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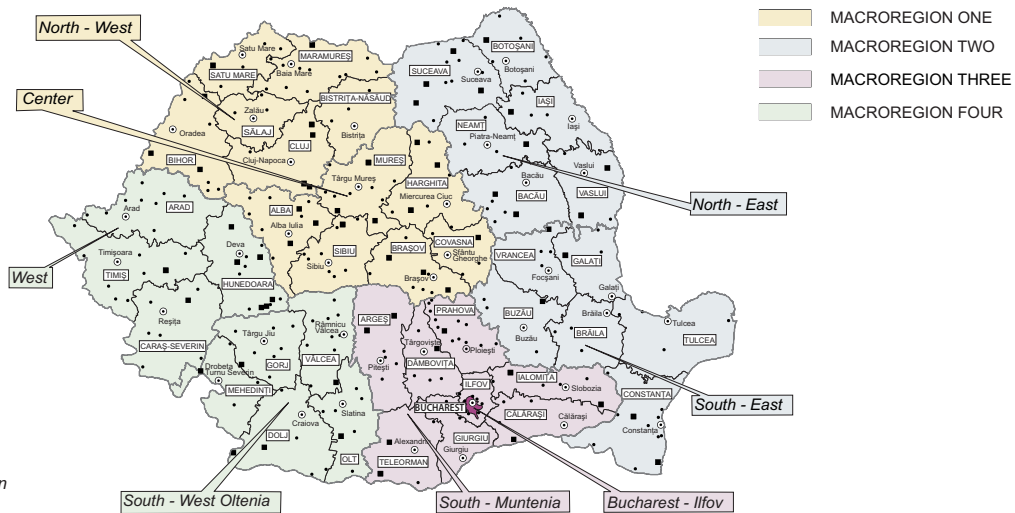
EUROPEAN UNION



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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	Horodișteea village	Botoșani	26°42'05"	48°15'06"
South	Zimnicea town	Teleorman	25°23'32"	43°37'07"
East	Sulina town	Tulcea	29°41'24"	45°09'36"
West	Beba Veche commune	Timiș	20°15'44"	46°07'27"

¹⁾ According to Greenwich.

- Romania is situated in 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, 2013

Number of counties	42 ¹⁾
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)	Volum 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 2013

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reservations	45	24654
National parks	13	316872
Natural monuments	206	15413
Natural reservations	671	324182
Natural parks	15	772810
Biosphere reservations	3	664446
Humid areas of international importance	19	1089448
Avifauna special protection areas	148	3698732
Sites of Community importance	383	4147368

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Biosphere reservations, in 2013

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

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Air temperature, in 2013

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	... ¹⁾	38.1	9.VIII	-10.1	8.I
Suceava	9.0	32.8	29.VII	-18.2	10.I
Oradea	11.8	38.0	29.VII	-11.9	10.I
Iași	10.8	34.2	22.VI	-15.9	29.I
Cluj-Napoca	10.0	36.3	9.VIII	-11.4	9,10.I
Târgu Mureș	10.2	36.7	9.VIII	-17.8	8,9.I
Bacău	10.2	36.2	29.VII	-19.1	10.I
Timișoara	12.3	38.4	29.VII	-10.2	10.I
Deva	11.0	37.6	29.VII	-12.2	9.I
Sibiu	10.2	35.0	29.VII	-14.3	9.I
Vârfu Omu	-1.3	16.5	29.VII	-24.0	8.I
Galați	12.3	35.5	14.VIII	-13.1	10.I
Târgu Jiu	11.7	38.2	29.VII	-10.1	9.I
Buzău	11.8	34.4	30.VII	-14.1	10.I
Calafat	12.8	39.8	29.VII	-8.0	2.I
Turnu Măgurele	12.6	37.2	14.VIII	-11.5	9.I
Bucharest-Filaret	12.5	37.4	29.VII	-12.7	10.I
Constanța	13.2	31.6	28.VI	-10.1	10.I

¹⁾ ... = Data not available (Incomplete observations in September 2013).

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations, in 2013

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	679.9
Suceava	508.6
Oradea	596.3
Iași	678.8
Cluj-Napoca	631.6
Târgu Mureș	558.4
Bacău	581.3
Timișoara	622.3
Deva	685.7
Sibiu	725.9
Vârfu Omu	999.8
Galați	560.0
Târgu Jiu	851.3
Buzău	629.4
Calafat	529.7
Turnu Măgurele	520.7
Bucharest-Filaret	619.5
Constanța	528.3

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.



POPULATION

- 20020074 inhabitants, on January 1, 2013 (usual resident population);
- Density: 84.0 inhabitants / km², on January 1, 2013.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (1883425 inhabitants on October 20, 2011, the reference moment of the Population and Housing Census), 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 (Country 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, Cluj-Napoca, Timișoara, Iași, Constanța, Craiova, Brașov, Galați, Ploiești, Oradea (according to the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011).

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 2013, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.4190.

**Usual resident population by sex, age group
and area, on July 1**

	inhabitants			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	20246798	20147657	20060182	20020074
By sex				
Male	9856669	9805108	9770353	9761480
Female	10390129	10342549	10289829	10258594
By age group				
0-14 years	3201789	3190889	3162246	3139609
15-59 years	12537426	12457716	12367841	12318331
60 years and over	4507583	4499052	4530095	4562134
By area				
Urban	10922169	10878099	10823218	10790541
Rural	9324629	9269558	9236964	9229533

¹⁾ On January 1.

On January 1, 2013, Romania's usual resident population amounted to 20020074 inhabitants, of which 9.8 million men (48.8%) and 10.2 million women (51.2%). 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, 2010 - January 1, 2013, of about 226.7 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). On January 1, 2013 as compared to July 1, 2010, a decrease in the young population's share (0-14 years) was observed, from 15.8% to 15.7%, as well as an increase in the elderly population's share (60 years and over), from 22.3% to 22.8%.

The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 61.5% of the total, decreasing by 219 thousand persons as against July 1, 2010. Within the adult population, the share of the age groups 25-29 years, 35-39 years, 45-49 years and 55-59 years increased, while the one of those aged 15-19 years, 20-24 years 30-34 years, 40-45 years and 50-54 years decreased.

Average age

	years			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Average age of the population	39.7	39.9	40.0	40.9

¹⁾ On January 1.

The population's average age increased from 39.7 years (July, 1, 2010) to 40.9 years (January, 1, 2013), an average age characterising countries with an "adult" population. The female population, with an average age of 42.4 years, was, on January 1, 2013, 3.2 years older than the male population.

Evolution of birth-rate, mortality-rate and natural increase

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Vital statistics (absolute data)				
Live-births	212199	196242	180714	176013
Deaths	259723	251439	253716	246825
- Infant deaths	2078	1850	1806	1669
Natural increase	-47524	-55197	-73002	-70812
Marriages	115778	105599	107760	107507
Divorces	32632	35780	31324	28507
Rates ¹⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live-births	10.5	9.7	9.0	8.8
Deaths	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.3
- Infant deaths ²⁾	9.8	9.4	10.0	9.5
Natural increase	-2.3	-2.8	-3.6	-3.5
Marriages	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.4 ³⁾
Divorces	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4 ³⁾

Note: Live-births and respectively deaths from 2010 and 2011 include all events registered at civil status offices from Romania (taking place inside the country and abroad).

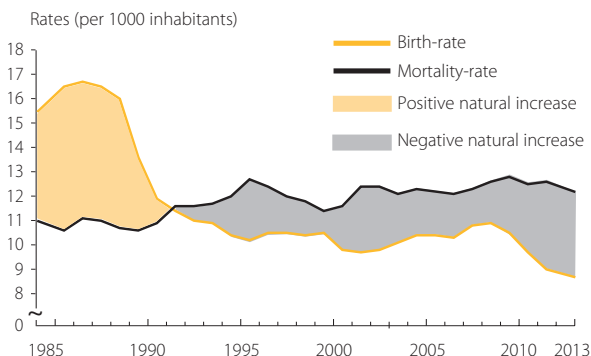
Live-births and respectively deaths from 2012 and 2013 do not include live-births and respectively deaths from abroad.

¹⁾ For the period **2010-2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

²⁾ Per 1000 live-births. ³⁾ Provisional data.

Birth-rate, mortality-rate and natural increase



Note: For the period **2002-2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For 2012 and 2013, the live-births and respectively deaths do not include live-births and respectively deaths from abroad.

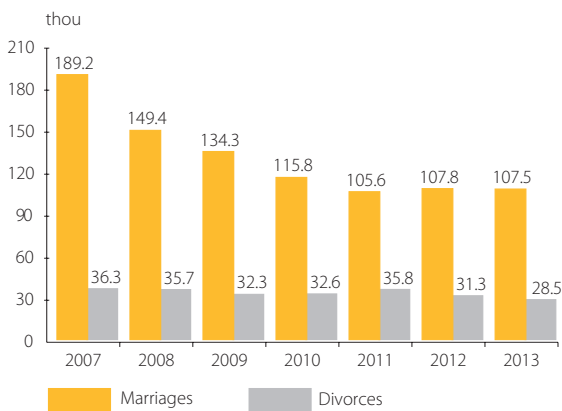
Birth rate, the first component of vital, registered a decrease. If on short and medium term, it is not expected that death rate should significantly contribute to the diminution of demographic decrease in Romania, birth-rate remains the only component on which efficient results could be involved. Birth-rate redressing can have positive and sustainable effects.

In 2013, the number of live-births with usual residence in Romania (176.0 thousands) decreased by 4.7 thousands as compared to 2012.

Death rate - as second component of statistics – remained relatively high in Romania. Continuous and significant increase in the level of this component should be taken into account under demographic perspective of Romania.

In 2013, 246.8 thousand persons with usual residence in Romania died, by 6.9 thousand persons less than in 2012. The number of deaths under one year of age for children with usual residence in Romania, registered in 2013, was 1.7 thousand deaths, by 137 deaths less than in 2012.

Evolution of marriages and divorces



In 2013, as compared to 2010, the number of marriages decreased, reaching 8.3 thousands, during 2012-2013 the decrease being less obvious (253 marriages).

In 2013, the number of divorces was 28.5 thousands, by 4.1 thousands less than in 2010 and by 2.8 thousands less than in 2012.

Population by age and sex, on January 1, 2013



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).

Top ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, in 2011

Current number	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	1883425
2.	Cluj-Napoca	324576
3.	Timișoara	319279
4.	Iași	290422
5.	Constanta	283872
6.	Craiova	269506
7.	Brașov	253200
8.	Galati	249432
9.	Ploiești	209945
10.	Oradea	196367

¹⁾ Municipality (county residence).

Source: Population and Housing Census - 2011.

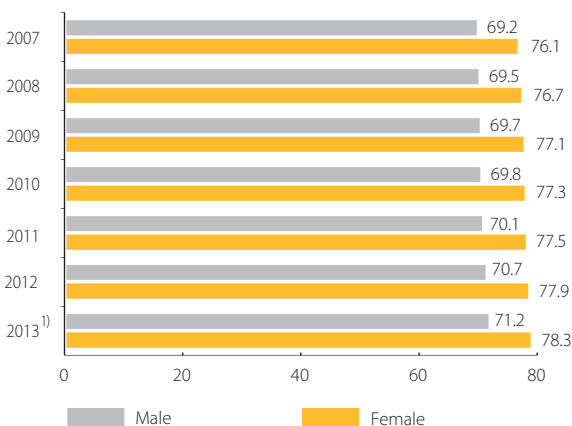
On January 1, 2013, 10.8 million persons lived in urban area, representing over half of the country's population. Out of the 320 municipalities and towns¹⁾ 86.3% had a population under 50 thou inhabitants, representing 18.3% of the country's population and 33.4% of urban population. Big cities (with over 100 000 inhabitants) hold 29.8% of the country's population and 54.3% of urban population. On January 1, 2013, 9.2 million persons lived in rural area, representing 46.1% of the country's population. The communes¹⁾ with a population between 1000 and 5000 inhabitants represented 80.8% of total communes.

Classification of counties and localities by number of inhabitants¹⁾

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	10	11	11	11
700000 and over	7	6	6	6
Municipalities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	21	21	22	22
5000 - 19999	198	199	199	198
20000 - 49999	57	56	55	56
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	2861	2861	2861	2861
Under 1000	82	81	82	87
1000 - 1999	598	609	604	618
2000 - 4999	1724	1708	1707	1688
5000 - 9999	429	434	436	432
10000 and over	28	29	32	36

¹⁾ Provisional data; data calculated by the method of components using administrative data sources for international migration.

Average life expectancy, by sex (years)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2013, average life expectancy continued its upward trend, the current values (provisional data) 71.2 years for men and 78.3 years for women being higher than in 2010, both per total and by sex. Average life expectancy increased by one year, for the female population and by 1.4 years for male one. Women's average life expectancy exceeds that of men by 7.1 years.

Internal migration

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a permanent change in residence (absolute data)				
Total	458995	324626	372197	350556
From rural to urban	96201	66784	74470	74023
From urban to urban	140301	97235	106724	108370
From rural to rural	89441	63594	72620	65453
From urban to rural	133052	97013	118383	102710
Rates ²⁾ (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Total	22,7	16,1	18,6	17,5
From rural to urban	8,8	6,1	6,9	6,9
From urban to urban	12,8	8,9	9,9	10,0
From rural to rural	9,6	6,9	7,9	7,1
From urban to rural	14,3	10,5	12,8	11,1

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ For the period **2002-2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

In 2013, 350.6 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.

**Romanian citizens who established their
residence abroad**

number of persons

	2010	2011	2012
Total	7906	18307	18001
By sex			
Male	2917	8527	8174
Female	4989	9780	9827
By age group			
Under 18 years	1062	4746	4787
18-40 years	5029	9572	9572
41-60 years	1562	3191	2968
61 years and over	253	798	674
By country of destination			
Australia	81	112	92
Austria	569	1089	1032
Belgium	46	129	154
Canada	858	967	846
France	405	663	660
Germany	1399	2014	1907
Greece	133	160	162
Jordan	16	139	93
Israel	62	2857	2290
Italy	844	1906	2097
United Kingdom	264	251	301
Republic of Moldova	349	254	212
Spain	882	3352	4605
United States of America	1086	1350	1073
Hungary	266	514	355
Other countries	646	2550	2122

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 in 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, the economically active population fluctuated at around 10 million. In 2013, the economically active population amounted to 9977 thousand persons, of which 96.4% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and unemployed¹⁾

thou persons

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Economically active population - total	9965	9868	9964	9977
- Female	4416	4411	4418	4409
- Urban	5538	5563	5553	5552
Employment - total	9240	9138	9263	9247
- Female	4128	4112	4137	4119
- Urban	5032	5072	5078	5058
ILO¹⁾ unemployed- total	725	730	701	730
- Female	288	299	281	290
- Urban	506	491	475	494

Note: Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion; the labour force indicators will be recalculated during the 2014-2016 period.

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

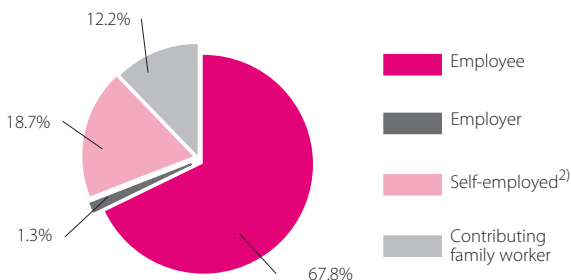
²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

After a continuous rise recorded during 2005-2008 period, in 2009 employment began to decrease, in 2011 reaching its lowest value (9138 thousand persons). In 2013, employment was 9247 thousand persons, increasing against previous year (9263 thousand persons). Out of the employed persons, 55.5% are men. Until 2002, most of the employed population lived in the rural area. Beginning with 2003, the largest share of employment (54.7% in 2013) resides in the urban area. Within the employed population, employees prevail (67.8% in 2013).

The number of unemployed - according the international definition (ILO) - reached 730 thousand persons in 2013, an increase as compared to 2012 (+4.1%) but equal with 2011. In 2013, of the total unemployed, 25.7% were young people (15-24 years).

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2013¹⁾



¹⁾ Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

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

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment, by main activity of national economy

thou persons

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	9240	9138	9263	9247
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2780	2612	2682	2634
Industry	1944	1951	1959	1957
Mining and quarrying	96	85	82	83
Manufacturing	1646	1672	1684	1687
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	126	115	110	99
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	76	79	83	88
Construction	705	681	695	692
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1134	1165	1205	1209
Transport and storage	444	434	433	460
Hotels and restaurants	180	185	186	194
Information and communication	126	128	154	152
Financial intermediation and insurance	132	145	140	127
Real estate activities	19	18	16	19
Professional, scientific and technical activities	159	170	168	180
Activities of administrative services and of support services	154	157	159	182
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector	471	466	467	455
Education	385	392	376	354
Health and social assistance	403	402	386	386
Shows, culture and recreation activities	50	56	59	57
Other service activities	154	176	178	189

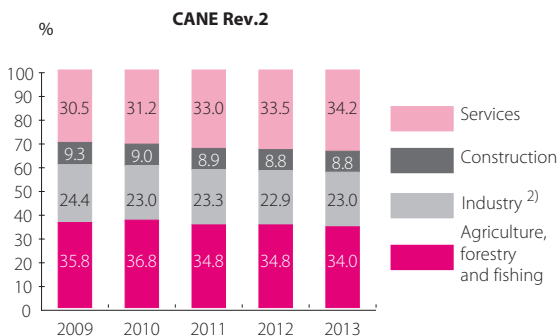
Note: Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2013, as compared to 2012, the distribution of employment by activity sectors of national economy indicates the increase in the number of employed persons in real estate activities (+19.0%), activities of administrative services (+14.6%), water supply and sanitation (+7.3%), professional and scientific activities (+7.1%), transport and storage (+6.2%), hotels and restaurants (+4.5%).

Structure of employment ¹⁾ in the private sector, by main activity of national economy



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

¹⁾ Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

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 weight of employment in private sector is kept around 80% in the last 5 years of the analysed period (2009-2013). Both in 2013 and in 2012, out of total employed population in private sector, 66.1% developed activities in industry, construction and services.

In 2012, the number of employees was 4442.9 thousand persons.

The average number of employees reduced during 2012 by 94.2 thousand persons as compared to the previous year (4348.7 thou persons).

Significant increases were registered in the following activities: manufacturing, activities of administrative services and activities of support services and construction.

The breakdown of employees by economic sector in 2012 shows that 60.5% worked in services (tertiary sector), a decrease of 0.6 percentage points as compared to 2011 and of 1.3 percentage points as compared to 2010. 37.2% of the total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry + construction), 0.6 percentage points more than in 2011, respectively 1.2 percentage points more than in 2010.

The share of employees involved in agriculture (primary sector) was only 2.3%, being placed at the level of 2010 and increasing by 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2010.

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

In 2012, the share of employees in the entirely private sector was 67.9%, increasing by 1.7 percentage points as compared to 2011.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	thou persons		
	2010	2011	2012
Total	4376	4349	4443
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95	98	104
Industry	1237	1259	1296
Mining and quarrying	67	64	64
Manufacturing	999	1028	1064
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	73	70	68
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	98	97	100
Construction	337	334	356
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	752	753	758
Transport and storage	258	256	255
Hotels and restaurants	108	108	115
Information and communication	106	110	118
Financial intermediation and insurance	101	99	96
Real estate activities	27	27	25
Professional, scientific and technical activities	126	127	130
Activities of administrative services and of support services	181	198	226
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ¹⁾	210	193	188
Education	380	364	361
Health and social assistance	366	333	321
Shows, culture and recreation activities	53	51	54
Other service activities	39	39	40

Note: For 2013, data will be available at the end of September 2014.

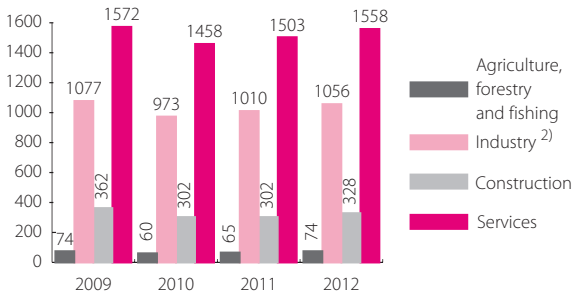
¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Average number of employees in the entirely private sector ¹⁾, by main activity of national economy

CANE Rev.2

thou persons



Note: For 2013, data will be available in September 2014.

¹⁾ Including entirely private ownership and entirely foreign 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 unemployed ¹⁾, by educational level

thou persons

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total unemployed ²⁾	627	461	494	512
of which: women	264	204	211	216
Primary, secondary, vocational	442	321	347	356
of which: women	164	127	131	134
High school and post high school	135	101	110	120
of which: women	71	53	57	60
University	50	39	37	36
in care: female	29	24	23	22

¹⁾ At the end of the year.

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

Number of unemployed registered at the National Agency for Employment (NAE) had a downward evolution till 2012, then a slight growth was registered, reaching 512 thousand persons at the end of 2013.

Unemployment rate registered at the end of 2010 represented 7.0%, significantly decreasing by 5.2% one year after, at the end of 2011.

In the next two years, registered unemployment rate slightly increased by 5.4% in 2012 and by 5.7% in 2013, the trend being further upward.

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2013, provisional data.

During 2010-2013, men prevailed among registered unemployed (57.9% at the end of 2010, 55.7% in 2011, 57.3% in 2012, respectively 57.8% at the end of 2013).

The number of unemployed women decreased in 2011, as compared to previous year, but in the last three years it had a slightly upward trend.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Total	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3
Under 25 years	22.1	23.7	22.7	23.6
25 years and over	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.9
Male	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.9
Under 25 years	22.3	23.7	22.3	23.5
25 years and over	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.5
Female	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.6
Under 25 years	21.8	23.8	23.2	23.9
25 years and over	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.2
Urban	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.9
Under 25 years	30.5	32.4	31.8	33.3
25 years and over	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.4
Rural	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.3
Under 25 years	15.3	16.7	15.9	17.1
25 years and over	3.6	4.1	3.8	3.9

Note: Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Unemployment rate according to the international definition (ILO) - calculated as the share of unemployed in the economically active population reached, at national level, 7.3% in 2013, increasing as against previous years by 0.3 percentage points and decreasing -0.1 percentage points against 2011. ILO unemployment rate registered in 2013 was however by 1.5 percentage points over the one recorded in the year when the economic - financial crisis began (5.8% in 2008).

ILO unemployment rate increased as compared to the previous year, both for men and for women. Thus, an unemployment rate of 6.6% was registered for women, an increase by 0.2 percentage points compared to that registered in the previous year, while for men the unemployment rate was 7.9%, increasing by 0.3 percentage points as compared to 2012.

In 2013, the unemployment rate in the urban area is significantly higher than that recorded in the rural area (8.9% as compared to 5.3%).

Young persons aged 15-24 years are the most affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2013, the unemployment rate was 23.6%, with sharp discrepancies between areas (33.3% in the urban area as against 17.1% in the rural area). This indicator amounted to 5.9% for the unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4
male	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6
female	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2
urban	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.4
rural	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
Young people (6 months and over)	13.0	15.0	13.9	14.2
male	13.8	15.3	14.1	14.1
female	11.8	14.6	13.5	14.2
urban	17.8	20.8	19.4	20.4
rural	9.1	10.3	9.8	9.9

Note: Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Long term unemployment rate (weight of ILO unemployed for 12 months and over in economically active population) was 3.4% in 2013, sensitively higher as compared with those registered in the last two years (3.1% in 2011 and respectively 3.2% in 2012). By sex, this indicator registered in 2013 3.6% for men and 3.2% for women and by area 4.4% for urban area against 2.2% 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) had an oscillating evolution during the analysed period, reaching in 2013 14.2% (by 0.3 percentage points more than previous year, but by 1.2 percentage points more than in 2010).

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	34.9	41.9	45.3	46.4
male	36.9	42.6	45.1	45.3
female	32.0	40.9	45.7	48.0
urban	35.2	44.3	48.2	49.1
rural	34.2	37.1	39.2	40.8
Young people (6 months and over)	58.8	63.4	61.1	59.9
male	62.0	64.8	63.2	60.1
female	54.1	61.5	58.3	59.7
urban	58.4	64.2	61.0	61.4
rural	59.6	62.0	61.3	58.0

Note: Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

During 2010-2013, the long term unemployment incidence (weight of long term unemployed in total unemployed) had an upward trend. The value of 2013 was 46.4%, by 1.1 percentage points more than previous year and by 4.5 percentage points more than in 2011. In urban area, the indicator was 49.1% by 8.3% percentage points over the value registered in rural area.

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

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Activity rate				
Total	63.6	63.3	64.2	64.6
Male	71.5	70.7	72.1	72.7
Female	55.8	56.0	56.4	56.5
Urban	63.1	63.9	64.2	64.7
Rural	64.4	62.6	64.2	64.4
Employment rate				
Total	58.8	58.5	59.5	59.7
Male	65.7	65.0	66.5	66.8
Female	52.0	52.0	52.6	52.6
Urban	57.3	58.2	58.7	58.9
Rural	60.9	58.8	60.7	60.7

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

Data estimated at the time of carrying out the statistical survey depending on the population number available prior to the estimation carried out according to the usual residence criterion.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2013, the activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years) was 64.6% and had higher values for the male population (72.7% as against 56.5% for the female population). By the two residence areas, the indicator had close values: 64.7% in urban area and 64.4% in rural area.

In 2013, the employment rate of population 20-64 years was 63.9%, slightly increasing against previous year (63.8%), 6.1 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. The annual average rate of vacancies was 0.72% in 2013 (increasing by 0.13 percentage points against previous year, but decreasing by 1.34 percentage points against 2007, year when the rate of vacancies registered the highest value).



Rate of vacancies, by major occupation groups (%)

Major occupation groups	2011	2012	2013
Total ¹⁾	0.64	0.59	0.72
Members of legislative and executive bodies, high officials of public administration, senior clerks and leaders	0.38	0.37	0.46
Specialists with intellectual and scientific occupations	0.67	0.70	0.97
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	0.65	0.71	0.78
Civil servants	0.58	0.46	0.63
Operative workers in services	0.48	0.45	0.53
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	0.24	0.50	0.47
Craft and related trades workers	0.51	0.36	0.43
Operators for installations, machinery and equipment assemblers	0.90	0.84	0.88
Unskilled workers	0.85	0.71	0.87

Note: Since 2011, the new classification of occupations according to the Government Decision no.1352/2010 approving the structure of the Classification of Occupations in Romania (COR 2008) – level basic group and according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08) is used.

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)	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	0.59	0.64	0.59	0.72
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.85	0.84	0.34	0.35
Industry - total	0.67	0.81	0.72	0.88
Mining and quarrying	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.14
Manufacturing	0.77	0.90	0.77	0.93
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.13
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.54	0.86	1.11	1.37
Construction	0.53	0.44	0.29	0.24
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.24	0.32	0.27	0.28
Transport and storage	0.47	0.61	0.44	0.50
Hotels and restaurants	0.12	0.41	0.33	0.33
Information and communication	0.76	0.89	0.61	0.59
Financial intermediation and insurance	0.84	0.77	0.89	0.85
Real estate activities	0.16	0.45	0.41	0.52
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.62	0.45	0.54	0.72
Activities of administrative services and of support services	0.59	0.79	0.60	0.58
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ¹⁾	1.17	1.09	1.20	1.98
Education	0.17	0.16	0.24	0.40
Health and social assistance	1.10	1.05	1.27	1.22
Shows, culture and recreation activities	0.88	0.83	0.93	1.67
Other service activities	0.29	0.37	0.41	2.21

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

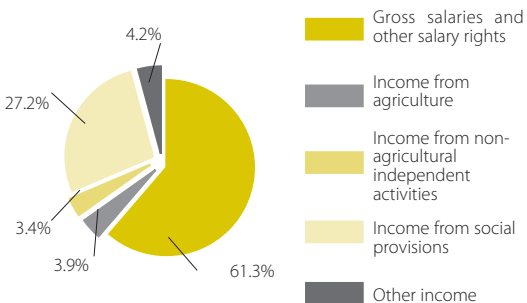
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
- lei , monthly per household -				
Total income	2304.3	2417.3	2475.0	2559.1
- percentage -				
Money income	83.9	81.7	82.4	83.5
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social provisions	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own resources	14.2	16.5	15.7	14.7

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During 2010-2013, the main source of total households income formation was the money income, which decreased from 83.9% in 2010 to 83.5% in 2013. During the same period, the income in kind had an upward trend, reaching 16.5% in 2013, mainly due to the equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources (an increase of 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2010).

Structure of money income, in 2013¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2013, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight in households money income (61.3%), increasing, by 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2012. A major share in households money income is that of social benefits (27.2%, a decrease of 0.8 percentage points as compared to 2012). On the contrary, the agricultural income, the income from independent activities and the property income have a low share in households money income.

If the first decade of the last twenty years was characterised by economic instability, strongly influenced by the inflation rate level and evolution, the second decade was marked by the end of transition period to the market economy. Thus, since 2003, it is noticed a rebirth of earnings real value, this level being reached in 2007, exceeding by 11.8% the level of 1990, for the first time since 1990. The maximum value was registered in 2008 (130.3% compared to 1990), for the next years the trend being slightly downward.

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

Activitaty (CANE Rev. 2)	lei / employee			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	1391	1444	1507	1622
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1024	1044	1093	1204
Industry	1388	1470	1541	1641
Mining and quarrying	2435	2577	2786	2997
Manufacturing	1237	1324	1393	1498
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	2671	2787	2904	2907
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1256	1333	1388	1444
Construction	1125	1247	1193	1289
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1166	1227	1305	1414
Transport and storage	1557	1580	1624	1686
Hotels and restaurants	786	841	850	878
Information and communication	2687	2965	2992	3029
Financial intermediation and insurance	3200	3435	3587	3786
Real estate activities	1182	1268	1248	1572
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1915	2061	2216	2575
Activities of administrative services and of support services	940	966	1030	1111
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ²⁾	1968	1909	2102	2273
Education	1380	1316	1371	1477
Health and social assistance	1226	1210	1315	1456
Shows, culture and recreation activities	1103	1076	1148	1250
Other activities of national economy	824	852	929	1015

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

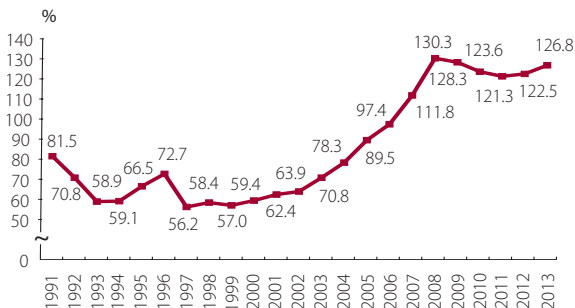
²⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romanian Intelligence Service etc.).

Source: Labour cost survey (2010 - 2012 period); Monthly survey on earnings (2013).



Indices of real earnings

1990 = 100

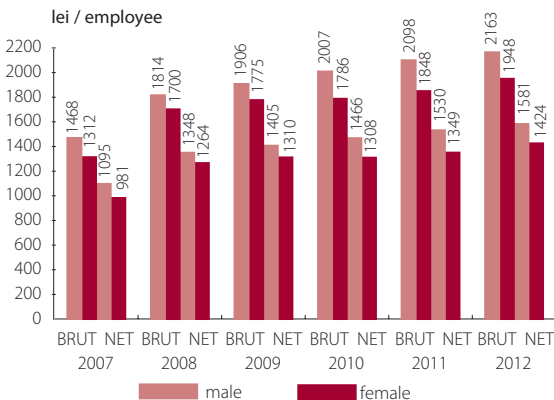


Note: For 2013, provisional data.

In 2012, real earnings index compared to 1990 was 122.5%, by 1.2 percentage points less than in 2011.

In 2013, real earnings index rose (4.3 percentage points) as against previous year in value of 126.8% (provisional data; there were excluded from the coverage, the economic units with under 4 employees).

Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2013, data will be available in September 2014.

Source: Labour cost survey.



Total household consumption expenditure

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
- lei , monthly per household -				
Total consumption expenditure	1486.43	1532.29	1614.10	1670.04
- percentage -				
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks	41.0	41.7	41.9	41.4
Beverages, tobacco	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8
Clothing and footwear	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.2
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	16.6	16.3	16.7	16.7
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9
Health	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5
Transport	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9
Communications	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.7
Leisure and culture	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1
Education	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Miscellaneous products and services	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8

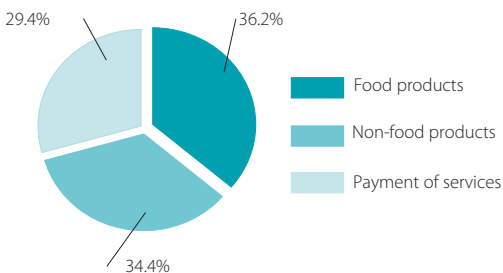
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the period 2010-2013, agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks had the highest share in total consumption expenditure (41.4%) increasing by 0.4 percentage points as compared to 2010. The upward trend can also be seen in the expenditure for the endowment and maintenance of dwellings (from 61.6% in 2010 to 62.0% in 2013).

In 2013, for total households, the expenditure for food consumption had a share of 36.2% in total consumption expenditure. As average, per total households, the weight of the expenditure for non-food goods was 34.4%, while the expenditure for services had a weight of 29.4%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2013¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).



**Monthly average consumption ¹⁾,
for the main food products and beverages**

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	3.103	3.079	3.143	3.187
Meat products	kg	1.068	1.023	1.038	1.031
Fats	kg	1.219	1.201	1.196	1.193
Milk	litres	6.186	5.962	6.062	5.870
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.754	0.741	0.732	0.745
Potatoes	kg	3.488	3.465	3.480	3.314
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.382	7.597	7.575	7.617
Fruit	kg	3.557	3.399	3.389	3.449
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks	litres	4.859	4.571	4.542	4.489
Beer	litres	1.112	1.077	1.125	1.205
Wine	litres	0.942	0.864	0.874	0.876
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.218	0.217	0.205	0.206

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 3.2 kg in 2013. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.2 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 50 kg per capita.

In 2013, 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, 1.2 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2010, these levels were lower: for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks by 7.6%, for wine by 7.0%, for plum brandy and natural brandies by 5.5%, with the exception of the beer grew by 8.4%.

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Audio sets	82.7	81.1	83.8	82.3
TV sets - total	138.4	138.9	143.1	144.5
Refrigerators and freezers	80.0	78.9	80.9	78.1
Refrigerating box	41.1	42.7	44.1	47.0
Gas cooking stoves	95.3	95.5	96.0	96.4
Electric washing machines	75.3	76.3	78.7	78.9
Vacuum cleaners	63.8	64.0	66.4	67.3
Sewing machines	20.6	20.8	21.1	20.4
Bicycles	27.5	28.4	30.1	31.2
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8
Cars	28.6	26.9	27.2	28.5

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the period 2010-2013, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2010 to 2013, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers decreased by 2.4% due to an increase in households endowment with refrigerating box (an increase of 14.4%). Also, households endowment with TV sets rose by 4.4%, and the endowment with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines was up 5.5% and 4.8%, 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

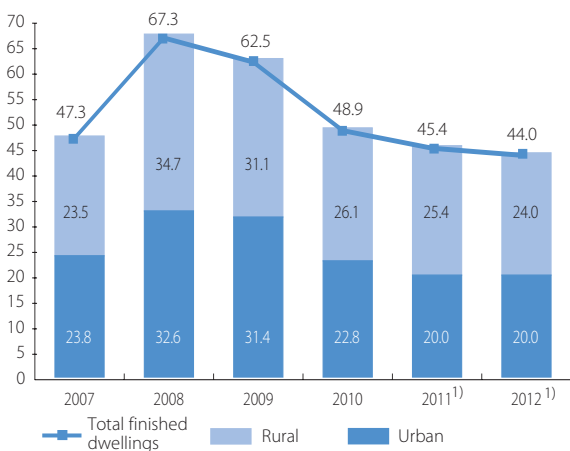
	2010	2011 ¹⁾	2012 ¹⁾
Dwellings stock (thou) -	8428	8468	8506
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	8233	8272	8308
Rooms (thou) -	22011	22168	22319
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	21662	21817	21963
Living floor (thou m²) -	330008	333349	336522
<i>private majority ownership (thou m²)</i>	324318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

Note: For 2013, data will be available in July 2014.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

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%).

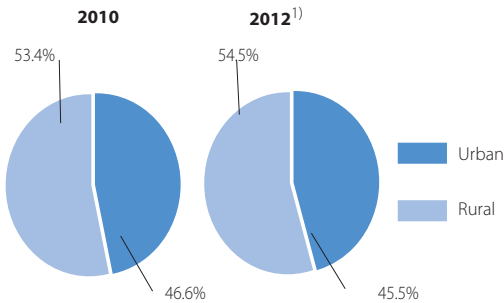
Finished dwellings, by area



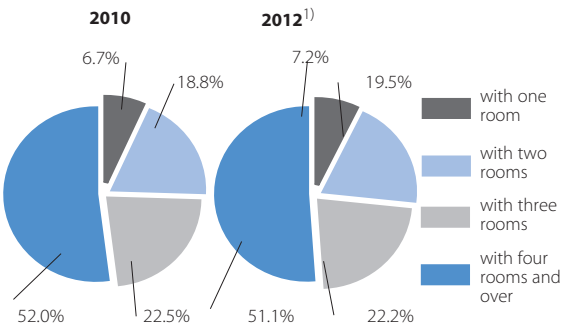
Note: For 2013, data will be available in July 2014.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2012, 44.0 thousand dwellings were finished, 1.4 thousand less than the previous year.

**Finished dwellings, by area**

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Finished dwellings, by number of habitation rooms

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2012, 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 benefits ¹⁾

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Monthly average (lei / person)				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	470	525	421	426
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	268	245	230	229
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in economy				
Unemployment benefit (unemployed with work experience) ¹⁾	78,3	78,4	60,1	55,3
Unemployment benefit (unemployed without work experience) ²⁾	44,7	36,6	32,9	29,7

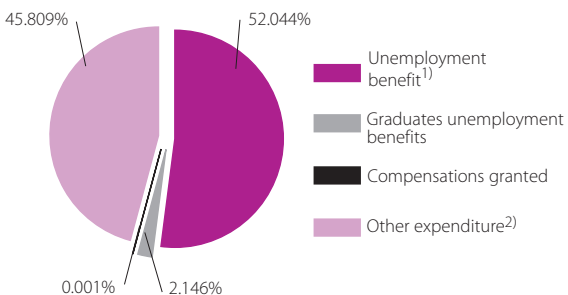
¹⁾ Unemployment benefit granted to unemployed after losing their jobs, according to the article 39 of Law no.76/2002.

²⁾ Unemployment benefit granted to education institutions, according to the article 40 of Law no.76/2002.

In 2013, the monthly average unemployment benefit amounted to 426 lei, 9.4% less than in 2010, and accounted for 55.3% of the gross minimum salary per economy. The unemployment benefit for the graduates of educational institutions (229 lei) represented 29.7%, in 2013 as compared to the gross minimum salary 44.7% in 2010.

In 2013, within the total expenditure for the social protection of the unemployed, the highest weight was held by the unemployment benefit (52.0%).

Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2013



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.

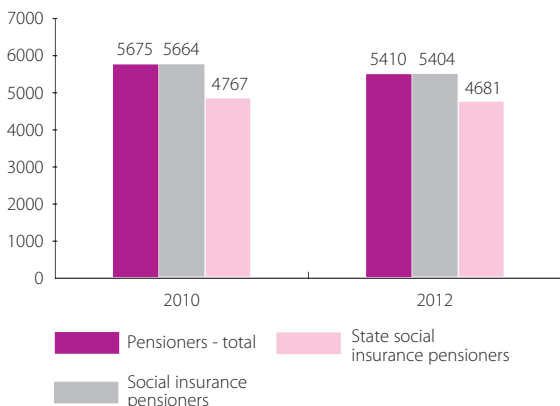
Source: National Agency for Employment..

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012	2013
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5664	5580	5480	5404
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	716	753	774	806
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4767	4744	4702	4681
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	739	773	778	809
Social insurance pensioners - farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	737	677	619	564
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	309	311	313	327
Social insurance pensioners (excluding farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4927	4903	4861	4840
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	778	815	832	862
Pensioners receiving social security benefits²⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	2	1	1	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	192	193	194	200
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	9	8	6	5
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	244	242	238	234

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

²⁾ Support allowance of pension-type, paid from the social insurance funds.

Average number of pensioners evolution

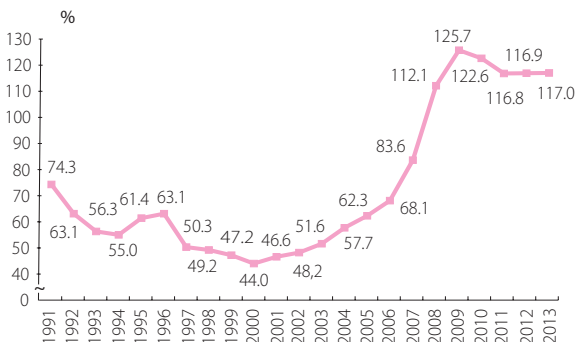


In 2013, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5404 thousand persons, decreasing by 260 thousand persons as compared to 2010. The number of state social insurance pensioners also decreased by 86 thousand persons as compared to 2010. In 2013, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 806 lei, 1.1 times higher than in 2010.

In 2013, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 809 lei, increasing by 9.5% as compared to 2010.



Real average pension indices 1990=100



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

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012
Tickets - total	thou	169.8	228.5	202.1
Balneary treatment	thou	169.8	198.8	202.1
Rest	thou	-	29.7	-
Expenditure for treatment and rest ¹⁾	lei thou	239878.9	303598.5	296712.1

Note: For 2013, data will be available in September 2014.

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		
	2010	2011	2012
From the state budget	6041256.2	5218108.8	4682000.7
State allowances for children	2916950.7	2834784.0	2762798.8
Complementary family allowance	442171.3	2480.2	-
Support allowance for mono-parental family	189034.9	1252.6	-
Benefit for child raising	2212724.8	2176419.0	1760287.1
Incentive for child raising	12256.6	20198.1 ¹⁾	6101.3
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the benefit for child raising	122718.7	121140.0	97950.6
Allowance for new born children	29633.8	-	-
Outfits for new born children	22508.2	6.3 ²⁾	-
Financial aids for family set up	35819.2	55.9 ²⁾	-
Allowances for family placement	55648.2	53300.8	53002.9
Emergency benefits	220.6	6875.9	182.8
Financial benefits	1351.0	1388.6	1433.1
Benefits for refugees	218.2	207.4	244.1
From the local budgets	510402.6	34164.7	46386.0
Social support	479099.1	-	-
Aid for partially covering of funeral expenses	2207.0	1455.8	1447.7
Emergency benefits	29096.5	32708.9	44938.3

Note: For 2013, data will be available in September 2014.

¹⁾ Including the amounts corresponding to insertion incentives.

²⁾ Rights for 2010.

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

The expenditure for allowances and other benefits granted to the population showed a downward trend during 2010-2012 period; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2012, the expenditure for allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 59.6% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2012 as compared to 2010, state allowances for children decreased by 0.9, and the emergency allowances granted from the state budget and the local budgets increased by 153.9%.

Social assistance canteens ¹⁾

	2010	2011	2012
Number of units and sections	120	107	109
Number of places	24362	23864	28688

Note: For 2013, data will be available in September 2014.

¹⁾ Financed from the local budget.

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

Main sanitary units

	number of units			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Hospitals	503	464	473	490
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	472	414	422	425
Polyclinics	311	262	282	292
Dispensaries	204	187	191	191
Health care centers ²⁾	40	18	20	20
Tuberculosis sanatoria	4	2	2	2
Balneary sanatoria ³⁾	9	9	11	11
Preventoria	4	2	2	2
Health and social care units	68	64	64	64
Diagnosis and curative centers	26	29	34	34
Health specialized centers	188	221	243	256
General practitioner offices	1000	990	988	972
Family doctors offices	11170	11211	11151	11179
Health specialised offices	8870	9452	9712	10149
Medical school and student offices	1287	1366	1389	1420
Dentist offices	12036	12613	12904	13508
Dentist school and student offices	453	461	459	463
Other health care offices	662	541	531	519
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	7926	8293	8456	8955
Medical laboratories	2978	3008	3248	3288
Dentist laboratories	2209	2227	2248	2228
Crèches	289	295	313	334

1) Provisional data.

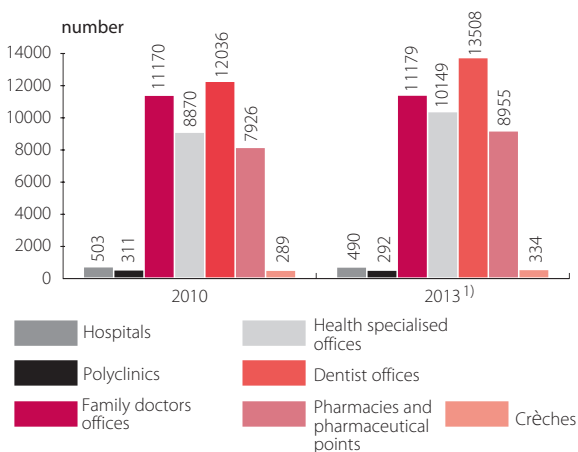
2) Including health care centers with hospital beds.

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 2013, this network comprised 490 hospitals, 13 less than in 2010. The development of the private sector led to an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical points thus, in 2013, their number amounted to 8955 units, 1029 more than in 2010.

Main sanitary units evolution





Beds from sanitary units

	number of beds			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals - total	132004	128501	129642	130177
Beds in preventoria ²⁾	370	320	312	297
Beds in medical social services units ²⁾	2925	2867	2884	2934
Beds in Tuberculosis sanatoria ²⁾	610	470	410	410
Beds in crèches	14880	15206	16241	17425

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ The public sector only.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

Number of medical-sanitary staff

	persons			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Physicians ¹⁾	52204	52541	53681	51993
Population per physician	388	383	374	385
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	25.8	26.1	26.8	26.0
Dentists	12990	13355	13814	12164
Population per dentist	1559	1509	1452	1646
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.1
Pharmaceutical chemists	13624	14575	15435	16295
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1486	1382	1300	1229
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.1
Ancillary medical staff	126656	125992	125141	125180
Population per ancillary medical person	160	160	160	160
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	62.6	62.5	62.4	62.5
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4

Note: For the period **2010 - 2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

¹⁾ Dentists excluded.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

In 2013, the sanitary system had 52.0 thou physicians (dentists excluded), 12.2 thousand dentists, 16.3 thousand pharmaceutical chemists and 125.2 thousand ancillary medical staff. In 2013, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 385 inhabitants (388 inhabitants in 2010). For every dentist there were 1646 inhabitants, 87 inhabitants more than in 2010, and for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1229 inhabitants, 257 less than in 2010.

In 2013, per 10000 inhabitants there were: 26.0 physicians, 6.1 dentists, 8.1 pharmaceutical chemists and 62.5 ancillary medical staff.

Education by level of education

	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
Number of educational units				
Total	7588	7204	7069	7074
Enrolled population by level of education (thousands)				
Total	4029	3824	3734	3651
Level of education:				
Pre-school	674	674	581	569
- private sector	12	17	16	17
Primary and secondary	1691	1629	1744	1743
- private sector	5	5	8	9
High school	867	889	832	777
- private sector	30	26	19	16
Vocational	54	12	20	26
- private sector	1	*)	*)	*)
Post high school and foremen	70	80	93	103
- private sector	32	38	45	47
Tertiary	673	540	464	433
- private sector	240	140	100	79
Enrolment rate for school age population¹⁾ (%)				
Total	84.1	80.4	79.6	78.6
By sex				
Male	82.0	79.0	78.3	77.2
Female	86.4	82.0	80.9	80.1
Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per teaching staff				
Pre-school	18	18	17	16
Pupils	14	14	15	14
Students	23	19	17	15
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants¹⁾				
Pupils	1325	1295	1340	1323
Students	332	268	232	216

¹⁾ For the period **2010/2011 - 2012/2013**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used. For the year **2013/2014**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used. Data for 2013/2014 are provisional and are to be recalculated for the next edition with the resident population on July 1, 2013.

*) Sub 0,5.

Source: Statistical survey on educational units activity.

Numerous changes taking place in the education field under permanent transformation, new legislative regulations from education field as well as the process of national education system restructuring determined the reorganization of educational units network in Romania.

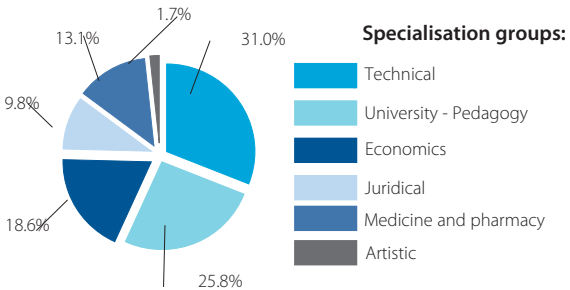
Thus, during 2010-2013, following the measures of national education system reform, the number of educational units decreased to 7074, by 514 units less (respectively by 6.8%).

The new configuration of the educational network was correlated with the size of the school population and with the conditions offered by the existing material basis in order to ensure a quality educational process.

The school population decreased, being smaller by 9.4% in the school/academic year 2013/2014 than in the school/academic year 2010/2011. Although higher education is still extended, it is slightly regressing, especially because of private sector. For all the educational levels, the enrolment rate of the school age population had different values by sex (77.2% for boys and 80.1% for girls, in the school/academic year 2013/2014).



Students in tertiary education institutes, by specialisation groups, in the 2013 / 2014 academic year



The breakdown of the students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2013/2014 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students to technical specialisations (31.0%), university - pedagogy (25.8%) and economics (18.6%). The situation in the private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for the students who study economics (34.6%).

	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014
Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)				
Secondary education	229.6	184.6	182.8	...
High school education	202.2	187.5	200	...
Vocational education	34.7	4.6	5.6	...
Post high school and foremen education	21.3	23.4	26.9	...
Tertiary education	186.9	136.7	111	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	253	247	245	248
Pre-school	37	38	35	35
Primary and secondary	125	121	124	126
High school	60	59	57	57
Vocational	*)	*)	*)	*)
Post high school and foremen	1	1	2	2
Tertiary	30	28	27	28

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

*) Under 0.5.

Source: Statistical survey on educational units activity.

Correlated with the diminution of school population, the number of graduates decreased, except post high school and foremen education, where 2012/2013 school year registered an increase by 15.0% compared to 2011/2012 school year and high school education where the increase was 6.7% in the same period. At the end of the school year 2012/2013, the highest number of graduates was in high school education (over 200 thousand persons), followed by secondary education (over 182 thousand persons) and tertiary education (over 111 thousand persons).

The teaching staff from all levels of education did not register significant variations in the last four years, except post high school and foremen education, where the number of teaching staff increased by 72.0% against 2010/2011.

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Number of libraries	11829	11630	11309	11271
- private ownership	324	299	294	317
Active users (thou)	4433	4262	4179	4004
Number of entertainment institutions²⁾	158	162	168	235³⁾
Performances and concerts (thou)	20	20	20	22
Audience (millions)	6	8	10	6
Number of museums²⁾	687	709	663	750
- private ownership	81	81	78	90
Visitors (thou)	8900	9528	10076	10928
Number of cinemas⁴⁾	68	76	81	76
Performances (thou)	240	300	371	398
Audience (millions)	7	7	8	9

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including subsidiaries.

³⁾ Including artistic groups within the Cultural Centres.

⁴⁾ **Source:** National Center of Cinematography.

In 2013, the number of libraries in function registered a diminution by 558 units (4.7%) compared to 2010. By ownership type, most libraries are state units, 97.2% while private ownership libraries represent only 2.8%.

The cinemas network existent at the end of 2013 comprised 76 cinema units, by 8 units more than in 2010, but by 5 units less than in 2012. Compared to 2010, in 2013, the number of shows increased by 65.8% (158 thousands) while the audience in cinemas increased by about two millions.

In 2013, the number of show institutions (theatres, companies of shows, concerts and similar, including subsidiaries and sections) was 235, by 48.7% more than in 2010. The number of shows and concerts was 22 thousand in 2013, by two thousands more than in 2010, while the audience decreased by 8.2% (517 thousands) as compared to 2010.

The network of museums and public collections that functioned in 2013 comprised 750 units (including subsidiaries and sections), by 63 units more than in 2010. The number of private ownership museums and public collections increased by 9 units in 2013 as compared to 2010.



Media production

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles - total	2665	2772	2780	2104
Radio programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) ³⁾	147	167	165	167
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) ⁴⁾	174	156	153	144
Television programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) ⁵⁾	50	53	46	44
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) ⁴⁾	54	51	45	42

¹⁾ Provisional data.

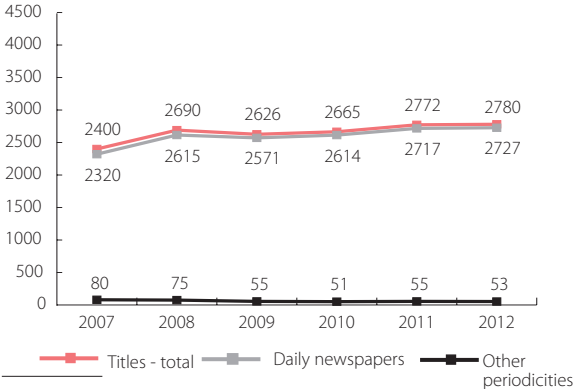
²⁾ **Source:** National Library of Romania.

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

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

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

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



Note: For 2013, data will be available in September 2014.

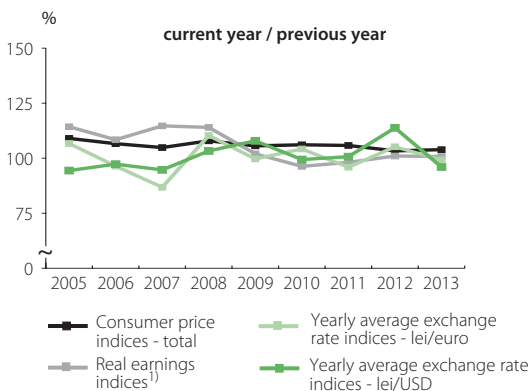
In 2013, as compared to 2010, the broadcast hours of public radio stations increased by 13.6% and of private stations decreased by 17.2%.

In 2013, as compared to 2010, the number of hours programme for broadcast of public and private TV reduced by 12.0% for public TV and by 22.2% for private TV.

The Romanian economic environment faced major imbalances caused by the inflation phenomenon. During the analysed 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 such as the higher price for petroleum and raw materials or changes and evolution of exchange rate.

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	106.09	105.79	103.33	103.98
Food goods	102.33	106.02	101.89	102.96
Non-food goods	109.78	106.15	103.77	105.19
Services	104.78	104.45	105.07	103.19
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
Food goods	0.5	0.1	0.5	-0.2
Non-food goods	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Services	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / euro	4.2925	4.3267	4.4895	4.4633
lei / USD	3.2439	3.2863	3.4240	3.2581

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



¹⁾ For 2013, provisional data.

Under the impact of the gradual removal of subsidies from the state budget, the level of industrial production prices reflected the increase in costs, as well as the relative mediocrity of economic 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	2013
Total	107.10	112.90	115.26
Mining and quarrying	104.31	107.90	111.23
Mining of coal and lignite	102.02	111.52	112.69
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	102.49	105.08	113.76
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	102.32	106.63	108.80
Mining support service activities	111.04	116.84	108.21
Manufacturing	108.19	114.27	115.06
Manufacture of food products	112.97	119.09	124.22
Manufacture of beverages	102.77	107.89	115.30
Manufacture of tobacco products	102.35	103.79	108.03
Manufacture of textiles	108.16	115.60	122.81
Manufacture of wearing apparel	106.84	114.60	120.68
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	108.38	116.83	119.06
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	105.17	111.56	115.79
Manufacture of paper and paper products	113.86	120.62	123.47
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	109.99	123.23	126.80
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	125.21	144.48	135.39
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	112.72	120.12	120.38
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	103.48	109.71	114.47
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	105.90	112.97	114.87
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	99.56	102.47	102.77
Manufacture of basic metals	113.99	115.63	107.01
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	105.46	109.97	108.38
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	106.59	109.71	105.84
Manufacture of electrical equipment	106.79	109.20	109.73
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	100.73	107.15	108.83
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	104.27	109.46	111.01
Manufacture of other transport equipment	104.78	110.35	112.32
Manufacture of furniture	100.83	104.31	107.56
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	103.86	109.86	115.22
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	103.48	105.37	106.58
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	102.50	106.45	115.37
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	102.50	106.45	115.37
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	111.48	138.28	150.03
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	111.48	138.28	150.03

c = Confidential data.

In 2013, the level of gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was 628581.3 million lei, namely 31397.6 lei per inhabitant.

In 2013, as compared to 2012, the gross domestic product, in real terms, increased by 3.5% and the gross domestic product per inhabitant increased by 3.7%. The evolution of gross domestic product by activity sectors had the following characteristics: services registered the highest contribution in GDP formation, respectively 44.0% of total (276579.3 million lei); the second place was held by industry, respectively 30.0% for GDP formation (188843.4 million lei); construction contributed with 8.1% at GDP formation; agriculture, forestry and fish breeding contributed with 5.6% from GDP (50668.7 million lei for construction, respectively 35192.8 million lei for agriculture).

In 2013, the registered gross value added was 551284.2 million lei and represented 87.7% of GDP.

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

	lei million current prices			
	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29874.2	36341.6	28638.1	35192.8
Industry	148553.1	160643.4	165747.0	188843.4
Construction	47762.3	44950.3	50292.5	50668.7
Services	240207.4	245797.9	267434.6	276579.3
Gross value added (GVA)	466397.0	487733.2	512112.2	551284.2
Net taxes on products	57296.3	69615.0	74637.7	77297.1
Gross domestic products (GDP)	523693.3	557348.2	586749.9	628581.3
Actual final consumption	419801.2	437355.3	461936.1	488039.9
Households actual individual final consumption	382446.2	402129.9	424490.5	448880.0
General government actual collective final consumption	37355.0	35225.4	37445.6	39159.9
Gross capital formation	133898.6	149621.7	152485.3	144082.7
Gross fixed capital formation	129421.8	145193.4	154279.8	148207.6
Change in inventories	4476.8	4428.3	-1794.5	-4124.9
Net exports	-30006.5	-29628.8	-27671.5	-3541.3
Gross national income (GNI)	517278.7	550058.4	576205.6	612942.1

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

In 2013, from the viewpoint of gross domestic product use, the actual final consumption was 488039.9 million lei and the value of the most important component – final individual actual consumption of population households – was 448880.0 million lei.

In 2013, 148207.6 million lei were allocated for gross fixed capital formation.

Investment rate increased in 2013, reaching 26.9%, by 3.2 percentage points under the level registered in 2012 (30.1%).

In 2013 the net export of goods and services (synthesis of international trade activity) represented the equivalent of - 3541.3 million lei.

Gross domestic product indices (%)

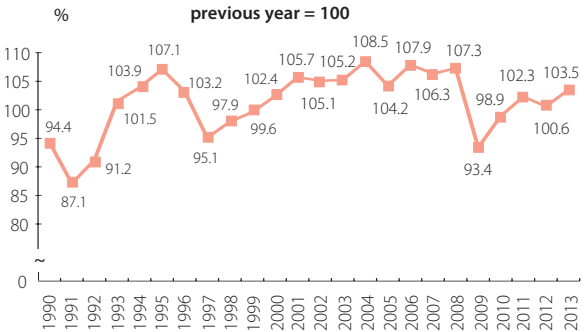
	previous year = 100			
	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
RESOURCES				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94.5	114.0	75.4	123.4
Industry	104.0	100.4	98.8	108.0
Construction	95.5	81.3	101.9	100.4
Services	96.4	105.3	104.6	100.0
Gross value added	98.2	101.9	100.3	103.9
Net taxes on products	104.6	106.1	102.6	100.6
Produsul intern brut (PIB)	98.9	102.3	100.6	103.5
USES				
Actual final consumption	98.7	101.0	101.5	100.7
Households actual individual final consumption	100.2	101.4	101.5	100.9
General government actual collective final consumption	86.3	97.0	100.7	98.3
Gross capital formation	99.7	106.7	99.6	94.5
Gross fixed capital formation	98.2	107.7	103.8	96.7
Change in inventories	139.4	78.6	-38.7	288.0
Net export	100.3	104.0	109.1	6.9

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



Gross domestic product growth variation



Note: For 2012, semi-final data and for 2013, provisional data.

	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	523693.3	557348.2	586749.9	628581.3
- changes as against the previous year (%)	-1.1	2.3	0.6	3.5
Gross domestic product per inhabitants³⁾				
- lei (RON)	25865.5	27663.2	29249.5	31397.6
- changes as against the previous year (%)	-0.6	2.8	1.0	3.7
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity)	11860	12390	12722	13396 ⁴⁾
- purchasing power standard	11700	12200	12800	...
Gross value added rate				
(GVA / Output) (%)	45.3	43.4	43.3	43.6
Investment rate				
(GFCF / GVA) (%)	27.7	29.8	30.1	26.9

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ For the period **2010 - 2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011, and for the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

⁴⁾ I.M.F. estimations.

... = Data not available.

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

	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.7	6.5	4.9	5.6
Industry	28.4	28.8	28.2	30.0
Construction	9.1	8.1	8.6	8.1
Services	45.8	44.1	45.6	44.0
Gross value added	89.0	87.5	87.3	87.7
Net taxes on product	11.0	12.5	12.7	12.3
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 (%)

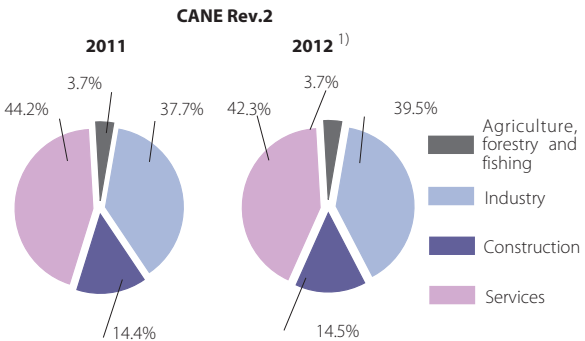
previous year = 100

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	86.5	109.2	112.3	90.7
New construction	81.1	102.5	105.9	90.6
Equipment	88.9	118.6	120.8	86.9
Other investment expenditure	95.1	103.9	105.5	103.9

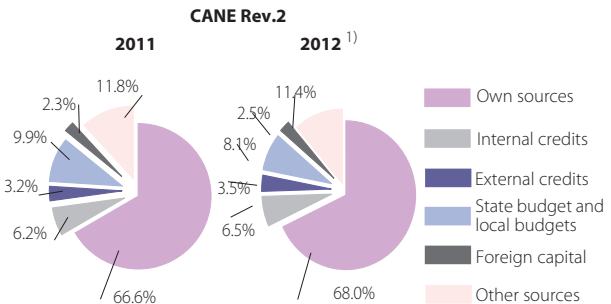
Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2013 as compared to 2012, the net investments in national economy decreased by 9.3%, decreases registered at the following structure elements: equipment (including transport means) by 13.1% and new construction works by 9.4%. For the structure element "other expenditure" an increase by 3.9% was registered.

Net investments, by main activities of national economy



Net investments achieved, by funding sources

**Note:** For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.¹⁾ Provisional data.

Agricultural production ¹⁾

lei million current prices

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Total	64452	76509	64259	80250
Crop production	43488	54180	40169	54744
Animal production	20407	21784	23555	24833
Agricultural services	557	545	535	673

¹⁾ According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".²⁾ Provisional data.

Within the production structure of agriculture branch, crop production is prevalent holding in 2013 a weight of 68.2% of total production, as against 31.0% for animal production sector and 0.8% agricultural services.

Crop production

thou tonnes

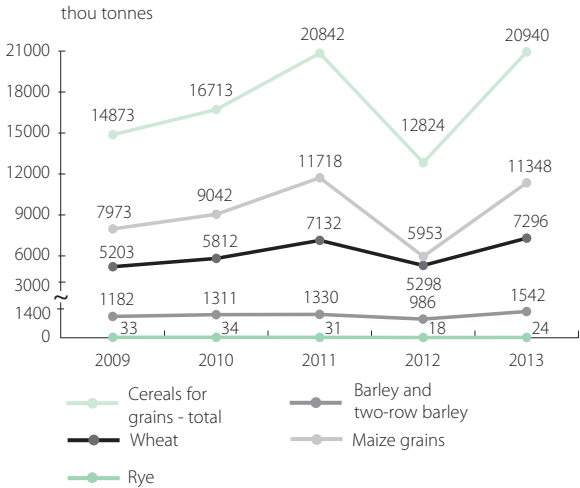
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cereals for grains	16713	20842	12824	20940
of which:				
Wheat	5812	7132	5298	7296
Rye	34	31	18	24
Barley and two-row barley	1311	1330	986	1542
Maize grains	9042	11718	5953	11348
Leguminous plants for beans	61	77	63	74
Potatoes	3284	4077	2465	3290
Sugar beet	838	661	720	1029
Oilseed crops	2378	2687	1668	3057
of which:				
Sunflower	1263	1789	1398	2196
Vegetables ¹⁾	3864	4176	3535	3961
Fruit ²⁾	1420	1480	1129	1280
Grapes ²⁾	740	880	746	992

¹⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, intercalated and successive crops.²⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2013, the production of cereals was higher than in 2010-2012.

As compared to 2012, crop production registered increases in all the crops.

Evolution of main cereals production



Animal production

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012
Meat	thou t live weight	1305	1357	1332
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	205	212	198
Pork	thou t live weight	553	557	555
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	100	110	107
Poultry	thou t live weight	446	477	471
Milk - total	thou hl	49129	50074	48337
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	42824	43947	42036
Wool	tonnes	20457	19026	19713
Eggs	mill. pcs	6199	6327	6398
Extracted honey	tonnes	22222	24127	23062
Fish ¹⁾	tonnes	15184	11593	13443

Note: Meat production represent the weight of animals to be slaughtered for consumption.

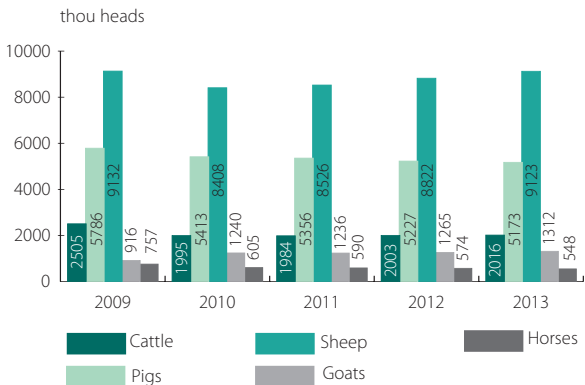
For 2013, data will be available in July 2014.

¹⁾ **Source:** National Agency for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Livestock (on December 1st)

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Cattle	thou heads	2001	1989	2009	2022
Pigs	thou heads	5428	5364	5234	5180
Sheep	thou heads	8417	8533	8834	9136
Goats	thou heads	1241	1236	1266	1313
Horses	thou heads	611	596	575	548
Poultry - total	thou heads	80845	79842	80136	79440
- private majority ownership	thou heads	80832	79832	80119	79428
Bees - total	thou families	1275	1250	1254	1354
- private majority ownership	thou families	1274	1249	1254	1354

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Livestock under private majority ownership
(on December 1st)



Forest fund, by use category

Use category	2010	2011 ¹⁾	thou hectares	
			2012	2013 ²⁾
Forest fund - total	6515	6522	6529	6539
Forest area	6354	6365	6373	6381
coniferous trees	1941	1949	1945	1937
deciduous trees	4413	4416	4428	4444
Other lands from forest fund	161	157	156	158

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

²⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2013, the forest fund covered an area of 6539 thousand hectares, 24 thousand hectares more than in 2010 (0.4% respectively).

In 2013, as compared to 2012, the forest area increased by 0.2%.

In 2013, the forest area amounted to 6381 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1937 thousand hectares (30.4% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4444 thousand hectares (69.6% respectively).

Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Volume of wood harvested - total	16992	18705	19081	19064
coniferous trees	6832	7521	7615	7866
beech trees	5654	6175	6332	6135
oak trees	1566	1747	1687	1719
various hard species	1785	1946	2014	1927
various soft species	1155	1316	1433	1417

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2013, the volume of wood harvested was less by 17.4 thousand m³ than in 2012 (-0.09% respectively) and higher by 2072 thousand m³ than in 2010 (+12.2% respectively).

In 2013, by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 41.3% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 32.2%, oak trees 9.0% and the various hard and soft species 17.5%.



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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2010	2011	2012	Sem. I 2013 ¹⁾
Total	470080	430608	449482	452474
Mining and quarrying	1166	1108	1098	1102
Manufacturing	48933	45052	46004	46437
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	885	924	1050	1266
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2464	2631	2925	2982
Construction	49348	43503	44607	45350
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	181903	165100	169723	170063
Transport and storage	32774	31713	34064	35019
Hotels and restaurants	24402	22210	23499	23580
Information and communication	17678	16317	17508	17572
Real estate activities	13586	12302	12737	12755
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54355	49556	52337	52471
Activities of administrative services and of support services	16242	15462	16904	17002
Education ²⁾	2846	2804	3200	3167
Health and social assistance ²⁾	8681	8460	9063	8969
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4574	4220	4738	4749
Other service activities	10243	9246	10025	9990

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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2010	2011	2012	Sem. I 2013 ¹⁾
Total	468561	429035	447876	450877
Mining and quarrying	1150	1091	1080	1086
Manufacturing	48214	44321	45251	45687
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	835	874	1003	1226
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2392	2560	2854	2911
Construction	49224	43377	44485	45228
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	181753	164951	169557	169897
Transport and storage	32680	31617	33965	34920
Hotels and restaurants	24379	22186	23473	23554
Information and communication	17625	16260	17449	17513
Real estate activities	13579	12295	12730	12748
Professional, scientific and technical activities	54311	49499	52286	52420
Activities of administrative services and of support services	16108	15308	16751	16846
Education ²⁾	2845	2803	3199	3166
Health and social assistance ²⁾	8667	8446	9049	8955
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4560	4204	4722	4733
Other service activities	10239	9243	10022	9987

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 (%)

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total - by sections	112.1	115.9	102.9	104.7
Mining and quarrying	95.6	106.7	101.7	97.5
Manufacturing	113.0	116.3	103.0	105.0
Total - by main industrial groups	112.1	115.9	102.9	104.7
Intermediate goods industry	116.3	122.0	101.2	101.5
Capital goods industry	119.1	114.1	100.8	114.8
Durable goods industry	106.2	106.4	111.2	104.7
Current goods industry	100.3	108.0	105.2	103.3
Energy industry	115.8	123.1	107.1	92.8

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2013, the turnover value index in industry increased as against previous year by 4.7%, an increase sustained by manufacturing (+5.0%). Mining and quarrying decreased by 2.5%.

In 2013, as compared to 2012, industrial production index (unadjusted series) increased by 7.8% as a result of higher manufacturing by +9.2% and by +2.2% mining and quarrying. The production and supply of electric and thermal energy, gas, hot water and air conditioning decreased by 1.4%.

The most important growths were registered for: manufacture of electrical equipment (+20.0%), manufacture of other transport equipment (+17.0%), manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (+13.8%), manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (+12.3%), manufacture of paper and paper products (+12.0%), manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (11.6%), manufacture of other non-metallic mineral (+11.3%), manufacture of furniture (+10.8%).



Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

previous year = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2)	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	105.5	107.5	102.4	107.8
Mining and quarrying	93.1	103.4	109.9	102.2
Mining of coal and lignite	99.2	115.3	95.5	72.8
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	97.2	99.2	98.4	100.4
Mining of metal ores	828.9	130.6	122.7	83.3
Other mining and quarrying	86.2	107.6	96.5	100.2
Mining support service activities	73.4	107.6	157.2	117.5
Manufacturing	106.0	108.0	102.2	109.2
Manufacture of food products	93.3	104.4	100.2	107.1
Manufacture of beverages	94.3	96.8	102.0	95.4
Manufacture of tobacco products	81.0	132.4	108.1	91.8
Manufacture of textiles	108.3	110.9	101.4	110.8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	99.9	101.7	97.8	107.8
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	104.2	103.6	93.9	103.9
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	112.4	112.1	108.5	112.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	101.1	117.7	98.2	112.0
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	90.6	91.8	96.0	92.7
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	88.3	99.6	94.5	105.3
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	109.7	106.5	96.8	107.8
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	107.8	129.8	100.0	105.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	107.1	119.3	99.6	106.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	95.2	123.8	93.7	111.3
Manufacture of basic metals	127.3	107.9	92.9	92.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	91.7	109.0	95.4	103.5
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	99.8	87.5	111.7	103.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	131.6	115.4	99.7	120.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	94.2	119.2	109.4	111.6
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	129.2	113.9	101.6	113.8
Manufacture of other transport equipment	65.7	93.8	122.9	117.0
Manufacture of furniture	98.5	99.2	103.3	110.8
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	89.4	112.1	108.8	102.6
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	108.1	113.0	122.2	110.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	108.2	104.6	101.6	98.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	108.2	104.6	101.6	98.6
Industry - total by main industrial groups:				
- intermediate goods industry	110.4	113.8	102.1	108.7
- capital goods industry	108.9	108.1	104.9	111.5
- durable goods industry	102.4	103.3	105.0	110.4
- current goods industry	96.5	102.9	99.3	105.9
- energy industry	103.1	103.6	100.3	98.6



Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent ¹⁾

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ²⁾
Resources	42467	42429	41728	39504
of which:				
- production ³⁾	27428	27465	27112	25136
- imports	11239	11570	11615	9615
Production ³⁾	27428	27465	27112	25136
of which:				
- coal	5903	6661	6345	4721
- crude oil	4186	4129	3891	4040
- natural gas ⁴⁾	8705	8724	8770	8423
- electric energy ⁵⁾	4618	4286	4101	4151
Import	11239	11570	11615	9615
of which:				
- coal	540	596	765	560
- crude oil	5820	5450	5126	5299
- natural gas	1834	2489	2321	1165
- electric energy	66	89	121	39

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 wind and solar photovoltaic energy.

In 2013, the resources of primary energy decreased by 5.3% as against previous year. The weight of imports in all primary energy resources was 24.3% in 2013, crude oil imports representing 55.1% of total imports.

Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Resource	61.7	63.2	60.4	58.9
Production	61.0	62.2	59.0	58.5
- in thermo-power stations	28.8	34.2	32.6	27.1
- in hydro-power stations	20.2	14.9	12.3	15.1
- in nuclear-electric stations	12.0	11.7	11.5	11.6
- wind	0.3	1.4	2.6	4.7
Imports	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.4
Destination - total	61.7	63.2	60.4	58.9
Consumption - total	51.5	53.2	52.2	49.8
- in economy	39.5	41.0	39.5	37.5
- public lighting	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
- population	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.7
Exports	3.0	2.9	1.1	2.4
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.2	7.1	7.1	6.7

¹⁾ Provisional data.



Indices of construction works (%)

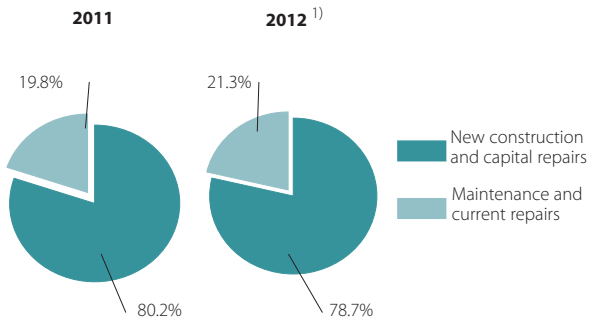
unadjusted series

anul precedent = 100

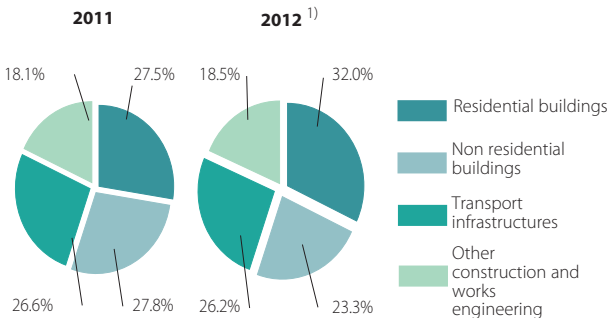
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	86.8	102.7	101.4	99.4
New construction	81.1	103.1	108.0	90.6
Capital repairs	95.9	108.9	90.8	127.5
Maintenance and current repairs	99.6	98.9	89.6	112.7

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

Construction works, by manner of performing

**Note:** For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects

**Note:** For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.¹⁾ Provisional data.

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012	2013
Railway transport					
Railway engines	number	1834	1823	1796	1795
Waggons	thou waggons	43	43	44	40
Carriages	number	4904	4483	4232	4025
Transported freight	million tonnes	53	61	56	50
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	12	15	13	13
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	64	61	58	57
Distance covered by passengers	million passagers-km	5438	5073	4571	4411
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport	number	1208	1097	1131	1152
Ships for passengers transport	number	67	127	94	55
Transported freight	million tones	32	29	28	27
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	14	11	13	12
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passagers-km	15	18	17	17
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	7	6	6	6
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	1	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships	number	26	23	20	22
Transported goods	million tonnes	38	39	39	44
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Air transport					
Registered civil aircrafts with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	89	83	84	67
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported goods	thou tonnes	26	27	29	32
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	10	11	11	11
Road transport					
Transported goods	million tonnes	175	184	188	191
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	26	26	30	34
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	245	243	262	274
Distance covered by passengers	million passagers-km	15812	15529	16901	17082

*) Under 0.5.

During 2013, as compared to 2012, increases were registered for sea, air and road transport of goods and decreases for inland waterways and rail transport.

Road transport of goods registered slight increases, respectively by 1.6% as compared to 2012 and by 3.8% as compared to 2011.

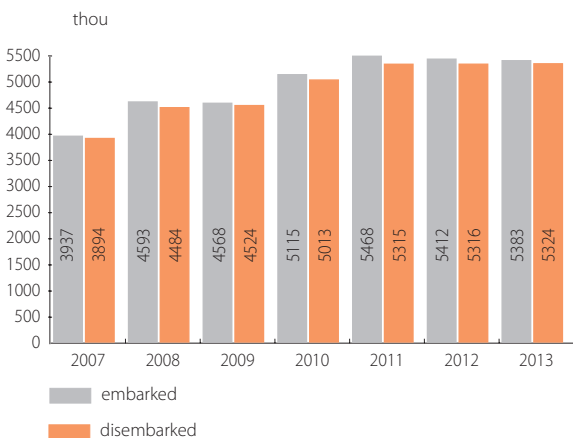
In 2013, as compared to 2012, the transport of passengers registered increases for road transport and decreases for rail transport.

Harbour freight transport

	thou tonnes			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Maritime transport	38122	38918	39520	43577
- loaded goods	21181	20743	21199	26765
- unloaded goods	16941	18175	18321	16812
Inland waterways transport	32088	29396	27946	26858
- international	9048	6052	9423	9798
- national	14770	16386	13292	12848
- transit ¹⁾	8270	6958	5231	4212

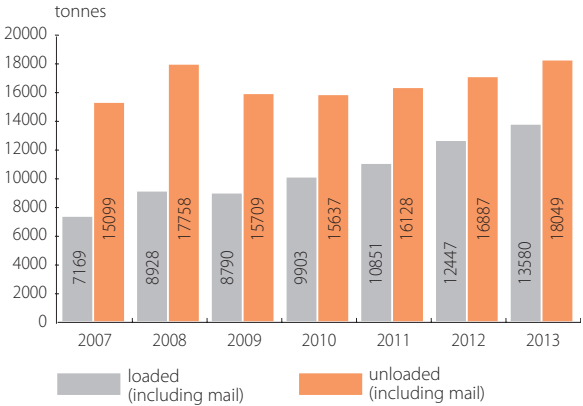
¹⁾ Includes data on the transport between the Bulgarian harbours (transit transport for Romania), in accordance with the European legislation.

Airport passengers transport





Airport freight transport



Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2010	2011	2012	2013
Passengers	thou				
	passengers	10128	10783	10728	10706
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	25540	26979	29334	31629
Aircraft movements	number	163222	151511	138744	127743

Number of registered motor vehicles ¹⁾

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Buses and minibuses	41	41	42	43
Passenger cars	4320	4335	4487	4696
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	85	90	95	102
Goods trucks	667	696	720	762

¹⁾ On December 31.

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

	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
FOB exports				
euro million	37360	45292	45070	49564
USD million	49494	63042	57922	65881
lei million	157436	191986	200792	219129
CIF imports				
euro million	46869	54952	54704	55268
USD million	62098	76540	70285	73452
lei million	197458	232868	243780	244351
Balance (FOB exp. - CIF imp.)				
euro million	-9509	-9660	-9634	-5704
USD million	-12604	-13498	-12363	-7571
lei million	-40022	-40882	-42988	-25222

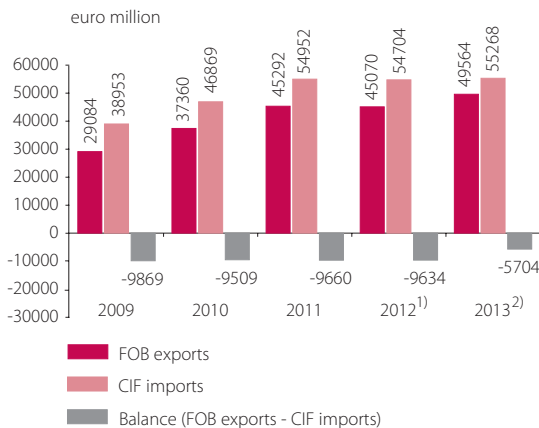
Note : Data for 2011 have been revised and are final.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

The value volume of Romanian international trade increased in 2013 as against previous year, as follows: FOB exports registered 49564 million euro (increasing by 10.0% against 2012), and CIF imports amounted to 55268 million euro (increasing by 1.0% against 2012), FOB-CIF trade balance under these conditions being -5704 million euro.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations



¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data..

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

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

euro million

Code CN			2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
FOB export		E	37360	45292	45070	49564
CIF import		I	46869	54952	54704	55268
I	Live animals and animal products	E	434	584	731	747
		I	984	965	1035	1118
II	Vegetable products	E	1625	2097	1970	2990
		I	1141	1324	1416	1458
III	Animal or vegetal fats and oils	E	164	242	183	240
		I	217	245	239	208
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	890	1099	1160	1316
		I	1577	1911	2100	2178
V	Mineral products	E	2059	2702	2611	2698
		I	5178	6671	7129	5844
VI	Chemical products	E	1661	2184	2390	2218
		I	4666	5455	5638	5833
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	1893	2495	2557	2797
		I	3262	3967	3907	4025
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	235	281	296	308
		I	633	715	696	725
IX	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E	1228	1453	1614	1880
		I	396	380	375	392
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E	233	274	282	326
		I	946	1015	925	962
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E	3178	3617	3619	3736
		I	3044	3515	3511	3641
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1191	1377	1280	1357
		I	519	637	573	621
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	226	252	262	277
		I	666	748	671	673
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E	4461	5559	5138	4751
		I	5127	6185	5838	5907
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	10142	12201	11433	12466
		I	13400	15101	14547	15209
XVII	Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E	5743	6508	6834	8435
		I	3442	4195	4085	4309
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	436	471	532	608
		I	790	888	924	1018
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	1427	1650	1765	2007
		I	767	878	939	996
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in C.N.	E	134	245	415	406
		I	112	156	156	152

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 2013 as compared to 2012 consist of:

- increase of weight for the sections: "vehicles and associated transport equipment" by 1.9 percentage points and "vegetable products" by 1.7 percentage points;
- decrease of weight for the sections: "base metals and articles of base metal" by 1.8 percentage points and "chemical products" by 0.8 percentage points.

In imports evolution by sections of Combined Nomenclature in 2013 compared to 2012, the following structural changes took place:

- increase of weight for the section "machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers" by 0.9 percentage points
- decrease of weight for the section "mineral products" by 2.5 percentage points.

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

previous year = 100

	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
FOB exports	107.0	107.9	103.9	97.0
CIF imports	104.2	106.2	100.8	98.0

Note: Data calculated from values expressed in euro.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

International trade in goods, by mode of transport

euro million

	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾	2013 ²⁾
--	------	------	--------------------	--------------------

FOB exports by mode of transport

Total	37360	45292	45070	49564
of which:				
Road transport	26215	31520	31597	33432
Sea transport	7226	8531	8955	10775
Railway transport	1775	2291	1965	2402
Inland waterways transport	438	576	541	378

CIF imports by mode of transport

Total	46869	54952	54704	55268
of which:				
Road transport	32597	38315	38753	40686
Sea transport	7251	8999	9244	8298
Railway transport	1426	1846	1724	1498
Inland waterways transport	496	336	393	289

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

FOB exports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

	euro million			
	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾	2013 ³⁾
Total	37360	45292	45070	49564
Europe	32969	39315	38469	41886
European Union (UE-28)	27115	32289	31721	34507
EFTA	575	645	673	866
Other European countries	5279	6381	6075	6513
Asia	2519	3380	3236	3749
Middle and Near East	1303	1872	1707	1934
Other Asian countries	1216	1507	1530	1816
Africa	926	1279	1791	2053
North Africa	545	823	1297	1576
Other African countries	381	455	494	477
America	900	1269	1481	1800
of which:				
North America	641	945	973	945
Central America and the Caribbean	111	60	105	388
South America	147	264	403	467
Oceania	22	37	73	61
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	24	12	20	15

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.

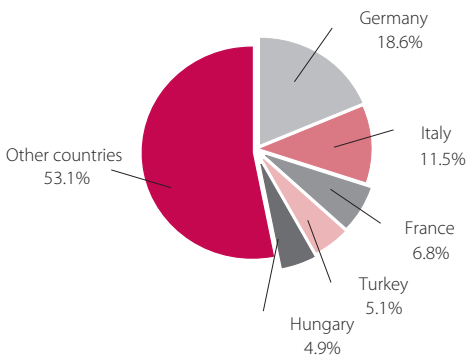
²⁾ Semi-final data.

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 2013 ¹⁾

49564 euro million



¹⁾ Provisional data.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

CIF imports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

euro million

	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾	2013 ³⁾
Total	46869	54952	54704	55268
Europe	39425	46060	46384	47935
European Union (EU-28)	34033	40025	40261	41865
EFTA	532	539	610	572
Other European countries	4861	5495	5514	5498
Asia	6053	7004	6387	5589
Middle and Near East	334	363	386	330
Other African countries	5719	6641	6001	5259
Africa	279	325	414	355
North Africa	141	179	191	210
Other African countries	138	147	223	145
America	1090	1549	1491	1349
of which:				
North America	629	738	892	738
Central America and the Caribbean	64	202	173	151
South America	397	609	426	460
Oceania	22	12	24	18
Extra-EU not specified countries ⁴⁾	*)	1	3	22

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.

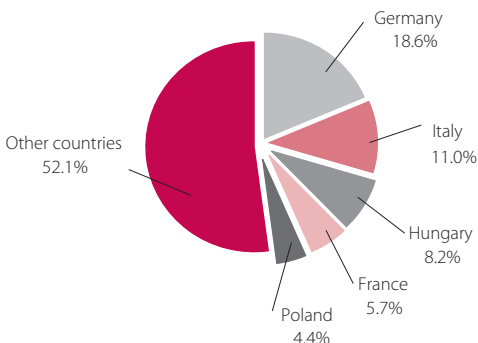
³⁾ Provisional data.

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

*) Under 0.5 euro million.

(CIF) Imports with the main partner countries, in 2013 ¹⁾

55268 euro million

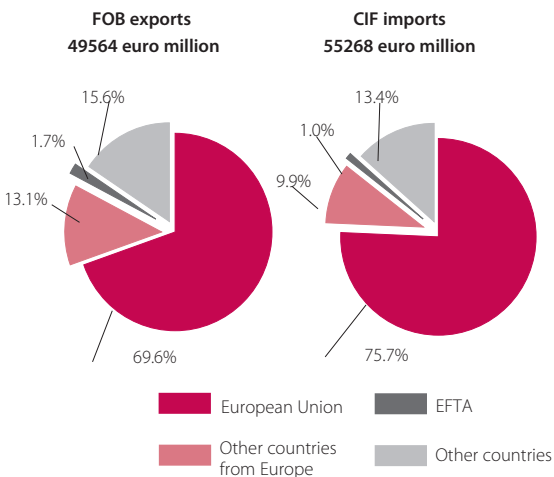


¹⁾ Provisional data.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods , by group of countries, in 2013 ¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

As geographic orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by European Union member states, which in 2013 hold 69.6% of total exports.

The main origin zone of imports is also represented by European Union member states, holding 75.7% of total imports in 2013.

Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 2	2010	2011	2012 ²⁾
Total	151515.6	169333.2	184880.7
Food goods	52398.5	56633.8	61691.0
Non-food goods	65594.0	67097.8	72374.1
Retail of fuels	33523.1	45601.6	50815.6

Note: Data resulting from Structural business survey.

For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.

¹⁾ Excluding the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and the retail in fuels.²⁾ Provisional data.

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

previous year = 100

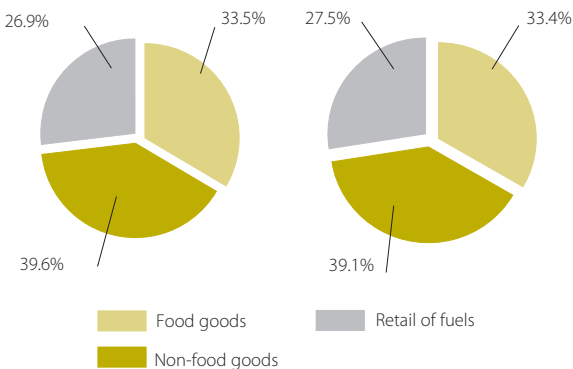
CANE Rev. 2	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	93.0	98.8	104.1	100.5
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	90.6	93.1	102.6	99.9
Predominant sales of non-food goods	89.3	104.4	104.1	103.6
Retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	103.3	98.4	106.2	96.4

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

In 2013, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activity is retail except motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 0.5% as compared to 2012, sustained growth of sales of non-food predominanting by 3.6%. There has been decreases in the retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles, by 3.6% and predominanting sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco by 0.1%.

Retail, by group of goods

2011

2012 ¹⁾**Note:** For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.¹⁾ Provisional data.



Turnover volume indices for market services mainly rendered to the population

Unadjusted series

previous year = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Total	113.9	107.6	100.8	96.3
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	115.0	107.3	99.4	100.8
Travel agencies and tour operators activities; tourist assistance activities	120.0	98.5	123.8	87.8

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2013, the volume index of the market services mainly rendered to the population decreased by 3.7% as against previous year.

Income of market services activities

lei million current prices

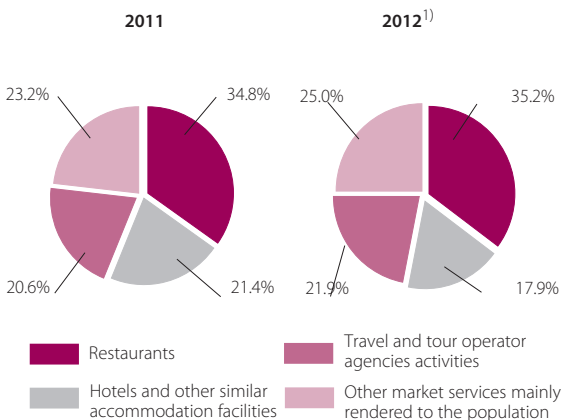
CANE Rev. 2	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
Market services mainly rendered to the population	14883.8	16072.6	17929.9
Market services mainly rendered to economic operators	162542.8	178467.2	195771.6

Note: Data resulting from Structural business survey.

For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



Note: For 2013, data will be available in November 2014.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Tourists accommodation

	2010	2011	2012	2013
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Touristic accommodation capacity

Existing ¹⁾ (thou places)	312	279	301	306
In function (thou places-days)	63808	68417	74136	77028

Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)

Total	6073	7032	7687	7943
of which: foreigners	1346	1517	1656	1717

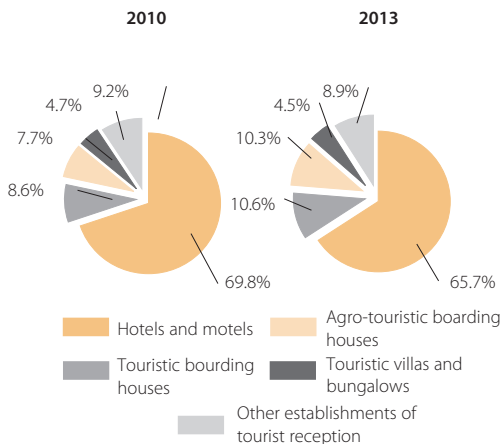
Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)

Total	16051	17979	19166	19363
of which: foreigners	2767	3067	3297	3478

¹⁾ On July, 31.

In 2013, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 8019 thousand persons (increasing by 1.0% as compared to 2012), and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 11364 thousand persons (increasing by 1.9% as compared to 2012).

Tourist accommodation capacity establishments in function





International trips registered at Romania's borders

	2010	2011	2012	2013
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Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)

Total	7498	7611	7937	8019
of which:				
Austria	177	193	218	200
Bulgaria	786	797	944	1136
Italy	331	352	340	332
Germany	395	381	439	448
Republic of Moldova	1216	1330	1120	995
Turkey	265	271	267	254
Ukraine	672	648	740	794
Hungary	1735	1546	1547	1443

Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)

Total	7498	7611	7937	8019
of which:				
Road	5906	5676	6027	6244
Railway	222	258	255	232
Air	1215	1509	1469	1347
Naval	154	168	186	196

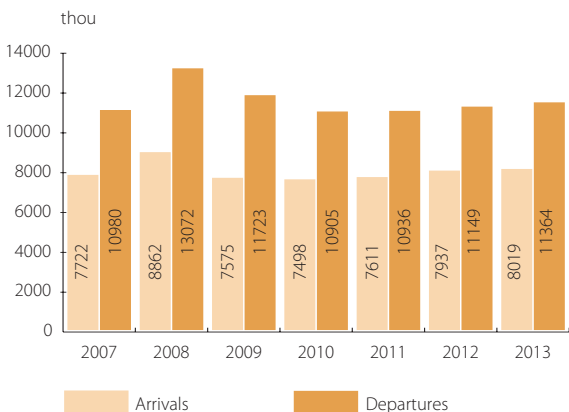
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)

Total	10905	10936	11149	11364
of which:				
Road	8261	7920	8464	8794
Railway	195	216	201	187
Air	2416	2780	2461	2360
Naval	19	20	23	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.

International trips registered at Romania's borders





	number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Judges	4081	4205	4203	4310
Actions which entered the Courts of Justice (thou)	2263	2350	2455	2266
- penal (thou)	244	244	255	290
- civil (thou)	2019	2106	2200	1976
Persons definitively convicted	41891	47577	49188	47133
of which, for:				
Infringements against persons	7319	7910	7824	7472
Infringements against the patrimony ²⁾	14934	17746	18858	17822
Forest infringements	1065	1421	1069	1200
Job infringements				
- giving bribe	68	82	76	70
- taking bribe	43	63	122	68
- trading on one's influence	64	107	88	140
- obtaining undue profits	-	-	11	3
Infringements against authorities	256	414	374	342
Economic infringements	4	9	-	-
Infringements causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1327	1765	2037	1714
Road traffic infringements	11938	13682	12832	13024
Criminality rate³⁾ (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	207	236	245	235

1) Provisional data.

2) Infringements against private and public assets.

3) For the period **2010 - 2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

Source: Superior Council of Magistracy.

The institutions responsible for ensuring the observance and enforcement of the law are the Ministry of Justice, the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 2013, the number of offences investigated and solved by the Police was 311 thousands, by about 3 thousands more as compared to previous year and by 6.1% more than in 2010. In 2013, there were 1553 offences investigated and solved by the Police per 100000 inhabitants, by 7.4% more than in 2010. In 2013, in Romania there were 4310 judges, by 107 more than previous year and by 5.6% more than in 2010. Out of total causes registered by Court of Justice, in 2013, 87.2% were civil causes. Average number of penal and civil causes was 526 per judge in 2013, by 29 causes less compared to 2010. During 2010-2013 period, number of convicted persons per 100 000 inhabitants increased from 207 in 2010 to 235 in 2013.

	number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
Infringements investigated and solved by the police - total (thou)	293	259	308	311
Criminality rate²⁾ (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	1446	1285	1538	1553

1) Provisional data.

2) For the period **2010 - 2012**, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

For the year **2013**, the usual resident population on **January 1st** was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

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

Country	Population, on January 1			
	2000	2011	2012	2013
	Total of which: women			
UE-28	487.0	505.0¹⁾	506.1¹⁾	507.2²⁾
UE-27	482.5	500.7¹⁾	501.8¹⁾	502.9²⁾
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5
Belgium	10.2	11.0 ¹⁾	11.1	11.2
Bulgaria	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.3
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Croatia	4.5 ³⁾	4.3	4.3	4.3
Denmark	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Finland	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4
France	60.5	65.0	65.3 ¹⁾	65.6 ²⁾
Germany	82.2	81.8	81.8	82.0
Greece	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.1
Ireland	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.6
Italy	56.9	59.4	59.4	59.7
Latvia	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	15.9	16.7	16.7	16.8
Poland	38.3 ¹⁾	38.5 ¹⁾	38.5	38.5
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.5
United Kingdom	58.8	63.0	63.5	63.9
Romania	22.5	20.2	20.1	20.0
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Slovenia	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Spain	40.0	46.7	46.8	46.7
Sweden	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.6
Hungary	10.2	10.0	9.9 ¹⁾	9.9

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Estimates.

Source: Eurostat.

(million inhabitants)				
2000	2011	2012	2013	
249.9	258.6¹⁾	259.1¹⁾	259.6²⁾	
247.6	256.4¹⁾	256.9¹⁾	257.3²⁾	
4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	
5.2	5.6 ¹⁾	5.6	5.7	
4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	
5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
2.3 ³⁾	2.2	2.2	2.2	
2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	
31.2	33.5	33.7 ¹⁾	33.8 ²⁾	
42.1	41.6	41.6	41.7	
5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	
1.9	2.3	2.3	2.3	
29.4	30.6	30.7	30.8	
1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	
1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	
0.2	0.3	0.3 ¹⁾	0.3	
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	
19.7 ¹⁾	19.9 ¹⁾	19.9	19.9	
5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	
30.2	32.1	32.3	32.5	
11.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	
2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
20.4	23.6	23.7	23.7	
4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	
5.4	5.2	5.2 ¹⁾	5.2	

Country	Live-births (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2011	2012
UE-28	10.6	10.4¹⁾	10.4¹⁾
UE-27	10.6	10.4¹⁾	10.4¹⁾
Austria	9.8	9.3	9.4
Belgium	11.4	11.6 ¹⁾	11.5
Bulgaria	9.0	9.6	9.5
Czech Republic	8.9	10.4	10.3
Cyprus	12.2	11.3	11.8
Croatia	9.8	9.6	9.8
Denmark	12.6	10.6	10.4
Estonia	9.4	11.1	10.6
Finland	11.0	11.1	11.0
France	13.3	12.7	12.6 ¹⁾
Germany	9.3	8.1	8.4
Greece	9.5	9.6	9.0
Ireland	14.4	16.2	15.7
Italy	9.5	9.2	9.0
Latvia	8.6	9.1	9.8
Lithuania	9.8	10.0	10.2
Luxembourg	13.1	10.9	11.3 ¹⁾
Malta	11.5	10.0	9.8
Netherlands	13.0	10.8	10.5
Poland	9.9 ¹⁾	10.1 ¹⁾	10.0
Portugal	11.7	9.2	8.5
United Kingdom	11.5	12.8	12.8
Romania	10.5	9.7²⁾	9.0²⁾
Slovakia	10.2	11.3	10.3
Slovenia	9.1	10.7	10.7
Spain	9.9	10.1	9.7
Sweden	10.2	11.8	11.9
Hungary	9.6	8.8	9.1 ¹⁾

	Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2011	2012
	0.6	0.8¹⁾	0.4¹⁾
	0.6	0.8¹⁾	0.5¹⁾
	0.2	0.2	-0.1
	1.1	2.2 ¹⁾	1.7
	-5.1	-5.1	-5.5
	-1.8	0.2	0.0
	4.5	4.8	5.2
	-1.5	-2.3	-2.3
	1.7	1.2	1.0
	-3.8	-0.4	-1.1
	1.4	1.7	1.4
	4.4	4.3	3.8 ¹⁾
	-0.9	-2.3	-2.4
	-0.2	-0.4	-1.5
	6.1	10.0	9.5
	-0.2	-0.8	-1.3
	-5.0	-4.7	-4.5
	-1.4	-3.6	-3.5
	4.5	3.5	4.0 ¹⁾
	3.8	2.2	1.7
	4.2	2.7	2.1
	0.3 ¹⁾	0.3 ¹⁾	0.0
	1.4	-0.6	-1.7
	1.2	4.0	3.8
	-0.9	-2.8²⁾	-3.6²⁾
	0.5	1.7 ¹⁾	0.6
	-0.2	1.6	1.3
	0.9	1.8	1.1
	-0.3	2.3	2.2
	-3.7	-4.1	-3.9 ¹⁾

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ For the **2011 and 2012** years, the usual resident population on **July 1st** of each year was used, estimated under comparability conditions with the final results of the Population and Housing Census - 2011.

Source: Eurostat.

Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2010	2011	2012
Austria	78	80	81	81
Belgium	78	80	80	80
Bulgaria	72	74	74	74
Czech Republic	75	78	78	78
Cyprus	77	78	78	78
Croatia	74 ¹⁾	76	77	77
Denmark	76	79	79	80
Estonia	71	75	76	76
Finland	77	80	80	81
France	79	82	82	82
Germany	78	80	80	80
Greece	78	80	80	81
Ireland	77	79	79	81
Italy	79	81	82	82
Latvia	71	73	74	74
Lithuania	73	73	73	74
Luxembourg	78	80	80	80
Malta	77	79	81	81
Netherlands	78	81	81	81
Poland	73	76	76	77
Portugal	76	79	79	80
United Kingdom	77	80	80	82
Romania	71	73	74	74
Slovakia	73	75	75	76
Slovenia	76	80	80	80
Spain	78	82	82	82
Sweden	80	82	82	82
Hungary	71	74	74	75

¹⁾ The 2001 year.

Source : World Population Data Sheet.

Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2011	2012	2013
UE-28	3.5	3.1	2.6	1.5
UE-27	3.5	3.1	2.6	1.5
Austria	2.0	3.6	2.6	2.1
Belgium	2.7	3.4	2.6	1.2
Bulgaria	10.3	3.4	2.4	0.4
Czech Republic	3.9	2.1	3.5	1.4
Cyprus	4.9	3.5	3.1	0.4
Croatia	4.5	2.2	3.4	2.3
Denmark	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.5
Estonia	3.9	5.1	4.2	3.2
Finland	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.2
France	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.0
Germany	1.4	2.5	2.1	1.6
Greece	2.9	3.1	1.0	-0.9
Ireland	5.3	1.2	1.9	0.5
Italy	2.6	2.9	3.3	1.3
Latvia	2.6	4.2	2.3	0.0
Lithuania	1.1	4.1	3.2	1.2
Luxembourg	3.8	3.7	2.9	1.7
Malta	3.0	2.5	3.2	1.0
Netherlands	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Poland	10.1	3.9	3.7	0.8
Portugal	2.8	3.6	2.8	0.4
United Kingdom	0.8	4.5	2.8	2.6
Romania	45.7	5.8	3.4	3.2
Slovakia	12.2	4.1	3.7	1.5
Slovenia	8.9	2.1	2.8	1.9
Spain	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.5
Sweden	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.4
Hungary	10.0	3.9	5.7	1.7

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Employment rate (%)				
	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
UE-28	...	64.0	64.1	64.1	64.1
UE-27	62.1	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.2
Austria	67.9	71.7	72.1	72.5	72.3 ²⁾
Belgium	60.9	62.0	61.9	61.8	61.8
Bulgaria	51.5	59.7	58.4 ²⁾	58.8	59.5
Czech Republic	64.9	65.0	65.7 ²⁾	66.5	67.7
Cyprus	65.4	68.9	67.6	64.6	61.7
Croatia	...	54.0	52.4	50.7	49.2
Denmark	76.4	73.3	73.1	72.6	72.5
Estonia	60.3	61.0	65.1	67.1	68.5 ²⁾
Finland	68.1	68.1	69.0	69.4	68.9
France	61.7	63.9	63.8	63.9	64.1 ²⁾
Germany	65.3	71.1	72.5	72.8	73.3
Greece	56.6	59.6	55.6	51.3	49.3
Ireland	64.5	59.6	58.9	58.8	60.5
Italy	53.4	56.9	56.9	56.8	55.6
Latvia	57.4	59.3	60.8 ²⁾	63.0	65.0
Lithuania	59.6	57.6	60.2	62.0	63.7
Luxembourg	62.7	65.2	64.6	65.8	65.7
Malta	54.5	56.1	57.6	59.0	60.6
Netherlands	72.9	74.7 ²⁾	74.9	75.1	74.3
Poland	55.1	58.9 ²⁾	59.3	59.7	60.0
Portugal	68.2	65.6	64.2 ²⁾	61.8	61.1
United Kingdom	71.0	69.5	69.5	70.1	70.8
Romania ⁴⁾	63.6	58.8	58.5	59.5	59.7⁵⁾
Slovakia	56.3	58.8	59.3 ²⁾	59.7	59.9
Slovenia	62.7	66.2	64.4	64.1	63.3
Spain	56.1	58.6	57.7	55.4	54.4
Sweden	71.1	72.1	73.6	73.8	74.4
Hungary	55.9	55.4	55.8	57.2	58.4

Unemployment rate ¹⁾ (%)					
2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	
8.9	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.8	
8.8	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.8	
3.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	
6.9	8.3	7.2	7.6	8.4	
16.4	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.0	
8.8	7.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	
4.8	6.3	7.9	11.9	15.9	
15.8	11.8	13.5	15.9	17.2	
4.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.0	
14.6	16.7	12.3	10.0	8.6	
9.8	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.2	
9.0	9.3	9.2	9.8	10.3	
8.0	7.1	5.9	5.5	5.3	
11.2	12.6	17.7	24.3	27.3	
4.2	13.9	14.7	14.7	13.1	
10.0	8.4	8.4	10.7	12.2	
14.3	19.5	16.2	15.0	11.9	
16.4	17.8	15.4	13.4	11.8	
2.2	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.8	
6.7	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.5	
3.1	4.5	4.4	5.3	6.7	
16.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.3	
4.5 ³⁾	12.0 ³⁾	12.9	15.9	16.5	
5.4	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.5	
6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.3⁵⁾	
18.9	14.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	
6.7	7.3	8.2	8.9	10.1	
11.9	19.9	21.4	24.8	26.1	
5.6	8.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	
6.3	11.2	10.9	10.9	10.2	

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.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Yearly average gross earnings (euro)

Country	2000	2009	2010	2011
UE-28	...	...	...	...
UE-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1393.3	3767.0	4008.0	4237.0
Czech Republic	4577.5	10673.0	11397.0	11996.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	27683
Croatia	...	12557.0	12682.0	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	3652.4	9407.0	9517.0	10079.0
Finland	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	40379.0	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3232.2	7856.0	7535.0	7891.0
Lithuania	3476.1	7184.0	6946.0	7146.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...
Malta	12991.6 ¹⁾
Netherlands	29600.0	40615.0	41135.0	42060.0
Poland	6004.6	8604.0	9683.0	9906.0
Portugal	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...
Romania ²⁾	1731.8	5221.0	5426.0	5619.0
Slovakia	...	9908.0	10259.0	10524.0
Slovenia	11146.6	17286.0	17956.0	18312.0
Spain	...	24342.0	24875.0	25133.0
Sweden	...	32164.0	36797.0	39688.0
Hungary	...	...	...	...

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

Starting with 2009, data are according to the CANE Rev. 2 and represent annual gross average earnings for activities related to 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 of enterprises, including those with under 10 employees.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2010	2011	2012
UE-28 ¹⁾	...	2.00	2.04	2.06
UE-27 ¹⁾	1.86	2.01	2.05	2.06
Austria	1.93 ¹⁾	2.80 ¹⁾	2.77	2.84 ^{1),2)}
Belgium	1.97	2.10	2.21	2.24 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.51	0.60	0.57	0.64 ²⁾
Czech Republic	1.17	1.40	1.64	1.88 ²⁾
Cyprus	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.47 ²⁾
Croatia	...	0.75	0.76	0.75
Denmark	2.24	3.00	2.98	2.99 ^{1),2)}
Estonia	0.60	1.62	2.37	2.18 ²⁾
Finland	3.35	3.90	3.80	3.55
France	2.15 ³⁾	2.24 ³⁾	2.25	2.26 ²⁾
Germany	2.47	2.80	2.89	2.92 ^{1),2)}
Greece	...	...	0.67 ³⁾	0.69
Ireland	1.11	1.69 ¹⁾	1.66 ¹⁾	1.72 ¹⁾
Italy	1.04	1.26	1.25	1.27 ²⁾
Latvia	0.45	0.60	0.70	0.66 ²⁾
Lithuania	0.59	0.79	0.91	0.90 ²⁾
Luxembourg	1.65	1.51	...	...
Malta	...	0.66	0.72	0.84 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.94	1.86	2.03 ³⁾	2.16 ²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.74	0.76	0.90
Portugal	0.73 ¹⁾	1.59	1.52	1.50 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.82	1.77 ¹⁾	1.78	1.72 ^{1),2)}
Romania	0.37	0.46	0.50	0.49⁴⁾
Slovakia	0.65	0.63	0.68	0.82
Slovenia	1.38	2.10	2.47 ³⁾	2.80 ²⁾
Spain	0.91	1.40	1.36	1.30
Sweden	...	3.39 ¹⁾	3.39	3.41 ¹⁾
Hungary	0.81	1.17	1.22	1.30

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	2010	2011	2012	2013
UE-28	...	9.1	8.8	9.0	10.4
UE-27	7.1¹⁾	9.1	8.9	9.0	10.5
Austria	8.3	13.7	13.4	14.1	13.9
Belgium	6.2	7.2	7.1	6.6	6.7
Bulgaria	...	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
Czech Republic	...	7.5	11.4 ²⁾	10.8	9.7
Cyprus	3.1	7.7	7.5	7.4	6.9
Croatia	...	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Denmark	19.4 ²⁾	32.5	32.3	31.6	31.4
Estonia	6.5 ²⁾	10.9	12.0	12.9	12.6
Finland	17.5 ²⁾	23.0	23.8	24.5	24.9
France	2.8	5.0	5.5	5.7	17.7 ²⁾
Germany	5.2	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8
Greece	1.0	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.9
Ireland	...	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.3
Italy	4.8 ²⁾	6.2	5.7	6.6	6.2
Latvia	...	5.0	5.1 ²⁾	6.9	6.5
Lithuania	2.8	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.7
Luxembourg	4.8	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.4
Malta	4.5	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.7
Netherlands	15.5	16.6 ²⁾	16.7	16.5	17.4
Poland	...	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.3
Portugal	3.4	5.8	11.6 ²⁾	10.6	9.8
United Kingdom	20.5 ²⁾	19.4	15.8	15.8	16.1
Romania	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.0³⁾
Slovakia	...	2.8	3.9	3.1	2.9
Slovenia	...	16.2	15.9	13.8	12.4
Spain	4.5 ²⁾	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.9
Sweden	21.6	24.4	24.9	26.7	28.1
Hungary	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Weight of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
UE-28	70	73	76	79
UE-27	70	73	76	79
Austria	73	75	79	81
Belgium	73	77	78	80
Bulgaria	33	45	51	54
Czech Republic	61	67	65	73
Cyprus	54	57	62	65
Croatia	56	61	66	65
Denmark	86	90	92	93
Estonia	68	71	75	80
Finland	81	84	87	89
France	74	76	80	82
Germany	82	83	85	88
Greece	46	50	54	56
Ireland	72	78	81	82
Italy	59	62	63	69
Latvia	60	64	69	72
Lithuania	61	60	60	65
Luxembourg	90	91	93	94
Malta	70	75	77	79
Netherlands	91	94	94	95
Poland	63	67	70	72
Portugal	54	58	61	62
United Kingdom	80	83	87	88
Romania	42	47	54	58
Slovakia	67	71	75	78
Slovenia	68	73	74	76
Spain	59	64	68	70
Sweden	88	91	92	93
Hungary	60	65	69	71

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2010	2011	2012
UE-28	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9
UE-27	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Austria	124.1	114.9	115.4	114.8
Belgium	137.9	129.6	128.4	128.3
Bulgaria	31.4	40.8	42.9	44.5
Czech Republic	65.9	74.2	74.5	73.8
Cyprus	84.7	90.8	89.8	92.5
Croatia	69.1	75.0	77.1	80.6
Denmark	111.6	113.0	111.6	111.9
Estonia	47.4	69.0	69.8	69.9
Finland	116.0	109.5	109.8	108.9
France	119.9	116.5	116.6	116.1
Germany	107.6	106.6	108.1	106.9
Greece	94.6	92.8 ¹⁾	89.7 ¹⁾	91.6 ¹⁾
Ireland ¹⁾	129.7	137.6	141.0	141.6
Italy	128.0	111.7	110.5	109.2
Latvia	40.3	60.7 ²⁾	63.7 ²⁾	66.1 ²⁾
Lithuania	43.4	68.1	72.2	73.9
Luxembourg	177.6	163.9	165.2	162.4
Malta	101.3	97.4	94.6	92.3
Netherlands	115.5	110.5	109.8	108.3
Poland	55.8	70.0 ²⁾	71.9	73.5 ²⁾
Portugal	72.4	76.5	74.4 ¹⁾	75.9 ¹⁾
United Kingdom	113.1	102.3	100.1	99.7
Romania	23.8	49.7	50.4	51.0
Slovakia	58.6	82.3	81.5	81.9
Slovenia	76.4	79.6	81.2	80.8
Spain	104.7	106.5	106.0	109.5
Sweden	115.4	114.0	114.0	114.2
Hungary	57.3	71.6	72.5	71.1

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Break in the series.

Source: Eurostat.

Agricultural production indices

previous year = 100

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹⁾
UE-28	96.7	104.8	97.4	102.1
UE-27	96.8	104.8	97.5	102.1
Austria	98.0	109.1	94.1	98.5
Belgium	90.4	91.5	98.1	102.8
Bulgaria	94.0	97.5	90.0	100.4
Czech Republic	93.0	108.6	94.2	106.4
Cyprus	100.9	100.5	99.3	101.0
Croatia	93.3	95.3	90.6	102.1
Denmark	97.6	102.9	102.1	100.0
Estonia	96.0	109.7	105.6	102.8
Finland	96.6	103.6	96.3	100.8
France	97.1	102.9	98.1	99.7
Germany	105.2	113.6	104.4	101.7
Greece	99.4	105.0	99.5	96.2
Ireland	102.5	103.9	99.9	100.6
Italy	99.4	100.8	96.6	99.5
Latvia	97.6	102.8	117.4	96.3
Lithuania	92.8	110.3	114.2	98.4
Luxembourg	95.1	97.3	108.9	102.9
Malta	97.5	97.1	90.6	97.3
Netherlands	100.8	99.4	100.2	100.6
Poland	96.8	100.1	101.2	100.9
Portugal	99.4	98.7	99.7	100.5
United Kingdom	101.3	102.6	98.1	99.7
Romania	101.0	108.9	78.1	127.3
Slovakia	91.8	108.7	94.3	102.0
Slovenia	100.1	100.3	89.5	96.0
Spain	103.5	102.8	93.9	105.5
Sweden	98.3	100.7	100.3	99.0
Hungary	88.9	111.1	90.2	112.4

¹⁾ Estimates.**Source:** Eurostat.

2010 = 100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)		Indices of construction works	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
UE-28	100.81	100.31	94.33	92.25
UE-27	100.84	100.35	94.33	92.55
Austria	106.55	106.90	105.67	106.12
Belgium ¹⁾	101.02	101.86	104.89	100.80
Bulgaria	105.59	105.60	86.66	82.11 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	104.81	105.55	89.47	83.42
Cyprus	83.16	72.85 ¹⁾	72.72	50.11 ¹⁾
Croatia	93.55	91.74	81.53	77.91
Denmark	103.78	103.17	107.47	100.76
Estonia	121.20	124.88	148.64	149.76
Finland	100.34	96.82	108.66 ²⁾	105.38 ²⁾
France	99.24	98.60	97.35	95.78
Germany	106.28	106.48	105.93	105.80
Greece	88.58	85.42	53.14	51.03 ¹⁾
Ireland	98.73	96.84	81.32	90.74 ¹⁾
Italy	94.63	91.70	82.79	73.77
Latvia	114.98	114.62	128.78	138.51
Lithuania	110.47	114.30	113.69	126.78
Luxembourg	98.12	95.39	97.88	93.53
Malta	106.25 ¹⁾	101.18 ¹⁾	96.31	92.91 ¹⁾
Netherlands	98.70	99.32 ¹⁾	96.50 ¹⁾	93.04 ¹⁾
Poland	108.26	110.88	109.79	98.65
Portugal	92.89	93.34	73.12	61.13
United Kingdom	96.38	96.29	94.49 ¹⁾	95.57 ¹⁾
Romania	111.29	120.01	104.66	104.18
Slovakia	113.40	119.40 ¹⁾	86.16	81.56
Slovenia	100.55	99.60 ¹⁾	62.55	60.95 ¹⁾
Spain	91.49 ¹⁾	89.92 ¹⁾	76.00	77.09 ¹⁾
Sweden	100.76	96.07	106.42	109.94
Hungary	104.12	106.01	86.08	94.43

Note: Unadjusted series according to the CANE Rev. 2.¹⁾ Provisional data.²⁾ Estimates.**Source:** Eurostat.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)			
	2000	2010	2011	2012
UE-28	19000	24400	25100	25600
UE-27	19100	24500	25200	25600
Austria	25100	31000	32400	33200
Belgium	24100	29500	30200	30700
Bulgaria	5400	10800	11700	12100
Czech Republic	13500	19700	20400	20700
Cyprus	16700	23700	23500	23400
Croatia	9500	14300	15300	15800
Denmark	25100	31200	31500	32200
Estonia	8600	15600	17400	18300
Finland	22300	27900	29100	29500
France	22000	26600	27400	27800
Germany	22400	29300	30900	31500
Greece	16000	21400	20100	19200
Ireland	25100	31400	32400	33000
Italy	22400	25100	25500	25700
Latvia	7000	13500	15100	16400
Lithuania	7500	15200	17000	18300
Luxembourg	46600	64100	66800	67200
Malta	16500	21100	21600	21900
Netherlands	25600	31800	32500	32600
Poland	9200	15400	16400	17100
Portugal	15500	19600	19300	19400
United Kingdom	22900	26400	26400	27000
Romania	5000	11700	12200	12800
Slovakia	9500	18200	18900	19400
Slovenia	15300	20600	21200	21400
Spain	18500	24200	24200	24500
Sweden	24300	30200	31500	32200
Hungary	10300	16100	16900	17000

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.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				
	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013
UE-28	3.9	2.0	1.6	-0.4	0.1
UE-27	3.9	2.0	1.7	-0.4	0.1
Austria	3.7	1.8	2.8	0.9	...
Belgium	3.7	2.3	1.8	-0.1	0.2
Bulgaria	5.7	0.4	1.8	0.6	0.9
Czech Republic	4.2	2.5	1.8	-1.0	-0.9
Cyprus	5.0	1.3	0.4	-2.4	-5.4
Croatia	3.8	-2.3	-0.2	-1.9	-1.0
Denmark	3.5	1.4	1.1	-0.4	0.4
Estonia	9.7	2.6	9.6	3.9	0.8
Finland	5.3	3.4	2.8	-1.0	-1.4
France	3.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.2
Germany	3.1	4.0	3.3	0.7	0.4
Greece	4.5	-4.9 ¹⁾	-7.1 ¹⁾	-7.0 ¹⁾	-3.9 ¹⁾
Ireland	10.6	-1.1	2.2	0.2	-0.3
Italy	3.7	1.7	0.4	-2.4	-1.9
Latvia	5.7	-1.3	5.3	5.2	4.1
Lithuania	3.6	1.6	6.0	3.7	3.3
Luxembourg	8.4	3.1	1.9	-0.2	2.1
Malta	...	4.1	1.6	0.6	2.4
Netherlands	3.9	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-0.8
Poland	4.3	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.6
Portugal	3.9	1.9	-1.3	-3.2	-1.4
United Kingdom	4.4	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.7
Romania	2.4	-1.1	2.3	0.6²⁾	3.5¹⁾
Slovakia	1.4	4.4	3.0	1.8	0.9
Slovenia	4.3	1.3	0.7	-2.5	-1.1
Spain	5.0	-0.2	0.1	-1.6	-1.2
Sweden	4.5	6.6	2.9	0.9	1.5
Hungary	4.2	1.1	1.6	-1.7	1.1

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Country	General government net lending/net borrowing - % in GDP			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
UE-28	-6.5	-4.4	-3.9	-3.3
UE-27	-6.5	-4.4	-3.9	-3.3
Austria	-4.5	-2.4	-2.6	-1.5
Belgium	-4.0	-4.0	-4.1	-2.7
Bulgaria	-3.1	-2.0	-0.8	-1.5
Czech Republic	-4.7	-3.2	-4.2	-1.5
Cyprus	-5.3	-6.3	-6.4	-5.4
Croatia	-6.4	-7.8	-5.0	-4.9
Denmark	-2.7	-2.0	-3.9	-0.9
Estonia	0.2	1.1	-0.2	-0.2
Finland	-2.8	-1.0	-2.2	-2.5
France	-7.0	-5.2	-4.9	-4.3
Germany	-4.2	-0.8	0.1	0.0
Greece	-11.0	-9.6	-8.9	-12.7
Ireland	-30.6	-13.0	-8.1	-7.0
Italy	-4.4	-3.6	-2.9	-2.8
Latvia	-8.1	-3.5	-1.4	-0.9
Lithuania	-7.2	-5.5	-3.3	-2.2
Luxembourg	-0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malta	-3.5	-2.7	-3.3	-2.8
Netherlands	-5.0	-4.3	-4.0	-2.4
Poland	-7.8	-5.1	-3.9	-4.3
Portugal	-9.9	-4.3	-6.5	-5.0
United Kingdom	-10.0	-7.6	-6.1	-5.8
Romania	-6.8	-5.5	-3.0	-2.3
Slovakia	-7.5	-4.8	-4.5	-2.8
Slovenia	-5.9	-6.4	-4.0	-14.7
Spain	-9.6	-9.6	-10.6	-7.1
Sweden	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-1.3
Hungary	-4.4	4.2	-2.2	-2.4

Source: Eurostat.



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