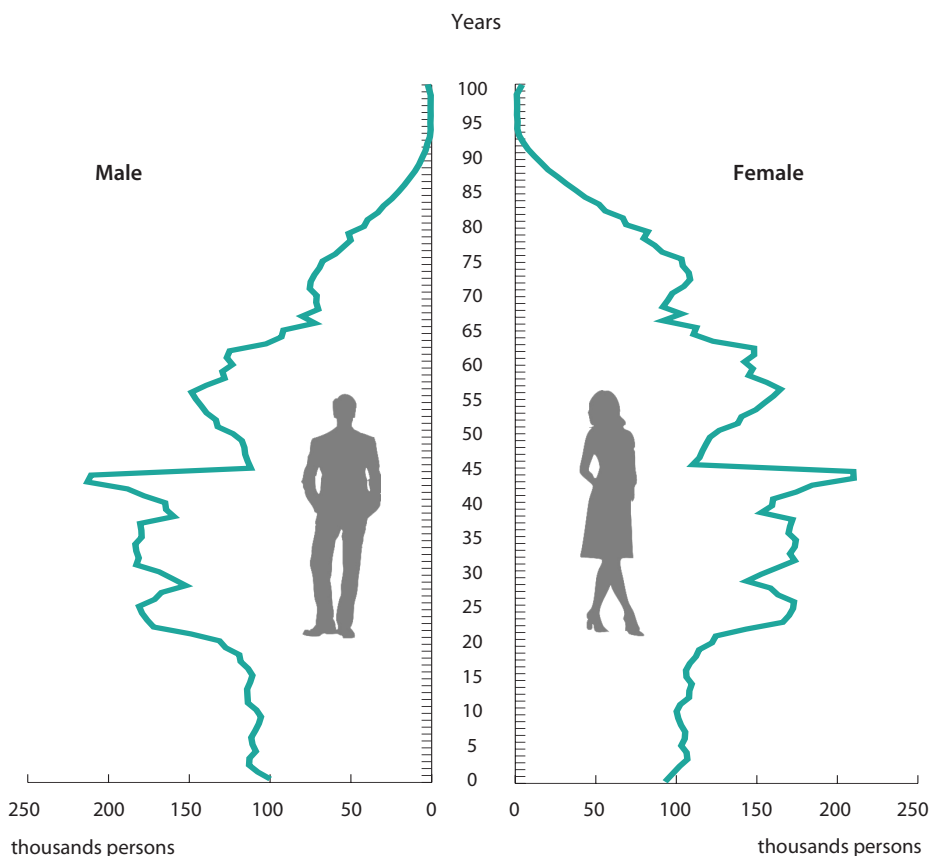
years

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Average age of the population	39.5	39.7	39.9	40.0

¹⁾ On January 1.

The population's average age increased from 39.5 years (July, 1, 2009) to 40.0 years (January, 1, 2012), an average age characterising countries with an "adult" population. The female population, with an average age of 41.5 years, was, on January 1, 2012, 3.0 years older than the male population.

Population by age and sex, on January 1, 2012



Note: Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

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).

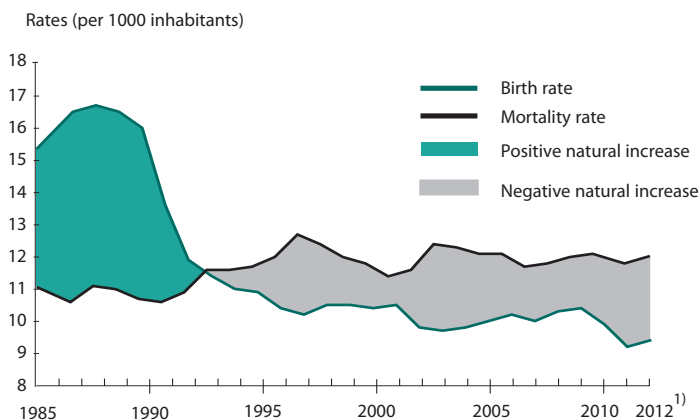
Evolution of natality, mortality and natural increase

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Vital statistics				
Live-births	222388	212199	196242	201104
Deaths	257213	259723	251439	255539
- Infant deaths	2250	2078	1850	1812
Natural increase	-34825	-47524	-55197	-54435
Mariages	134275	115778	105599	107760
Divorces	32341	32632	35780	31324
Rates¹⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live-births	10.4	9.9	9.2	9.4
Deaths	12.0	12.1	11.8	12.0
- Infant deaths ²⁾	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.0
Natural increase	-1.6	-2.2	-2.6	-2.6
Mariages	6.3	5.4	4.9	5.1
Divorces	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

²⁾ Per 1000 live-births.

Birth rate, mortality rate and natural increase



¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

The birth rate, the first component of vital statistics, recorded a fall. 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 revigorated natality may have positive effects in the long run.

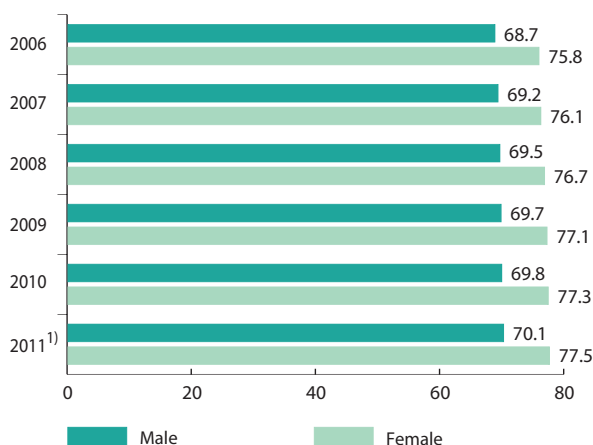
In 2012, the number of live-births (201.1 thou) decreased by 21.3 thou as compared to 2009.

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 2012, 255.5 thousand persons died, 1.7 thousand persons less than in 2009.

In 2012, 1.8 thousand deaths under one year of age were recorded. The decrease of infant mortality was mainly due to the diminished post-neonatal mortality, both in urban and in rural area.

Average life expectancy, by sex (years)

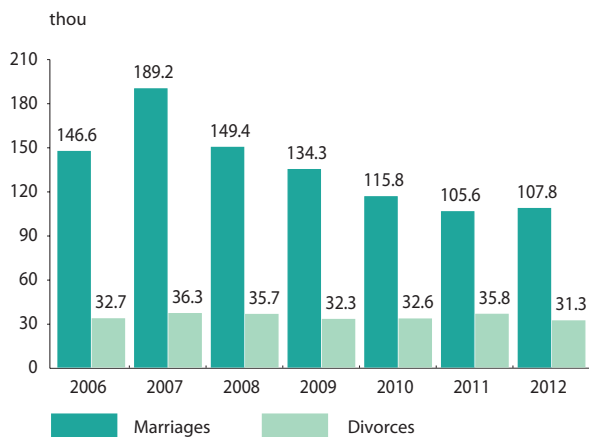


Note: For 2012, data will be available after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

In 2011, average life expectancy continued its upward trend, the current values (70.1 years for men and 77.5 years for women) being higher than in 2009, both per total and by sex. Average life expectancy increased by 0.4 years, both for the female population as well as for the male one. Women's average life expectancy exceeds that of men by 7.4 years.

Evolution of marriages and divorces



In 2012, as compared to 2009, the number of marriages decreased, reaching 26.5 thousands;

In 2012, the number of divorces was 31.3 thou and did not record a significant difference as against 2009.

In 2012, 372.2 thousand persons changed their residence inside the country. 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.

Internal migration

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a permanent change in residence (absolute data)				
Total	330672	458995	324626	372197
From rural to urban	70246	96201	66784	74470
From urban to urban	96607	140301	97235	106724
From rural to rural	67306	89441	63594	72620
From urban to rural	96513	133052	97013	118383
Rates¹⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Total	15.4	21.4	15.2	17.5
From rural to urban	6.0	8.2	5.7	6.4
From urban to urban	8.2	11.9	8.3	9.2
From rural to rural	7.0	9.3	6.6	7.5
From urban to rural	10.0	13.8	10.1	12.3

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.



Romanian citizens who established their residence abroad

number of persons

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total	10211	7906	18307
By sex			
Male	3768	2917	8527
Female	6443	4989	9780
By age group			
Under 18 years	1316	1062	4746
18-40 years	6621	5029	9572
41-60 years	1915	1562	3191
61 years and over	359	253	798
By country of destination			
Australia	128	81	112
Austria	421	569	1089
Belgium	70	46	129
Canada	2045	858	967
France	576	405	663
Germany	1938	1399	2014
Greece	124	133	160
Jordan	21	16	139
Israel	111	62	2857
Italy	984	844	1906
United Kingdom	211	264	251
Republic of Moldova	217	349	254
Spain	547	882	3352
United States of America	1793	1086	1350
Hungary	331	266	514
Other countries	694	646	2550

Note: For 2012, data will be available after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

¹⁾ Estimated data.

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. However, the financial crisis, which started in the second half of 2008, had effects on the structure of the labour force, bringing an increase of the phenomenon of unemployment, concomitantly with the employment diminution.

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 2012, the economically active population amounted to 9964 thousand persons, of which 96.2% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and unemployed ¹⁾

thou persons

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Economically active population - total	9924	9965	9868	9964
- Female	4400	4416	4411	4418
- Urban	5475	5538	5563	5553
Employment - total	9243	9240	9138	9263
- Female	4143	4128	4112	4137
- Urban	5032	5032	5072	5078
ILO¹⁾ unemployed - total	681	725	730	701
- Female	257	288	299	281
- Urban	443	506	491	475

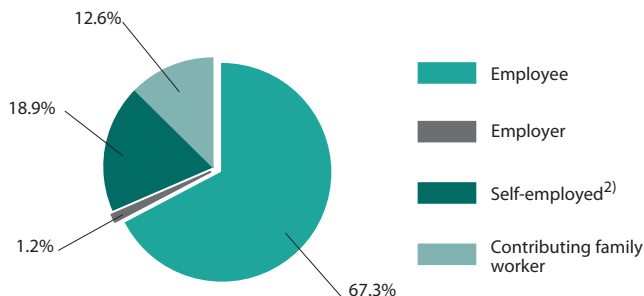
¹⁾ According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

After a continuous rise recorded during the period 2005-2008, in 2009 employment began to decrease, in 2011 reaching its lowest value (9138 thousand persons). In 2012 employment was 9263 thousand persons, increasing against previous year. 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 (54.8% in 2012) resides in the urban area. Within the employed population, employees prevail (67.3% in 2012).

The number of unemployed - according to the international definition (ILO¹⁾) - reached 701 thousand persons in 2012, a decrease as compared to 2011 (-4.0%) and 2010 (-3.3%). In 2012, of the total number of unemployed, 27.0% were young people (15-24 years).

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2012¹⁾



1) Provisional data.

2) Including the members of agricultural holding or of non-agricultural co-operative.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment, by main activity of national economy

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Total	9243	9240	9138	9263
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2689	2780	2612	2682
Industry	2048	1944	1951	1957
Mining and quarrying	100	96	85	82
Manufacturing	1751	1646	1672	1683
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	129	126	115	110
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	68	76	79	82
Construction	726	705	681	696
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1157	1134	1165	1205
Transport and storage	455	444	434	433
Hotels and restaurants	165	180	185	186
Information and communication	123	126	128	154
Financial intermediation and insurance	122	132	145	140
Real estate activities	16	19	18	16
Professional, scientific and technical activities	148	159	170	168
Activities of administrative services and of support services	150	154	157	159
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector	490	471	466	466
Education	386	385	392	376
Health and social assistance	395	403	402	386
Shows, culture and recreation activities	45	50	56	60
Other service activities	128	154	176	179

1) Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2012, as compared to 2011, the breakdown of employment by activity of national economy shows the increase in the number of people employed in all sectors, but especially in agriculture (+2.7%). In industry and construction the increases were modest (+0.8% in industry and construction and +0.9% in services).

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

CANE Rev.2



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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ 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 four years of the period analyzed (2009 - 2012), around 80%. Both in 2012 and in 2011 of the total population employed in the private sector, 65.2% worked in industry, construction and services.

In 2011, the number of employees was 4348.7 thou persons.

The average number of employees reduced during 2011 by 27.3 thou persons compared to the previous year (4376.0 thou persons) as a result of staff fluctuations and financial difficulties registered in most of economic activities.

The most accentuated falls were registered in the activities: health and social assistance, public administration and education.

The breakdown of employees by economic sector in 2011 shows that 61.1% worked in services (tertiary sector), a decrease of 0.7 percentage points as compared to 2010 and an increase of 0.6 percentage points as compared to 2009. 36.6% of the total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry + construction), 0.6 percentage points more than in 2010, respectively 0.6 percentage points less than in 2009.

The share of the number of employees involved in agriculture (primary sector) was only 2.3%, increasing by 0.1 percentage points as compared to the previous year and being placed at the level of 2009.

Private sector represents the engine of Romanian economy absorbing most of the employed labour force.

In 2011, the share of employees in the overall private sector was 66.2%, increasing by 2.4 percentage points as compared to 2010.

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

thou persons

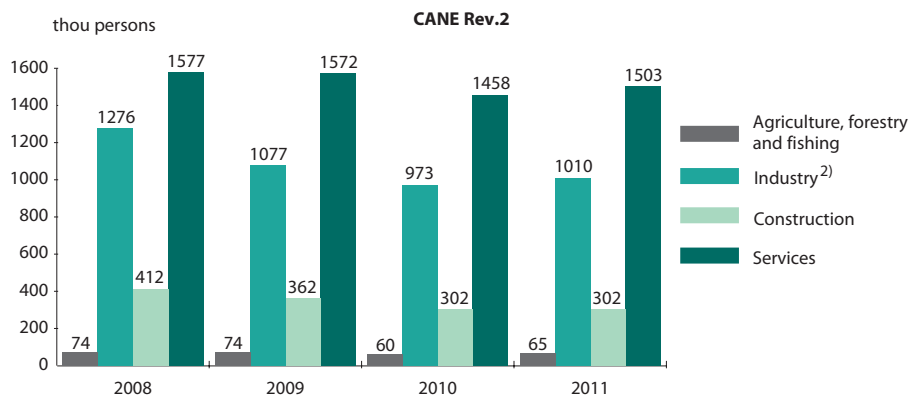
Activitaty (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2009	2010	2011
Total	4774	4376	4349
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110	95	98
Industry	1371	1237	1259
Mining and quarrying	75	67	64
Manufacturing	1118	999	1028
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	78	73	70
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	100	98	97
Construction	404	337	334
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	816	752	753
Transport and storage	282	258	256
Hotels and restaurants	118	108	108
Information and communication	114	106	110
Financial intermediation and insurance	107	101	99
Real estate activities	29	27	27
Professional, scientific and technical activities	134	126	127
Activities of administrative services and of support services	192	181	198
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ¹⁾	225	210	193
Education	394	380	364
Health and social assistance	378	366	333
Shows, culture and recreation activities	56	53	51
Other service activities	44	39	39

Note: For 2012, data will be available at the end of September 2013.

¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service, etc.).

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Average number of employees in the overall private sector¹⁾, by main activity of national economy



Note: For 2012, data will be available in September 2013.

¹⁾ Including private integral ownership and foreign integral ownership.

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Registered unemployed¹⁾, by educational level

thou persons

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total unemployed²⁾	709	627	461	494
of which: women	302	264	204	211
Primary, secondary, vocational	503	442	321	347
of which: women	190	164	127	131
High school and post high school	156	135	101	110
of which: women	83	71	53	57
University	50	50	39	37
of which: women	29	29	24	23

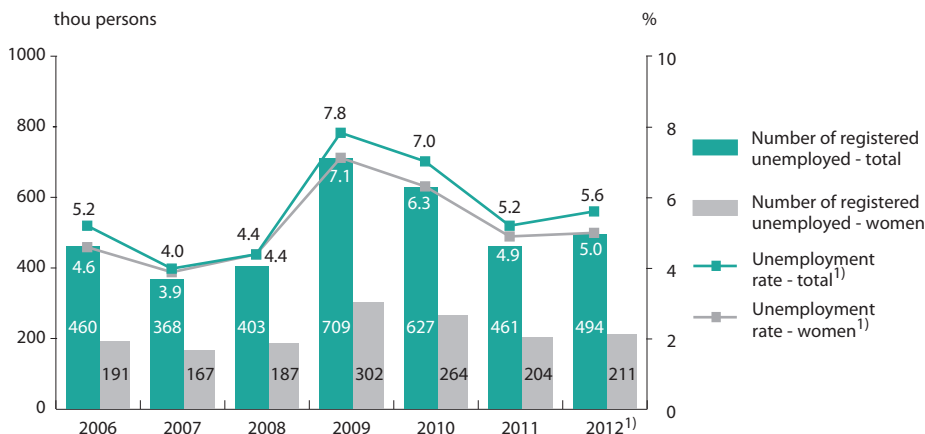
¹⁾ At the end of the year.

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

The number of unemployed registered at the National Agency for Employment (NAE) increased in 2009, as a result of financial crisis, by 306 thousand persons against 2008, then registered a slight fall, which was later on accentuated, reaching at the end of 2012, 494 thou persons. The registered unemployment rate was on an upward curve, maximum point being reached in February-March 2010 (8.4%), then continued to fall in the next period, reaching at the end of 2012 the threshold of 5.6%.

In 2012, the registered unemployment rate had a slight fluctuation (increase in the beginning, then of slight decrease, again increase and then decrease, ranging between 4.6% and 5.8%).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2012, provisional data.

Men accounted for the majority among the registered unemployed persons (57.3% at the end of 2012, respectively 53.6% at the end of 2008).

After registering an increase since 2008, the number of unemployed women started to slightly fall, until 2011 following that at the end of 2012 it slightly increased, being 7 thousand persons more as against previous year and 91 thousand persons less as against 2009.

Unemployment rate¹⁾, by age group, sex and area (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0
Under 25 years	20.8	22.1	23.7	22.7
25 years and over	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.6
Male	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.6
Under 25 years	21.2	22.3	23.7	22.3
25 years and over	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1
Female	5.8	6.5	6.8	6.4
Under 25 years	20.1	21.8	23.8	23.2
25 years and over	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.9
Urban	8.1	9.1	8.8	8.6
Under 25 years	27.1	30.5	32.4	31.8
25 years and over	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0
Rural	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.1
Under 25 years	15.5	15.3	16.7	15.9
25 years and over	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.8

¹⁾ According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Unemployment rate according to the international definition (ILO¹⁾) - calculated as the share of unemployed in the economically active population registered, at national level, 7.0% in 2012, decreasing as against previous years: by 0.4 percentage points against 2011 and 0.3 percentage points against 2010.

ILO unemployment rate registered in 2012 was however by 1.2 percentage points over that of the beginning year for the economic - financial crisis (2008).

ILO unemployment rate reduced compared to the previous year, both for men and for women. Thus, an unemployment rate of 6.4% was registered for women, a decrease by 0.4 percentage points compared to that registered in the previous year, while for men, unemployment rate was 7.6%, decreasing by 0.3 percentage points compared to 2011.

In 2012, the unemployment rate in the urban area is significantly higher than that recorded in the rural area (8.6% as compared to 5.1%).

Young persons aged 15-24 years are the most affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2012, the unemployment rate was 22.7%, with sharp discrepancies between areas (31.8% in the urban area as against 15.9% in the rural area). This indicator amounted to 5.6% for the unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

Long-term unemployment rate¹⁾, by sex and area (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2011 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.2
male	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.4
female	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.9
urban	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.1
rural	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.0
Young people (6 months and over)	10.3	13.0	15.0	13.9
male	10.9	13.8	15.3	14.1
female	9.3	11.8	14.6	13.5
urban	13.5	17.8	20.8	19.4
rural	7.6	9.1	10.3	9.8

Long term unemployment rate (weight of ILO unemployed for 12 months and over in economically active population) was 3.2% in 2012 sensitively lower compared with those registered in the last previous three years (2.1% in 2009, 2.5 in 2010 respectively 3.1% in 2011). By sex, this indicator registered in 2012 3.4% for men and 2.9% for women and by area 4.1% for urban area against 2.0% for rural area.

Young persons long-term unemployment rate (weight of unemployed aged 15-24 years, unemployed for 6 months and over in economically active population) followed an upward trend during the analyzed period (from 10.3% in 2009 to 15.0% in 2011), and in 2012 it slight decreased, registering 13.9%.

**Incidence of long-term unemployment¹⁾ (%)
- as percentage of total unemployed¹⁾ -**

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	30.9	34.9	41.9	45.3
male	31.6	36.9	42.6	45.1
female	29.8	32.0	40.9	45.7
urban	32.2	35.2	44.3	48.2
rural	28.7	34.2	37.1	39.2
Young people (6 months and over)	49.5	58.8	63.4	61.1
male	51.6	62.0	64.8	63.2
female	46.3	54.1	61.5	58.3
urban	49.8	58.4	64.2	61.0
rural	49.0	59.6	62.0	61.3

In 2009-2012 period, the incidence of long term unemployment (weight of long term unemployment in total unemployed) had an upward trend. The value registered in 2012 was 45.3%, increasing by 3.4% percentage points compared to the previous year and by 10.4% percentage points compared to 2010.

In urban area, the indicator was 48.2% by 9.0 percentage points over that registered in rural area.

¹⁾ According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Activity rate				
Total	63.1	63.6	63.3	64.2
Male	70.9	71.5	70.7	72.1
Female	55.4	55.8	56.0	56.4
Urban	62.1	63.1	63.9	64.2
Rural	64.6	64.4	62.6	64.2
Employment rate				
Total	58.6	58.8	58.5	59.5
Male	65.2	65.7	65.0	66.5
Female	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.6
Urban	57.1	57.3	58.2	58.7
Rural	60.7	60.9	58.8	60.7

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

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2012 the activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years) was 64.2% and had higher values for the male population (72.1% as against 56.4% for the female population). By those two residence areas, the indicator had the same value (64.2%).

In 2012 the employment rate of population 20-64 years was 63.8%, a slight increasing against previous year (62.8%), 6.2 percentage points less than the 70% target set for 2020 through "Europe 2020 Strategy".

Rate of vacancies is one of indicators for labour force demand on the labour market.

Annual average rate of vacancies was 0.59% in 2012 (decreasing by 0.05 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 major occupation groups (%)

Major occupation groups	2009	2010
Total¹⁾	0.88	0.59
Members of legislative bodies, senior clerks and leaders	0.56	0.33
Specialists with intellectual and scientific occupations	1.40	0.75
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	1.04	0.51
Civil servants	0.69	0.52
Operative workers in services, trade and assimilated	0.89	0.52
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.00	0.39
Artisans and handicraftmen in machinery and installations maintenance and adjustment	0.62	0.41
Operators for installations, machinery and equipment assemblers	0.72	0.88
Unskilled workers	0.77	0.64

¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

Source: Job vacancy survey.

Rate of vacancies, by major occupation groups (%)

Major occupation groups	2011	2012
Total¹⁾	0.64	0.59
Managers	0.38	0.37
Professionals	0.67	0.70
Technicians and associate professionals	0.65	0.71
Clerical support workers	0.58	0.46
Service and sales workers	0.48	0.45
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.24	0.50
Craft and related trades workers	0.51	0.36
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.90	0.84
Elementary occupations	0.85	0.71

Note: Starting with 2011, we passed to the new classification of occupations according to the Government Decision no. 1352/2010 regarding the approval of structure (COR 2008) – level, base group and according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 08).

¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

Source: Job vacancy survey.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	0.88	0.59	0.64	0.59
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.42	0.85	0.84	0.34
Industry - total	0.64	0.67	0.81	0.72
Mining and quarrying	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06
Manufacturing	0.72	0.77	0.90	0.77
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.27	0.14	0.11	0.10
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.44	0.54	0.86	1.11
Construction	0.60	0.53	0.44	0.29
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.22	0.24	0.32	0.27
Transport and storage	0.43	0.47	0.61	0.44
Hotels and restaurants	0.40	0.12	0.41	0.33
Information and communication	0.54	0.76	0.89	0.61
Financial intermediation and insurance	0.97	0.84	0.77	0.89
Real estate activities	0.20	0.16	0.45	0.41
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.95	0.62	0.45	0.54
Activities of administrative services and of support services	0.73	0.59	0.79	0.60
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ¹⁾	2.14	1.17	1.09	1.20
Education	0.56	0.17	0.16	0.24
Health and social assistance	3.42	1.10	1.05	1.27
Shows, culture and recreation activities	0.94	0.88	0.83	0.93
Other service activities	0.54	0.29	0.37	0.41

¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

Source: Job vacancy survey.



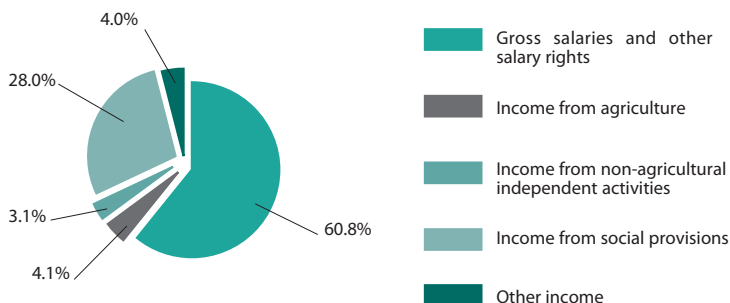
Total income of households

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -				
Total income	2316.0	2304.3	2417.3	2475.0
- percentage -				
Money income	83.7	83.9	81.7	82.4
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social provisions	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.9
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own resources	13.7	14.2	16.5	15.7

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During 2009-2012, the main source of total households income formation was the money income, which decreased from 83.7% in 2009 to 82.4% in 2012. During the same period, the income in kind had an upward trend, reaching 17.6% in 2012, mainly due to the equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources (an increase of 2.0 percentage points as compared to 2009).

Structure of money income, in 2012¹⁾
- total households -

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2012, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight in households money income (60.8%), increasing, however, by 1.2 percentage points as compared to 2011. A major share in households money income is that of social benefits (28.0%, a decrease of 1.2 percentage points as compared to 2011). 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 11.8% in 2011. In 2012, the gap between gross average earnings for women and for men registered a growth against previous year of 1.2 percentage points, reaching 10.6%.

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

lei /employee

Activitată (CANE Rev. 2)	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Total	1361	1391	1444	1547
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1007	1024	1044	1128
Industry	1300	1388	1470	1571
Mining and quarrying	2360	2435	2577	2848
Manufacturing	1146	1237	1324	1419
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	2573	2671	2787	2862
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1241	1256	1333	1391
Construction	1069	1125	1247	1250
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1047	1166	1227	1396
Transport and storage	1518	1557	1580	1649
Hotels and restaurants	799	786	841	851
Information and communication	2468	2687	2965	3041
Financial intermediation and insurance	3109	3200	3435	3668
Real estate activities	1193	1182	1268	1524
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1870	1915	2061	2399
Activities of administrative services and of support services	873	940	966	1052
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ²⁾	2159	1968	1909	1983
Education	1596	1380	1316	1340
Health and social assistance	1342	1226	1210	1314
Shows, culture and recreation activities	1249	1103	1076	1135
Other activities of national economy	818	824	852	950

¹⁾ Provisional data, excluding the earnings of employees in the units having under 4 employees.

²⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.)

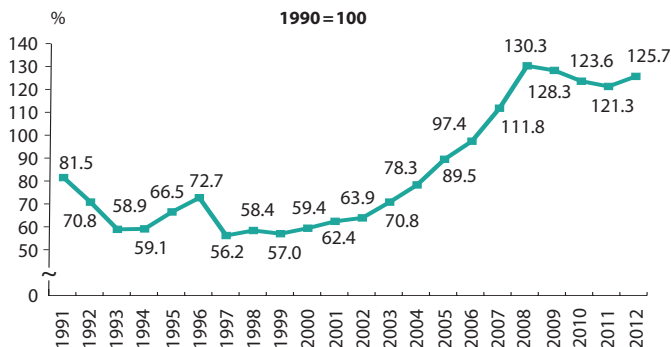
Source: Labour cost survey (2009 - 2011 period); Monthly survey on earnings (2012).

If the first of the last two decades was characterized by economic instability, strongly influenced by the level and evolution of inflation rate, the second decade was marked by the end of transition period to the market economy. Thus, since 2003, one could notice a change for the better in the real value of gross earnings, the level reached in 2007 exceeding for the first time since '90s that for 1990 by 11.8%. Maximum value was registered in 2008 (130.3% compared to 1990) in the following years the trend being downward.

In 2011, real earnings index compared to 1990 was 121.3%, by 2.3 percentage points less than in 2010. In 2012, real earnings index rose (4.4 percentage points) as against previous year in value of 125.7% (provisional data; there were excluded from the coverage, the economic units with under 4 employees).

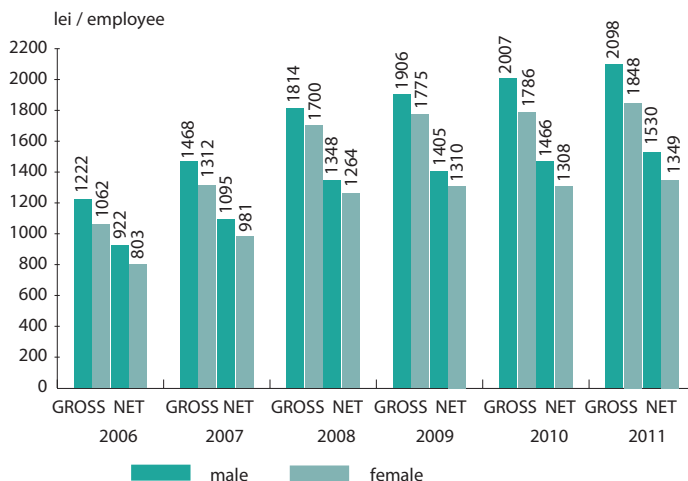


Indices of real earnings



Note: For 2012, provisional data.

Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2012, data will be available in September 2013.

Source: Labour cost survey.

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

	percentage			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total economy	91.6	87.4	88.2	89.4

Source: Survey on salaries, in October.



Total household consumption expenditure

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -				
Total consumption expenditure	1468.60	1486.43	1532.29	1614.1
- percentage -				
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks	40.9	41.0	41.7	41.9
Beverages, tobacco	7.1	7.7	7.6	7.8
Clothing and footwear	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.8	16.6	16.3	16.7
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.8
Health	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.3
Transport	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Communications	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.8
Leisure and culture	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.8
Education	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Miscellaneous products and services	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.9

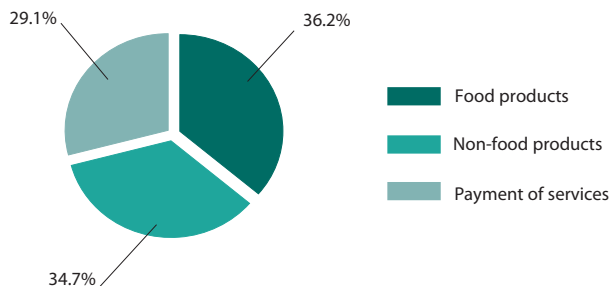
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the period 2009-2012, agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks had the highest share in total consumption expenditure (41.9%) increasing however by 1.0 percentage points as compared to 2009. The upward trend can also be seen in the expenditure for the endowment and maintenance of dwellings (from 61.3% in 2009 to 62.4% in 2012).

In 2012, for overall households, the expenditure for food consumption had a share of 36.2% in total consumption expenditure. On average, per total households, the weight of the expenditure for non-food goods was 34.7%, while the expenditure for services had a weight of 29.1%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2012¹⁾
- total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).



Monthly average consumption¹⁾ for the main food products and beverages

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	3.115	3.103	3.079	3.143
Meat products	kg	1.106	1.068	1.023	1.038
Fats	kg	1.228	1.219	1.201	1.196
Milk	litres	6.168	6.186	5.962	6.062
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.758	0.754	0.741	0.732
Potatoes	kg	3.586	3.488	3.465	3.480
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.627	7.382	7.597	7.575
Fruit	kg	3.552	3.557	3.399	3.389
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks	litres	4.821	4.859	4.571	4.542
Beer	litres	1.165	1.112	1.077	1.125
Wine	litres	0.969	0.942	0.864	0.874
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.230	0.218	0.217	0.205

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

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

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 2012. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.2 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 50 kg per capita.

In 2012, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks had a monthly average per capita of 4.5 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 2009, these levels were lower: for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks by 5.8%, for beer by 3.4%, for wine and for plum brandy and natural brandies by 9.8% and 10.9%, respectively.

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Audio sets	85.2	82.7	81.1	83.8
Tv sets - total	134.2	138.4	138.9	143.1
Refrigerators and freezers	82.7	80.0	78.9	80.9
Refrigerating box	38.6	41.1	42.7	44.1
Gas cooking stoves	95.0	95.3	95.5	96.0
Electric washing machines	73.9	75.3	76.3	78.7
Vacuum cleaners	61.7	63.8	64.0	66.4
Sewing machines	21.1	20.6	20.8	21.1
Bicycles	26.5	27.5	28.4	30.1
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Cars	28.6	28.6	26.9	27.2

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the period 2009-2012, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2009 to 2012, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers decreased by 2.2% due to an increase in households endowment with refrigerating box (an increase of 14.2%). Also, households endowment with TV sets rose by 6.6%, and the endowment with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines was up 7.6% and 6.5%, 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.



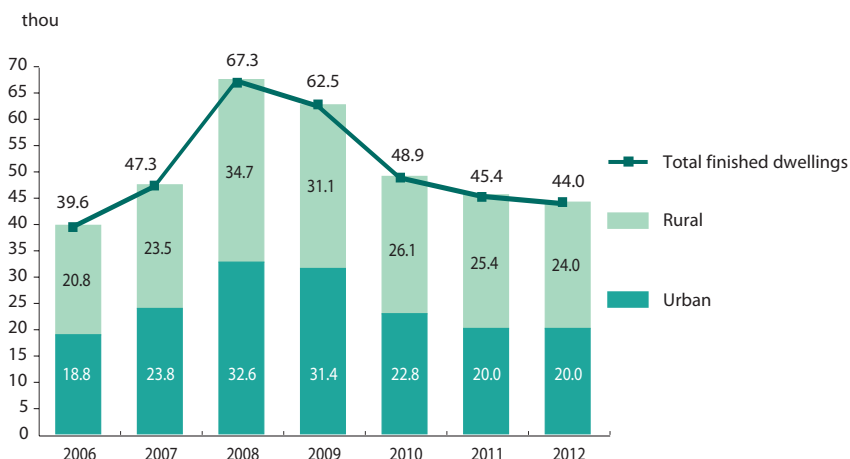
Evolution of the dwellings stock

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ¹⁾
Dwellings stock (thou) -	8385	8428	8468	8506
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	<i>8192</i>	<i>8233</i>	<i>8272</i>	<i>8308</i>
Rooms (thou) -	21841	22011	22168	22319
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	<i>21494</i>	<i>21662</i>	<i>21817</i>	<i>21963</i>
Living floor (thou m²) -	326413	330008	333349	336522
<i>private majority ownership (thou m²)</i>	<i>320786</i>	<i>324318</i>	<i>327588</i>	<i>330655</i>
Finished dwellings - total	62520	48862	45419	44016
<i>- from private funds</i>	<i>56764</i>	<i>45983</i>	<i>43062</i>	<i>40436</i>

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Dwellings fund kept the upward trend in the last years, registering 8506 thousand dwellings at the end of 2012. By ownership type, the highest weight of dwellings fund existent at the end of 2012 is represented by dwellings under private majority ownership (97.7%).

Finished dwellings, by area



In 2012, 44.0 thousand dwellings were finished, 1.4 thousand less than the previous year. By residence area, the weight of the dwellings ready to be used was higher in the rural area (54.5%) as against urban area (45.5%).



Unemployment allowances ¹⁾

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Monthly average (lei/person)				
Unemployment allowance	469	470	525	421
Unemployment allowance for the graduates of educational institutions	291	268	245	230
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in economy				
Unemployment allowance	78.2	78.3	78.4	60.1
Unemployment allowance for the graduates of educational institutions	48.5	44.7	36.6	32.9

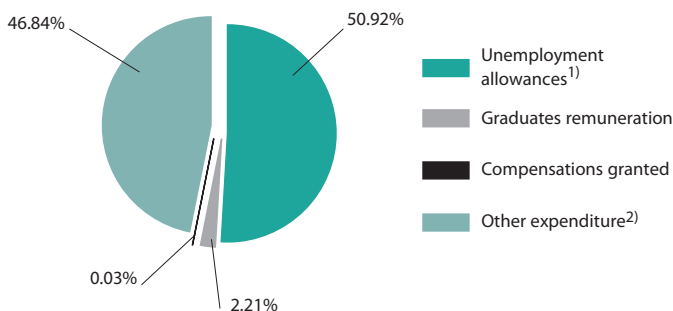
¹⁾ According to the Law no. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

In 2012, the monthly average unemployment allowance amounted to 421 lei, 10.2% less than in 2009, and accounted for 60.1% of the gross minimum salary per economy.

The unemployment allowance for the graduates of educational institutions (230 lei) represented 32.9%, in 2012 as compared to the gross minimum salary 48.5% in 2009.

In 2012, within the total expenditure for the social protection of the unemployed, the highest weight was held by the unemployment allowance (50.9%).

Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2012



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

²⁾ Including incentives for the unemployed who are employed before the period in which this allowance is granted 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, for combating social marginalisation.

Source: National Agency for Employment.

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011	2012
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5676	5664	5580	5480
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	686	716	753	774
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4718	4767	4744	4702 ²⁾
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	711	739	773	778
Social insurance pensioners - farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	799	737	677	619
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	300	309	311	313
Social insurance pensioners (except farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4877	4927	4903	4861
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	750	778	815	832
Pensioners receiving social security benefits³⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	2	2	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	188	192	193	194
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans, and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	11	9	8	6
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	245	244	242	238

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

²⁾ Rectified data as against those published in the version in Romanian language - edition 2013.

³⁾ Support allowance of pension-type , paid from the social insurance fund.

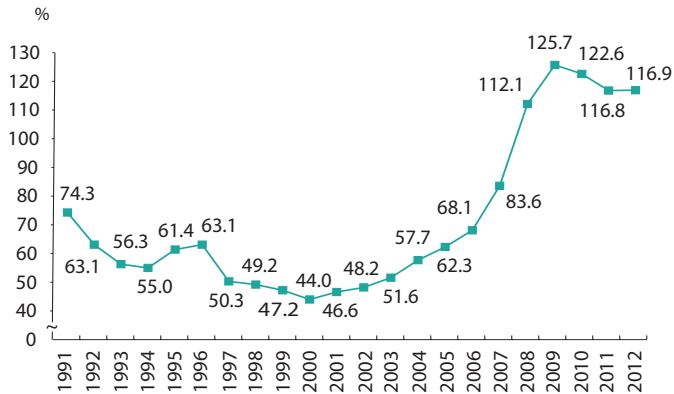
In 2012, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5480 thousand persons, decreasing by 196 thousand persons as compared to 2009. On the contrary, the number of state social insurance pensioners the same level was kept as that of 2009. In 2012, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 774 lei, 1.1 higher than in 2009.

In 2012, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 778 lei, increasing by 9.4% as compared to 2009.



Real average pension indices

1990=100



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

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011
Tickets - total	thou	286.4	169.8	228.5
Balneary treatment	thou	214.9	169.8	198.8
Rest	thou	71.5	-	29.7
Expenditure for treatment and rest ¹⁾	lei thou	345232.3	239878.9	303598.5

Note: For 2012, data will be available in September 2013.

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

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons.



Allowances and other benefits granted to the population

lei thou

	2009	2010	2011
From the state budget	5542953.1	6041256.2	5218108.8
State allowances for children	2894505.6	2916950.7	2834784.0
Complementary family allowance	405027.8	442171.3	2480.2
Support allowance for mono-parental family	180735.4	189034.9	1252.6
Allowance for child raising	1737806.5	2212724.8	2176419.0
Incentive for child raising	18716.4	12256.6	20198.1
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child raising	94034.1	122718.7	121140.0
Allowance for new born children	44448.7	29633.8	-
Outfits for new born children	30311.0	22508.2	6.3
Financial aids for family set up	78231.9	35819.2`	55.9
Allowances for family placement	57501.3	55648.2	53300.8
Emergency benefits	-	220.6	6875.9
Financial benefits	1304.0	1351.0	1388.6
Benefits for refugees	330.4	218.2	207.4
From the local budgets	433181.0	510402.6	34164.7
Social support	414584.3	479099.1	-
Aid for partial covering of funeral expenses	2125.9	2207.0	1455.8
Emergency benefits	16470.8	29096.5	32708.9

Note: For 2012, data will be available in September 2013.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population showed an upward trend during 2009-2011; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2011, the expenditure for allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 55.1% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2011 as compared to 2009, state allowances for children decreased by 1.0, and the emergency allowances granted from the state budget and the local budgets increased by 140.3%.

Social assistance canteens ¹⁾

	2009	2010	2011
Number of units and sections	125	120	107
Number of places	25927	24362	23864

Note: For 2012, data will be available in September 2013.

¹⁾ Financed from the local budget.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons.

Main sanitary units

	number of units			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Hospitals	474	503	464	470
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	461	472	414	419
Polyclinics	268	311	262	282
Dispensaries	211	204	187	192
Health care centers ²⁾	47	40	18	22
Tuberculosis sanatoria	5	4	2	2
Balneary sanatoria ³⁾	9	9	9	10
Preventoria	4	4	2	2
Health and social care units	68	68	64	64
Diagnosis and curative centers	28	26	29	30
Health specialised centers	171	188	221	242
General practitioner offices	1055	1000	990	985
Family doctors offices	11390	11170	11211	11119
Health specialised offices	9998	8870	9452	9643
Medical school and student offices	958	1287	1366	1391
Dentist offices	11683	12036	12613	12812
Dentist school and student offices	457	453	461	454
Other health care offices	437	662	541	530
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	7586	7926	8293	8172
Medical laboratories	2828	2978	3008	3220
Dentist laboratories	2226	2209	2227	2246
Crèches	287	289	295	313

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including health care centers with hospital beds

³⁾ Including the neurosis or neuropsychiatry sanatoria.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

The health care services within the sanitary system were granted by a network of sanitary units (hospitals, polyclinics, medical centers, specialized ambulatories and other medical institutions) belonging to the public and private sector. In 2012, this network comprised 470 hospitals, 4 less than in 2009. The development of the private sector led to an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical points; thus, in 2012, their number amounted to 8172 units, 586 more than in 2009.

Beds from sanitary units

	number of beds			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals - total	138915	132004	128501	128630
Beds in preventoria ²⁾	390	370	320	312
Beds in health and social care units ²⁾	2818	2925	2867	3011
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria ²⁾	908	610	470	410
Beds in crèches	14161	14880	15206	16265

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ The public sector only.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.



Number of medical-sanitary staff

persons

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ¹⁾
Physicians²⁾	50386	52204	52541	52525
Population per physician	426	411	406	406
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	23.5	24.4	24.6	24.6
Dentists	12497	12990	13355	13772
Population per dentist	1718	1650	1599	1548
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5
Pharmaceutical chemists	11996	13624	14575	15511
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1790	1573	1465	1374
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	5.6	6.4	6.8	7.3
Ancillary medical staff	129673	126656	125992	124450
Population per ancillary medical person	166	169	169	171
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	60.4	59.1	59.0	58.4
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results for 2011, Population and Housing Census.

²⁾ Dentists excluded.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

In 2012, sanitary system had 52.5 thou physicians (dentists excluded), 13.8 thou physicians dentists, 15.5 thou pharmaceutical chemists and 124.5 thou ancillary medical staff.

Thus in 2012, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 406 inhabitants (426 inhabitants in 2009). For every dentist there were 1548 inhabitants, 170 inhabitants less than in 2009, and for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1374 inhabitants, 416 less than in 2009.

In 2012, per 10000 inhabitants there were: 24.6 physicians, 6.5 dentists, 7.3 pharmaceutical chemists and 58.4 ancillary medical staff.

Education by level of education

	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
Number of educational units				
Total	8244	7588	7204	7069
Enrolled population by level of education (thousands)				
Total	4177	4029	3284	3734
Level of education:				
Pre-school	666	674	674	581
- private sector	12	12	17	16
Primary and secondary	1720	1691	1629	1744
- private sector	4	5	5	8
High school	838	867	889	832
- private sector	30	30	26	19
Vocational and apprenticeship	115	54	12	20
- private sector	2	1	2	1
Post high school and foremen	63	70	80	93
- private sector	28	32	38	45
Tertiary	775	673	540	464
- private sector	322	240	140	100
Enrolment rate for school age population (%)				
Total	78.7	77.6	76.0	76.2
By sex				
Male	76.8	76.0	74.9	75.3
Female	80.7	79.3	77.2	77.2
Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per teaching staff				
Pre-school	17	18	18	17
Pupils	14	14	14	15
Students	25	23	19	17
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants				
Pupils	1274	1252	1222	1261
Students	361	314	253	218

Source: Statistical survey on educational units activity.

The process of restructuring the national educational system and the new legal regulations related to education led to the reorganisation of the educational units network in Romania.

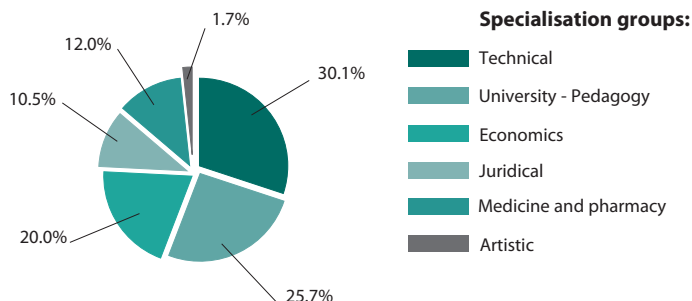
The number of educational institutions decreased by 1175 (namely 14.3%) as a consequence of the reforms implemented in the national educational system during 2009-2012.

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 10.6% in the school/academic year 2012/2013 than in the school/academic year 2009/2010. Tertiary education is continuously expanding, though it recorded fluctuations during this period, particularly due to the private sector. For all the educational levels, the enrolment rate of the school age population had different values depending on the sex (75.3% for boys and 77.2% for girls, in the school/academic year 2012/2013).



**Students in tertiary education institutes,
by specialisation groups, in the 2012 / 2013 academic year**



The breakdown of the students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2012/2013 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students to technical specialisations (30.1%), university - pedagogy (25.7%) and economics (20.0%). The situation in the private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for the students who study economics (34.4%).

	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)				
Secondary education	199.0	229.6	184.6	...
High school education	204.9	202.2	187.5	...
Vocational and apprenticeship education	89.8	34.7	4.6	...
Post high school and foremen education	19.2	21.3	23.4	...
Tertiary education	191.3	186.9	136.7	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	268	253	247	245
Pre-school	38	37	38	35
Primary and secondary	135	125	121	124
High school	60	60	59	57
Vocational and apprenticeship	3	*)	*)	*)
Post high school and foremen	1	1	1	2
Tertiary	31	30	28	27

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

*) Under 0.5.

Source: Statistical survey on educational units activity.

Correlated with lower school population, the number of graduates decreased except for post high school and foremen education where 2011/2012 school year registered a growth of 9.9% against 2010/2011 school year. At the end of the school year 2011/2012, the highest number of graduates was in high school education (over 187 thousand persons), followed by secondary education (over 184 thousand persons) and tertiary education (over 136 thousand persons).

Teaching staff from all levels of education did not register significant variations in the last four years, except tertiary education, where number of teaching staff decreased by 12.9% against 2009/2010.

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Number of libraries	12229	11829	11630	11300
- private ownership	350	324	299	302
Active users (thou)	4580	4433	4262	4179
Number of cinemas²⁾	74	68	76	81
Performances (thou)	185	240	300	371
Audience (millions)	5	7	7	8
Number of entertainment institutions³⁾	161	158	162	168
Performances and concerts (thou)	20	20	20	20
Audience (millions)	6	6	8	10
Number of museums³⁾	694	687	709	663
- private ownership	77	81	81	78
Visitors (thou)	10169	8900	9528	10076

1) Provisional data.

2) **Source:** National Center of Cinematography.

3) Including subsidiaries.

Source: Statistical survey on cultural and artistic units activity.

The number of libraries operating in 2012 experienced a decrease of 929 (7.6%) as compared to 2009. 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 2012 included 81 cinema units, increasing by 7 cinema units as compared to 2009 (9.5%). In 2012, as compared to 2009, the number of performances has doubled and the cinema audience increased by about three million spectators.

In 2012, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, concert halls and similar institutions) was 168, experiencing an increase of 4.3% as compared to 2009. The number of performances and concerts amounted to about 20 thousand in 2012, the same as 2009-2011 period and the audience increased by about four million as compared to 2009.

The network of public museums and collections operating in 2012 comprised 663 units, 31 less than in 2009. This decrease was caused by temporary release from tourist flow of some public collections and museums. The number of private museums and collections open to the public increased by one unit in 2012 as compared to 2009.



Media production

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles - total	2708	3091	2774	...
Radio programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) ³⁾	144	147	148	145
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) ⁴⁾	176	174	156	153
Television programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) ⁵⁾	53	50	53	46
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) ⁴⁾	57	54	51	45

1) Provisional data.

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

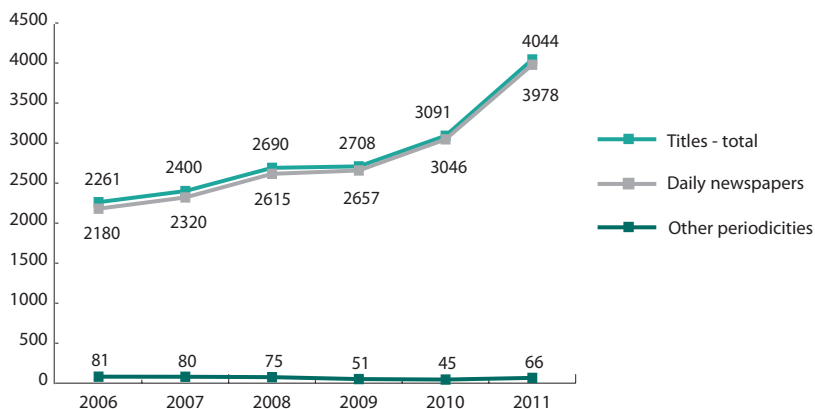
3) **Source:** Romanian Broadcasting Company.

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

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

... = Data not available.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



Note: For 2012, data will be available in September 2013

In 2012, as compared to 2009, the broadcast hours of public radio stations increased by 0.7% and of private stations decreased by 13.1%.

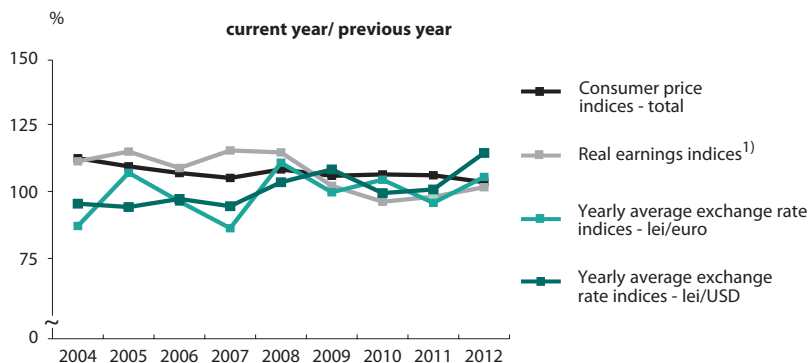
In 2012, compared to 2009, the number of hours programme for broadcast of public and private TV reduced by 13.2% for public TV and by 21.1% for private TV.

Romanian economic environment faced major imbalances caused by inflation phenomenon.

During the analyzed period, in spite of significant decline of economic activity, inflation had a new persistent character entailed to a great extent by shocks on internal and international markets as well as higher price for petroleum and raw materials or changes and evolution of exchange rate.

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	105.59	106.09	105.79	103.33
Food goods	103.25	102.33	106.02	101.89
Non-food goods	106.22	109.78	106.15	103.77
Services	108.97	104.78	104.45	105.07
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Food goods	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5
Non-food goods	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4
Services	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / euro	4.2248	4.2925	4.3267	4.4895
lei /USD	2.8952	3.2439	3.2863	3.4240

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



¹⁾ For 2012, 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)**

2010 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2011	2012
Total	107.10	112.90
Mining and quarrying	104.31	107.90
Mining of coal and lignite	102.02	111.52
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	102.49	105.08
Mining of metal ores	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	102.32	106.63
Mining support service activities	111.04	116.84
Manufacturing	108.19	114.27
Manufacture of food products	112.97	119.09
Manufacture of beverages	102.77	107.89
Manufacture of tobacco products	102.35	103.79
Manufacture of textiles	108.16	115.60
Manufacture of wearing apparel	106.84	114.60
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	108.38	116.83
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	105.17	111.56
Manufacture of paper and paper products	113.86	120.62
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	109.99	123.23
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	125.21	144.48
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	112.72	120.12
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	103.48	109.71
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	105.90	112.97
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	99.56	102.47
Manufacture of basic metals	113.99	115.63
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	105.46	109.97
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	106.59	109.71
Manufacture of electrical equipment	106.79	109.20
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	100.73	107.15
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	104.27	109.46
Manufacture of other transport equipment	104.78	110.35
Manufacture of furniture	100.83	104.31
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	103.86	109.86
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	103.48	105.37
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	102.50	106.45
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	102.50	106.45
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	111.48	138.28
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	111.48	138.28

c = Confidential data.

In 2012, the level of gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was 587499.4 million lei, 27560.9 lei per capita.

In 2012, as compared to 2011, the gross domestic product in real terms increased with 0.7% and the gross domestic product per capita increased with 0.9%.

Also in 2012, the economy of Romania succeeded to keep a modest growth and avoid to enter in recession after strong contraction felt in 2009 and in 2010 (-6.6% in 2009 compared to 2008; - 1.1% in 2010 compared to 2009) being affected by weak agricultural production. Lower demand for export from European Union member states slowed down the growth rate of exports, while the import advance was not at all temperate, because of domestic demand which continued to increase.

In 2012, the evolution of gross domestic product by activity sectors had the following characteristics: services registered the highest contribution in GDP formation, respectively 45.2% of total (265375.2 million lei); the second place was held by industry, respectively 28.4% for GDP formation (167081.0 million lei); construction contributed with 8.6% at GDP formation; agriculture, forestry and fish breeding contributed with 5.3% from GDP (50448.9 million lei construction, respectively 30897.7 million lei agriculture).

In 2012, gross value added registered was 513802.8 million lei and represented 87.5% of GDP.

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

lei million current prices

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	32297.8	29874.2	36438.6	30897.7
Industry	120637.4	148553.1	160927.9	167081.0
Construction	52809.4	47762.3	47563.4	50448.9
Services	245234.5	240207.4	242396.9	265375.2
Gross value added (GVA)	450979.1	466397.0	487326.8	513802.8
Net taxes on products	50160.3	57296.3	69381.6	73696.6
Gross domestic product (GDP)	501139.4	523693.3	556708.4	587499.4
Actual final consumption	404275.5	419801.2	436485.0	459012.1
Households actual individual final consumption	360402.1	382446.2	401336.8	420300.7
General government actual collective final consumption	43873.4	37355.0	35148.2	38711.4
Gross capital formation	127137.4	133898.6	149909.4	158780.5
Gross fixed capital formation	122441.9	129421.8	144558.2	156927.6
Change in inventories	4695.5	4476.8	5351.2	1852.9
Net exports	-30273.5	-30006.5	-29686.0	-30293.2
Gross national income (GNI)	494328.7	517278.7	549418.7	582487.2

Note: Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 2.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

In 2012, from the viewpoint of gross domestic product use, the actual final consumption was 459012.1 million lei and the value of the most important component – final individual actual consumption of population households – was 420300.7 million lei. In 2012, amounts allocated for gross fixed capital formation were 156927.6 million lei. Positive evolution of gross fixed capital formation was determined by higher investment volume, one of the main components of this aggregate. As a result, investment rate increased in 2012 having value of 30.5%, by 0.8 percentage points over level of 2011 (29.7%).

In 2012 net export of goods and services (synthesis of international trade activity) represented the equivalent of - 30293.2 million lei.

Gross domestic product indices (%)

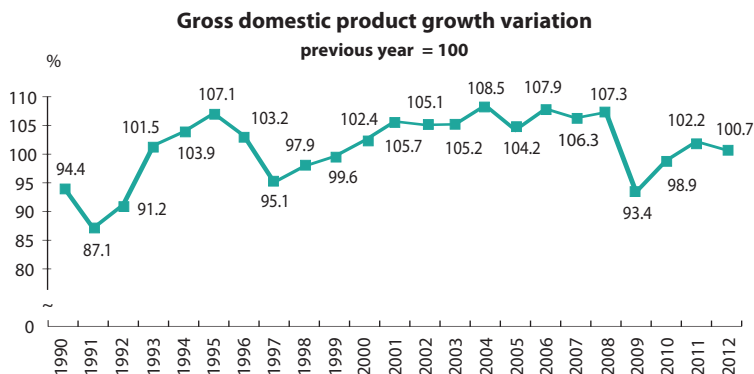
previous year = 100

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96.7	94.5	112.4	78.4
Industry	98.6	104.0	100.1	99.0
Construction	90.1	95.5	93.6	99.7
Services	92.6	96.4	102.9	104.8
Gross value added	94.2	98.2	101.7	100.4
Net taxes on products	87.4	104.6	106.1	102.6
Gross domestic product (GDP)	93.4	98.9	102.2	100.7
USES				
Actual final consumption	92.6	98.7	100.9	101.2
Households actual individual final consumption	90.9	100.2	101.1	101.1
General government actual collective final consumption	109.5	86.3	99.7	102.4
Gross capital formation	75.9	99.7	107.3	102.1
Gross fixed capital formation	71.9	98.2	107.3	104.9
Change in inventories	-118.7	139.4	108.2	25.6
Net export	46.6	100.3	108.3	114.9

Note: Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 2.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



Note: For 2011, semi-final data and for 2012, provisional data.

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	501139.4	523693.3	556708.4	587499.4
- changes as against the previous year (%)	-6.6	-1.1	2.2	0.7
Gross domestic product per inhabitant				
- lei (RON)	23341.4	24435.9	26070.0 ³⁾	27560.9 ⁴⁾
- changes as against the previous year (%)	-6.4	-1.0	2.5 ³⁾	0.9 ⁴⁾
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity)	11923	11965	12520 ³⁾	12808 ⁵⁾
- purchasing power standard	11100	11400	...	...
Gross value added rate (GVA / Output) (%)	46.2	45.3	43.0	43.1
Investment rate (GFCF / GVA) (%)	27.2	27.7	29.7	30.5

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Semi-final data to be rectified after the publication of final results for 2011, Population and Housing Census.

⁴⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results for 2011, Population and Housing Census.

⁵⁾ I.M.F. estimations.

... = Data not available.

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.5	5.7	6.6	5.3
Industry	24.1	28.4	28.9	28.4
Construction	10.5	9.1	8.5	8.6
Services	48.9	45.8	43.5	45.2
Gross value added	90.0	89.0	87.5	87.5
Net taxes on products	10.0	11.0	12.5	12.5
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

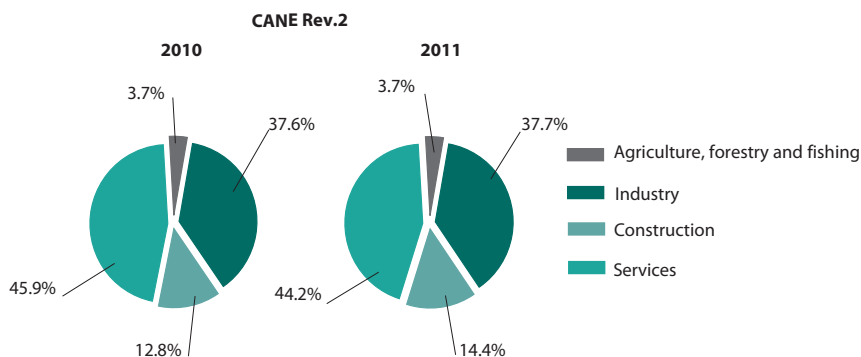
2008 = 100

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Total	70.7	65.7	75.4	84.7
New construction	85.1	85.1	84.1	89.1
Equipment	60.6	51.1	66.5	80.3
Other investment expenditure	64.3	72.9	97.1	102.4

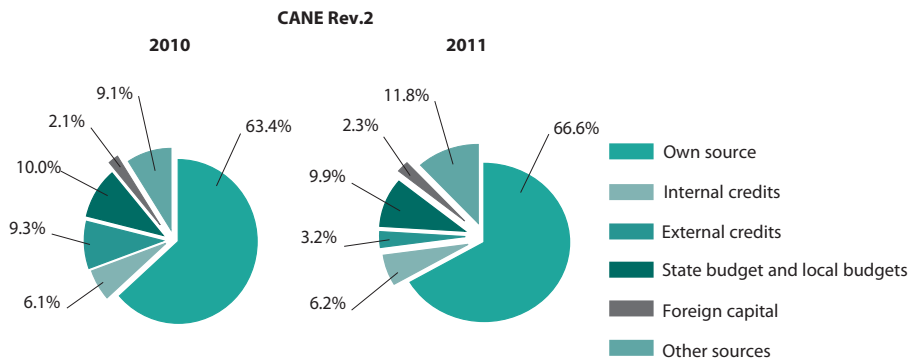
¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2012 compared to 2011, net investments in national economy increased by 12.3%, for all structure elements, as follows: equipment (including transport means) by 20.8%, new construction works by 5.9% and other expenditure by 5.5%.

Net investments, by main activities of national economy



Net investments achieved, by funding sources



Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013.

Agricultural production ¹⁾

lei million current prices

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾
Total	59928	64452	76509	64227
Crop production	35735	43488	54180	40181
Animal production	23442	20407	21784	23458
Agricultural services	751	557	545	588

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Within production structure of agriculture branch production, crop is prevalent holding in 2012 a weight of 62.6% of total production, against 36.5% for animal production sector and 0.9% agricultural services.

Crop production

thou tonnes

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cereals for grains	14873	16713	20842	12824
of which:				
Wheat	5203	5812	7132	5298
Rye	33	34	31	18
Barley and two-row barley	1182	1311	1330	986
Maize grains	7973	9042	11718	5953
Leguminous plants for beans	53	61	77	63
Potatoes	4004	3284	4077	2465
Sugar beet	817	838	661	770
Oilseed crops	1764	2378	2687	1668
of which:				
Sunflower	1098	1263	1789	1398
Vegetables ¹⁾	3902	3864	4176	3535
Fruit ²⁾	1323	1420	1480	1129
Grapes ²⁾	990	740	880	746

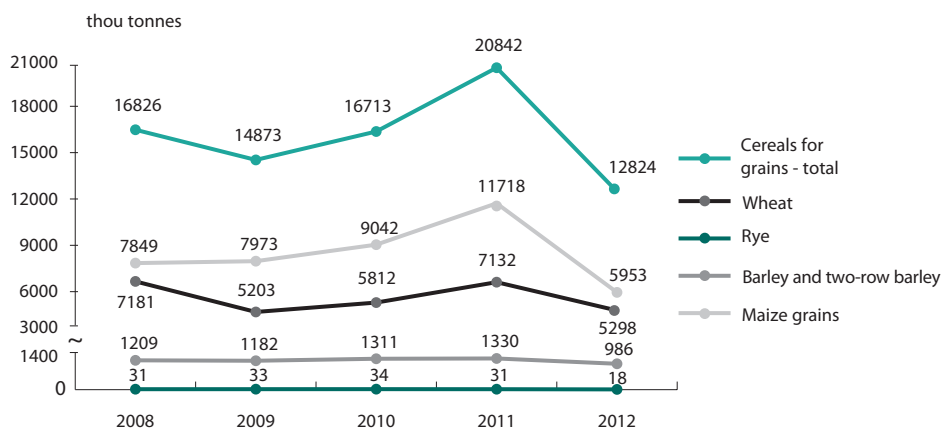
¹⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, intercalated and successive crops.

²⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2012, the production of cereals was less than in 2009-2011.

As compared to 2011, crop production registered decreases in all the crops except sugar beet.

Evolution of main cereals production



Animal production

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011
Meat	thou t live weight	1443	1305	1357
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	264	205	212
Pork	thou t live weight	585	553	557
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	104	100	110
Poultry	thou t live weight	489	446	478
Milk - total	thou hl	56383	49129	50074
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	50570	42824	43947
Wool	tonnes	22352	20457	19026
Eggs	mill. pcs	6211	6199	6327
Extracted honey	tonnes	19937	22222	24127
Fish¹⁾	tonnes	15202	15184	11593

Note: Meat production represent the weight of animals to be slaughtered for consumption.
The data for 2012 will be available after 16 July 2013.

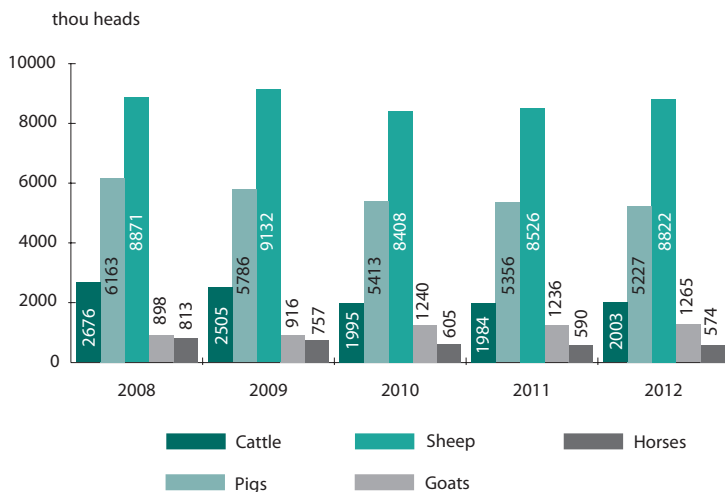
¹⁾ **Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.



Livestock (on December 1st)

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cattle	thou heads	2512	2001	1989	2009
Pigs	thou heads	5793	5428	5364	5234
Sheep	thou heads	9141	8417	8533	8834
Goats	thou heads	917	1241	1236	1266
Horses	thou heads	764	611	596	575
Poultry - total	thou heads	83843	80845	79842	80136
- private majority ownership	thou heads	83828	80832	79832	80119
Bees - total	thou families	1057	1275	1250	1254
- private majority ownership	thou families	1057	1274	1249	1254

Livestock under private majority ownership
(on December 1st)





Forest fund, by use category

thou hectares

Use category	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Forest fund - total	6495	6515	6520²⁾	6529
Forest area	6334	6354	6363 ²⁾	6371
coniferous trees	1935	1941	1948 ²⁾	1945
deciduous trees	4399	4413	4415	4426
Other lands from forest fund	161	161	157	158

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

At the end of 2012, the forest fund covered an area of 6529 thousand hectares, 34 thousand hectares more than in 2009 (0.5% respectively).

In 2012, as compared to 2011, the forest area increased by 0.1%.

In 2012, the forest area amounted to 6371 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1945 thousand hectares (30.5% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4426 thousand hectares (69.5% respectively).

Volume of wood harvested, by main species

thou m³ - gross volume

Wood species	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Volume of wood harvested - total	16520	16992	18705	19281
coniferous trees	6635	6832	7521	7747
beech trees	5489	5654	6175	6387
oak trees	1403	1566	1747	1693
various hard species	1845	1785	1946	2021
various soft species	1148	1155	1316	1433

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2012, the volume of wood harvested was higher by 576 thousand m³ than in 2011 (i.e. by 3.1%) and higher by 2761 thousand m³ than in 2009 (i.e. by 16.7%).

In 2012, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 40.2% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.1%, oak trees 8.8% and the various hard and soft species 17.9%.



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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	number			
	2009	2010	2011	Sem. I 2012 ¹⁾
Total	519441	470080	430608	443517
Mining and quarrying	1234	1166	1108	1184
Manufacturing	54652	48933	45052	47445
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	609	885	924	989
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2358	2464	2631	2577
Construction	60135	49348	43503	47544
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	197611	181903	165100	168112
Transport and storage	35064	32774	31713	28147
Hotels and restaurants	26170	24402	22210	23880
Information and communication	19638	17678	16317	17232
Real estate activities	15107	13586	12302	12685
Professional, scientific and technical activities	60415	54355	49556	51079
Activities of administrative services and of support services	18205	16242	15462	16924
Education ²⁾	2979	2846	2804	3058
Health and social assistance ²⁾	8859	8681	8460	8340
Shows, culture and recreation activities	5142	4574	4220	4507
Other service activities	11263	10243	9246	9814

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ 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			
	2009	2010	2011	Sem. I 2012 ¹⁾
Total	517870	468561	429035	441712
Mining and quarrying	1215	1150	1091	1164
Manufacturing	53909	48214	44321	46627
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	556	835	874	940
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2290	2392	2560	2505
Construction	59990	49224	43377	47406
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	197440	181753	164951	167919
Transport and storage	34969	32680	31617	28041
Hotels and restaurants	26151	24379	22186	23852
Information and communication	19588	17625	16260	17154
Real estate activities	15101	13579	12295	12678
Professional, scientific and technical activities	60369	54311	49499	51010
Activities of administrative services and of support services	18074	16108	15308	16740
Education ²⁾	2978	2845	2803	3056
Health and social assistance ²⁾	8850	8667	8446	8322
Shows, culture and recreation activities	5131	4560	4204	4487
Other service activities	11259	10239	9243	9811

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

Industry turnover volume indices (%)

2010 = 100

CANE Rev.2	2011	2012
Total - by sections	115.9	119.3
Mining and quarrying	106.8	108.6
Manufacturing	116.3	119.7
Total – by main industrial groups	115.9	119.3
Intermediate goods industry	122.1	123.5
Capital goods industry	114.1	115.0
Durable goods industry	106.4	118.3
Current goods industry	108.0	113.6
Energy industry	123.1	131.9

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2012, the turnover value index in industry increased against previous year by 2.9% provided out both by manufacturing (+2.9%) and by mining and quarrying (+1.7%).

In 2012, as compared to 2011, industrial production index (unadjusted series) increased by 2.4% as a result of higher mining and quarrying (+9.9%), manufacturing (+2.2%) and production and supply of electric and thermal energy, gas, hot water and air conditioning (+1.6%).

The most important growths were registered for: manufacture of other transport equipment (+22.9%), manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products (+11.7%), manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (+9.4%), manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (+8.5%), manufacture of furniture (+3.3%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (+1.6%).



Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

2010 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev.2)	2011	2012
Total	107.5	110.1
Mining and quarrying	103.4	113.6
Mining of coal and lignite	115.3	110.2
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	99.2	97.6
Mining of metal ores	130.6	160.2
Other mining and quarrying	107.6	103.8
Mining support service activities	107.6	169.2
Manufacturing	108.0	110.4
Manufacture of food products	104.4	104.7
Manufacture of beverages	96.8	98.8
Manufacture of tobacco products	132.4	143.1
Manufacture of textiles	110.9	112.6
Manufacture of wearing apparel	101.7	99.5
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	103.6	97.3
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	112.1	121.6
Manufacture of paper and paper products	117.7	115.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	91.8	88.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	99.6	94.2
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	106.5	103.1
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	129.8	129.8
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	119.3	118.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	123.8	116.1
Manufacture of basic metals	107.9	100.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	109.0	103.9
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	87.5	97.6
Manufacture of electrical equipment	115.4	115.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	119.2	130.4
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	113.9	115.7
Manufacture of other transport equipment	93.8	115.3
Manufacture of furniture	99.2	102.5
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	112.1	121.9
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	113.0	138.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	104.6	106.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	104.6	106.3
Industry - total by main industrial groups:		
- intermediate goods industry	113.8	116.2
- capital goods industry	108.1	113.4
- durable goods industry	103.3	108.5
- current goods industry	102.9	102.2
- energy industry	103.6	103.9



Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent ¹⁾

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾
Resources	42729	42467	42429	42138
of which:				
- production ³⁾	28034	27428	27465	26243
- imports	11235	11239	11570	11249
Production ³⁾	28034	27428	27465	26243
of which:				
- coal	6477	5903	6661	6440
- crude oil	4390	4186	4129	4019
- natural gas ⁴⁾	8964	8705	8724	8446
- electric energy ⁵⁾	4242	4618	4286	3862
Imports	11235	11239	11570	11249
of which:				
- coal	640	540	596	712
- crude oil	6892	5820	5450	5128
- natural gas	1614	1834	2489	2292
- electric energy	56	66	89	80

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

⁴⁾ Excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction oil wells, which are included in crude oil.

⁵⁾ Including aeolian energy.

In 2012, resources of primary energy decreased by 0.7% against 2011. The weight of imports was 26.7% in 2012, crude oil imports representing 45.6% of total imports.

Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Resource	58.7	61.7	63.2	60.4
Production	58.0	61.0	62.2	59.5
- in thermo-power stations	30.4	28.8	34.2	33.2
- in hydro-power stations	15.8	20.2	14.9	12.2
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.8	12.0	11.7	11.5
- wind	0.01	0.3	1.4	2.6
Imports	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
Destination - total	58.7	61.7	63.2	60.4
Consumption - total	47.9	51.5	53.2	52.9
- in economy	36.2	39.5	41.0	40.4
- public lighting	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
- population	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.8
Exports	2.9	3.0	2.9	0.7
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.0	7.2	7.1	6.8

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Indices of construction works (%)

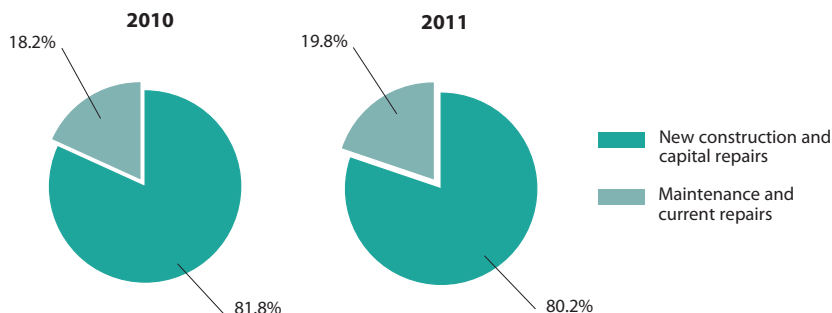
unadjusted series

2008 = 100

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Total	81.7	72.7	71.0	72.0
New construction	77.4	76.4	75.3	81.3
Capital repairs	89.9	70.8	64.7	58.7
Maintenance and current repairs	92.2	74.3	77.0	69.0

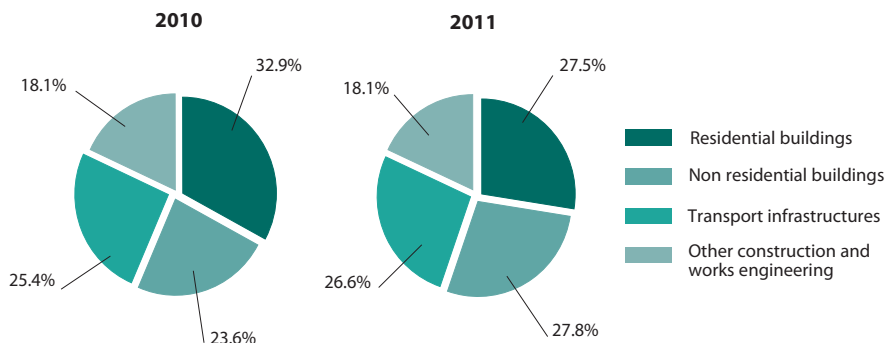
¹⁾ Provisional data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

Construction works, by manner of performing



Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013.

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects



Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013.

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011	2012
Railway transport					
Railway engines ²⁾	number	1845	1834	1823	1796 ¹⁾
Waggons ²⁾	thou waggons	46	43	43	43 ¹⁾
Carriages ²⁾	number	5137	4904	4483	4232 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tonnes	51	53	61	56
Distance covered by goods ³⁾	billion tonnes-km	11	12	15	13
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	70	64	61	58
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	6128	5438	5073	4571
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1232	1208	1097	1131 ¹⁾
Ships for passengers transport	number	65	67	127	94 ¹⁾
Transported freight	million tones	25	32	29	28
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	12	14	11	13
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	20	15	18	17
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	9	7	6	6
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships	number	24	26	23	20 ¹⁾
Transported goods	million tonnes	36	38	39	39
National and international passengers transport	mil. pasageri	*)	*)	*)	*)
Air transport					
Registered civil aircrafts with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	84	89	83	84 ¹⁾
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported goods	thou tonnes	24	26	27	29
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	9	10	11	11
Road transport					
Transported goods	million tonnes	293	175	184	188
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	34	26	26	30
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	262	245	243	262
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	17108	15812	15529	16901

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Railway transport means existing in inventory at end of year.

³⁾ Tariff covered by goods.

*) Under 0.5.

In 2012 as compared to 2011, most of transport modes registered falls.

Road transport registered a slight increase (2.2%) in terms of quantities of goods, compared to 2011 and a decrease by 35.8% compared to 2009.

Harbour freight transport

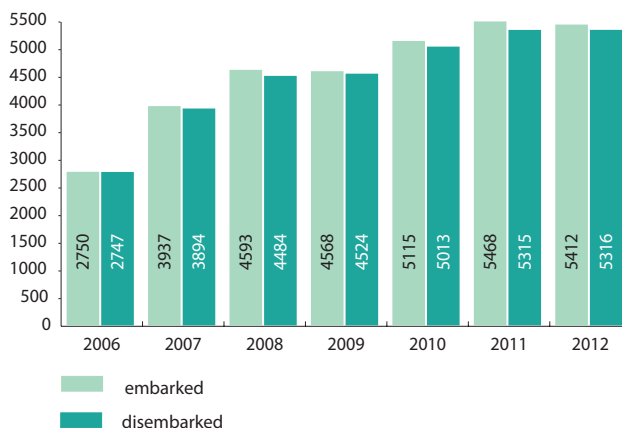
thou tonnes

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Maritime transport	36094	38122	38918	39520
- loaded goods	19687	21181	20743	21199
- unloaded goods	16407	16941	18175	18321
Inland waterways transport	24743	32088	29396	27937
- international	6382	9048	6052	9423
- national	9843	14770	16386	13292
- transit ¹⁾	8518	8270	6958	5222

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

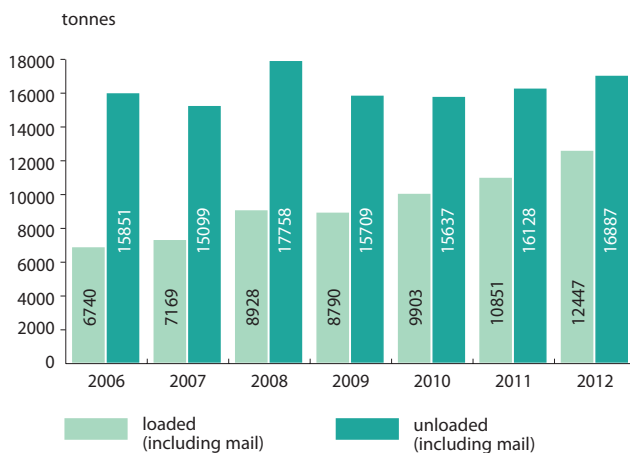
Airport passengers transport

thou





Airport freight transport



Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2009	2010	2011	2012
Passengers	thou passengers	9093	10128	10783	10728
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	24499	25540	26979	29334
Aircraft movements	number	160047	163222	151511	138744

Number of registered motor vehicles

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Buses and minibuses	41	41	41	42
Passenger cars	4245	4320	4335	4487
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	80	85	90	95
Goods road motor vehicles	662	667	696	720

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs (Driving Licences and Vehicles Registration Division).

FOB exports, CIF imports and FOB-CIF balance of international trade of goods operations

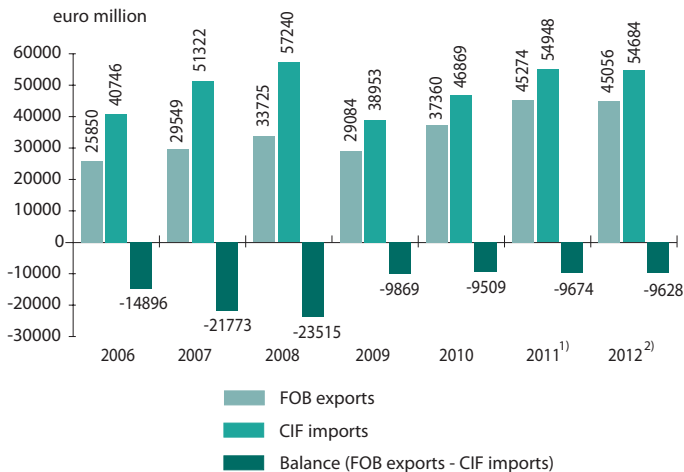
	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
FOB exports				
euro million	29084	37360	45274	45056
USD million	40579	49494	63018	57904
lei million	123344	157436	191914	200731
CIF imports				
euro million	38953	46869	54948	54684
USD million	54344	62098	76536	70260
lei million	165171	197458	232853	243695
Balance (FOB exp. - CIF imp.)				
euro million	-9869	-9509	-9674	-9628
USD million	-13765	-12604	-13518	-12356
lei million	-41827	-40022	-40939	-42964

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

The value volume of Romanian international trade decreased in 2012 as against previous year, as follows: FOB exports registered 45056 million euro (decreasing by 0.5% against 2011), and CIF imports amounted to 54684 million euro (decreasing by 0.5% against 2011), FOB-CIF trade balance under these conditions being -9628 million euro.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods transactions



1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

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

euro million

Code CN		2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
FOB export		E 29084	37360	45274	45056
CIF import		I 38953	46869	54948	54684
I	Live animals and animal products	E 326	434	584	730
		I 1116	984	965	1035
II	Vegetal products	E 1125	1625	2097	1977
		I 1003	1141	1324	1418
III	Animal or vegetal fats and oils	E 88	164	242	183
		I 160	217	245	239
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E 704	890	1099	1162
		I 1544	1577	1911	2104
V	Mineral products	E 1784	2059	2676	2604
		I 3883	5178	6657	7101
VI	Chemical products	E 1070	1661	2185	2393
		I 4300	4666	5455	5675
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E 1436	1893	2496	2561
		I 2542	3262	3967	3913
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E 189	235	281	295
		I 559	633	715	697
IX	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E 919	1228	1453	1612
		I 376	396	380	376
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E 165	233	276	283
		I 898	946	1017	928
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E 2900	3178	3617	3619
		I 2737	3044	3515	3515
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E 1024	1191	1377	1279
		I 443	519	637	573
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E 179	226	252	262
		I 634	666	748	669
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E 2922	4461	5559	5134
		I 3816	5127	6206	5841
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E 7671	10142	12212	11413
		I 10517	13400	15088	14492
XVII	Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E 4882	5743	6508	6835
		I 2890	3442	4195	4088
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E 351	436	467	532
		I 652	790	888	923
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E 1252	1427	1650	1765
		I 792	767	878	942
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in C.N.	E 97	134	245	416
		I 92	112	156	156

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

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data..

The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 2012 as compared to 2011 consist of:

- higher weight for sections: "Vehicles and associated transport equipment" with 0.8 percentage points; "Chemical products" with 0,5 percentage points;
- lower weight for sections: "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" with 1.6 percentage points; "Base metals and articles of base metal" with 0.9 percentage points.

In imports evolution by sections of Combined Nomenclature in 2012 compared to 2011, the following structural changes took place:

- higher weight for sections: "Mineral products" with 0.9 percentage points; "Chemical products" with 0,5 percentage points;
- lower weight for sections: "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" with 1.0 percentage points; "Base metals and articles of base metal" with 0.6 percentage points.

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

previous year = 100

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
FOB exports	89.3	107.0	107.9	103.9
CIF import	89.3	104.2	106.2	100.8

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

FOB exports, by groups of countries¹⁾

euro million

	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾	2012 ³⁾
Total	29084	37360	45274	45056
Europe	25706	32969	39298	38456
European Union (EU-27)	21600	27013	32160	31601
EFTA	655	575	645	673
Other European countries	3450	5381	6492	6182
Asia	2030	2519	3380	3235
Middle and Near East	1108	1303	1872	1705
Other Asian countries	922	1216	1507	1530
Africa	706	926	1279	1790
North Africa	527	545	823	1297
Other African countries	179	381	455	494
America	598	900	1269	1481
of which:				
North America	366	641	945	973
Central America and the Caribbean	137	111	60	105
South America	95	147	264	403
Oceania	20	22	37	73
Extra-EU not specified countries⁴⁾	26	24	12	20

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

1) Destination country for exports.

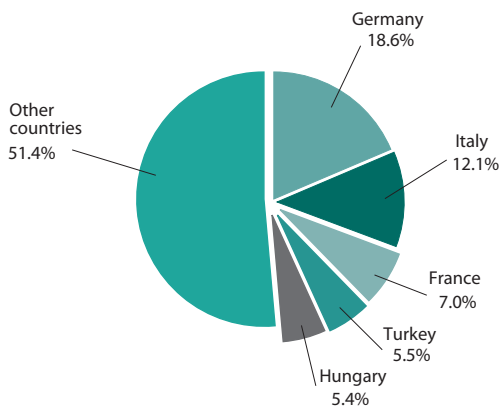
2) Semi-final data.

3) Provisional data.

4) It includes the goods for which the destination country for export are not indicated in the customs declaration.

(FOB) exports with the main partner countries, in 2012¹⁾

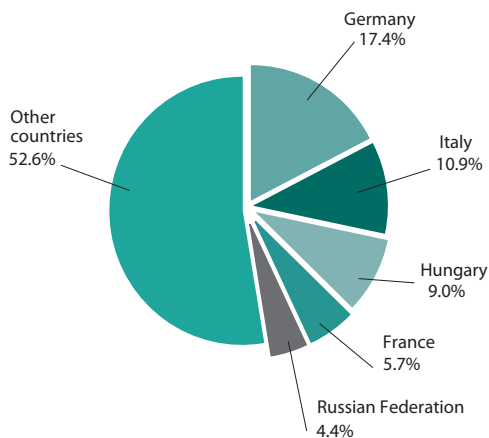
45056 euro million



¹⁾ Provisional data.

(CIF) imports with the main partner countries, in 2012¹⁾

54684 euro million



¹⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

CIF imports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

euro million

	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾	2012 ³⁾
Total	38953	46869	54948	54684
Europe	32598	39425	46056	46377
European Union (EU-27)	28472	33978	39951	40167
EFTA	450	532	539	610
Other European countries	3676	4916	5566	5599
Asia	4976	6053	7004	6383
Middle and Near East	291	334	363	386
Other African countries	4684	5719	6641	5997
Africa	293	279	325	412
North Africa	191	141	179	189
Other African countries	102	138	147	223
America	1066	1090	1549	1485
of which:				
North America	596	629	738	886
Central America and the Caribbean	76	64	202	173
South America	394	397	609	426
Oceania	19	22	12	24
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	2	*)	1	3

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

¹⁾ Consignment country for intracommunity imports and origin country for extracommunity imports.

²⁾ Semi-final data.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ It includes the goods for which the destination country for import are not indicated in the customs declaration.

*) Under 0.5 euro million.

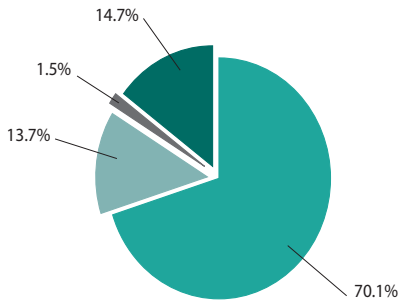
In terms of the geographical orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by EU Member States, which in 2012 hold 70.2% of the total exports.

The main origin of imports is also represented by EU Member States, holding 73.5% of the total imports in 2012.

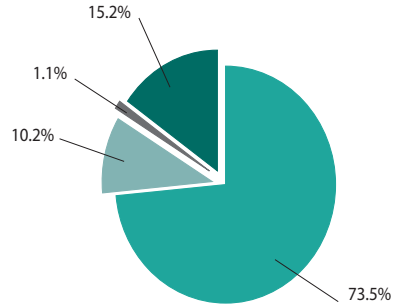


International trade in goods , by group of countries, in 2012 ¹⁾

FOB exports
45056 euro million



CIF imports
54684 euro million



¹⁾ Provisional data.

International trade in goods, by mode of transport

euro million

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ²⁾
(FOB) exports by mode of transport				
Total	29084	37360	45274	45056
of which:				
Road transport	20506	26215	31529	31542
Sea transport	5654	7226	8531	8954
Railway transport	1188	1775	2291	1965
Inland waterways transport	335	438	576	529
(CIF) imports by mode of transport				
Total	38953	46869	54948	54684
of which:				
Road transport	27736	32597	38326	38562
Sea transport	5989	7251	8999	9235
Railway transport	1112	1426	1846	1724
Inland waterways transport	407	496	336	393

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Retail¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev.2	2009	2010	2011
Total	140627.8	151515.6	169333.2
Food goods	51806.5	52398.5	56633.8
Non-food goods	63987.4	65594.0	67097.8
Retail of fuels	24833.9	33523.1	45601.6

Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013.

¹⁾ 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

unadjusted series

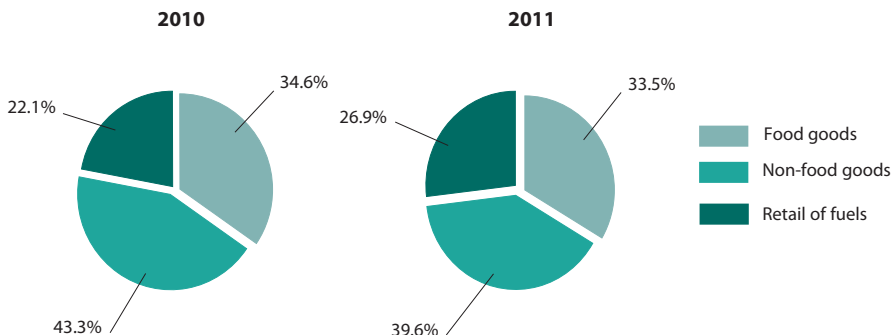
2008 = 100

CANE Rev.2	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Total	85.6	89.4	93.1
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	83.5	85.5	78.3
Predominant sales of non-food goods	85.3	85.0	88.2
Retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	90.5	105.7	136.0

¹⁾ Provisional data resulted from infraannual statistical surveys.

In 2012, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activity is retail except motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 4.1% as compared to 2011. Increases were registered for retail of fuel for motor vehicles by 28.7% and for prevalent sales of non-food products by 3.8%. Prevalent sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco decreased by 8.4%.

Retail, by group of goods



Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013.



Turnover volume indices for market services mainly rendered to the population

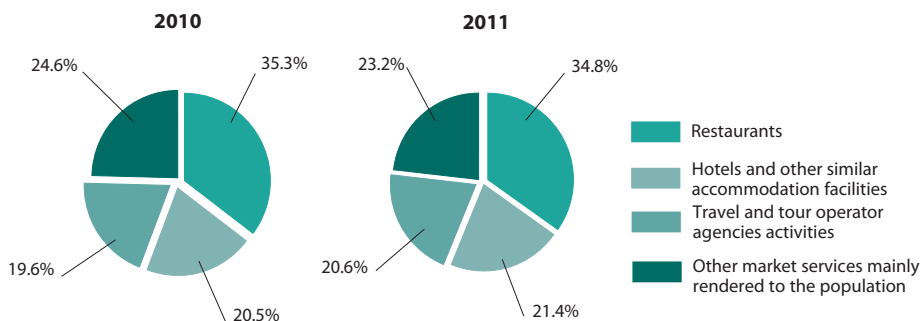
2008 = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Total	83.3	88.5	89.1
of which:			
Hotels and restaurants	85.1	89.0	88.5
Travel agencies and tour operators activities; tourist assistance activities	76.4	86.5	107.1

¹⁾ Provisional data resulted from infraannual statistical surveys.

In 2012, the volume index of the market services mainly rendered to the population increased by 0.7% against previous year.

Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013.

Income of market services activities

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2009	2010	2011
Market services mainly rendered to the population	14882.9	14883.8	16072.6
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators (including transport, storage and communications)	154458.2	162542.8	178467.2

Note: For 2012, data will be available in November 2013

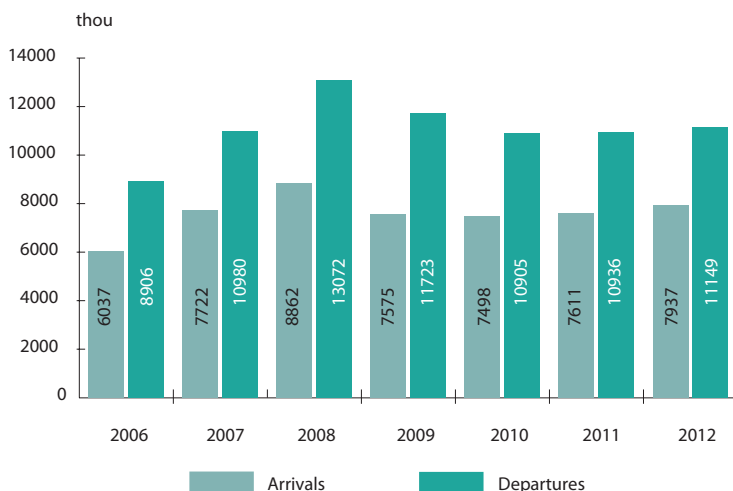
Tourists accommodation

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Touristic accommodation capacity				
Existing capacity ¹⁾ (thou places)	303	312	279	301
In function (thou places-days)	61104	63808	68417	74136
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	6141	6073	7032	7686
of which: foreigners	1276	1346	1517	1656
Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	17325	16051	17979	19166
of which: foreigners	2668	2767	3067	3297

¹⁾ On July, 31.

In 2012, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 7937 thousand persons (increasing by 4.3% as compared to 2011), and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 11149 thousand persons (increasing by 1.9% as compared to 2011).

International trips registered at Romania's borders





International trips registered at Romania's borders

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)				
Total	7575	7498	7611	7937
of which:				
Austria	180	177	193	218
Bulgaria	877	786	797	944
Italy	375	331	352	340
Germany	443	395	381	439
Republic of Moldova	1043	1216	1330	1120
Turkey	258	265	271	267
Ukraine	724	672	648	740
Hungary	1836	1735	1546	1547
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	7575	7498	7611	7937
of which:				
Road	5925	5906	5676	6027
Railway	208	222	258	255
Air	1277	1215	1509	1469
Naval	164	154	168	186
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	11723	10905	10936	11149
of which:				
Road	9335	8261	7920	8464
Railway	214	195	216	201
Air	2147	2416	2780	2461
Naval	21	19	20	23

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

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Border Police General Inspectorate.



number

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Judges	3904	4081	4205	4203
Actions entered at Courts (thou)	1903	2263	2350	1478
- penal (thou)	239	244	244	154
- civil (thou)	1664	2019	2106	1324
Persons definitively convicted	34226	41891	47577	49188
of which, for:				
Infringements against persons	6460	7319	7910	7824
Infringements against the patrimony ²⁾	12691	14934	17746	18858
Forest infringements	803	1065	1421	1069
Job infringements				
- giving bribe	45	68	82	76
- taking bribe	49	43	63	122
- trading on one's influence	31	64	107	88
- obtaining undue profits	1	-	-	11
Infringements against authorities	190	256	414	374
Economic infringements	4	4	9	16
Infringements causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1014	1327	1765	2037
Road traffic infringements	10012	11938	13682	12832
Criminality rate (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	159	195	223³⁾	231³⁾

1) Provisional data

2) Infringements against private and public assets.

3) Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

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 Internal Affairs. The number of infringements investigated and solved by the police, was 309 thousands in 2012, increasing by 50 thousand infringements against previous year and by 3.0% against 2009.

In 2012, 1447 infringements investigated and solved by the police reverted per 100000 inhabitants, increasing by 3.6% against 2009.

In 2012, in Romania were 4203 judges, decreasing by 2 against previous year, but increasing with 7.7% against 2009.

Of total causes wich registered the Courts of Justice , in 2012, 89.6% were civil causes. The number of penal and civil causes in average to be solved by one judge ranged from 487 in 2009 to 352 in 2012.

During the period 2009-2012, the number of persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants increased from 159 in 2009 to 231 in 2012.

number

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Infringements investigated and solved by the police - total (thou)	300	293	259	309
Criminality rate (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	1397	1366	1212²⁾	1447

1) Provisional data.

2) Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Source: Romanian Police General Inspectorate within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Population, on January 1 (million inhabitants)

Country	2000	2010	2011	2012	2000	2010	2011	2012
	Total				of which: women			
EU-27	482.4	501.1^{1),2)}	502.4^{1),2)}	503.7^{1),2)}	247.5	256.5^{1),2)}	257.1^{1),2)}	258.0^{1),2)}
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4 ²⁾	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3 ²⁾
Belgium	10.2	10.8	11.0 ¹⁾	11.1 ²⁾	5.2	5.5	5.6 ¹⁾	5.6 ²⁾
Bulgaria	8.2	7.6	7.4 ¹⁾	7.3	4.2	3.9	3.8 ¹⁾	3.8
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5 ^{1),2)}	10.5 ²⁾	5.3	5.3	5.3 ^{1),2)}	5.3 ²⁾
Cyprus	0.7	0.8 ¹⁾	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4 ¹⁾	0.4	0.4
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3 ²⁾	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7 ²⁾
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
France	60.5	64.7 ²⁾	65.0 ²⁾	65.3	31.2	33.4 ²⁾	33.5 ²⁾	33.7 ²⁾
Germany	82.2	81.8	81.8	81.8 ²⁾	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.6 ²⁾
Greece	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.3 ²⁾	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7 ²⁾
Ireland	3.8	4.5	4.6 ^{1),2)}	4.6 ²⁾	1.9	2.3	2.3 ^{1),2)}	2.3 ²⁾
Italy	56.9	60.3	60.6	60.8 ²⁾	29.4	31.1	31.2	31.3 ²⁾
Latvia	2.4	2.2	2.1 ¹⁾	2.0 ²⁾	1.3	1.2	1.1 ¹⁾	1.1 ²⁾
Lithuania	3.5	3.3	3.1 ¹⁾	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.6 ¹⁾	1.6
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5 ^{1),2)}	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3 ^{1),2)}
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4 ^{1),2)}	0.4 ²⁾	0.2	0.2	0.2 ^{1),2)}	0.2 ²⁾
Netherlands	15.9	16.6	16.7	16.7	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4
Poland	38.3 ¹⁾	38.2	38.5 ¹⁾	38.5 ²⁾	19.7 ¹⁾	19.7	19.9 ¹⁾	19.9 ²⁾
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.6 ^{1),2)}	10.5 ²⁾	5.3	5.5	5.5 ^{1),2)}	5.5 ²⁾
United Kingdom	58.8	62.0	62.5 ²⁾	63.0 ²⁾	30.2	31.5	31.7 ²⁾	31.9 ²⁾
Romania	22.5	21.5	21.4	21.4	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4 ¹⁾	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.8 ¹⁾	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	40.0	46.0	46.2	46.2 ²⁾	20.4	23.3	23.4	23.5 ²⁾
Sweden	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8
Hungary	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0 ²⁾	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2 ²⁾

¹⁾ Break in the series.²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Live-births (per 1000 inhabitants)			Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2010	2011	2000	2010	2011
EU-27	10.6	10.7^{1),2)}	10.4^{1),2)}	0.6	1.0^{1),2)}	0.8^{1),2)}
Austria	9.8	9.4	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Belgium	11.4	11.9 ²⁾	11.6 ^{1),2)}	1.1	2.3 ²⁾	2.1 ^{1),2)}
Bulgaria	9.0	10.0	9.6 ¹⁾	-5.1	-4.6	-5.1 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	8.8	11.1	10.4 ^{1),2)}	-1.8	1.0	0.2 ^{1),2)}
Cyprus	12.2	11.8 ¹⁾	11.3	4.5	5.7 ¹⁾	4.8
Denmark	12.6	11.4	10.6	1.7	1.6	1.2
Estonia	9.5	11.8	11.0	-3.9	0.02	-0.4
Finland	11.0	11.4	11.1	1.4	1.9	1.7
France	13.3	12.9 ²⁾	12.6 ²⁾	4.4	4.4 ²⁾	4.3 ²⁾
Germany	9.3	8.3	8.1 ²⁾	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3 ²⁾
Greece	9.5	10.1	9.4 ²⁾	-0.2	0.5	-0.4 ²⁾
Ireland	14.4	16.5 ²⁾	16.3 ^{1),2)}	6.1	10.4 ²⁾	10.0 ^{1),2)}
Italy	9.5	9.3	9.0 ²⁾	-0.2	-0.3 ²⁾	-0.8 ²⁾
Latvia	8.5	8.6	9.1 ^{1),2)}	-5.0	-4.8	-4.7 ^{1),2)}
Lithuania	9.8	10.8	11.3 ¹⁾	-1.4	-2.0	-2.2 ¹⁾
Luxembourg	13.1	11.6	10.9 ²⁾	4.5	4.2	3.5 ²⁾
Malta	11.5	9.6	10.3 ^{1),2)}	3.8	2.4	2.4 ^{1),2)}
Netherlands	13.0	11.1	10.8	4.2	2.9	2.7
Poland	9.9 ¹⁾	10.8	10.1 ^{1),2)}	0.3 ¹⁾	0.9	0.3 ^{1),2)}
Portugal	11.7	9.5	9.2 ^{1),2)}	1.4	-0.4	-0.6 ^{1),2)}
United Kingdom	11.5	13.0 ²⁾	12.9 ²⁾	1.2	3.9 ²⁾	4.1 ²⁾
Romania	10.5	9.9	9.2³⁾	-0.9	-2.2	-2.6³⁾
Slovakia	10.2	11.1	11.3 ¹⁾	0.5	1.3	1.7 ¹⁾
Slovenia	9.1	10.9	10.7 ²⁾	-0.2	1.8	1.6 ²⁾
Spain	9.9	10.5	10.2 ²⁾	0.9	2.3	1.8 ²⁾
Sweden	10.2	12.3	11.8	-0.3	2.7	2.3
Hungary	9.6	9.0	8.8 ²⁾	-3.7	-4.0	-4.1 ²⁾

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Source: Eurostat.

Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2009	2010	2011
Austria	78	80	80	81
Belgium	78	80	80	80
Bulgaria	72	73	74	74
Czech Republic	75	77	78	78
Cyprus	77	79	78	78
Denmark	76	79	79	79
Estonia	71	74	75	76
Finland	77	80	80	80
France	79	81	82	82
Germany	78	80	80	80
Greece	78	80	80	80
Ireland	77	79	79	79
Italy	79	82	81	82
Latvia	71	73	73	74
Lithuania	73	72	73	73
Luxembourg	78	80	80	80
Malta	77	79	79	81
Netherlands	78	80	81	81
Poland	73	76	76	76
Portugal	76	79	79	79
United Kingdom	77	80	80	80
Romania¹⁾	71	73	73	74
Slovakia	73	75	75	75
Slovenia	76	79	80	80
Spain	78	81	82	82
Sweden	80	81	82	82
Hungary	71	74	74	74

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Source : World Population Data Sheet.

Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	3.5	2.1	3.1	2.6
Austria	2.0	1.7	3.6	2.6
Belgium	2.7	2.3	3.4	2.6
Bulgaria	10.3	3.0	3.4	2.4
Czech Republic	3.9	1.2	2.1	3.5
Cyprus	4.9	2.6	3.5	3.1
Denmark	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.4
Estonia	3.9	2.7	5.1	4.2
Finland	2.9	1.7	3.3	3.2
France	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.2
Germany	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.1
Greece	2.9	4.7	3.1	1.0
Ireland	5.3	-1.6	1.2	1.9
Italy	2.6	1.6	2.9	3.3
Latvia	2.6	-1.2	4.2	2.3
Lithuania	1.1	1.2	4.1	3.2
Luxembourg	3.8	2.8	3.7	2.9
Malta	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.2
Netherlands	2.3	0.9	2.5	2.8
Poland	10.1	2.7	3.9	3.7
Portugal	2.8	1.4	3.6	2.8
United Kingdom	0.8	3.3	4.5	2.8
România	45.7	6.1	5.8	3.3
Slovakia	12.2	0.7	4.1	3.7
Slovenia	8.9	2.1	2.1	2.8
Spain	3.5	2.0	3.1	2.4
Sweden	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.9
Hungary	10.0	4.7	3.9	5.7

Source: Eurostat

Country	Employment rate (%)					Unemployment rate ¹⁾ (%)				
	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	62.1	64.5	64.1	64.3	64.2	8.8	9.0	9.7	9.7	10.5
Austria	67.9	71.6	71.7	72.1	72.5	3.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3
Belgium	60.9	61.6	62.0	61.9	61.8	6.9	7.9	8.3	7.2	7.6
Bulgaria	51.5	62.6	59.7	58.4 ²⁾	58.8	16.4	6.8	10.3	11.2	12.3
Czech Republic	64.9	65.4	65.0	65.7	66.5 ²⁾	8.8	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.0
Cyprus	65.4	69.0 ²⁾	68.9	67.6	64.6	4.8	5.4	6.3	7.9	11.9
Denmark	76.4	75.3	73.3	73.1	72.6	4.3	6.0	7.5	7.6	7.5
Estonia	60.3	63.5	61.0	65.1	67.1	13.6	13.8	16.9	12.5	10.2
Finland	68.1	68.7	68.1	69.0	69.4	9.8	8.2	8.4	7.8	7.7
France	61.7	64.0	63.9	63.9	63.9	9.0	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.2
Germany	65.3	70.3	71.1	72.5	72.8	8.0	7.8	7.1	5.9	5.5
Greece	56.6	61.2	59.6	55.6	51.3	11.2	9.5	12.6	17.7	24.3
Ireland	64.5	61.9 ²⁾	59.6 ²⁾	58.9	58.8	4.2	12.0	13.9	14.7	14.7
Italy	53.4	57.5	56.9	56.9	56.8	10.0	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.7
Latvia	57.4	60.9	59.3	60.8 ²⁾	63.1	13.7	18.2	19.8	16.2	14.9
Lithuania	59.6	60.1	57.8	60.3 ²⁾	62.2	16.4	13.6 ³⁾	18.0 ³⁾	15.3	13.3
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	65.2	64.6	65.8	2.2	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.1
Malta	54.5	55.0	56.1	57.6	59.0	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.4
Netherlands	72.9	77.0	74.7 ²⁾	74.9	75.1	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.4	5.3
Poland	55.1	59.3	59.3	59.7	59.7	16.1	8.1	9.7	9.7	10.1
Portugal	68.2	66.3	65.6	64.2 ²⁾	61.8	4.5 ³⁾	10.6 ³⁾	12.0 ³⁾	12.9	15.9
United Kingdom	71.0	69.9	69.5	69.5	70.1	5.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9
Romania ⁴⁾	63.6	58.6	58.8	58.5	59.5⁵⁾	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0⁵⁾
Slovakia	56.3	60.2	58.8	59.5	59.7 ²⁾	18.8	12.1	14.5	13.6	14.0
Slovenia	62.7	67.5	66.2	64.4	64.1	6.7	5.9	7.3	8.2	8.9
Spain	56.1	59.8	58.6	57.7	55.4	11.7	18.0	20.1	21.7	25.0
Sweden	71.1	72.2	72.1	73.6	73.8	5.6	8.3	8.6	7.8	8.0
Hungary	55.9	55.4	55.4	55.8	57.2	6.3	10.0	11.2	10.9	10.9

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

¹⁾ According to the international definition (ILO - International Labour Office).

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

⁵⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

Yearly average gross earnings (euro)

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1393.3	3368.0	3767.0	4008.0
Czech Republic	4577.5	10937.0	10673.0	11364.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	3652.4	9916.0	9407.0	9517.0
Finland	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	40775.0	40379.0	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3232.2	8208.0	7856.0	7535.0
Lithuania	3476.1	7514.0	7184.0	6946.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...
Malta	12991.6 ¹⁾	15695.0	...	...
Netherlands	29600.0	39440.0	40615.0	41135.0
Poland	6004.6	10051.0	8604.0	9683.0
Portugal	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...
Romania ²⁾	1732.0	5777.0	5221.0	5426.0
Slovakia	...	9197.0	9908.0	10259.0
Slovenia	11146.6	16711.0	17286.0	17956.0
Spain	...	23460.0	24342.0	...
Sweden	...	34620.0	32164.0	36797.0
Hungary	...	...	...	...

Note: Data for 2000 are according to CANE Rev.1 and represent annual gross average earnings for activity in industry, construction and services (except agriculture, fishing and activities of households and extraterritorial organisations)

Starting with 2008, data are according to CANE Rev. 2 and represent annual gross average earnings for activity in industry, construction and services (except activities of private households as employer of housing staff; activities of private households producing goods and services meant for own consumption and activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies).

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ 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 (%)**

Country	2000	2009	2010	2011
EU-27 ¹⁾	1.86	2.02	2.01	2.03
Austria	1.93 ¹⁾	2.71	2.79 ¹⁾	2.75 ^{1),2)}
Belgium	1.97	2.03	2.01	2.04 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.51	0.53	0.60	0.57 ²⁾
Czech Republic	1.17	1.47	1.55	1.84
Cyprus	0.25	0.49	0.50	0.48 ²⁾
Denmark	2.24	3.16	3.07	3.09 ^{1),2)}
Estonia	0.60	1.43	1.63	2.38 ²⁾
Finland	3.35	3.94	3.90	3.78
France	2.15 ³⁾	2.27	2.24 ³⁾	2.25 ^{1),2)}
Germany	2.47	2.82	2.80	2.84 ¹⁾
Greece	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1.11	1.76 ¹⁾	1.71 ¹⁾	1.72 ^{1),2)}
Italy	1.04	1.26	1.26	1.25 ²⁾
Latvia	0.45	0.46	0.60	0.70 ²⁾
Lithuania	0.59	0.84	0.80	0.92 ²⁾
Luxembourg	1.65	1.72	1.48	1.43 ^{1),2)}
Malta	...	0.54	0.67	0.73 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.94	1.82	1.85	2.04 ^{2),3)}
Poland	0.64	0.67	0.74	0.77
Portugal	0.73 ¹⁾	1.64	1.59	1.50 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.82	1.85 ¹⁾	1.80 ¹⁾	1.77 ²⁾
Romania	0.37	0.47	0.46	0.50⁴⁾
Slovakia	0.65	0.48	0.63	0.68
Slovenia	1.38	1.85	2.09	2.47 ^{2),3)}
Spain	0.91	1.39	1.39	1.33
Sweden	...	3.60	3.39 ¹⁾	3.37 ^{1),2),3)}
Hungary	0.81	1.17	1.17	1.21

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Break in the series.

⁴⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	7.1¹⁾	9.3	9.1	8.9	9.0
Austria	8.3	13.8	13.7	13.4	14.1
Belgium	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.6
Bulgaria	...	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
Czech Republic	...	6.8	7.5	11.4 ²⁾	10.8
Cyprus	3.1	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
Denmark	19.4 ²⁾	31.2	32.5	32.3	31.6
Estonia	6.5 ²⁾	10.5	10.9	12.0	12.9
Finland	17.5 ²⁾	22.1	23.0	23.8	24.5
France	2.8	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.7
Germany	5.2	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9
Greece	1.0	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.9
Ireland	...	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.1
Italy	4.8 ²⁾	6.0	6.2	5.7	6.6
Latvia	...	5.3	5.0	5.1 ²⁾	7.0
Lithuania	2.8	4.5	4.0	5.7	5.2
Luxembourg	4.8	13.4 ²⁾	13.4	13.6	13.9
Malta	4.5	6.1	6.2	6.5	7.0
Netherlands	15.5	17.0	16.6 ²⁾	16.7	16.5 ³⁾
Poland	...	4.7	5.3	4.5	4.5 ³⁾
Portugal	3.4	6.5	5.8	11.6 ²⁾	10.6
United Kingdom	20.5 ²⁾	20.1	19.4	15.8	15.8
Romania	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3³⁾
Slovakia	...	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.1
Slovenia	...	14.6	16.2	15.9	13.8
Spain	4.5 ²⁾	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.7
Sweden	21.6	22.2 ³⁾	24.4	24.9	26.7
Hungary	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Weight of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	66	70	73	76
Austria	70	73	75	79
Belgium	67	73	77	78
Bulgaria	30	33	45	51
Czech Republic	54	61	67	65
Cyprus	53	54	57	62
Denmark	83	86	90	92
Estonia	63	68	71	75
Finland	78	81	84	87
France	69	74	76	80
Germany	79	82	83	85
Greece	38	46	50	54
Ireland	67	72	78	81
Italy	53	59	62	63
Latvia	58	60	64	69
Lithuania	60	61	62	62
Luxembourg	87	90	91	93
Malta	64	70	75	77
Netherlands	90	91	94	94
Poland	59	63	67	70
Portugal	48	54	58	61
United Kingdom	77	80	83	87
Romania ¹⁾	38	42	47	54
Slovakia	62	67	71	75
Slovenia	64	68	73	74
Spain	54	59	64	68
Sweden	86	88	91	92
Hungary	55	60	65	69

¹⁾ **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	2009	2010	2011
Austria	123.6	116.3	116.6	116.8
Belgium	137.4	128.0	128.7	127.8
Bulgaria	31.3	40.0	41.3	44.0
Czech Republic	65.6	76.0	73.7	74.0
Cyprus	84.4	92.4	91.2	91.1
Denmark	111.2	105.9	111.9	110.5
Estonia	47.2	65.1	68.4	68.0
Finland	115.5	110.3	109.0	109.5
France	119.5	117.4	116.6	116.7
Germany	107.2	104.3	106.2	106.7
Greece	94.2	98.3 ¹⁾	93.4 ¹⁾	...
Ireland	129.3	132.2	136.5	141.6
Italy	127.5	112.7	110.2	109.0
Latvia	40.1	52.9	53.8	62.4 ²⁾
Lithuania	43.2	58.0	62.6	64.9
Luxembourg	176.9	161.3	167.3	169.1
Malta	100.9	97.5	97.4	95.0
Netherlands	115.1	112.8	112.3	111.7
Poland	55.5	65.5	67.5	69.1
Portugal	72.1	76.2	77.1	75.6 ¹⁾
United Kingdom	110.8	105.5	105.4	103.6
Romania	23.7	49.5	48.6	49.4
Slovakia	58.4	80.0	81.3	80.2
Slovenia	76.1	80.5	79.4	80.6
Spain	104.3	109.7	108.0	108.6
Sweden	115.0	112.3	114.6	115.8
Hungary	57.1	72.5	70.9	71.2

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Agricultural production indices (2004-2006=100)

Country	2000	2009	2010	2011
Austria	98.72	99.07	99.67	108.12
Belgium	106.74	99.40	101.19	103.59
Bulgaria	109.42	96.85	105.42	104.14
Czech Republic	102.17	96.37	90.39	95.76
Cyprus	106.55	84.28	83.70	84.73
Denmark	97.47	102.19	99.71	100.27
Estonia	101.47	114.47	110.20	116.27
Finland	98.61	101.49	94.43	98.73
France	103.98	97.67	97.69	99.12
Germany	99.09	107.00	103.31	104.18
Greece	106.27	90.03	81.56	84.68
Ireland	103.23	95.23	100.89	103.93
Italy	100.10	99.26	96.93	94.49
Latvia	89.30	112.25	109.04	108.58
Lithuania	102.04	112.10	98.87	107.54
Luxembourg	109.32	103.88	93.39	92.44
Malta	107.12	96.02	96.32	95.22
Netherlands	103.92	109.03	111.19	114.98
Poland	101.97	105.79	100.42	102.42
Portugal	101.33	101.99	104.24	99.82
United Kingdom	103.41	100.08	101.87	104.56
Romania ¹⁾	72.34	94.41	95.35	103.81
Slovakia	91.91	90.90	83.16	92.22
Slovenia	96.49	91.07	91.91	91.34
Spain	99.78	97.32	100.96	104.75
Sweden	104.19	99.20	94.04	96.30
Hungary	90.84	91.89	80.04	86.57

¹⁾ **Source:** N.I.S., according to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

Source: FAO Statistical Database.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)				GDP growth rate (%) (previous year =100)					General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2000	2009	2010	2011	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU-27	19000	23500	24500	25100	3.9	-4.3	2.1	1.6	-0.3	-6.9	-6.5	-4.4	-4.0
Austria	25100	29400	31100	32400	3.7	-3.8	2.1	2.7	0.8	-4.1	-4.5	-2.5	-2.5
Belgium	24000	27700	29200	29900	3.7	-2.8	2.4	1.8	-0.3	-5.6	-3.8	-3.7	-3.9
Bulgaria	5400	10300	10700	11600	5.7	-5.5	0.4	1.8	0.8	-4.3	-3.1	-2.0	-0.8
Czech Republic	13500	19400	19500	20100	4.2	-4.5	2.5	1.9	-1.3	-5.8	-4.8	-3.3	-4.4
Cyprus	16700	23500	23600	23700	5.0	-1.9	1.3	0.5	-2.4	-6.1	-5.3	-6.3	-6.3
Denmark	25100	29000	31300	31500	3.5	-5.7	1.6	1.1	-0.5	-2.7	-2.5	-1.8	-4.0
Estonia	8600	14700	15500	16900	9.7	-14.1	3.3	8.3	3.2	-2.0	0.2	1.2	-0.3
Finland	22300	26900	27800	28800	5.3	-8.5	3.3	2.8	-0.2	-2.5	-2.5	-0.8	-1.9
France	21900	25600	26500	27200	3.7	-3.1	1.7	1.7	0.0 ²⁾	-7.5	-7.1	-5.3	-4.8
Germany	22400	27000	29000	30300	3.1	-5.1	4.2	3.0	0.7	-3.1	-4.1	-0.8	0.2
Greece	16000	22100 ³⁾	21400 ³⁾	...	3.5 ³⁾	-3.1 ³⁾	-4.9 ³⁾	-7.1 ³⁾	-6.4 ³⁾	-15.6	-10.7	-9.5	-10.0
Ireland	25100	30000	31000	32299	9.3	-5.5	-0.8	1.4	0.9	-13.9	-30.8	-13.4	-7.6
Italy	22400	24400	24700	25100	3.7	-5.5	1.7	0.4	-2.4	-5.5	-4.5	-3.8	-3.0
Latvia	7000 ⁴⁾	12700 ⁴⁾	13200 ⁴⁾	14700 ⁴⁾	6.1	-17.7	-0.9	5.5	5.6	-9.8	-8.1	-3.6	-1.2
Lithuania	7500	13600	14900	16600 ⁴⁾	12.3	-14.8	1.5	5.9	3.7	-9.4	-7.2	-5.5	-3.2
Luxembourg	46600	60000	65200	68100	8.4	-4.1	2.9	1.7	0.3	-0.8	-0.9	-0.2	-0.8
Malta	16500	19800	21100	21500	...	-2.6	2.9	1.7	0.8	-3.7	-3.6	-2.8	-3.3
Netherlands	25600	31000	32100	32900	3.9	-3.7	1.6	1.0	-1.0	-5.6	-5.1	-4.5	-4.1
Poland	9200	14200	15300	16200	4.3	1.6	3.9	4.5	1.9	-7.4	-7.9	-5.0	-3.9
Portugal	15500	18800	19700	19500 ³⁾	3.9	-2.9	1.9	-1.6 ³⁾	-3.2 ³⁾	-10.2	-9.8	-4.4	-6.4
United Kingdom	22600	26000	27200	27300	4.5	-4.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	-11.5	-10.2	-7.8	-6.3
Romania	5000	11100	11400	...	2.4	-6.6	-1.1	2.2⁵⁾	0.7³⁾	-9.0	-6.8	-5.6	-2.9
Slovakia	9500	17100	17900	18400	1.4	-4.9	4.4	3.2	2.0	-8.0	-7.7	-5.1	-4.3
Slovenia	15300	20300 ⁴⁾	20500 ⁴⁾	21000	4.3	-7.8	1.2	0.6	-2.3	-6.2	-5.9	-6.4	-4.0
Spain	18500	24200	24300	24700	5.0	-3.7	-0.3	0.4	-1.4	-11.2	-9.7	-9.4	-10.6
Sweden	24300	28200	30200	31800	4.5	-5.0	6.6	3.7	0.8	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	-0.5
Hungary	10300	15300	15900	16500	4.2	-6.8	1.3	1.6	-1.7	-4.6	-4.3	4.3	-1.9

¹⁾ **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.

²⁾ Forecasts.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ Break in the series.

⁵⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Austria	106.22	106.41	101.77	103.43
Belgium	104.42 ¹⁾	101.13 ¹⁾
Bulgaria	105.87	105.50	87.26	86.62 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	105.90	105.09	96.65	89.22
Cyprus	92.01	82.61 ¹⁾	90.45	70.57
Denmark	101.82	101.05	109.19	101.66
Estonia	119.99	119.79	127.59	151.08
Finland	101.76	99.59	108.71 ²⁾	106.05 ²⁾
France	102.00	99.43	101.68	98.70
Germany	106.47	105.64	107.68	105.65
Greece	91.97	88.78 ¹⁾	72.27	53.21 ¹⁾
Ireland	...	...	82.67	78.05 ¹⁾
Italy	100.27	94.17	95.12	82.29
Latvia	109.12	115.81	112.78	127.95
Lithuania	106.44	110.35	122.48	113.55
Luxembourg	97.13	91.89	101.58	95.91
Malta ¹⁾	101.31	104.41	97.87	95.78
Netherlands	99.25	98.69	104.31 ¹⁾	95.54 ¹⁾
Poland	106.76	108.05	115.67	109.49
Portugal	97.80	92.92	89.24	74.07
United Kingdom	99.40	97.05	102.21	93.78 ¹⁾
Romania	107.50	110.10	102.70	104.20
Slovakia	105.16	113.66	98.42	86.06
Slovenia	101.30	100.33 ¹⁾	75.25	62.55 ¹⁾
Spain	98.17	92.38	...	...
Sweden	105.86	103.68	113.33	118.00
Hungary	105.57	103.70	92.30	86.72

Note: Unadjusted series according to CANE Rev. 2.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



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