

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

ROMANIA



NATIONAL
INSTITUTE
OF STATISTICS

ROMANIA IN FIGURES



2008

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

Coordinator of edition:

Professor Vergil VOINEAGU, PhD - NIS President

Coordinating team:

Cristian Nicolae STĂNICĂ, PhD - NIS Vice-president

Dan Ion GHERGUȚ, PhD - NIS Vice-president

Gabriel JIFCU - General Secretary

Ilie DUMITRESCU - Director

Adriana CIUCHEA - General Director

Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN - Director

Rodica SOLOVĂSTRU - Deputy Director

Doina BADEA - Chief of Office

Editor in chief:

Doina BADEA - Chief of Office

General Direction of National Accounts and Macroeconomics Syntheses

Authors:

Adriana CIUCHEA, Doina BADEA, Dorel GHEORGHIU, Silvia PISICĂ, Andreea CAMBIR,

Nicoleta ADAMESCU, Nina ALEXEVICI, Mihai Iulian GHEORGHE, Florica MAZILU,

Ion FLORESCU, Lucia Cecilia SINIGAGLIA, Florentina GHEORGHE,

Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU.

Translation:

Daniela Ștefănescu - Director

Lavinia Popescu - Senior Councillor

Direction of European Affairs and International Cooperation

Making-up and editing:

Rodica SOLOVĂSTRU, Doina BADEA, Gabriela PODBEREȚCHI, Angela ȘERBAN,

Lenuța POPESCU, Gabriela ZAGALCA, Laura ENACHE, Daniela BUCUR.

Conceive and carry out:

Graph: Rodica SOLOVĂSTRU - Deputy Director

Cover: Alexandru POPESCU - Referent

© NIS 2008

Reproducing the content of this publication, completely or partly, in original or modified, as well as its storage in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form and by any means are forbidden without the written permission of the National Institute of Statistics.

Using the content of this publication with explanatory or justifying title, in articles, studies, books is allowed only clearly and precisely indicating the source.

National Institute of Statistics
16 Libertății BVD, Bucharest 5
Phone: +40 021 318.18.71; 317.77.70
Fax: +40 021 312.48.75
e-mail: romstat@insse.ro
http: //www.insse.ro

ISSN 1224 - 2898

ROMANIA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

ROMANIA IN FIGURES

- STATISTICAL ABSTRACT -

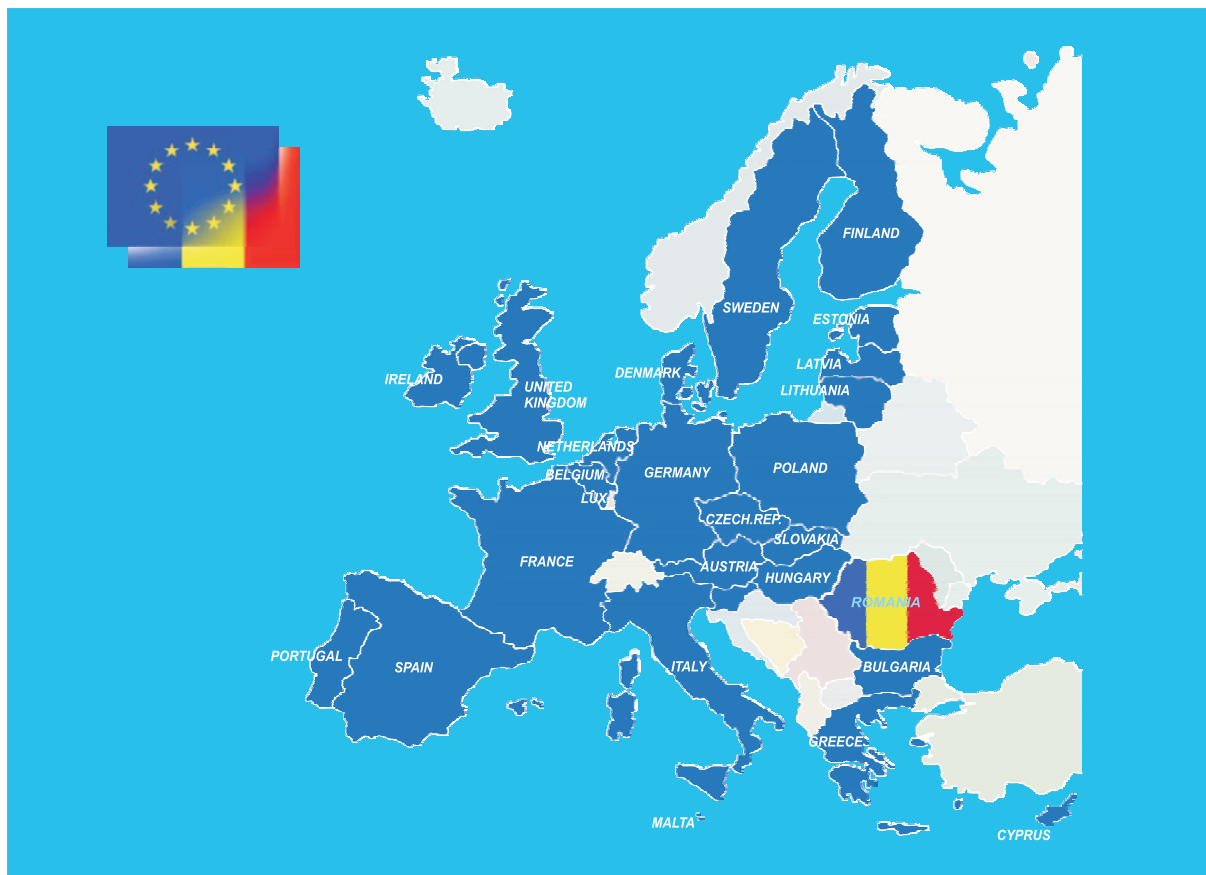
Bucharest
- May 2008 -



CONTENT

Page

General presentation	5
Population	9
Labour market	15
Population income	22
Earnings	23
Population expenditure	24
Population consumption	25
Dwellings	26
Unemployed social protection	27
Social insurance	28
Social assistance	29
Health	30
Education	32
Culture	34
Prices	36
National accounts	38
Investments	41
Agriculture	42
Enterprise activity	44
Industry	45
Energy	48
Construction	49
Transport	50
International trade in goods	53
Domestic trade	58
Market services	59
Tourism	60
Justice	61
International statistics	62



GEOGRAFICAL 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 geographical center of Europe (south-east of Central Europe) at north of Balkan Peninsula at the half of distance between Atlantic Coast and the Urals, inside and outside the Carpathians Arch, on the Danube (1075 km) lower course and has exit to the Black Sea.
- The geometrical center of the country is placed at the crossing of the parallel 45°N with the meridian 25°E (100 km N-V of the country capital Bucharest).

- **Total area = 238391 km².**
- **Romanian total borders** = 3150 km.
- **Neighbours:** Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Hungary.
- **Romanian seaside** of the Black Sea is lying on 245 km, between Musura stream (at the border with Ukraine) and Vama Veche locality (at the border with Bulgaria).

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF ROMANIAN
TERRITORY ON DECEMBER 31, 2007

Number of counties	42¹⁾
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2856
Number of villages	12955

¹⁾ Including Bucharest Municipality.

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

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

Major mountain peaks

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

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

Major rivers

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

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

- **The lakes** are represented by natural lakes, to be found in all major units of relief, from glacial ones in the mountainous area (lake Mioarelor - Făgăraș 2282 m) to river-maritime banks (lake Techirghiol 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⁾ Between Nera-Danube confluence and the dam (according to the data of the two hydro-power stations).

Major lakes

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

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

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

Protected areas, in 2006

Name	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reservations	79	100574
National parks	13	315857
Natural monuments	190	18220
Natural reservations	659	134319
Natural parks	13	728272
Biosphere reservations	3	664446

Note: Data for 2007 will be available in July 2008.

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Air temperature ¹⁾, în anul 2007

Celsius degrees

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	11.3	39.2	20.VII	-9.2	19.XII
Suceava	9.7	36.0	24.VII	-23.6	24.II
Oradea	12.0	40.4	20.VII	-9.5	28.I
Iași	11.8	40.1	22.VII	-20.5	24.II
Cluj-Napoca	10.1	38.0	24.VII	-10.2	19.XII
Târgu Mureș	10.4	37.9	24.VII	-10.4	5.II
Bacău	11.1	40.3	24.VII	-17.3	24.II
Timișoara	12.4	41.1	24.VII	-6.7	19.XII
Deva	11.2	40.0	24.VII	-8.4	19.XII
Sibiu	10.3	38.3	24.VII	-11.4	19.XII
Vârful Omu	-1.6	20.0	24.VII	-21.2	14.XII
Galați	13.0	40.5	22.VII	-13.1	24.II
Târgu Jiu	12.0	40.7	24.VII	-9.2	22.XII
Buzău	12.8	40.3	23.VII	-11.6	25.II
Calafat	13.5	44.3	24.VII	-13.8	23.XII
Turnu Măgurele	13.0	43.4	2.VII	-12.4	23.XII
Bucharest-Filaret	13.4	41.8	23.VII	-9.2	22.XII
Constanța	13.4	38.5	25.VII	-8.4	24.II

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

Biosphere reservations, in 2006

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

Note: Data for 2007 will be available in July 2008.

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Precipitations ¹⁾, in 2007

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	708.9
Suceava	687.5
Oradea	655.5
Iași	513.6
Cluj-Napoca	806.3
Târgu Mureș	746.1
Bacău	603.8
Timișoara	649.2
Deva	655.9
Sibiu	777.3
Vârful Omu	875.7
Galați	499.6
Târgu Jiu	1082.3
Buzău	542.4
Calafat	583.7
Turnu Măgurele	595.6
Bucharest-Filaret	610.2
Constanța	493.7

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

POPULATION

- 21537563 inhabitants, on July 1, 2007;
- Density: 90.3 inhabitants/ km², on July 1, 2007.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (1931838 inhabitants on July 1, 2007), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Țepeș. It becomes the capital of the Romanian Country (Țara Românească) in the second half of the 17 century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic and cultural - scientific center of the country.

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

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

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

MAIN HARBOURS:

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

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

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Romanian.

NATIONAL HOLIDAY: December 1.

FLAG: It is three coloured, the colours being placed vertically in the following order from the staff: blue, yellow, red.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

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

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

The exchange rate is set on the interbank currency market on a daily basis, reference currency is euro. In 2007, average exchange rate leu / Euro was 3.3373.

On July 1 2007, Romania's population was 21.5 million inhabitants, out of which 10.5 million men (48.7%) and 11.0 million women (51.3%). The negative values of natural increase, associated to those of external migration led to a diminution of country's population during 2005-2007, with about 86.3 thousand persons. The population structure by age has the specific mark of demographic ageing process, mainly due to births rate decrease, which entailed the absolute and relative decrease in young population (0 - 14 years) and the increase in elderly population weight (60 years and over). As compared to 1 July 2005, a decrease in young population (0 - 14 years) weight was noticed in 2007, from 15.6% to 15.3% and an increase in the weight of elderly population (60 years and over), from 19.2% to 19.4% .

Adult population (15 - 59 years) accounts for 65.3% of total, increasing with 21.4 thousand persons as against mid 2005. Within adult population, the weight of age groups 35 - 39 years and 50-59 years increased, while the one of 15 - 19 years, 25 - 29 years and 40 - 49 years decreased

The population average age increased from 38.6 years (in 2005) to 39.0 years (in 2007), an average age characterising countries with "adult" population. Female population, with an average age of 40.4 years was, on July 1 2007, older than male population, with 2.8 years.

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

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

Average age

	2005	2006	2007
Average age of population	38.6	38.8	39.0

Population by age and sex on July 1, 2007



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

Population Census, March 18, 2002

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

The first ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, on July 1, 2007

No. crt.	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	1931838
2.	Iași	315214
3.	Cluj-Napoca	310243
5.	Timișoara	307347
4.	Constanța	304279
6.	Craiova	299429
7.	Galați	293523
8.	Brașov	277945
9.	Ploiești	230240
10.	Brăila	215316

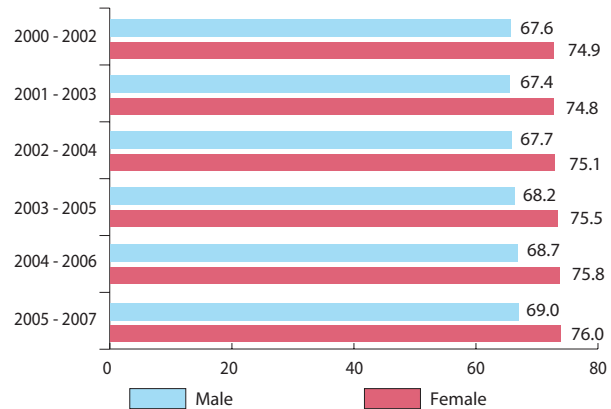
¹⁾ Municipality (county residence)

Life expectancy continued its upward trend, current values (69.0 years for men and 76.0 years for women) exceeding those recorded during 2001 both per total and by sex. For female population, as well as for male one, life expectancy increased with 1.2 respectively 1.3 years. Women's life expectancy exceeds with 7.0 years the one of men.

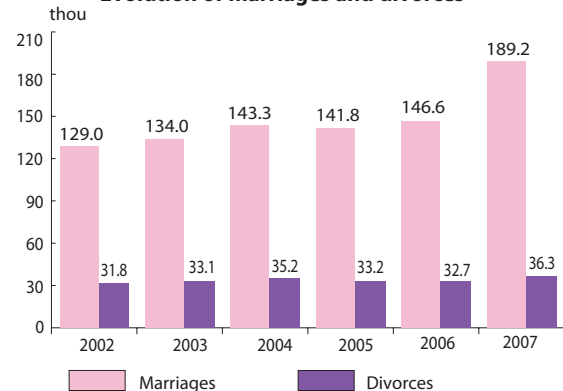
The marriage is still present in Romanian society within traditional limits specific to national cultural pattern. This pattern is characterised by marriage universality, a quite fast rhythm of concluding marriages and a low celibacy, a relative precocity of marriage and couples stableness, expressed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

As compared to 2001, in 2007 the number of marriages increased, reaching 189.2 thousands. Romania is placed among European countries with a marriages rate exceeding the European average, if taking into account that in EU-25 this rate was 4.8‰ in 2003 (estimated value). 36.3 thousand divorces were registered in 2007, with 5.2 thousand more than in 2001. Divorces rate was 1.69 divorces per 1000 inhabitants. However, its level is still relatively low as compared to divorces rate of other European countries, taking into account that it was 2‰ in EU-25 (estimated value) in 2002, thus being a confirmation of family stableness in the Romanian society.

Life expectancy, by sex (years)



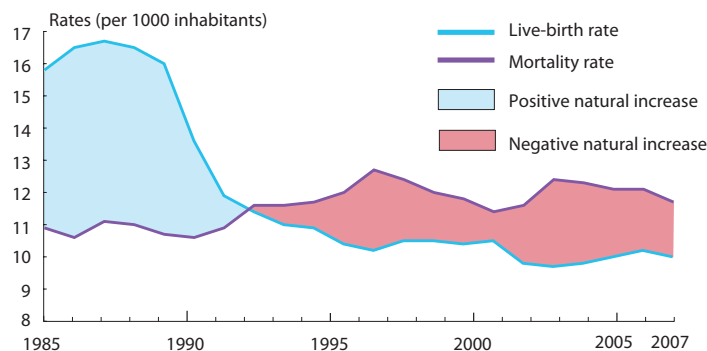
Evolution of marriages and divorces



Evolution of natality, mortality and natural increase

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

¹⁾ Per 1000 live-births.



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

In 2007, the number of live-births (214.7 thousand) decreased as against 2005 with 6.3 thousands. Births rate reached 10.0 live-births per 1000 inhabitants.

Mortality, the second component of vital statistics, is still relatively high in Romania. The steady and significant decrease in this component level should be taken into account from the perspective of recovering demographic dynamics in Romania. In 2007, 252.0 thousand deaths were recorded, with 10.1 thousand persons less than in 2005, overall mortality rate, slightly decreasing as against 2005, reaching 11.7 deaths per 1000 inhabitants. 2.6 thousand deaths under 1 year of age were recorded in 2007, infant mortality rate being 12.0‰ (lower than the value recorded in 2005). The decrease in infant mortality was mainly due to the diminution of precocious neonatal mortality, both in urban and in rural area. Nevertheless, infant mortality rate in Romania is still one of the highest in Europe.

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

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

In 2007, 11.9 million persons were living in urban area, accounting for more than half of our country's population.

On July 1 2007, out of the 320 municipalities and towns, 85.6% had a population under 50 thousand inhabitants, accounting for 17.9% of country's population and 32.5% of urban population. Big towns hold 29.9% of country's population and 54.3% of urban population.

In 2007, 9.6 million persons were living in rural area, accounting for 44.8% of country's population. The communes with 1000 up to 5000 inhabitants represented 81.7% of total number of communes.

In 2007, 374.2 thousand persons changed their domicile, while the internal migration rate amounted to 17.4 domicile changes per 1000 inhabitants.

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

Internal migration

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by permanent residence changing (absolute data)			
Total	272604	334025	374156
From rural to urban	60195	75275	80235
From urban to urban	76645	100825	95431
From rural to rural	55032	64001	80253
From urban to rural	80732	93924	118237

Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)

Total	12.6	15.5	17.4
From rural to urban	5.1	6.3	6.8
From urban to urban	6.5	8.5	8.1
From rural to rural	5.6	6.6	8.3
From urban to rural	8.3	9.7	12.2

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Romanian citizens who settled their residence abroad

	number of persons		
	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Total	10938	14197	8830
By sex			
Male	4110	5341	3088
Female	6828	8856	5742
By age group			
Under 18 years	765	963	1003
18-40 years	7767	9924	6041
41-60 years	1900	2621	1442
61 ani and over	506	689	344
By nationality			
Romanians	10301	13296	8589
Hungarians	460	693	167
Germans	93	85	12
Jews	48	54	21
Other nationalities	36	69	41
By country of destination			
Australia	78	125	83
Austria	421	581	313
Canada	1220	1655	1787
France	343	529	372
Germany	2196	3110	1902
Greece	114	134	72
Israel	64	128	57
Italy	2731	3393	1401
United States of America	1679	1982	1535
Spain	139	330	138
Hungary	1013	900	266
Other countries	940	1330	904

The level of legal emigrants decreased in 2007 to 8.8 thousand persons, respectively 0.4 emigrants per 1000 inhabitants.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In the context of economic transition, Romanian labour market knew significant changes in terms of main labour force indicators volume and structure. This process was characterised by the diminution of economically active population and of employment, keeping relatively constant values of unemployment rate and increasing long term unemployment. During the second half of the '90s, the economically active population was kept at high values, over 11 million persons. At the beginning of the new millennium, a slight but steady decline is noticed. In 2007, economically active population amounted to almost 10.0 million persons, of which 94.9% belong to working age group (15 - 64 years).

During recent years, employment showed a downward trend. Out of employed persons, almost 55% are men. Till 2002, the majority employed population was found in rural area. Beginning with 2003, the largest share of employment (about 54% in 2007) resides in urban area. Among employment, employees prevail (66.2% in 2007).

The number of unemployed persons, defined according to ILO criteria, followed an oscillatory trend, reaching 641 thousand persons in 2007, as compared to 704 thousand persons in 2005, youth (15 - 24 years) accounting 30.7%. Men's share prevails (62.2% in 2007). About two thirds of unemployed persons reside in municipalities and towns (65.8% in 2007).

Economically active population, employment and ILO¹⁾ unemployed

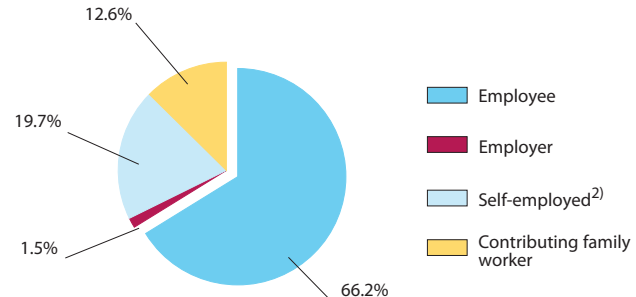
	thou persons		
	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Economically active population - total	9851	10041	9994
- Female	4420	4515	4479
- Urban	5361	5595	5494
Employment - total	9147	9313	9353
- Female	4136	4239	4237
- Urban	4889	5115	5072
ILO¹⁾ unemployed - total	704	728	641
- Female	284	276	242
- Urban	472	480	422

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

²⁾ Provisional data

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment structure, by status in employment, in 2007¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data

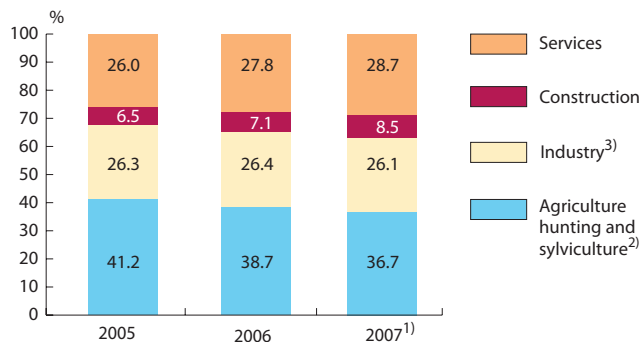
²⁾ Including member of an agricultural holding or of a non-agricultural co-operative.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment, by main activity of national economy

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

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



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

1) Provisional data.

2) Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The breakdown of employment by activities of national economy shows that, during recent years, services sector knew an upward trend, employment weight rising from 37.5% in 2005 to 39.1% in 2007. By contrast, the agricultural sector recorded a decline, the share of employed persons decreasing from 32.2% in 2005 to 29.5% in 2007. Within non-agricultural branches, in 2007, 29.9% of employed persons worked in manufacturing, 17.5% in trade, 10.3% in construction and 7.4% in transport, storage and communications.

Positive economic trends are represented by the steady increase in employment weight within private sector, from 76.6% in 2005 to 79.3% in 2007.

In 2007, out of total private sector employment, about 63.3% carry out their activity in industry, construction and services, as compared to 58.8% in 2005.

The relative stableness of national economy entailed, since 2000, an insignificant decrease in the average number of employees, relatively constant from one year to another.

As compared to 2005, increases in the average number of employees were mainly recorded in activities related to trade, construction, health and social assistance, while the employees' number diminished in industry.

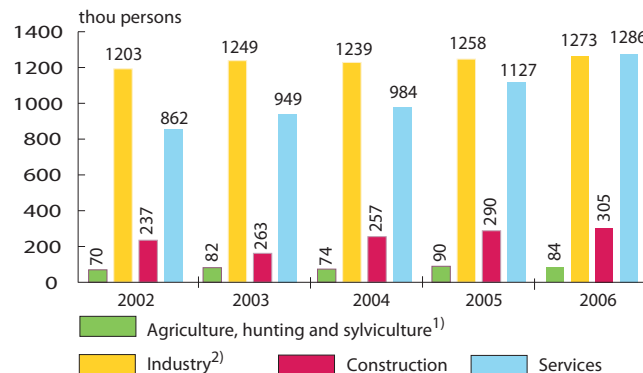
Employees' breakdown by economic sectors points out that, in 2006, over 50% were working in services, which is the tertiary sector. Within the secondary sector worked 42.5% of employees, by 1.8 percentage points less than in 2005. The share of employees carrying out their activity in agricultural branches (primary sector) was only 2.9%, decreasing by 0.3 percentage points as against previous year.

The continued privatisation process entailed changes related to employee's breakdown by ownership type. In 2006, the share of employees within entirely private sector was 63.2%, increasing by 2.6 percentage points as compared to 2005, higher increases being recorded in industry (+3.4 percentage points).

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

	thou persons	
	2005	2006
Total	4559	4667
of which:		
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ¹⁾	147	136
Industry ²⁾	1672	1632
Construction	348	352
Trade	677	739
Hotels and restaurants	90	93
Transport, storage and communications	319	327
Real estate and other services	240	286
Education	381	383
Health and social assistance	321	328

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



Note: For 2007, data will be available at the end of October 2008.

¹⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

Source: Labour cost survey.

Registered unemployed, by educational level¹⁾

	thou persons		
	2005	2006	2007
Total unemployed ²⁾	523	460	368
of which: women	219	191	167
Primary, secondary, vocational	418	370	290
of which: women	161	141	121
High school and posthigh school	85	73	62
of which: women	47	40	36
University	20	17	16
of which: women	11	10	10

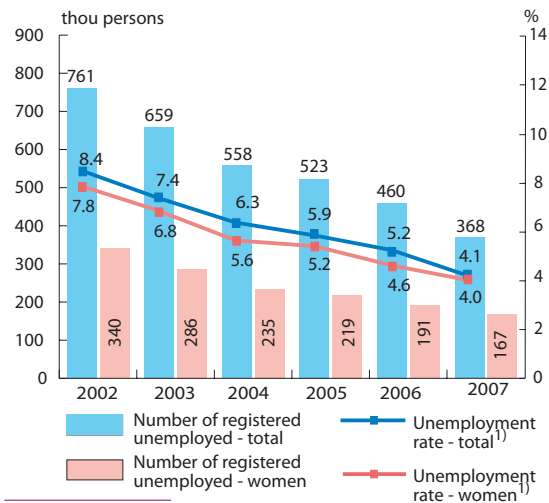
¹⁾ End of year.

²⁾ Source: National Agency for Employment.

By the end of 2007, unemployment rate was 4.1% as compared to 8.8% at the end of 2001.

The number of registered unemployed steadily decreased from one year to another during 2005 - 2007. The diminution amounted to -155 thousand persons at the end of 2007 as compared to 2005. The number of unemployed women registered with the National Agency for Employment knew the same steady decline (-52 thousands at the end of 2007 as against 2005). Within total number of registered unemployed, men prevail (54.6% at the end of 2007, respectively 58.1% at the end of 2005).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2007, provisional data.

ILO unemployment rate (share of ILO unemployed within economically active population) recorded at national level 6.4% in 2007 as against 7.2% in 2005. The unemployment rate for women was 5.4% (as compared to 6.4% in 2005), lower than 7.2% for men (as against 7.7% in 2005). Unemployment rate in urban area significantly exceeds the rate recorded in rural area (7.7% as against 4.9% in 2007).

Young persons aged 15 - 24 years are the most seriously affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2007, unemployment rate reached the highest level (20.1%) among youth (15 - 24 years), with sharp discrepancies by areas (24.7% in urban area as against 16.3% in rural area). This indicator amounted to 4.9% for unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

Long term unemployment rate (share of ILO unemployed persons for 12 months and over within economically active population) was 3.2% in 2007 (as compared to 4.0% in 2005). By sex, this indicator amounted to 3.6% for men and 2.7% for women, while by areas, 3.9% in urban area as against 2.4% in rural area.

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

	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Total	7.2	7.3	6.4
Under25 years	19.7	21.0	20.1
25 years and over	5.6	5.7	4.9
Male	7.7	8.2	7.2
Under 25 years	20.5	21.6	21.1
25 years and over	6.0	6.6	5.6
Female	6.4	6.1	5.4
Under25 years	18.4	20.2	18.7
25 years and over	5.1	4.7	4.1
Urban	8.8	8.6	7.7
Under25 years	26.3	27.3	24.7
25 years and over	7.0	6.9	6.2
Rural	5.2	5.6	4.9
Under25 years	13.9	15.6	16.3
25 ayears and over	3.9	4.2	3.4

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

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

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Long term unemployment (%)
- as percentage of total ILO ¹⁾ unemployed -

	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Total (12 month and over)	56.2	56.1	50.0
male	59.0	57.4	49.9
female	52.2	53.8	50.1
urban	58.4	55.3	50.3
rural	51.7	57.5	49.4
Young people (6 month and over)	66.5	67.4	66.1
male	68.4	69.2	64.2
female	63.5	64.7	69.5
urban	69.1	65.9	64.3
rural	62.4	69.8	68.5

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

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

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Activity rate			
Total	62.4	63.7	63.0
Male	69.5	70.8	70.1
Female	55.3	56.6	56.0
Urban	60.3	62.6	61.6
Rural	65.3	65.2	65.1
Employment rate			
Total	57.7	58.8	58.8
Male	63.9	64.7	64.8
Female	51.5	53.0	52.8
Urban	55.0	57.2	56.8
Rural	61.6	61.1	61.5

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Long term unemployment, prevalent among men during 2005-2006, is in 2007 about the same by sex (49.4% for men and 50.1% for women as well as by residence area) and in rural area (49.4% as compared to 50.3% in urban area). Over the last three years, this phenomenon recorded a downward trend, from 56.2% in 2005 to 50.0% in 2007.

The activity rate of working age population (15 - 64 years) was 63.0% in 2007 and recorded higher values for male population (70.1% as against 56.0% for female population) and for rural population (65.1% as against 61.6% in urban area).

Employment rate for working age population recorded in 2007, 58.8%, places Romania at a distance of 11.2 percentage points from Lisbon 2010 target - overall employment rate 70%, while women employment rate of 52.8% records a gap of 7.2 percentage points as against Lisbon target - 60%.

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

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

Source: Statistical survey on vacancies.

Rate of vacancies, by major occupation groups (%)

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

Source: Statistical survey on vacancies.

Total income of households

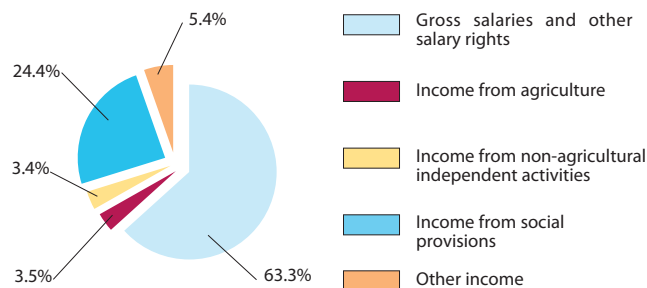
	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -			
Total income	1212.2	1386.3	1686.7
- percentage -			
Money income	79.6	80.7	81.1
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social provisions	3.1	3.3	3.1
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Total income of households' structure points out, during 2005-2007, a high share of money income, continuously increasing (from 79,9% in 2005 to 81.1% in 2007). During the same period, income in kind recorded a downward trend, reaching 18.9% in 2007, due to the equivalent value of agro-food products consumption from own resources.

Structure of money income, in 2007¹⁾

- total households -

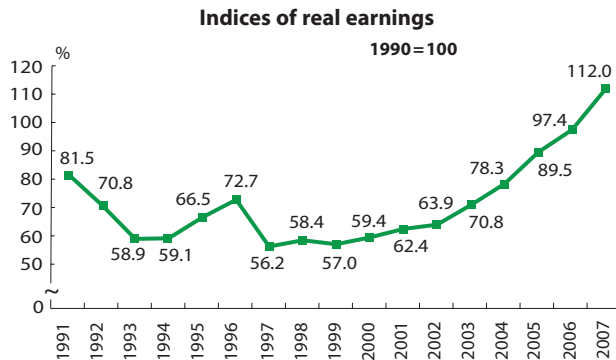


¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2007, earnings and the other assimilated income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight within households' money income (63.3%). A major share within households' money income is represented by social benefits (24.4%). On the contrary, agricultural income, those from independent activities and from properties hold a low share within households' money income.

Real earnings recorded serious falls during the first years of transition (1991 - 1993), as well as in 1997, reaching in 1997 and 1999 the minimum values of 56.2%, respectively 57.0% of the 1990 level. Beginning with 2003, a recovery in the real value of earnings was noticed, reflected by the level reached in 2007 (provisional data; economic units with 0 - 3 employees were not included), exceeding the level of 1991 with 30.5 percentage points (112.0%).

Generally, under equal working conditions, earnings are the same for men and women. The disparities between women and men earnings achieved within various economic activities are entailed by skills level and hierarchical positions. The ratio between men and women earnings recorded fluctuations mainly determined by the efficiency of economic activities in various branches, respectively by the share of women in leadership positions or with higher education. The gap between gross average earnings of women and men narrowed from 24% in 1996 to 17.6% in 2003, respectively to 11.1% in 2007.



Note: For 2007, provisional data.

**Average net nominal monthly earnings,
by activity of national economy**

	lei/employee		
	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Total	746	866	1043
Agriculture, hunting and silviculture	531	622	782
Fishery and pisciculture	404	505	569
Industry ²⁾	735	825	981
Construction	628	710	879
Trade	575	651	855
Hotels and restaurants	455	534	651
Transport, storage and communications	957	1063	1260
Financial intermediations	2065	2260	2795
Real estate and other services	720	831	1096
Public administration and defence	1163	1575	1814
Education	829	1067	1094
Health and social assistance	676	823	932
Other activities of national economy	667	743	868

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

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

Source: Labour cost survey.

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

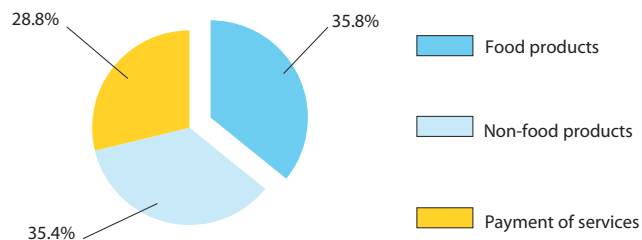
	percentage		
	2005	2006	2007
Total economy	87.0	90.1	88.9

Total household consumption expenditure

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
- lei, monthly per household -			
Total consumption expenditure	863.9	962.5	1104.7
- percentage -			
Agro-food products and nonalcoholic drinks	44.2	42.3	41.7
Beverages, tobacco	5.8	6.0	6.5
Clothing and footwear	6.2	6.2	6.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.6	16.4	15.5
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	3.8	4.0	4.6
Health	3.8	4.1	3.9
Transport	6.5	6.7	5.9
Communications	4.9	4.9	5.1
Leisure and culture	4.2	4.4	4.6
Education	0.9	0.8	0.8
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.1	1.1	1.2
Miscellaneous products and services	3.0	3.1	3.4

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Structure of consumption expenditure in cash, in 2007¹⁾
- total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2007, the expenditure for food consumption held, at the level of all households, a share of 35.8% of total consumption expenditure. As average, per total households, the weight of expenditure for non-food goods was 35.4%, while those for services recorded a weight of 28.8%.

During 2005 - 2007, food goods and non-alcoholic drinks held a high weight within total consumption expenditure. However, a downward trend is noticed if associated to an increase in housing expenditure (from 19.4% in 2005 to 20.1% in 2007) and health related expenditure (from 3.8% in 2005 to 3.9% in 2007).

In Romania, the consumption of meat and meat products is placed at a relatively low level as compared to developed countries standards. The average monthly consumption of fresh meat per capita amounted to 2.9 kg in 2007. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.0 kg monthly, meaning an average yearly consumption of 48 kg per capita.

In 2007, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks recorded a monthly average per capita of 4.3 litres for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks, 1.1 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to previous years consumption, these levels were higher for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks (by 38.9% as against 2005) and for beer (by 35.6%), while for plum brandy and natural brandies consumptions diminished (by 8.2%, as against 2005).

During 2005 - 2007, household's endowment with durable goods increased for most of products. From 2005 till 2007, household's endowment increased by 33.9 percentage points for colour TV sets, by 5.8% percentage points for vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines.

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

Yearly average consumption¹⁾ for the main , food products and beverages

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

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Household endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Radio sets ²⁾	83.0	85.6	86.1
TV sets - total	98.3	118.5	124.1
- black white TV	14.2	9.3	6.1
- colour TV	84.1	109.2	118.0
Refrigerators and freezers	94.6	89.6	86.0
Gas cooking stoves	91.0	92.2	93.1
Electric washing machines	61.3	64.8	67.1
Vacuum cleaners	49.3	52.6	55.1
Sewing machines	20.6	20.2	20.3
Bicycles	19.0	21.6	23.3
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	0.5	0.9	0.7
Cars	21.7	23.4	23.1

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including radioreceivers, radiocassette recorders and musical systems.

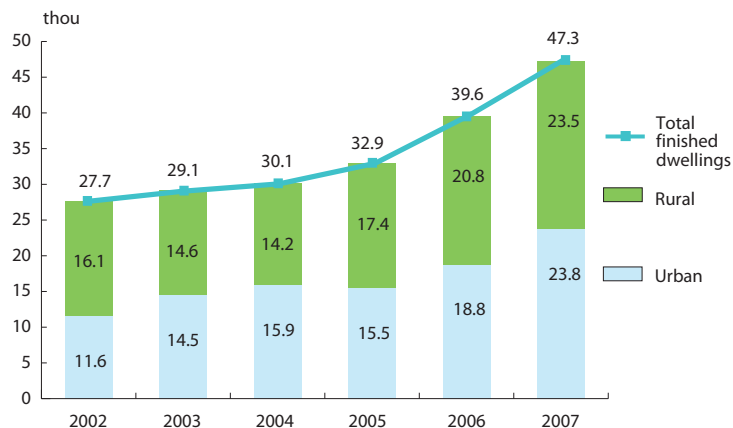
Evolution of the Dwellings Stock

	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007
Dwellings stock (thou)	8201	8231	8271
- private majority ownership (thou)	8004	8038	8079
Rooms (thou)	21153	21273	21428
- private majority ownership (thou)	20792	20922	21082
Living floor (thou m²)	312020	314542	317834
- private majority ownership (thou m ²)	306217	308852	312309
Finished dwellings - total	32868	39638	47299
- from private funds	27527	34782	43000

¹⁾ Rectified data.

Dwellings stock kept the upward trend recorded during recent years, reaching 8271 thousand dwellings at the end of 2007. By ownership type, within the dwellings stock existing at the end of 2007, the highest weight is held by dwellings under majority private ownership (97.7%).

Finished dwellings, by area



In 2007, 47.3 thousand dwellings were finished, with 7.7 thousands more than previous year. By residence areas, the weight of dwellings ready to be used was relatively equal.

In 2007, the average unemployment benefit amounted to 321 lei, with 36% more than in 2005 and accounted for 82.3% of gross minimum earning per economy.

The average allowance for vocational integration (180 lei) granted in 2007 accounted for 46.2% of the gross minimum earnings per economy, as against 51.6% in 2005.

In 2007, within total expenditure for unemployed social protection, the highest weight was held by unemployment indemnities (52.1%).

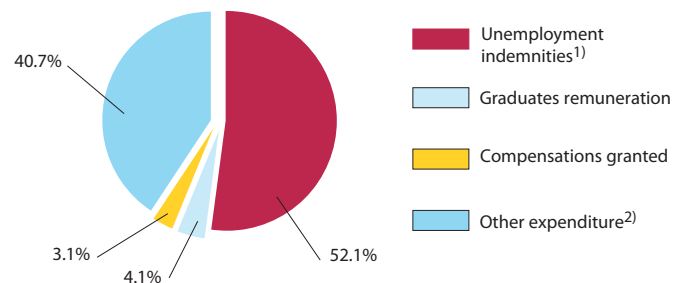
Unemployment indemnities

	2005	2006	2007
Monthly average (lei/person)			
Unemployment benefit ¹⁾	236	259	321
Allowance for vocational integration ²⁾	160	162	180
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in economy			
Unemployment benefit	76.1	78.5	82.3
Allowance for vocational integration	51.6	49.1	46.2

¹⁾ Including unemployment indemnity granted to unemployed persons, according to the Law no. 76/2002 (art. 39).

²⁾ Including unemployment indemnity granted to graduates of educational institutions, according to the Law no. 76/2002 (art. 40).

Structure of expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2007



¹⁾ According to the Law no. 76/2002 on unemployment insurance system and on incentives for labour force employment.

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

Source: National Agency for Employment.

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

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

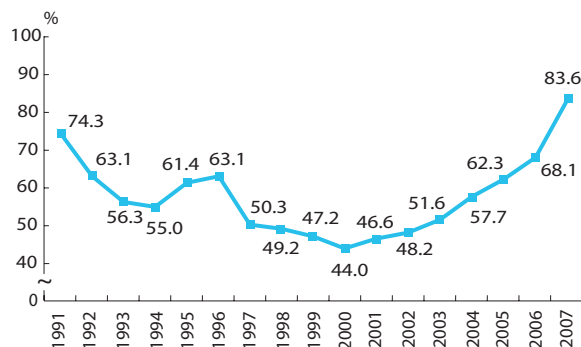
²⁾ Support allowance of pension type, paid from social insurance fund.

In 2007, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5726 thousand persons, decreasing with 316 thousand persons as compared to 2005. On the contrary, the number of state social insurance pensioners recorded a slight increase, by 0.7% as against the same reference year.

The average monthly pension of social insurance pensioners, at the level of 2007, amounted to 389 lei, by 58.1% higher than in 2005.

The average monthly pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 399 lei in 2007, increasing by 49.4% as compared to 2005.

**Real average pension indices
1990=100**



Allowances and other benefits granted to the population recorded an upward trend during 2005 - 2006, the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2006, the expenditure for allowances granted from state budget accounted for more than three quarters of total expenditure for allowances (79.9%).

State allowances for children (including the other allowances granted to families with children), recorded in 2006 an increase by 1.1% as compared to 2005. By contrast, during the same period, the amounts granted as allowances to conscripts' wives decreased by 53.7%. Total expenses from the state budget for emergency aids accounted, in 2006, for about one third of the ones granted in 2005.

Local budget continued to be the financing source for social supports, with a weight of 96.3% in total social protection expenditure from local budgets in 2006.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population

lei thou

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

¹⁾ Beginning with 2004, including complementary and support allowance for mono-parental family granted according G.P.O. no. 105/2003 concerning complementary family allowance and support allowance for mono-parental family.

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

Source: The Ministry of Economy and Finances.

Social assistance canteens¹⁾

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

Note: The data for 2007 will be available in October 2008.

¹⁾ Including units organised and financed from non-governmental organisations budgets or other civil society representatives.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Equal Chances.

Main sanitary units

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Hospitals	433	436	448
Hospital and specialized ambulatories	386	393	400
Polyclinics	249	260	263
Dispensaries	224	211	206
Health care centers	59	53	46
Tuberculosis sanatoria	7	7	5
Balneary sanatoria	9	10	6
Preventoria	6	5	4
Health and social care units	57	60	67
Diagnosis and curative centers	23	26	27
Health specialized centers	136	120	135
General practitioner offices	18899	20122	21529
Dentist offices	9081	10395	10896
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets	5823	6209	6902
Medical laboratories	524 ²⁾	1840	2236
Dentist laboratories	1421 ²⁾	2047	2158
Creches	291	273	272

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Private sector only.

Health care services were granted within the sanitary system by a network of sanitary units (hospitals, policlinics, dispensaries and other institutions), mainly belonging to the public sector. In 2007, this network comprised 448 hospitals, with 15 more than in 2005. The private sector development entailed an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets, so that in 2007 their number amounted to 6902 units, with 1079 more than in 2005.

Beds from sanitary units

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals	143027	142034	138010
Beds in preventoria	555	495	530
Beds in medical social services units	2260	2365	3320
Beds in Tuberculosis sanatoria.	1437	1437	909
Beds in creches	14310	13220	13135

¹⁾Provisional data.

In 2007, 203.9 thousand persons worked within the sanitary system as against 190.4 thousand in 2005. In 2007, for a physician (excluding dentists), 453 inhabitants existed (456 inhabitants in 2005). For a dentist, there are 1854 inhabitants with 256 inhabitants less than in 2005, and for a pharmaceutical chemist there are 1941 inhabitants with 388 less than in 2005.

In 2007, per 10000 inhabitants there were: 22.1 physicians; 5.4 dentists; 5.2 pharmaceutical chemists and 62.1 ancillary medical staff.

Number of medical-sanitary staff (end of year)

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Physicians²⁾	47388	46936	47531
Population per physician	456	460	453
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	21.9	21.7	22.1
Dentists	10249	10620	11615
Population per stomatolog	2110	2032	1854
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	4.7	4.9	5.4
Pharmaceutical chemists	9283	9932	11096
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	2329	2173	1941
Pharmaceutical chemist per 10000 inhabitants	4.3	4.6	5.2
Ancillary medical staff	123455	126613	133669
Population per ancillary medical person	175	170	161
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	57.1	58.7	62.1
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.6	2.7	2.8

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Dentists excluded.

The process of restructuring national educational system and the new legal regulations related to education led to the reorganisation of educational unit's network in Romania. The number of educational institutions diminished by 30.6% as consequence of reforms implemented into the national educational system, during 2005 - 2007.

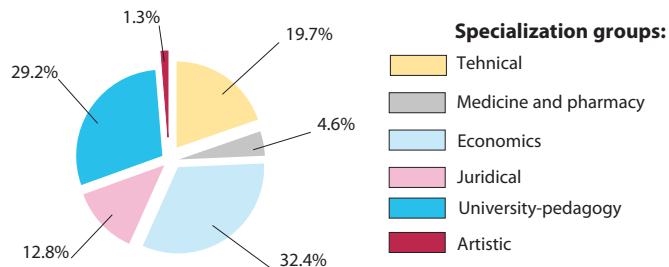
The new configuration of educational network was correlated with school population size and with the conditions offered by the existing equipments, in view to ensure a high quality educational process. School aged population enrolled within the pre-university education decreased each year, so that the pupils enrolled in the school/academic year 2007- 2008 were by 5.0% less than in 2005. It is worth mentioning that tertiary education is continuously extending, mainly within the private sector, the number of students increasing during 2005- 2007 with 26.7%.

For all educational levels, enrolment rate yearly increased, recording different values by sex (77.2% for boys, respectively 82.3% for girls in the school/academic year 2007 - 2008).

Education by level of education

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

**Students in higher education institutes,
by specialization groups, in the 2007 / 2008 academic year**



The breakdown of students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2007 - 2008 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students for studying: economics (32.4%), university-pedagogy (29.2%) and technical sciences (19.7%). The situation in private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for student's option on economics (44.3%).

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
--	-----------	-----------	-----------

Number of graduates from all levels of education (thou persons)

Secondary education	231.8	219.5	...
High school education	185.3	187.6	...
Vocational and apprenticeship education	150.2	133.8	...
Post high school and foremen education	15.9	12.7	...
Tertiary education	112.2	125.5	...

Teaching staff (thou persons)

Total	281	277	277
Pre-school	36	36	37
Primary and secondary	144	142	139
High school	62	62	62
Vocational and apprenticeship	6	6	6
Post high school and foremen	1	1	1
Tertiary	32	30	32

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

Related to the decrease of school population number of graduates permanently decrease in pre university education except high school education where it registered an increase of 1.2% as compared to the end of school year 2005 - 2006.

At the end of 2006/2007 school year, the highest number of graduates was noticed in secondary education (over 219 thousand persons).

The teaching staff of all educational levels did not register significant variations during 2005 - 2007, except for primary and secondary education, where the number of teaching staff decreased by 3.5%..

The number of libraries in function in 2007 registered a fall with 89 (0.7%) libraries than in 2005.

By ownership type, most of libraries are under state ownership (about 96.8%), while those under private ownership account for only 3.2%.

Cinema network existent at the end of 2007 included 72 cinema units, decreasing with 13 (15.3%) cinema units as against 2005. Shows number increased by about 3 thousands as against the previous year. Cinema audience was kept constant in the last years.

In 2007, the network of entertainment institutions - theatres and assimilated institutions - was 156.

Though the number of performances and concerts amounted to about 20 thousand in 2007, increasing as against 2006 (by 5.2%), the audience number was kept at about 4 millions.

The network of public museums and collections in function in 2007 comprised 679 units, with 12 more than 2005. This increase was entailed by a raise in the number of private museums and collections opened to the public. Thus, the number of museums and collections opened to the public under private ownership recorded an increase with 9 units in 2007 as against 2005 .

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Number of libraries	12455	12081	12366
-private ownership	493	426	397
Number of cinemas ²⁾	85	73	72
Performances (thou)	105	96	99
Audience (millions)	3	3	3
Number of entertainment institutions ³⁾	146	155	156
Performances and concerts (thou)	17	19	20
Audience (millions)	4	4	4
Number of museums - total	667	666	679
-private ownership	72	79	81
Visitors (thou)	10488	10135	11255

1) Provisional data.

2) Source: Cinema National Center.

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

Media production

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
--	------	------	--------------------

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾

Titles– total	2124	2261	2274
----------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Radio broadcasts

Public station broadcast (thou hours-program) ³⁾	119	121	122
Private station broadcast (thou days-program) ⁴⁾	109	144	170

Television broadcasts

Public station broadcast (thou hours-program) ⁵⁾	35	35	35
Private station broadcast (thou days-program) ⁴⁾	38	43	52

1) Provisional data.

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

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

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

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

In 2007, the program of broadcasting of public broadcasts stations increased by 2.5% thou hours-program as against 2005, while the program of broadcasting of private stations increase by 60% thou hours-program as against 2005.

In 2007, public TV stations broadcast as in the previous years about 35 thou hours-program. A significant growth of broadcasting time registered private TV stations. This growth is determined by higher number of private operators on the TV market.

Subscriptions

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Radio (thou)	5313	5095	5106
TV (thou)	5618	5478	5532

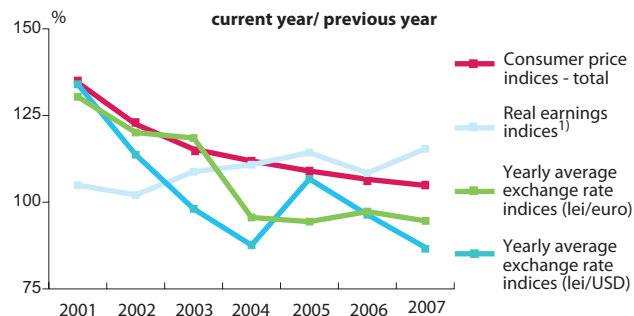
1) Provisional data.

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

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

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

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



¹⁾ For 2007, provisional data.

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

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

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007
Total	267.2	298.11	322.18
Mining and quarrying	296.8	366.53	422.10
Coal mining and preparation	208.4	220.88	245.10
Hydrocarbons extraction and ancillary services	360.0	461.14	539.63
Metalliferous ores quarrying and preparation	227.5	415.30	484.68
Other extractive activities	233.0	253.51	271.12
Manufacturing	257.1	285.72	307.07
Food and beverages	251.6	267.84	291.29
Tobacco products	308.5	366.92	417.09
Textile products	262.0	285.52	308.39
Clothing articles	293.2	332.67	376.03
Leather goods and footwear	284.8	322.83	358.77
Wood and wooden products manufacturing (except furniture)	285.1	315.37	336.60
Pulp, paper and paper products	179.3	184.45	194.20

continued

	2005	2006	2007
Publishing houses, polygraphy and recording reproducible registrations	205.3	221.99	256.27
Crude oil processing, coal coking and nuclear fuel treatment	310.9	412.40	436.84
Chemical substances and products	243.3	255.70	267.01
Rubber and plastic products	255.7	278.05	287.40
Manufacturing of construction materials and other products of non metallic minerals	277.6	293.41	312.54
Metallurgy	224.7	245.65	258.63
Metallic construction and metal products	269.6	283.92	316.51
Machinery and equipment (except electrical and optical equipment)	252.8	274.70	289.65
Electrical machinery and appliances	231.3	262.83	291.66
Radio, TV and communications equipment and apparatus	189.9	187.94	189.94
Medical, precision, optical, and watchmaking instruments and apparatus	198.0	211.56	234.32
Means of road transport	253.2	270.89	284.93
Means of transport not included in road transport	240.1	265.02	275.52
Furniture and other industrial activities not elsewhere classified	240.6	255.06	269.28
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	330.2	356.18	383.08
Electric and thermal energy, gas, and hot water production, transport and distribution	327.8	343.66	364.55
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	345.3	435.31	500.17

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

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

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

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

lei million current prices

	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ³⁾	24291.7	26914.0	26865.0
Industry ⁴⁾	71009.8	83612.3	94970.3
Construction	18468.4	25607.1	36876.0
Services	140732.9	168021.3	200889.9
Gross value added (GVA)	254502.8	304154.7	359601.2
Net taxes on products	33673.3	40380.8	45107.6
Gross domestic product (GDP)	288176.1	344535.5	404708.8
Actual final consumption	252282.4	294752.7	342785.5
Households actual individual final consumption	226947.0	268586.3	311647.6
Government's actual collective final consumption	25335.4	26166.4	31137.9
Gross capital formation	65263.8	91285.6	119753.4
Gross fixed capital formation	66503.8	88272.0	123299.1
Change in inventories	-1240.0	3013.6	-3545.7
Net export	-29370.1	-41502.8	-57830.1
Gross national income (GNI)	279685.3	333097.0	390079.6

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

Gross domestic product indices (%)

	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007 ²⁾
2000=100			
RESOURCES			
Agriculture, hunting and sylviculture ³⁾	123.3	127.4	105.8
Industry ⁴⁾	125.0	133.7	140.5
Construction	153.5	191.4	255.7
Services	136.2	145.8	156.1
Financial intermediation services indirectly measured	-	-	-
Gross value added	132.2	142.7	152.1
Net taxes on products	132.3	141.8	144.1
Gross domestic product (GDP)	132.2	142.5	151.2
USES			
Actual final consumption	145.7	159.2	175.1
Households actual individual final consumption	149.5	166.6	183.6
Government's actual collective final consumption	116.5	104.9	112.6
Gross capital formation	156.3	197.3	243.7
Gross fixed capital formation	162.0	193.3	249.1
Change in inventories	-74.8	181.2	-61.4
Net export	536.7	862.4	1486.9

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

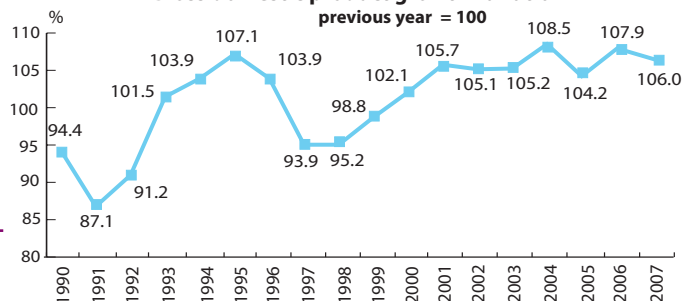
	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007 ²⁾
Gross domestic product			
- Lei million current prices	288176	344536	404709
- changes as against previous year (%)	4.2	7.9	6.0
Gross domestic product per inhabitant			
- lei	13327	15962	18791
- changes as against previous year (%)	4.4	8.1	6.3
- dollars (based on purchasing power parity) ³⁾	9374	10469	11418
- purchasing power standard	7700	9100	10300 ⁴⁾
Gross value added rate (GVA / Output) (%)	46.5	46.4	46.9
Investment rate (GFCF / GVA) (%)	26.1	29.0	34.3

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Result based on the European Comparison Programme (ECP) - 2005 round.

4) Forecast Eurostat.

Gross domestic product growth variation
previous year = 100

Note: For the interval 1990-2005, the data are final; for 2006, the data are semi-final; for 2007, the data are provisional.

Contribution of main activities in gross domestic product (%)

	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and silviculture ³⁾	8.5	7.8	6.6
Industry ⁴⁾	24.6	24.3	23.5
Construction	6.4	7.4	9.1
Trade	9.8	10.6	-
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	2.1	-
Transport, storage and communications	9.7	9.7	-
Other services	27.2	26.4	49.7 ⁵⁾
Gross value added	88.3	88.3	88.9
Net taxes on products	11.7	11.7	11.1
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

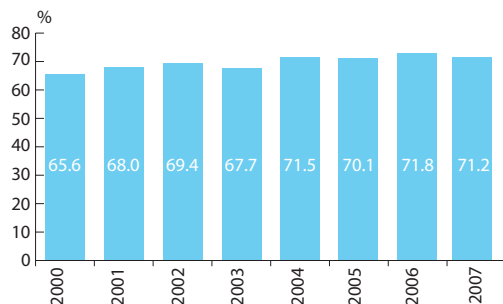
²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

⁵⁾ Total services.

Weight of private sector in gross domestic product

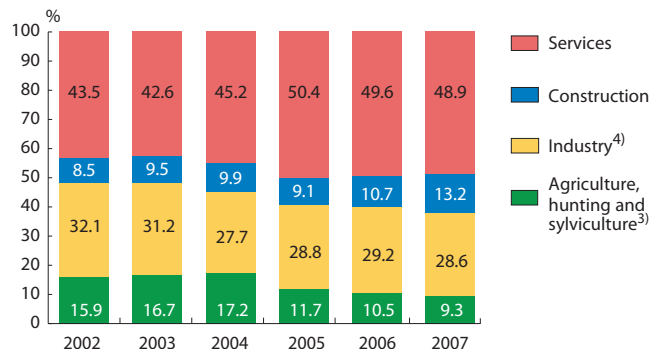


Note: For 2006, semi-final data, for 2007, provisional data.

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

	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007 ²⁾
Gross domestic product - total	70.1	71.8	71.2
Gross value added			
in:			
- agriculture, hunting and silviculture ³⁾	96.9	96.7	99.6
- industry ⁴⁾	81.9	86.4	86.6
- construction ⁵⁾	99.7	103.3	103.5
- services	72.3	73.1	70.1

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



¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

⁵⁾ For the interval 2002 - 2007, public sector enterprises had a negative gross value added as a result of losses.

Investment indices, by structural elements (%)

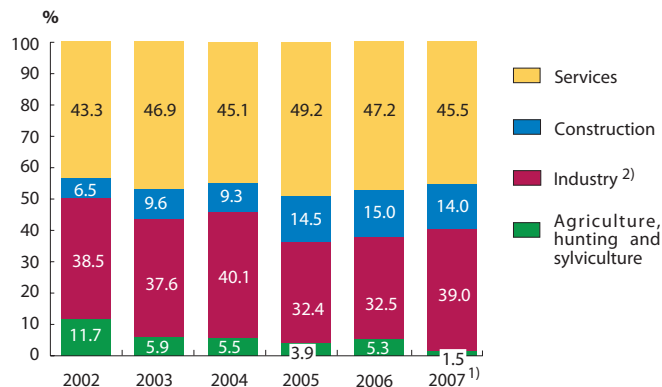
	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Total	163.0	195.1	251.7
New construction	242.6	257.6	338.2
Outfits	132.8	166.3	210.9
Other investment expenditure	79.6	163.2	211.0

¹⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2007, investments in national economy recorded a remarkable growth, by 151.7% as against 2000.

By structural elements, the most important increases were recorded for investments in new construction (238.2%) and in outfits and transport means (110.9%).

Investments, by main activity of national economy



¹⁾ Provisional data.

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

In 2007, by main activities of national economy, a higher concentration of investments was recorded in industry branch, including electric and thermal energy, gas and water (39.0%) and services (45.5%).

Within the agricultural production structure, crop sector prevails, holding in 2007 about 62% of total production, as against 37% animal production and about 1% agricultural services.

In 2007 the lowest level of production during the analysed period was recorded for cereals (41% of 2005 production). As compared to 2005, appreciated as record year of production for main crops, crop production decreased in 2006 and 2007 mainly due to natural disasters (freeze, floods), to the diminution of cultivated areas and to low yields.

Agricultural branch production ¹⁾

lei million current prices

	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Total	46540	50650	48366
Crop production	27959	31327	30185
Animal production	18186	18849	17649
Agricultural services	395	474	532

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Crop production

thou tonnes

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Cereal grains	19346	15759	7897
of which:			
Wheat	7341	5526	3115
Rye	49	36	23
Barley and two-row barley	1079	773	548
Maize grains	10389	8985	3848
Leguminous beans	81	72	36
Potatoes	3739	4016	3717
Sugar beet	730	1152	753
Oilseed crops	1803	2050	1044
of which:			
Sunflower	1341	1526	547
Vegetables ²⁾	3625	4139	3284
Fruit ²⁾	1647	1486	1081
Grapes ²⁾	506	912	881

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including the kitchen gardens production.

Animal production

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

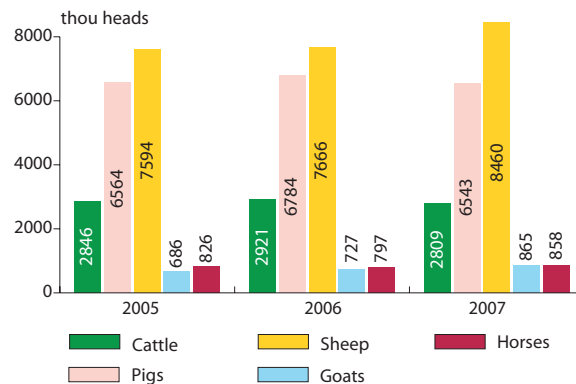
Note: Meat production from slaughtering, according to Eurostat methodology.
The data for 2007 will be available in July 2008.

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

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Livestock from private majority ownership
(on December 1st)



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

	2005	2006	Sem. I 2007 ¹⁾
Total	433030	461812	501463
Mining and quarrying	676	734	517
Manufacturing	57900	58878	45938
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	484	507	501
Construction	30372	36115	32643
Wholesale and retail, repair and maintenance of motor-vehicles and motorcycles and of individual and household appliances	200380	205946	267204
Hotels and restaurants	19229	20579	16414
Transport, storage and communications	28916	32076	27647
Real estate transactions, rentings and service activities mainly rendered to enterprises	74347	84005	94667
Other activities of collective, social, and personal services	20726	22972	15932

¹⁾ Provisional data.

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

	2005	2006	Sem. I 2007 ¹⁾
Total	431135	459972	498922
Mining and quarrying	642	707	493
Manufacturing	56765	57835	44778
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	379	412	389
Construction	30204	35954	32365
Wholesale and retail, repair and maintenance of motor-vehicles and motorcycles and of individual and household appliances	200246	205787	266902
Hotels and restaurants	19204	20554	16389
Transport, storage and communications	28810	31969	27493
Real estate transactions, rentings and service activities mainly rendered to enterprises	74200	83828	94241
Other activities of collective, social, and personal services	20685	22926	15872

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Industry turnover volume indices (%)

2000 = 100

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

Note: Data resulted from infra-annual statistical surveys.

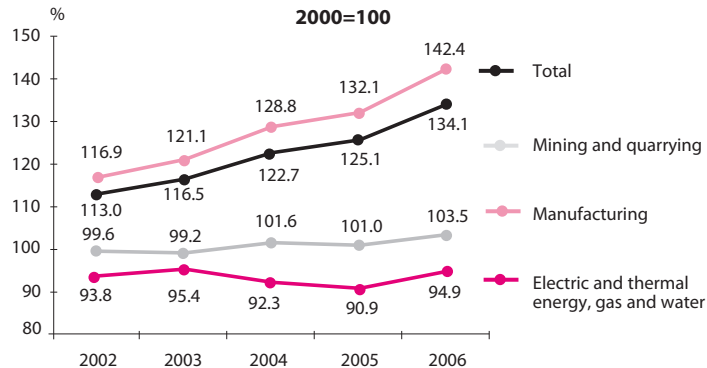
Romanian industry, facing for a long time a deep restructuring process, particularly in the field of mining and quarrying, is still tributary to raw materials import, influenced at the same time by the lack of investments for production modernisation and recovery.

During 2005 - 2007, the turnover in industry, as well as the gross series of industrial production indices with 2000 as base year recorded however an upward trend, mainly in manufacturing.

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

Industrial production indices

2000=100



Industrial production indices (%)

unadjusted series	2000 = 100		
	2005	2006	2007
Total	125.1	134.1	141.3
Mining and quarrying	101.0	103.5	103.1
Coal mining and preparation	102.5	110.0	110.2
Hydrocarbons extraction and ancillary services	96.8	94.8	94.4
Metalliferous ores quarrying and preparation	80.5	62.4	12.1
Other extractive activities	140.5	172.9	206.8
Manufacturing	132.1	142.4	151.6
of which:			
Food and beverages	139.9	162.1	177.0
Tobacco products	108.8	98.6	125.2
Textile products	135.1	117.4	123.8
Clothing articles	99.8	90.9	71.3
Leather goods and footwear	97.0	99.2	96.2
Wood and wooden products			
manufacturing (except furniture)	148.0	160.2	187.4
Pulp, paper and paper products	124.3	132.9	146.6
Crude oil processing, coal coking and nuclear fuel treatment	136.9	132.1	127.5
Chemical substances and products	137.1	156.3	169.8
Rubber and plastic products	166.4	168.0	191.6
Manufacturing of construction materials and other products of non metallic minerals	119.7	133.8	152.9
Metallurgy	128.9	130.2	134.8
Metallic construction and metal products	97.7	113.1	120.2
Machinery and equipment (except electrical and optical equipment)	113.1	113.0	116.2
Electric machinery and appliances	152.4	170.0	159.6
Radio, TV and communications equipment and apparatus	81.5	76.9	87.3

unadjusted series	2000 = 100 - continued		
	2005	2006	2007
Medical, precision, optical, watchmaking instruments and apparatus	120.4	113.5	116.3
Means of road transport	200.6	243.1	288.8
Means of transport not included in road transport	107.2	124.6	146.2
Furniture and other industrial activities not elsewhere classified	138.1	167.3	170.3
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water	90.9	94.9	94.1
of which:			
Electric and thermal energy, gas, and hot water production, transport and distribution	106.8	114.0	113.8

Production of main industrial products¹⁾

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Mining and quarrying				
Net coal	thou t	31105	34923	35418
Crude oil extracted	thou t	5215	4777	4837
Natural gas extracted (at 15 ^o C and 760 mm Hg)	mill. m ³	12637	12422	11981
Manufacturing				
Food, beverages and tobacco				
Meat	thou t	265	322	363
Meat products	thou t	290	330	249
Edible oils	thou t	264	338	199
Fresh milk products (3,5% fat)	thou hl	3171	3072	2898
Butter	thou t	8	8	8
Cheese products	thou t	61	67	47
Sugar from sugar beet	thou t	74	118	103

¹⁾ Depending on the enterprises concentration within each industrial activity the following enterprises were included in the survey: a) over 9 employees (CANE Rev.1 divisions: 14, 15, 17-20, 22, 24-30, 32, 33, 36, 37); b) over 19 employees (CANE Rev.1 divisions: 10-13, 16, 21, 23, 31, 34, 35, 40 and 41).
²⁾ Surveyed enterprises cover 90% of total turnover at level of each industrial activity.

²⁾ Provisional data.

continued				
	M.U.	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Textiles, clothing and footwear				
Fabrics	mill. m ²	151	154	88
Knitwear	mill. pcs.	47	39	17
Footwear	mill. pairs	72	69	28
Wood processing, pulp and paper				
Timber	thou m ³	3018	3126	2032
Paper	thou t	385	401	456
Crude oil processing and coal coking				
Blast-furnace coke	thou t	1777	1686	1557
Crude oil under processing	thou t	13890	13237	12960
Gasoline	thou t	4956	4888	4562
Diesel oils	thou t	4542	4484	4589
Fuel oil	thou t	1707	1303	1186
Chemistry				
Sulfuric acid				
(echiv. monohidrate)	thou t	11	*)	-
Chemical fertilizers				
(100% AS)	thou t	1682	1142	1106
Rubber and plastics processing				
Car, tractor, airplane tyres	thou pcs.	14103	15301	15351
Nonmetallic mineral products				
Window-glasses				
(equiv. 2 mm thickness)	mill. m ²	22	16	5
Cement	thou t	7043	8253	10061
Reinforced concrete prefabricates	thou m ³	182	203	172
Metallurgy				
Raw steel	thou t	6280	6266	6261
Solid finished hot-rolled metals of steel	thou t	5311	5696	5529
Steel tubes	thou t	529	580	468
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	thou t	258	277	298
Lead	thou t	27	20	34
Zinc	thou t	57	44	58
Electrolytically refined copper	thou t	21	22	19

continued				
	M.U.	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Machinery and equipment				
Bearings (except havy bearings)	mill. pcs.	92	75	71
Tractors	pcs.	3510	3271	357
Refrigerators and freezers	thou pcs.	826	1169	1326
Household electric washing and drying machines	thou pcs..	25	23	23
Household vacuum cleaners	thou pcs..	318	393	487
Cooking and heating stoves	thou pcs..	855	825	777
Electric and optical equipment				
Electric motors of 0,25 kW and over	thou kW	1512	1502	1416
Transformers of 0,25 kVA and over	thou kVA	3705	3262	2168
Lead elements and batteries of accumulators	thou kWh	985	1106	1251
TV sets	thou pcs.	32	43	39
Means of transport				
Town cars and land rovers	thou pcs..	175	202	234
Town cars	thou pcs..	175	202	234
Buses	pcs.	-	5	29
Motor lorries, motor tractors, weighting machines and chassis	pcs.	171	530	166
Waggons for main lines (equiv. 4 axles)	pcs.	2041	2593	4183
Other industrial activities				
Furniture ³⁾	lei mill.	3514	3880	2338
Electric and thermal energy, gas and water				
Electric energy	mill. kWh	59413	62696	60556

2) Provisional data.

3) Data are in current prices of each year.

*) Under 0,5.

Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Resources	47289	47627	47874
of which:			
- production ³⁾	27090	27065	27313
- imports	17072	17605	17186
Production ³⁾	27090	27065	27313
of which:			
- coal	5793	6477	6410
- crude oil	5326	4897	4943
- natural gas ⁴⁾	9536	9395	9652
- electric energy	3101	2961	3075
Imports	17072	17605	17186
of which:			
- coal	2500	2359	3073
- crude oil ⁴⁾	8686	8676	8534
- natural gas	4233	4839	3904
- electric energy	200	85	109

¹⁾ Conventional fuel with caloric 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.

During 2005-2007, the primary energy resources recorded a slight upward trend, imports weight being kept relatively constant, around 36%; crude oil imports accounted for about 50% of total imports.

Primary resources production slightly increased, due to the raise of coal, natural gas and nuclear-electric energy production.

The electric energy production was kept at a relatively constant level, the increase in energy produced in thermo-electric power stations and nuclear power stations compensating the hydro- electric energy production.

Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Resources	61.7	63.7	61.8
Production	59.4	62.7	60.5
- in thermo-power stations	33.7	38.7	37.6
- in hydro-power stations	20.2	18.4	15.9
- in nuclear-electric stations	5.5	5.6	7.0
Imports	2.3	1.0	1.3
Destination – total	61.7	63.7	61.8
Consumption – total	50.3	51.9	50.9
- in economy	40.5	41.3	40.8
- public lighting	0.6	0.6	0.6
- population	9.2	10.0	9.5
Exports	5.2	5.3	3.4
Own technological consumption networks and stations	6.2	6.5	7.5

¹⁾ Provisional data.

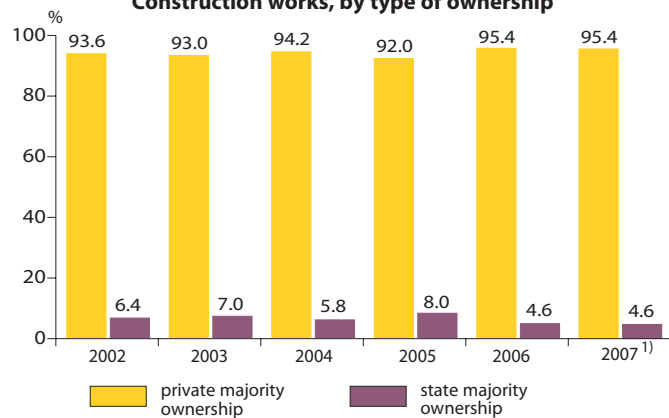
Indices of construction works (%)

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Total	157.5	201.3	268.9
New construction	178.4	241.4	317.0
Capital repairs	116.2	127.6	174.4
Maintenance and current repairs	134.1	153.8	211.3

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Construction works, by type of ownership

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Road transport, air transport and inland waterways transport marked significant growths. Road transport registered a steady upward dynamics during 2005 - 2007, both in terms of freight quantity, of passengers' number and of transported passengers-km indicator and particularly of freight-km indicator, with a growth of 105.3% in 2007 as against 2006. The values of sea and inland waterways harbour traffic of goods were constantly positive during recent years, the same trend being recorded by passengers air traffic (42.4% in 2007 as compared to 2006), the number of aircrafts for their transportation and the number of aircraft movements.

Rail transport faced a decrease in most of the statistical indicators in 2005, after the growth recorded in 2004 as against previous years. A negative dynamics was also recorded in sea transport.

	M.U.	2005	2006	2007
Railway transport				
Railway engines ¹⁾	number	2061	1982	1986 ²⁾
Waggons ¹⁾	thou waggons	59	56	55 ²⁾
Carriages ¹⁾	number	5523	5522	5326 ²⁾
Transported goods	million tonnes	69	68	69
Distance covered by goods ³⁾	billion tonnes-km	17	16	16
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	92	94	88
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	7985	8093	7476
Inland waterway transport				
Ships without propulsion for merchandise transport ⁴⁾	number	1184	1207	1199 ²⁾
Ships for passengers transport ⁴⁾	number	57	60	72 ²⁾
Transported goods	million tonnes	17	15	15
- private majority ownership	million tonnes	16	15	15
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	5	5	5
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	24	13	25
Transport via petroleum pipe-lines				
Transported goods	million tonnes	13	13	12
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	2	2	2

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

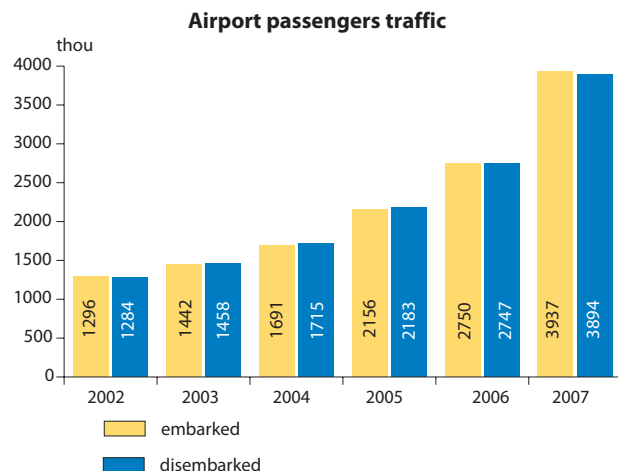
²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Tariff covered by goods.

⁴⁾ Data refer to registered ships in the Registration File of Romanian Naval Authority.

*) Under 0,5.

continued



	M.U.	2005	2006	2007
Sea transport				
Freight ships ⁴⁾	number	36	35	31 ²⁾
Transported goods	thou tonnes	65	77	49
- private majority ownership	thou tonnes	65	77	49
Distance covered by goods	million tonnes-km	140	221	109
Air transport				
Registered civil aircrafts with air-navigation certificate				
- for passengers transport	number	44	57	62 ²⁾
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-
Transported goods	thou tonnes	6	6	5
Distance covered by goods	million tonnes-km	7	7	7
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	2	2	3
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	2093	2618	3984
Road transport				
Transported goods	million tonnes	307	335	357
- private majority ownership	million tonnes	271	304	339
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	52	57	60
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	238	228	231
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	11811	11735	12156

²⁾ Provisional data⁴⁾ Data refer to registered ships in the Registration File of Romanian Naval Authority.

Number of registered motor vehicles

thou pieces

	2005	2006 ¹⁾	2007 ²⁾
Buses	22	17	17
Microbuses	17	16	17
Cars (including taxicabs)	3364	3221	3541
Motor bicycles (including mopeds)	104	17	29
Motorcycles (including motortricycles)	94	26	27
Merchandise motor vehicles	494	457	502

¹⁾ Rectified data according to art. 6 from GPO 189/2005, approved by the Law no. 432/27.XI.2006.

²⁾ Provisional data.

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

Harbour goods traffic

thou tonnes

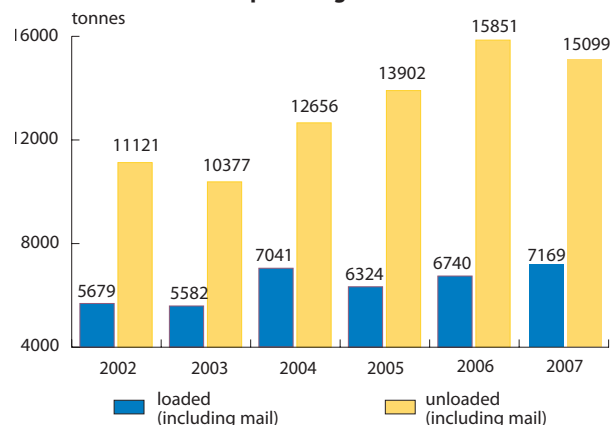
	2005	2006	2007
Sea traffic	47694	46709	48928
- loading	22609	22150	20298
- unloading	25085	24559	28630
Inland waterways harbour traffic	33648	29304	35904
- loading	15138	12577	14121
- unloading	18510	16727	21729
- transit	...	...	54

... = Data not available.

Airport passengers and freight traffic

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

Airport freight traffic



**Exports, imports and balance
of international trade in goods operations**

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Exports FOB			
euro million	22255	25850	29402
USD million	27730	32336	40265
lei million	80663	91472	98084
Imports FOB			
euro million	30061	37609	47067
USD million	37348	47172	64562
lei million	108867	132995	157091
Imports CIF			
euro million	32568	40746	50993
USD million	40463	51106	69946
lei million	117946	144087	170193
Balance (exp. FOB - imp. CIF)			
euro million	-10313	-14896	-21591
USD million	-12733	-18770	-29681
lei million	-37283	-52615	-72109

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In terms of value, the international trade volume increased each year during 2005 - 2007 mainly as consequence of trade liberalisation due to the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers. Exports increase had a significant influence upon industrial production, reflecting at the same time the improvement of economic performances. In 2007, the goods subject to higher exports were: mechanical machinery and devices; base metals and articles thereof; textiles and articles thereof; transport means and materials; mineral products.

The main structural changes occurred in exports dynamics during 2005 - 2007 mainly refer to:

- increasing the weight in total exports of transport means and materials, electrical equipment, base metals and articles of base metal;
- diminishing the contribution to total exports of textiles and textile articles.

During the analysed period, the faster growth of imports as against exports could be noticed, due to the necessity of supporting the overall economic development, ensuring the necessary raw materials and energetic resources and investments, including the technology transfer. The evolution of imported goods during 2005 - 2007 is marked by the increased weight in total exports of base metals and articles of base metal, at the same time with the diminution of textiles and textile articles, well as mineral products weight in total imports.

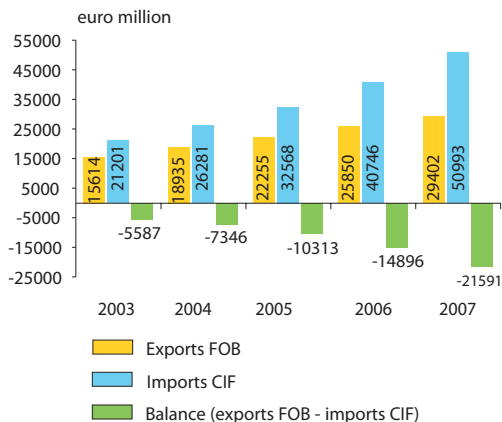
**Unit value indices of foreign trade calculated
from values expressed in euro (%)**

previous year = 100

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods operations



International trade in goods by sections, according to the Combined Nomenclature in euro million

Code CN		2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Exports FOB	E	22255	25850	29402
Imports CIF	I	32568	40746	50993
I Live animals and animal products	E	196	211	251
	I	662	707	869
II Vegetable products	E	276	407	438
	I	437	538	1030
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	E	62	57	68
	I	59	74	144

continued

Code CN		2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
IV Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E	139	179	360
	I	864	1106	1284
V Mineral products	E	2465	2702	2291
	I	5073	6033	6142
VI Chemical products	E	995	1049	1126
	I	2436	3111	3869
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E	864	1091	1461
	I	1941	2526	3074
VIII Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E	202	223	233
	I	706	754	760
IX Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E	836	925	987
	I	321	386	576
X Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E	130	134	177
	I	644	768	864
XI Textiles and textile articles	E	4219	4169	3919
	I	3332	3385	3613
XII Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E	1290	1384	1354
	I	360	414	512
XIII Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E	208	195	235
	I	613	737	940
XV Base metals and articles of base metal	E	3296	3877	4801
	I	2876	4030	5654
XVI Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E	3941	5245	6523
	I	7630	9881	12691
XVII Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E	1767	2545	3504
	I	3330	4711	7029
XVIII Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E	134	178	231
	I	565	707	815
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E	1098	1165	1361
	I	617	777	1014
XXII Products not elsewhere classified in the C.N.	E	137	114	82
	I	102	101	113

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Exports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

	euro million	
	2006 ²⁾	2007 ³⁾
Total	25850	29402
Europe	22431	25901
European Union	18228	21139
EFTA	425	529
Other European countries	3778	4232
Asia	1960	2015
Middle and Near East	1229	1124
Other Asian countries	731	891
Africa	544	505
North Africa	372	378
Other African countries	173	127
America	886	930
of which:		
North America	724	634
Central America and Caribbean	57	134
South America	105	162
Oceania	7	43
Not specified countries ⁴⁾ extra UE	22	8

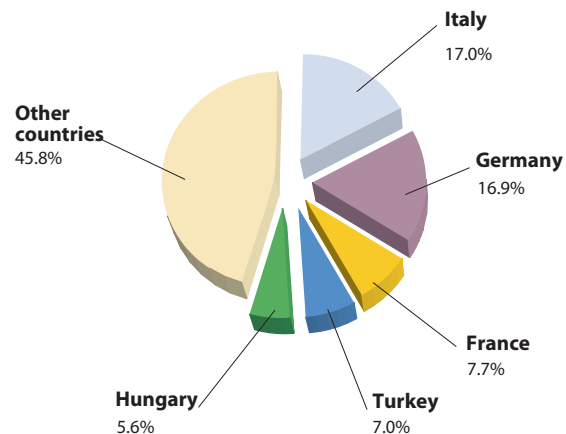
¹⁾ Beginning with 2007, the breakdown of intra- community trade by country is achieved based on the principle "destination country" for dispatches and "expedition country" for arrivals. For the extra-community trade, this breakdown is based on the principle "destination country" for exports and "origin country" for imports (except for the case where the origin country is an EU Member State, when the expedition country is taken into account).

²⁾ The data for 2006 were recalculated in accordance with the principles applied for the allocation of partner country in 2007.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ Include goods for which no custom declaration has been filled in with destination country for export and origin country for import.

Exports (FOB)
with the main 5 partner countries, in 2007 ¹⁾
(structure calculated from data in euro thou)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Imports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

	euro million	
	2006 ²⁾	2007 ³⁾
Total	40746	50993
Europe	34618	43936
European Union	27995	36261
EFTA	577	458
Other European countries	6046	7217
Asia	4201	5211
Middle and Near East	541	771
Other Asian countries	3659	4440
Africa	191	266
North Africa	130	165
Other African countries	61	101
America	1310	1432
of which:		
North America	753	802
Central America and Caribbean	63	79
South America	494	551
Oceania	69	119
Not specified countries ⁴⁾ extra UE	357	28

¹⁾ Beginning with 2007, the breakdown of intra- community trade by country is achieved based on the principle "destination country" for dispatches and "expedition country" for arrivals. For the extra-community trade, this breakdown is based on the principle "destination country" for exports and "origin country" for imports (except for the case where the origin country is an EU Member State, when the expedition country is taken into account).

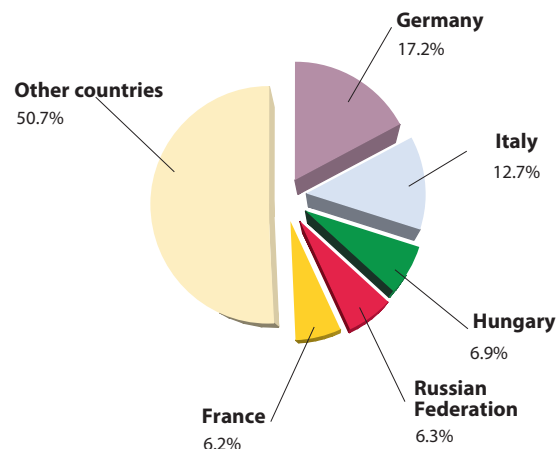
²⁾ The data for 2006 were recalculated in accordance with the principles applied for the allocation of partner country in 2007.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ Include goods for which no custom declaration has been filled in with destination country for export and origin country for import.

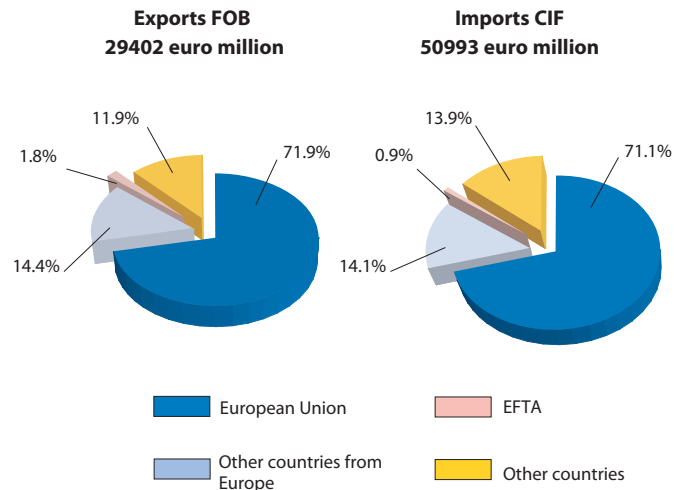
Imports (CIF)
with the main 5 partner countries, in 2007 ¹⁾

(structure calculated from data in euro thou)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

**International trade in goods ,
by groups of countries, in 2007 ¹⁾**



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Romania's commitments in view to reach the accession to the European Union favoured the preponderant orientation of exports towards Member States, which nowadays account for about 72% in 2007 of total exports.

At the same time, about 71% of total imports in Romania originated from the European Union Member States.

	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Exports (FOB) by modes of transport (euro million)		
Total	25850	29402
of which:		
Railway transport	1284	1415
Road transport	17266	18995
Sea transport	6220	6159
River transport	399	276
Imports (CIF) by modes of transport (euro million)		
Total	40746	50993
of which:		
Railway transport	2827	3424
Road transport	28207	34748
Sea transport	6504	8046
River transport	185	316

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2007, the turnover volume of enterprises whose main activity was retail (except vehicles and motorcycles) knew an increase by 116.9% as compared to 2000 average.

The main growths were recorded for food goods (120,1%) and non-food goods (110.5%).

Retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

	2005	2006
Total	71504.3	84192.8
Food goods	33442.8	37178.5
Non-food goods	38061.5	47014.3

Note: Data for 2007 will be available in November 2008.

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

Indices of retail ¹⁾, by group of goods

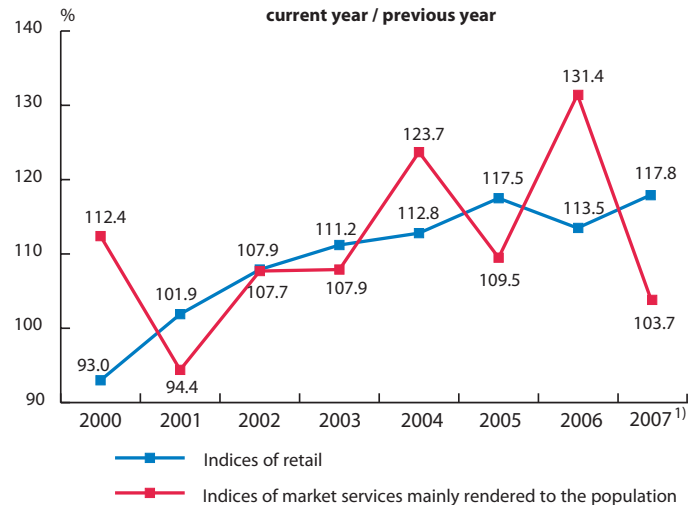
2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007 ²⁾
Total ¹⁾	162.2	184.1	216.9
Food goods	162.3	172.3	220.1
Non-food goods	161.5	193.8	210.5

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

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



¹⁾ Provisional data.

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

2000 = 100

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Total	144.5	194.1	201.3
of which:			
Hotels and restaurants	154.9	205.5	273.3
Gambling and other recreative activities	131.5	181.6	148.5
Travel agencies and tour operators activities;			
tourist assistance activities	157.7	209.1	174.2
Hairdressing and other beautification activities	120.8	232.6	231.9
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing textiles and fur	195.0	198.7	218.4

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2007, market services mainly rendered to population recorded a volume index by 101.3% higher than the 2000 average.

Income from market services

lei million current prices

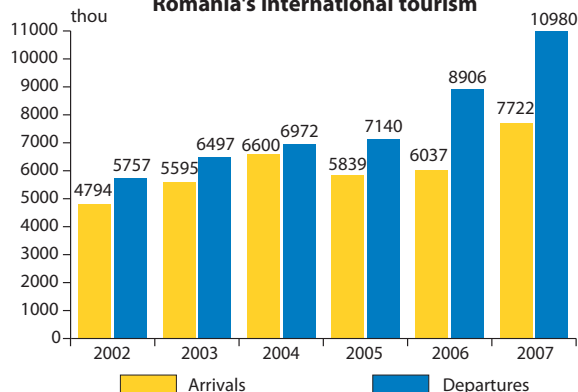
	2005	2006
Market services mainly rendered to the population	12576.2	17583.2
Market services mainly rendered to the economic operators	30269.1	41813.8
Transport, storage and communications services	42270.3	50396.1

Note: Data for 2007 will be available in November 2008.

Tourists' accommodation

	2005	2006	2007
Touristic accommodation capacity			
Existing ¹⁾ (thou-places)	283	287	284
In function (thou-places-days)	54979	56500	57138
- private majority ownership (thou-places-days)	45436	47809	47060
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)			
Total	5805	6216	6972
of which: foreigners	1430	1380	1551
of total:			
- private majority ownership	5121	5549	6114
Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)			
Total	18373	18992	20593
of which: foreigners	3464	3242	3586
of total:			
- private majority ownership	15205	15881	16624

¹⁾ On July, 31.

Romania's international tourism

In 2007 the number of foreign visitors arrival in Romania amounted to 7722 thousand persons, while the number of Romanian visitors' departures abroad amounted to 10980 thousand persons.

International tourism

	2005	2006	2007
Arrivals of foreign visitors in Romania (thou)			
Total	5839	6037	7722
of which:			
Austria	129	151	218
Bulgaria	389	399	818
Italy	271	278	398
Germany	354	343	473
Republic of Moldova	1435	1490	1110
Turkey	201	219	284
Ukraine	328	433	720
Hungary	1522	1367	1743

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

Total	5839	6037	7722
Road	4428	4390	5753
Railway	305	316	275
Air	919	1122	1460
Naval	187	209	234

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

Total	7140	8906	10980
Road	6001	7418	8762
Railway	222	237	247
Air	881	1225	1944
Naval	36	26	27

The institutions entrusted to ensure the legislation observance and application are the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform. In 2007, 4111 judges existed in Romania, by 12% more than in 2005.

In 2007 a decrease in penal and civil actions number which entered the Courts of Justice was recorded. In 2007, out of the total number of cases, 83.9% were civil cases. The number of penal and civil cases to be solved, as average, by a judge, ranged between 435 in 2005 and 373 in 2007.

During 2005 - 2007, the number of persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants decreased, from 304 in 2005 to 214 in 2007.

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

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ In fringements against private and public assets.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

	2005	2006	2007 ¹⁾
Infringements under police investigation - total (thou)	208	233	281
Infractionality rate (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	963	1078	1305

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Romania Police General Inspectorate within the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform.

Country	Population, on January 1 (million inhabitants)					
	2000	2006	2007	2000	2006	2007
	Total			of which: women		
EU 27	482.8	493.0	495.1	247.7	252.5	253.5
EU 25	452.1	463.6	465.9	232.0	237.4	238.4
Austria	8.0	8.3	8.3	4.1	4.2	4.3
Belgium	10.2	10.5	10.6	5.2	5.4	5.4
Bulgaria	8.2	7.7	7.7	4.2	4.0	4.0
Czech Republic	10.3	10.3	10.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	5.3	5.4	5.4	2.7	2.7	2.8
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Finland	5.2	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.7	2.7
France	60.5	63	63.4	31.1	32.4	32.6
Germany	82.2	82.4	82.3	42.1	42.1	42.0
Greece	10.9	11.1	11.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
Ireland	3.8	4.2	4.3	1.9	2.1	2.2
Italy	56.9	58.8	59.1	29.4	30.2	30.4
Latvia	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Lithuania	3.5	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.3	16.4	8.0	8.3	8.3
Poland	38.7	38.2	38.1	19.9	19.7	19.7
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.6	5.3	5.5	5.5
United Kingdom	58.8	60.4	60.9	30.2	30.8	31.0
Romania	22.5	21.6	21.6	11.5	11.1	11.1
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	40.0	43.8	44.5	20.4	22.2	22.5
Sweden	8.9	9.0	9.1	4.5	4.6	4.6
Hungary	10.2	10.1	10.1	5.4	5.3	5.3

Source: EUROSTAT.

Country	Live births (per 1000 inhabitants)		Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)	
	2000	2006	2000	2006
EU 27	10.6	10.6	0.6	1.1
EU 25	10.6	10.6	0.8	1.3
Austria	9.8	9.4	0.2	0.4
Belgium	11.3	11.5	1.1	1.9
Bulgaria	9.1	9.6	-5.1	-5.1
Czech Republic	8.8	10.3	-1.8	0.1
Cyprus	12.2	11.3	4.5	4.7
Denmark	12.6	12.0	1.7	1.7
Estonia	9.5	11.1	-3.9	-1.8
Finland	11.0	11.2	1.4	2.0
France	13.3	13.1	4.4	4.8
Germany	9.3	8.2	-0.9	-1.8
Greece	9.5	10.1	-0.2	0.6
Ireland	14.4	15.1	6.1	8.6
Italy	9.5	9.5	-0.2	-
Latvia	8.5	9.7	-5.0	-4.7
Lithuania	9.8	9.2	-1.4	-4.0
Luxembourg	13.1	11.7	4.5	3.7
Malta	11.0	9.6	3.4	1.6
Netherlands	13.0	11.3	4.2	3.0
Poland	9.8	9.8	0.3	0.1
Portugal	11.7	10.0	1.4	0.3
United Kingdom	11.5	12.3	1.2	4.1
Romania	10.5	10.2	-0.9	-1.8
Slovakia	10.2	10.0	0.5	0.1
Slovenia	9.1	9.4	-0.2	0.4
Spain	9.9	10.9	0.9	2.5
Sweden	10.2	11.7	-0.3	1.6
Hungary	9.6	9.9	-3.7	-3.2

Source: EUROSTAT.

Life expectancy (years)

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

Source: WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET 2007.

Average yearly inflation rate (%)

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

Source: EUROSTAT.

Country	Employment rate (%)			Unemployment rate ¹⁾ (%)		
	2000	2006	2007	2000	2006	2007
EU 27	62.2	64.5	65.4	8.6	8.1	7.1
EU 25	62.4	64.8	65.8	8.6	8.2	7.2
Austria	68.5	70.2	71.4	3.6	4.7	4.4
Belgium	60.5	61.0	62.0	6.9	8.2	7.5
Bulgaria	50.4	58.6	61.7	16.4	9.0	6.9
Czech Republic	65.0	65.3	66.1	8.7	7.1	5.3
Cyprus	65.7	69.6	71.0	4.9	4.6	3.9
Denmark	76.3	77.4	77.1	4.3	3.9	3.7
Estonia	60.4	68.1	69.4	12.8	5.9	4.7
Finland	67.2	69.3	70.3	9.8	7.7	6.9
France	62.1	63.8	64.6	9.1	9.2	8.3
Germany	65.6	67.5	69.4	7.2	9.8	8.4
Greece	56.5	61.0	61.4	11.2	8.9	8.3
Ireland	65.2	68.6	69.1	4.2	4.4	4.5
Italy	53.7	58.4	58.7	10.1	6.8	6.1
Latvia	57.5	66.3	68.3	13.7	6.8	6.0
Lithuania	59.1	63.6	64.9	16.4	5.6	4.3
Luxembourg	62.7	63.6	63.6	2.3	4.7	4.7
Malta	54.2	54.8	55.7	6.7	7.3	6.4
Netherlands	72.9	74.3	76.0	2.8	3.9	3.2
Poland	55.0	54.5	57.0	16.1	13.8	9.6
Portugal	68.4	67.9	67.8	4.0	7.7	8.0
United Kingdom	71.2	71.5	71.3	5.3	5.4	5.3
Romania	63.6	58.8	58.8²⁾	6.9	7.3	6.4²⁾
Slovakia	56.8	59.4	60.7	18.8	13.4	11.1
Slovenia	62.8	66.6	67.8	6.7	6.0	4.8
Spain	56.3	64.8	65.6	11.1	8.5	8.3
Sweden	73.0	73.1	74.2	5.6	7.0	6.1
Hungary	56.3	57.3	57.3	6.4	7.5	7.4

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

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: EUROSTAT.

Average gross yearly earnings (Euro)			
Country	2000	2005	2006
EU 27	...	28992.4	...
EU 25	...	30942.2	...
Austria	...	36032.0	36673.0
Belgium	31644.0	36672.7	37674.0
Bulgaria	1436.1	1977.7	2195.0
Czech Republic	...	7404.5	8284.4
Cyprus	16334.9	20548.5	21310.2
Denmark	40962.2	47529.3	48307.3
Estonia	...	...	...
Finland	27398.3	33290.0	34081.0
France	26712.0	30520.9	...
Germany	37319.0	41694.0	42382.0
Greece	14721.0	...	...
Ireland	...	40462.0	...
Italy	...	...	...
Latvia	...	4246.0	5210.9
Lithuania	...	...	...
Luxembourg	35875.0	42135.0	43621.0
Malta	11658.2	11180.3	11669.4
Netherlands	31901.0	38700.0	...
Poland	...	6269.9	...
Portugal	12619.6	14715.0	15929.6
United Kingdom	37676.5	42866.3	44495.6
Romania	1732.0	3241.2	3937.8
Slovakia	3583.1	6373.6	7039.6
Slovenia	...	...	...
Spain	17432.0	20438.8	21150.2
Sweden	31620.8	34049.3	35084.0
Hungary	4172.5	7797.8	7840.2

Note: Average gross yearly earnings for activities related to industry and commercial services, for full-time employees of enterprises with 10 employees and over.

... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

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

Country	2000	2005	2006
UE 27¹⁾	1.86	1.84	1.84
Austria ¹⁾	1.91	2.41	2.45
Belgium	1.97	1.84	1.83 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.52	0.49	0.48
Czech Republic	1.21	1.41	1.54
Cyprus	0.24	0.40	0.42 ²⁾
Denmark	2.24	2.45	2.43 ²⁾
Estonia	0.61	0.93	1.14 ²⁾
Finland	3.34	3.48	3.45
France	2.15	2.13	2.12 ²⁾
Germany	2.45	2.48	2.51 ¹⁾
Greece	...	0.58	0.57 ¹⁾
Ireland	1.12	1.26	1.32
Italy	1.05	1.09	...
Latvia	0.44	0.56	0.69
Lithuania	0.59	0.76	0.80
Luxembourg	1.65	1.57	1.47 ¹⁾
Malta	...	0.54 ²⁾	0.54 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.82	1.73 ¹⁾²⁾	1.72 ¹⁾²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.57	0.56
Portugal	0.76 ¹⁾	0.81	...
United Kingdom	1.85	1.76	...
Romania	0.37	0.41	0.46³⁾
Slovakia	0.65	0.51	0.49
Slovenia	1.41	1.46	1.59 ²⁾
Spain	0.91	1.12	1.20
Sweden	...	3.80	3.73
Hungary	0.78	0.94	1.00

¹⁾ Estimated data. ²⁾ Provisional data. ³⁾ Semi-final data. ... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

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

Country	2000	2005	2006
UE 27	7.1¹⁾	9.7	9.6
UE 25	7.5¹⁾	10.3	10.2
Austria	8.3	12.9	13.1
Belgium	6.2	8.3	7.5 ²⁾
Bulgaria	...	1.3	1.3
Czech Republic	...	5.6	5.6
Cyprus	3.1	5.9	7.1
Denmark	19.4	27.4	29.2
Estonia	6.5	5.9	6.5
Finland	17.5	22.5	23.1
France	2.8	7.1	7.6
Germany	5.2	7.7	7.5
Greece	1.0	1.9	1.9
Ireland	...	7.4	7.3
Italy	4.8	5.8	6.1
Latvia	...	7.9	6.9 ²⁾
Lithuania	2.8	6.0	4.9 ²⁾
Luxembourg	4.8	8.5	8.2
Malta	4.5	5.3	5.5
Netherlands	15.5	15.9	15.6
Poland	...	4.9	4.7
Portugal	3.4	4.1	4.2 ²⁾
United Kingdom	20.5	27.5	26.6 ²⁾
Romania	0.9	1.6	1.5
Slovakia	...	4.6	4.1
Slovenia	...	15.3	15.0
Spain	4.1	10.5	10.4
Sweden	21.6	33.4 ¹⁾	32.0 ¹⁾
Hungary	2.9	3.9	3.8

¹⁾ Estimated data. ²⁾ Provisional data. ... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

Weight of households with internet access (%)

Country	2005	2006	2007
UE 27	...	49	54
UE 25	48	51	56
Austria	47	52	60
Belgium	50	54	60
Bulgaria	...	17	19
Czech Republic	19	29	35
Cyprus	32	37	39
Denmark	75	79	78
Estonia	39	46	53
Finland	54	65	69
Franța	...	41	49
Germany	62	67	71
Greece	22	23	25
Ireland	47	50	57
Italy	39	40	43
Latvia	31	42	51
Lithuania	16	35	44
Luxembourg	65	70	75
Malta	...	53	54
Netherlands	78	80	83
Poland	30	36	41
Portugal	31	35	40
United Kingdom	60	63	67
Romania¹⁾	29	30	35
Slovakia	23	27	46
Slovenia	48	54	58
Spain	36	39	45
Sweden	73	77	79
Hungary	22	32	38

¹⁾ **Source:** Households survey on information technology and communications access. ... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

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

Country	2000	2006	2007 ¹⁾
UE 25	104.8	103.8	103.8
Austria	123.1	120.2	120.7
Belgium	137.1	131.5	131.7
Bulgaria	30.4	34.9	35.7
Czech Republic	61.9	70.7	72.9
Cyprus	85.0	84.9	85.4
Denemark	110.6	108.5	107.4
Estonia	46.5	64.3	68.3
Finland	114.9	112.4	113.6
France	125.2	123.5	123.3
Germany	108.1	107.1	106.8
Greece	93.7	103.9	105.4
Ireland	127.2	134.9	135.5
Italy	126.1	109.0	107.8
Latvia	40.1	50.9	52.6
Lithuania	42.7	57.1	60.3
Luxembourg	176.1	184.1	184.3
Malta	96.8	90.3	90.1
Netherlands	114.5	113.3	113.7
Poland	55.2 ²⁾	61.1 ²⁾	61.7
Portugal	68.9	68.4 ¹⁾	68.8
United Kingdom	108.9	109.7	111.0
Romania	...	39.2¹⁾	41.8
Slovakia	58.0	71.8	75.6
Slovenia	75.1	84.0	86.7
Spain	103.8	103.1	102.6
Sweden	113.6	113.9	113.1
Hungary	64.7	74.5	74.4

¹⁾ Forecasts. ²⁾ Estimated data. ... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹⁾)			GDP growth rate (%) (previous year =100)			Net lending / net borrowing of public administration - % in GDP	
	2000	2006	2007 ²⁾	2000	2006	2007	2006	2007
EU 27	19000	23500	24800	3.9	3.1	2.9	-1.4	-0.9
EU 25	19900	24500	25700	3.9	3.0	2.8	...	...
Austria	25400	30000	31800	3.4	3.3	3.4	-1.5	-0.5
Belgium	24000	28200	29700	3.7	2.8	2.7 ²⁾	0.3	-0.2
Bulgaria	5300	8600	9500	5.4	6.3	6.2	3.0	3.4
Czech Republic	13000	18500	20100	3.6	6.4	5.8 ²⁾	-2.7	-1.6
Cyprus	16900	21600	22900	5.0	4.0	4.4	-1.2	3.3
Denmark	25100	29600	30900	3.5	3.9	1.8	4.8	4.4
Estonia	8500	16100	17900	9.6	11.2	7.1	3.4	2.8
Finland	22300	27500	29400	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	5.3
France	22000	26100	27200	3.9	2.0	1.9 ²⁾	-2.4	-2.7
Germany	22600	26900	28300	3.2	2.9	2.5	-1.6	-
Greece	16000	22900	24400	4.5	4.2	4.0	-2.6	-2.8
Ireland	24900	34200	36200	9.4	5.7	4.9 ²⁾	3.0	0.3
Italy	22300	24300	25100	3.7	1.8	1.5	-3.4	-1.9
Latvia	7000	12600	14100	6.9	12.2	10.3	-0.2	-
Lithuania	7500	13200	14900	4.1	7.7	8.8	-0.5	-1.2
Luxembourg	46400	65700	70400	8.4	6.1	5.2 ²⁾	1.3	2.9
Malta	15900	18100	19100	...	3.4	3.8	-2.6	-1.8
Netherlands	25600	30700	32600	3.9	3.0	3.5	0.5	0.4
Poland	9200	12300	13500	4.3	6.2	6.5	-3.8	-2.0
Portugal	14900	17500	18300	3.9	1.3	1.9	-3.9	-2.6
United Kingdom	22300	27800	29300	3.8	2.9	3.0	-2.6	-2.9
Romania	5000	9100³⁾	10300	2.1	7.9³⁾	6.0⁴⁾	-2.2³⁾	-2.5⁴⁾
Slovakia	9500	15000	16800	1.4	8.5	10.4	-3.6	-2.2
Slovenia	15000	20700	22700	4.1	5.7	6.1	-1.2	-0.1
Spain	18500	24700	25900	5.0	3.9	3.8	1.8	2.2
Sweden	24100	29300	30700	4.4	4.1	2.6	2.3	3.5
Hungary	10700	15300	15800	5.2	3.9	1.3	-9.2	-5.5

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

²⁾ Forecasts. ³⁾ Semi-final data. ⁴⁾ Provisional data. ... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

Agricultural production indices (1999-2001=100)

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

Source: FAOSTAT.

2000=100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)	Indices of construction works ¹⁾		
	2006	2007	2006	2007
UE 27	108.04	111.57	107.67	111.62
UE 25	107.82	111.33	107.30	111.03
Austria	125.91	132.13	129.48	134.42
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	161.20 ²⁾	175.90 ²⁾	273.42 ²⁾	315.88 ³⁾
Czech Republic	151.40	163.66	140.82	148.87
Cyprus	111.60	115.25 ³⁾	127.29	135.38 ³⁾
Denmark	108.49	108.96	112.46 ²⁾	112.72 ²⁾
Estonia	178.02	189.63	239.23	262.77
Finland	121.64	126.95	127.23 ²⁾	141.19 ²⁾
France	102.99	104.49	107.13	111.68
Germany	112.18	119.02	81.02	83.21
Greece	100.07	102.24	77.28	91.39 ³⁾
Ireland	134.12	143.84	139.73	...
Italy	98.20	98.02	122.35	128.88
Latvia	146.16	146.88	198.23	224.82
Lithuania	176.88	183.90	240.68	292.55
Luxembourg	117.07	117.41	107.20	108.68
Malta	...	...	127.68 ²⁾	130.42 ³⁾
Netherlands	104.69 ³⁾	107.83 ³⁾	97.17	102.76
Poland	145.42	159.24	93.69	108.72
Portugal	103.06	105.07	79.93	77.06
United Kingdom	95.71	95.86	114.93 ³⁾	117.72 ³⁾
Romania	134.97	141.68	166.38	223.74
Slovakia	141.13	159.22	156.59	164.25
Slovenia	123.13	131.40 ³⁾	128.77	152.45
Spain	106.57	108.56	129.93	129.59 ³⁾
Sweden	111.97	116.44	111.44	120.14
Hungary	143.03	154.92	159.12	136.84

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

¹⁾ Buildings and engineering construction.²⁾ Forecasts. ³⁾ Provisional data. ... = Data not available.

Source: EUROSTAT.

For information, purchasing the publications and
subscriptions, please appeal to:

NIS Statistical Data and Publications Dissemination Office

(Phone:[+40 021] 318.18.71; 317.77.70; 318.18.24 / extension 1278, 2479)

(<http://www.insse.ro>) / e-mail: datestat@insse.ro

to Dissemination Offices of County Statistical Directions

([http://www.\[name of county\]insse.ro](http://www.[name of county]insse.ro))

to Publishing House "Romanian Statistical Review" or

The Bookshops "Ion Ionescu de la Brad"

(Phone:+40 021 318.18.42 / extension. 1073, 2254)

and e-mail: rrs@insse.ro



PRINTED IN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

**ins&
Print**
DESIGN COVER
TYPOGRAPHY
JUNE 2008