

ROMANIA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS

ANNUAL REPORT

2013



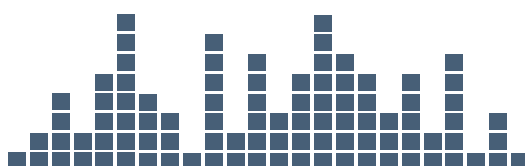
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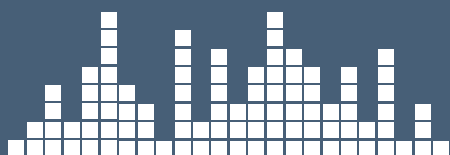


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"...we appreciate that the National Institute of Statistics is consolidating its deserved place in the national and European administrative architecture..."



FOREWORD



The National Institute of Statistics presents this report to the public who is interested in its work. The Institute had an intense activity in 2013, keeping its objectivity while providing the users of statistical data with all the necessary tools so that the decisions of public authorities or the scientific researches have a solid basis. We are also considering that, during last year, the National Institute of Statistics accomplished all its objectives, as defined in the Annual National Statistical Plan, timely providing quality data to all the categories of official statistical data users.

The consolidation of relationships with public national and international institutions continues, hereby mentioning the study visit to our institute of the delegation headed by Mr. Walter Radermacher, Director General of Eurostat. At the same time, we believe that the National Institute of Statistics is consolidating its place in the national and european administra-

tive architecture, a place that official statistics deserves to have in any democratic, pluralist and economically competitive society.

The major challenge the National Institute of Statistics had to meet in a professional, objective and politically neutral manner was the dissemination of the results of the Population and Housing Census. The survey, which started to be prepared at the end of 2011, was successfully finalised in compliance with the European timetable and methodologies, with the results on the demographic and socio-educational structure of Romania being fully published at the end of 2013.

The activity report for 2013 gives a general picture of the key moments of the institute's activity, including both the achievements and the difficulties encountered. The report contains the new organisational structure and summarises the activity of the National Statistical Council in the form of economic and social statistics.

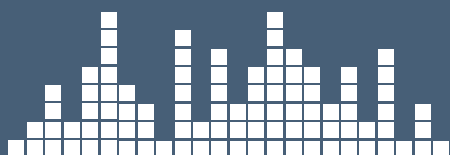
Information on international co-operation and the new website of the institute is also included, and the end of the report is dedicated to the presentation of the priorities set for 2014.

We hope that our efforts and the dedication put into drawing up this report will be appreciated and will meet the interests of the readers.

Tudorel ANDREI
President of the
National Institute of Statistics



"... the National Institute of Statistics
– a new organisational structure:
conception, vision and increased
effectiveness of the statistical
activity ..."



INTRODUCTION

The Activity Report of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) for 2013 highlights the activities carried out to achieve the institute's purpose, to fulfil its role of producing quality, reliable and timely statistics so as to meet the requirements of all categories of internal and external users as well as possible. The activities are harmonised with those performed at European level to a high extent and were focused towards implementing the European Statistics Code of Practice, a Code that the Romanian official statistics subscribed to alongside the other Member States of the European Union.

Through the activities performed, the National Institute of Statistics aimed to develop flexible mechanisms and tools that allow the carrying out of statistical activities according to priorities, to strengthen the structure and functionality of the National Statistical System, and to improve its capacity to meet the users' need for statistical data and information.

The new organisational structure

The new organisational structure of the National Institute of Statistics is set out in Government Decision No 546 of 30 July 2013 amending and supplementing Government Decision No 957/2005 on the organisation and operation of the National Institute of Statistics, and is presented in Annex 1 of the Activity Report for 2013.

The National Institute of Statistics is run by a President who is also a Secretary of State,

helped by 3 Vice-Presidents who are Sub-Secretaries of State, appointed by a decision of the Prime Minister. The Secretary-General, a high official, is subordinate to the President.

8 regional statistical directorates and 34 county statistical directorates, financed from the State budget, the National Centre for Training in Statistics and the Conference Centre, fully financed from their own revenues, as well as the department for the Dissemination of Romanian Statistical Information are subordinate to the National Institute of Statistics.

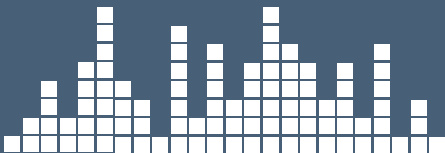
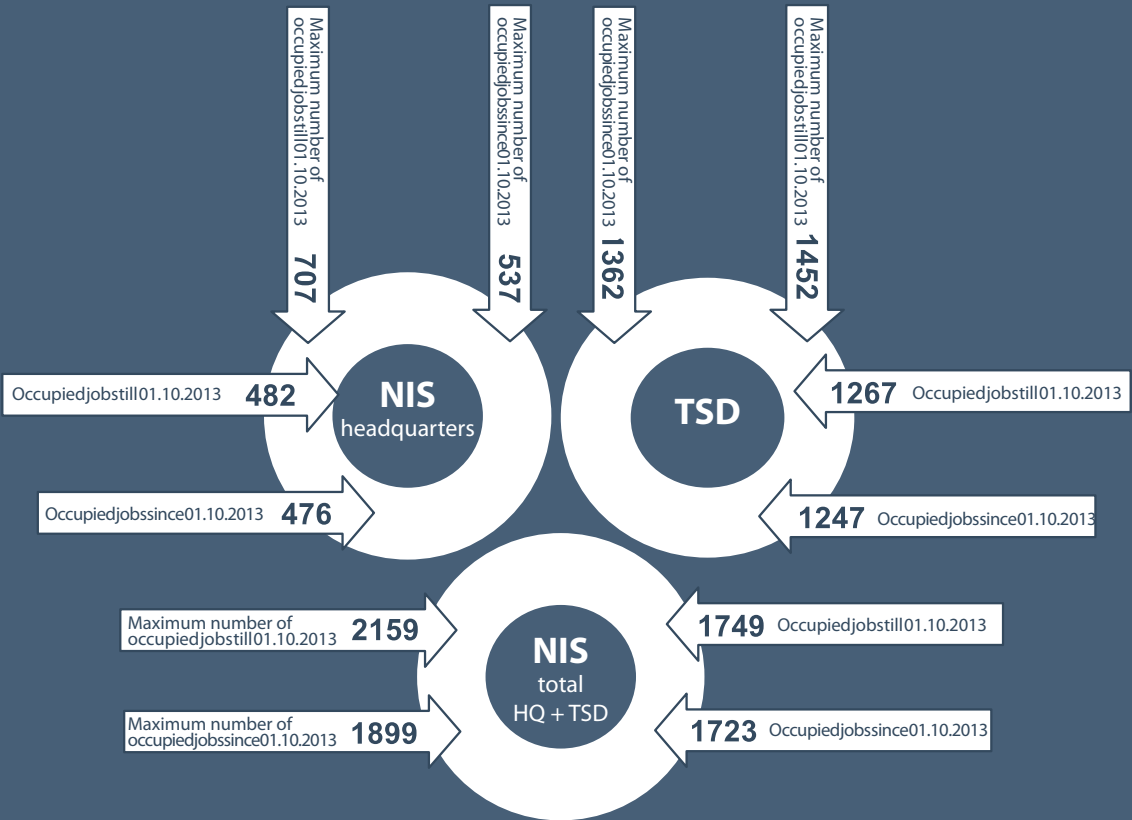
The new organisational chart is meant to make the statistical work more efficient and to create new structures in order to ensure that statistical activities are adequately carried out. One of the newly created structures is the Communication Department, whose purpose is to emphasise the relevance of official statistics in the Romanian and European public space. In an increasingly technologised era, any national good such as official statistics has to employ a language that is accessible to all interested parties.

The priorities of the Communication Department are:

- to identify the institutional nature of the NIS in order to develop and implement a communication strategy;
- to open the institution to online media, social networks and mass media;
- to democratise the statistical language: turning the technical statistical language into a language that is accessible to more categories of users, who represent, in spite of their diversity (researchers, journalists, the general public), the Romanian citizens;
- to organise press conferences, formal and informal meetings with stakeholders from domains related to statistics.



"... the National Institute of Statistics accomplished the activities assumed in accordance with the Annual European Statistical Programme..."



THE YEAR 2013 IN FIGURES

The year 2013 stands out as a difficult year, with many important tasks, which involved a lot of effort from all statisticians. Even though it had to deal with a lack of staff, the National Institute of Statistics successfully performed the activities undertaken in accordance with the European annual statistical programme while also taking into account the national priorities. Providing a sustainable basis for the development of the statistical system requires adequate human resources, in terms of number and particularly in terms of quality.

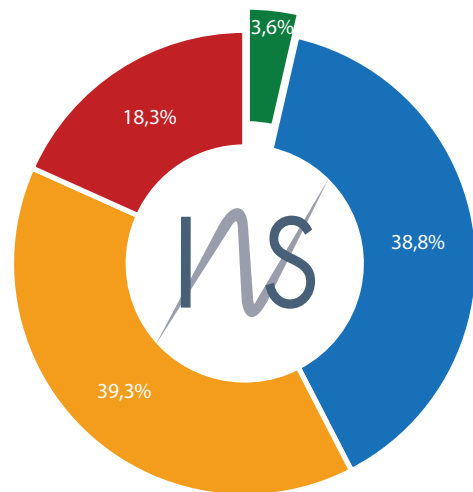
The structure of the NIS staff

In 2013, the maximum number of positions within the NIS was 2159, of which 707 in the central office and 1452 in the Territorial Statistical Directorates (TSDs) until 01.10.2013. As of this date, in accordance with Government Emergency Ordinance no. 77/2013, the number of

positions within the NIS was reduced by 260, reaching a maximum of 1899, of which: 537 in the central office and 1362 in the Territorial Statistical Directorates. Details on the structure of the staff are provided in Annex 2.

The young staff aged under 30 accounts for 4% of the total 1723 filled positions, and the staff aged over 56 represents approximately 18%. The exact structure by age group is found in Annex 2.

Employees structure by age groups

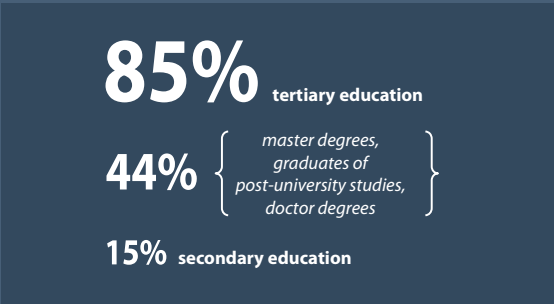


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The mobility of the NIS staff is reflected in Annex 3, which shows the situation of the staff who worked in the NIS and subsequently left the institute, as well as the reasons for their departure.



The high level of qualification of the staff (doctors, master’s graduates and/or people with postgraduate studies) allows a quality implementation of the national statistical programme, with a view to continuously adapting the National Statistical System to the requirements of the European Statistical System. Further details are provided in Annex 4.



The remuneration of the staff

In 2013, the members of the staff were remunerated in accordance with Framework Law No 284/2010 on unit salaries for the staff paid from public funds, as subsequently amended and supplemented, and Government Emergency Ordinance No 84/2012 setting the salaries of the staff from the budget sector in 2013, extending deadlines of normative acts, as well as on tax and budgetary measures.



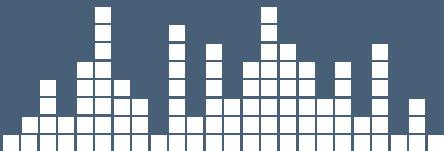
Comparatively speaking, the salary earnings of the NIS staff are among the lowest in the public administration.

The salary level is unattractive to potential young employees, which explains their small number.

The fact that the salaries in the labour market are higher than the ones provided in the National Institute of Statistics has a negative impact on the attempt to attract and keep qualified staff. The integration of the NIS staff into vocational training and



lifelong learning programmes in order to meet the current and future challenges was a priority for the National Institute of Statistics in 2013, and this was ensured through the Annual Vocational Training Programme. The vocational training programmes mainly focused on areas such as management (31.90%), IT (28.26%) and statistics (27.99%). Further details are presented in Annex 5.



THE MODERNISATION OF DATA COLLECTION

In recent years, Romania's national statistical system has played a fundamental role in improving the lives of millions of children. The modernisation of data collection has allowed the institutions to reform the child-related policies, by providing them with accurate and adequate data which signal the positive or negative changes that have an impact on the children and their families. The National Institute of Statistics and UNICEF have contributed to this long and complex



transformation process, sharing the same vision and the same concern for the respect of the rights of all children, including the more vulnerable ones.

Today it is top priority to eliminate inequalities, so that all children are given the opportunity to reach their full potential and to enjoy the rights they have. Therefore, the data collection systems must inform about the discrepancies and gaps in equality that hide behind national or sub-national averages. Many children who are victims of violence (including in the form of negligence and

exploitation), who are disabled, who come from poor families or Roma communities, or teenagers in risky situations are not yet covered by statistics; it's still difficult to identify them. These are invisible children whom we must bring to the attention of the institutions in charge.

The shift in our approach to the protection and promotion of the rights of vulnerable children is feasible in Romania and is also an opportunity to give examples of good practices to other countries as well. In 2013, the Romanian Government and UNICEF signed a new partnership agreement, with ambitious objectives, whose implementation also depends on the close co-operation with the National Institute of Statistics and other national partners. An extremely important objective that we aim to reach together is to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and systems to monitor the situation of underprivileged children. In this respect, we need to reduce and subsequently eliminate the gap-related deficiencies in the collection and analysis of data, which have a negative impact on policy-making, budget allocations, as well as on the quality and accessibility of the services for children. The inclusion of the excluded has to concern us all, and UNICEF is here to facilitate communication and co-ordination among the factors in charge, with a view to a positive change.

We will also continue to support an increase in the efficiency of the exchange of data between routine statistical systems in the fields of child protection, health and education. It is also important to further support the demand for disaggregated data and to encourage the making of public policy decisions on the basis of data, in order to significantly improve the lives of all children in Romania.

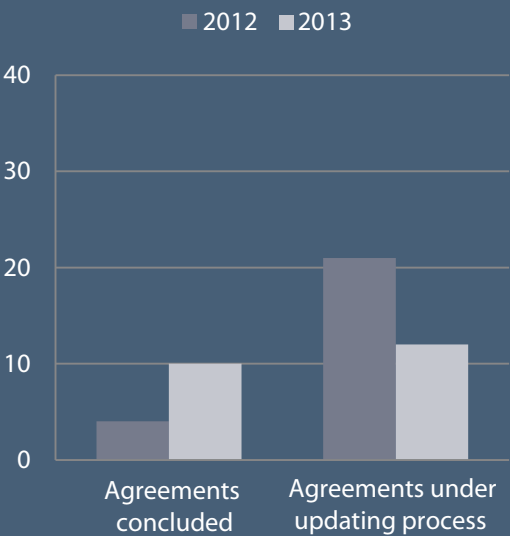
Sandie BLANCHET
UNICEF representative in Romania

Statistical production

The activities of the institute were mainly oriented towards finalising an action of great national importance, namely: meeting the deadlines set for the completion of the 2011 Population and Housing Census, particularly as regards the estimation of the missing data, the processing of the data with a view to obtaining the final results of the 2011 PHC and the publication of the four volumes of the 2011 PHC.

Sustained efforts were also made to harmonise the techniques and methods for the estimation of macro-economic indicators and align the results of these estimates to the EU standards and norms.

In 2013, the NIS was mainly interested in improving the quality of statistical production in fields such as agriculture, forestry and environment, business statistics, social statistics and in increasing the degree of statistical data collection through the web portal.



Another major concern of the institute was to attract new administrative sources to statistical production. For this purpose, 10 new collaboration conventions were signed with institutions of the central public administration and the process of updating 12 collaboration conventions and protocols started, which facilitates the obtaining of the necessary information to complete the national fund of statistical data and a reduction of the burden on respondents in the statistical surveys conducted by the NIS.

In performing the statistical activities scheduled for 2013, the NIS was faced with a lot of difficulties which hindered the entire statistical work, but these difficulties were overcome through sustained efforts, and their effects on the quality of statistical output were diminished.

The internal auditing activity made an important contribution to the improvement of the managerial internal control, risk management and governance systems, through adequate recommendations, counselling and methodological guidance for the NIS departments and the institutions subordinate to/co-ordinated by the NIS, with a view to drawing up operational and/or system procedures according to the specific activities.

As fundamental indicators of the economy, all the macro-economic indicators included in the System of National Accounts were at the centre of the concerns of the National Institute of Statistics, which were oriented towards harmonising the techniques and methods for the estimation of indicators, on the one hand, and aligning the results of these estimates to the EU standards and norms, on the other hand. The following 2013 achievements in this field are particularly worth mentioning:

- completing the revision of the 1995-2007 series according to CANE Rev. 2, both the input-output tables and the quarterly and annual accounts;

- completing the revision of employment and hours worked for the 1999-2007 series according to CANE Rev. 2, both for the annual accounts and for the quarterly accounts;

- improving the quality of the data belonging to the quarterly accounts of the institutional sectors;

- the inventory of sources and methods on the quarterly accounts of the institutional sectors;

- preparatory actions for the implementation of ESA 2010;

- lifting certain reservations on the weighted average rate;

- revising the table of integrated economic accounts by reconciling the annual and quarterly accounts for the 2004-2007 series with the data of public administrations.

In the field of **public finance statistics**, the following achievements were made in 2013:

- two reports (in March and September) on the public deficit/debt for the 2009-2012 period according to ESA95, in the framework of the Excessive Deficit Procedure;

- compiling the sequence of non-financial accounts of the “public administrations” sector for 2012;

- calculating the final consumption of the “public administrations” sector for 2012;

- calculating the fixed capital consumption of the “public administrations” sector for 2012.

In the field of **regional statistics**, the following 2013 results are worth noting:

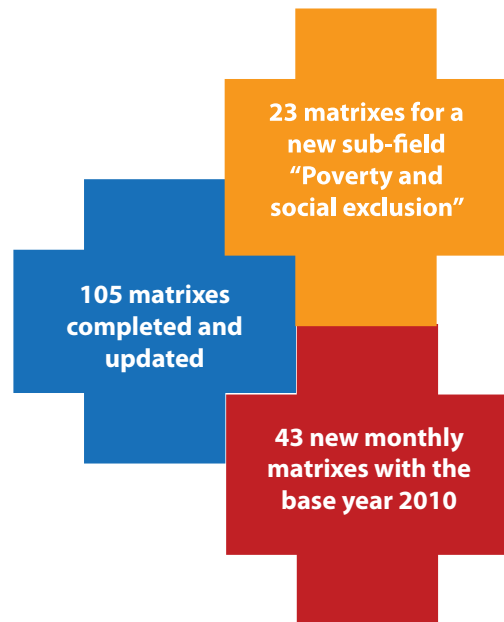
- compiling the regional national

accounts by activity for 2011 according to CANE Rev. 2;

- compiling the regional accounts of the “households” sector for 2011.

In the field of **databases**, the following achievements were recorded in 2013:

- In “TEMPO” database, matrices on the following fields were created/completed with information from the time series year-book, matrices from the following domains: national accounts, foreign trade, tourism,



transport, investments, labour force, salary earnings, social protection and assistance, household income and expenditure, health, education, the vital statistics and migration of the population, economic accounts for agriculture, R&D and innovation; new monthly matrices with 2010 as the base year, which replaced the matrices with 2005 as the base year, were created for: the prices of industrial products, industry, internal trade, services and construction; matrices for a new sub-field, “Poverty and social exclusion”, were created;

- interconnecting the TEMPO databa-

se to the online methodological metadatabase.

The main achievements in the field of **agricultural, forestry and environmental statistics**:

- completing the first survey on the productive potential of fruit tree and vine plantations intended for the production of table grapes and drawing up the quality report;
- developing an organisational and methodological framework for conducting the 2013 Structural Survey in Agriculture;
- re-designing the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings following the results of the 2010 General Agricultural Census;
- the first-time release of the publication “Agricultural Production Methods 2010”;
- drawing up and sending to Eurostat the first standard tables of statistical data and quality reports on the economy-environment material flows account, the air emissions account and the environmental taxes account.

The **short-term indicators statistics** covers the statistics on short-term economic indicators, energy statistics, industrial production, the statistics on construction, dwellings and public services, tourism statistics, and R&D and innovation statistics. Important objectives consisted in:

- finalising and disseminating the series of indices in the fields of industry, construction, trade and services according to the new 2010 base year and the new 2010 weighting system, by collecting the data through the e-SOP project;
- re-calculating the series adjusted by seasonality and number of working days according to the new 2010 base year (series required by the European Regulation) and sending them to Eurostat;
- with regard to the Tourism Satellite

Account, which is not compulsory according to this Regulation, but Member States are hereby encouraged to compile it, the National Institute of Statistics conducted several pilot studies and in 2013 it released a statistical publication on the Tourism Satellite Account for 2011;

- in the field of innovation statistics, new data were collected for the 2010-2012 reference period, on the basis of the Community Innovation Survey (CIS) 2012 questionnaire and the methodology provided by Eurostat. New indicators on the following issues were obtained: the efficiency of the methods for maintaining or increasing the competitiveness of the innovations introduced by enterprises, the public procurement contracts of enterprises, strategies and obstacles for reaching the objectives of enterprises.

In the field of **structural business statistics**, some of the main achievements of 2013 were:

- more than half of the statistical surveys of the department are included on the e-Sop online portal;
- the production of preliminary data from the structural survey by enterprise size class;
- the participation, as partner, in two ESSnet projects on globalisation (the global value chain) and the impact of the use of ICT products.

The **foreign trade statistics** serve the different needs of users, among which the Government and the public administration, the business environment, the academic environment and the public. The interest in these statistics is increasing; therefore, the timeliness of statistical data and their quality are of chief importance to the producers of statistics.

In this context, the preparatory actions for the implementation of the SIMSTAT project continued in 2013, with a view to simplifying the Intrastat system so as to reduce the reporting burden on enterprises, without affecting the dissemination deadlines and the quality of the data. The SIMSTAT project is based on two pillars:

- maintaining the collection of intra-Community dispatches – with some changes – allowing each Member State to decide on the method for the calculation of intra-Community arrivals, and
- the exchange of micro-data on intra-Community dispatches of goods between the Member States of the European Union.

The sampling frame in the **social field** – EMZOT

The activities performed in 2013 focused on the management of the Master Sample of Territorial Areas (EMZOT), the extraction of samples for household surveys, the calculation of grossing-up coefficients and the calculation of indicators for drawing up quality reports.

The management of the sampling frame in the social field involved the updating of the EMZOT dwellings with data from the surveys conducted, the preparation of the sampling frame with a view to extracting samples for household surveys and the compilation of statistics on the basis of the information from the sampling frame.

The extraction of samples for household surveys involved the design and carrying out of procedures for the selection of dwellings, the preparation of nomenclatures of dwellings for each survey and their provision to the counties.

The EMZOT sampling frame provided the basis for performing statistical activities such as:

- the calculation of grossing-up coefficients: the design and carrying out of procedures for the calculation of basic weights, the implementation of procedures of adjustment for total non-response, the design and carrying out of sample adjustment procedures and the calculation of final weights for household surveys;
- the calculation of indicators for drawing up quality reports through the calculation of sampling errors in household surveys;
- the calculation of grossing-up coefficients for the 2011 Time Use Survey (TUS);
- the design of the new EMZOT sampling frame using the provisional data of the 2011 PHC:
 - setting the algorithm for building the frame of primary units (PUs);
 - creating programmes for building the frame of PUs;
 - setting groupings for creating the frame of PUs at a basic SIRUTA level;
 - setting groupings for creating the frame of PUs at a higher SIRUTA level.

In the field of **living conditions statistics**, the actions carried out in 2013 were oriented towards the implementation of methodologies for the calculation of comparable indicators in fields of great interest at European level, the re-design of some of the already existing statistical surveys and their adjustment to the most recent European regulations, as well as the harmonisation with the national legislation.

In recent years particular focus is placed on the strategy of the European Union to promote sustainable and inclusive growth,

known as the Europe 2020 strategy, which sets objectives in five main areas, among which poverty and social exclusion.

4 indicators related to the Europe 2020 strategy in the field of poverty and social exclusion were calculated, using the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions as main data source. These indicators determine: the people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, the people living in households with very low work intensity, the people at risk of poverty after social transfers and the people in severe material deprivation. The indicators are disseminated in the publication “**Dimensions of social inclusion in Romania**”.

In the field of **employment statistics**, the necessary information to assess the labour market phenomena and measure the active (employed and unemployed) and inactive population is obtained through the Labour Force Survey in Households (HLFS). For the preparation and conducting of this statistical survey the following activities were performed: the collection, processing and validation of data, the analysis of results; the drawing up of quarterly publications (in English and Romanian) and of the annual one for 2012 (in Romanian); provision, the validation of Eurostat micro-data, the re-design of survey tools so as to comply with the new International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011).

In the field of **salary statistics**, the necessary information for assessing the size, structure and trends of salary earnings, labour costs and vacant jobs is provided by the results of specific statistical surveys. The infra-annual statistical surveys – the Survey on Monthly Salary Earnings and the Survey on Vacancies – supply the necessary

information for monitoring the short-term trends of the indicators on salary earnings and the demand for jobs. The annual statistical surveys – the Survey on Salaries in October, the Labour Cost Survey – provide useful statistical production for evaluating the mid- and long-term trends in the field of salary earnings and labour costs.

In the field of **salary statistics**, inter-institutional collaboration with the Ministry of Public Finance and the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly continued, with a view to correlating and reconciling statistical data with those from administrative sources as regards the “number of employees” indicator.

In order to reduce the rate of non-response, imputations from administrative sources were made for a significant number of units, in both infra-annual and annual surveys.

The **social protection statistics** compiled on the basis of administrative data are important data sources required for making specific national policies.

The main indicators in the field of social protection statistics are related to the number of pensioners, the registered unemployed and the social protection income and expenditure. The information was collected from administrative sources, namely from the registers of the institutions with responsibilities in the field:

- the National House of Public Pensions, the Lawyers’ Insurance House, the Secretariat-General for Religions, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Romanian Intelligence Service – for the number of pensioners and the monthly pension;
- the Ministry of Labour, Family, Soci-

al Protection and the Elderly – for social protection statistics according to the European ESSPROS methodology;

- the National Employment Agency – for the number of the registered unemployed, the unemployment rate, labour market policy statistics.

An important activity was the collection of the data related to the indicators in the fields of living conditions, social insurance and social assistance statistics from administrative sources and the checking of these data. This information was disseminated through synthesis publications drawn up by the NIS.

In the field of **education statistics**, exhaustive statistical surveys are annually conducted in public and private educational units. They capture the size and evolution of the educational system both at the beginning and at the end of the school/academic year and enable the collection of a large volume of information on the participation of the school population in the education and training process by educational level (according to the International Standard Classification of Education – ISCED-97).

At European level, UNESCO developed a new International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011), which will replace ISCED 1997 and will be implemented in all Member States. In this respect, the grant programme “The implementation of ISCED 2011” is being conducted from November 2012 to April 2014, whose objectives are the implementation of the new classification (ISCED 2011) in the national educational system, the testing of the new classification in the Labour Force Survey and the adjustment of national statistical tools, so as to allow the production of coherent and quality statistical data for both the national and the European data fund. The statistical data will be sent

in accordance with the new classification (ISCED 2011) as of the reference year 2014 (UNESCO/OECD/Eurostat 2014).

The grant programme “The building of a system for the collection of data on educational mobility” started at the end of 2013, whose main objective was to identify and statistically measure the graduates that are in one of the two mobility situations (credit and degree).

The **demographic statistics** system is based on exhaustive statistical surveys, ensuring the collection and processing of information from the institutions that manage administrative data sources on population records and demographic phenomena.

In 2013, individual records with information on vital statistics, the evolution of marital status and internal and external migration were processed (using administrative sources).

All the statistical tools for recording demographic phenomena (births, deaths, marriages, divorces) were re-designed with a view to determining the demographic indicators in relation to the usual residence, not just the domicile. The re-design of statistical tools was also imposed by the approval, at the end of 2013, of the draft Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European demographic statistics, which requires the use of the same “usual residence” criterion for vital statistics and the resident population.

The dissemination of the publications on the number and structure of Romania’s resident population on January 1, 2013 and external migration in 2012 was postponed until the data series is re-calculated so as to include complete estimates of external

migration (using the “usual residence” concept).

In 2013, special attention was paid to finding a (statistical or another) method for calculating the number of the resident population according to the Eurostat definition (using the “usual residence” criterion) for inter-census periods. The Methodology on Romania’s resident population (approved by the Methodological Endorsement Committee in October 2013) was drawn up to this end, with a view to re-calculating the resident (stable) population during the 2002-2011 period. Solutions to finding a method that uses information from administrative sources for the current calculation of the resident population are being searched for, as the statistical method used to re-calculate the time series on the resident population is not fit for current use.

In 2013, efforts in **migration statistics** were mainly directed towards finding a solution to estimate Romania’s international migration in accordance with the definitions set out in Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration, considering that the statistics produced until 2013 considerably under-evaluated the number of emigrants from Romania due to the fact that only administrative source data on the number of Romanian citizens who established their residence in other countries were used. The administrative sources did not and do not contain any information on the usual residence of persons, which makes it impossible to measure international migration in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007.

The building of an econometric model for estimating migration was finalised in 2013, starting from the final results of the 2011 PHC. Once this model was built, it

allowed the re-calculation of the data series on external migration for the 2002-2011 period, in compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007. The re-calculated series on the stocks and flows of Romanian emigrants were sent to Eurostat.

In the field of **health statistics**, statistical information assessing the activity of health units from the public and private sector was obtained and made available to users, and comparable statistics on health care were produced.

The main non-financial data on health resources and medical staff and the main morbidity indicators are annually sent to the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Eurostat, through a standardised questionnaire, which is harmonised at European level.

In the field of **cultural statistics**, information on the units that perform cultural and artistic activities in the public and private sector (libraries, museums and public collections, entertainment institutions, newspaper and magazine publishing houses) was obtained and disseminated through the synthesis publication “The activity of cultural and artistic units”.

In order to compile **justice statistics**, data are collected from the following administrative sources on the basis of conventions concluded at inter-institutional level: the National Administration of Penitentiaries within the Ministry of Justice, the Superior Council of Magistracy, and the General Police Inspectorate within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Indicators such as the following are calculated based on these data: the number of crimes investigated by the police, the crime rate, the number of persons who received a

final sentence, the murder rate, etc., which are sent and included in the international databases of Eurostat, UNICEF, UNODC and UNECE.

In the field of **demographic studies and projections**, the objectives were to expand and more thoroughly conduct demographic studies, retrospectively analyse the demographic behaviour of the population at the level of regions, tackle new statistical fields in order to characterise the topical demographic phenomena and highlight the changes in the age structure of the estimated population. Two unique statistical publications were drawn up in 2013: “The evolution of general mortality in Romania”, which includes an analysis of general and infant mortality in the last 50 years, at both country and regional level, and “A projection of Romania’s population for the 2060 time horizon”, which gives a picture of the probable evolution of Romania’s population based on the 2011 census data.

The improvement of **the IT activity** within the National Statistical System consisted of the following:

- the IT infrastructure of the computer system used for producing official statistics in Romania was improved so as to better support the statistical surveys and studies conducted by the NIS in terms of quality and timeliness;
- the implementation of server virtualisation in the central office, which started in 2009, continued. At this moment, there are 8 virtualisation servers connected to two pieces of high capacity storage equipment in the NIS. A number of 75 virtual servers are currently in production on these virtualisation servers;
- the technical conditions for the operation of the web applications with heavy traffic, such as <http://www.intrastat.ro>, the main

website of the NIS (<http://www.insse.ro>) and the web portal <http://esop.insse.ro/esop-web/>, were ensured. In general, their availability was assessed at 98%, with the problems that emerged being solved in the shortest amount of time possible;

- the “Project on the rehabilitation of the weak current network for IT and telecommunication equipment” was updated; in 2014, funds will be allocated for its implementation;
- the hardware and software components of the project financed from European funds “The improvement of the public administration’s capacity to measure administrative performance” – databases, methodologies, tools for the modernisation and standardisation of statistical reporting techniques and the characterisation of the public administration’s performance (SMIS code 26932) – were implemented in the NIS. The IT applications are being developed. Due to delays in the procurement phase, an extension of the duration of implementation of the project to February 2014 was requested and approved;
- an increase in the number of statistical surveys with online reporting, from almost all statistical fields; 79 monthly, quarterly and annual statistical surveys were launched in 2013, using the web portal for the online collection of statistical data, which is generically called e-SOP (e-Survey Online Portal);
- the maintenance of the Intrastat computer system on intra-Community trade;
- the provision of technical assistance to the internal and external users of e-SOP.

The e-SOP computer system implemented at the end of 2010 is based on its own complex infrastructure and was designed to collect online the data of statistical surveys directly from the units that report statistical data. After 3 years of using this system, we

can draw the following conclusions:

- a unique system for entering and validating data, both at the level of units and in the territorial statistical directorates;
- the uniform design of statistical questionnaires and of validation rules;
- it ensures data confidentiality and security;
- it stores the micro-data in a unique database;
- it manages the samples of units in a coherent manner;
- it provides a professional environment for testing the surveys, before they enter production.

The following achievements were recorded in 2013 as regards the **editing of publications**:

- the issuance of 23858 copies of paper publications and 17416 copies of electronic publications (on CD);
- the printing of 4394 sheets and leaflets containing summary data;
- creating layouts for and editing the main synthesis publications (the electronic version and the paper version) – The statistical yearbook of Romania – the 2012 edition, Romania in figures, Romania's statistical pocketbook, The world economy in figures, The monthly statistical bulletin of prices, The monthly statistical bulletin of international trade, Romania in the EU, The BUDVA Group, synthesis publications containing the results of the 2011 PHC in various fields (religion, life expectancy, demography, etc.), monthly leaflets on the main economic and social indicators in Romania and some countries of the EU-28;
- providing the departments that produce statistical data with specialised assistance and support in preparing publications in accordance with the visual identity manual

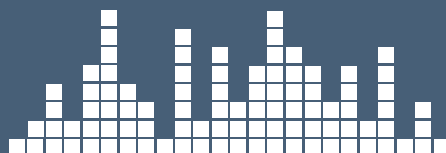
and unique editing rules.

In 2013, the **internal auditing** activity focused on:

- drawing up quality reports based on findings and solid evidence that contribute to increased accountability in the management of the State's public patrimony;
- developing the professional skills of internal auditors by involving them in vocational training courses in the fields of managerial internal control, internal public auditing, public accounting and public procurement;
- completing the human resources necessary for the operation of the audit department;
- performing 27 checks that resulted in audit reports.

„Because we do not forget that statistics plays an essential role in today's society, the accuracy and objectiveness of statistical data is a priority in our work. In 2013, the IT infrastructure was improved in order to support the production of impartial and truthful data.”

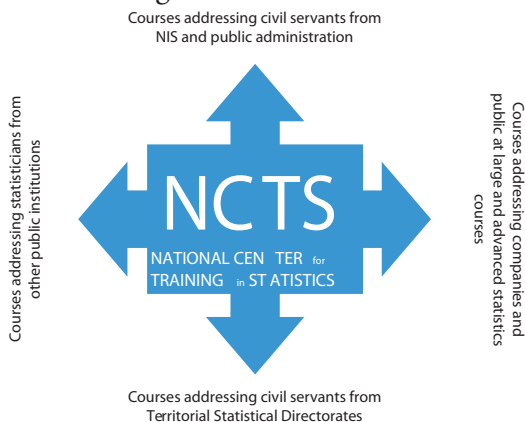
Gered Beatrix
NIS Vice-President



In 2013, the **Dissemination of Romanian Statistical Information** was characterised by improved communication with external clients (users of statistical data) by reducing the time of delivery of statistical data. This was reflected by an increase in the volume of revenues and in the number of appreciative e-mails from these clients.



In 2013, the **National Centre for Training in Statistics (NCTS)**, which is subordinate to the NIS, provided vocational training to the staff from official statistical services, by means of projects financed from European Structural Funds and projects financed by the European Commission from FP7 research funds. The vocational training programme conceived for 2013 was divided into four categories of courses.



In 2013, the NCTS partnered with national statistical offices from other countries (EU Member States, ASEAN countries, Jordan) in technical assistance projects. As partner, the NCTS got involved in the implementation

of four project proposals that will be assessed and financed from funds of the National Authority for Scientific Research, since 2014, to which two project proposals covered by the Sectorial Operational Human Resource Development Programme will be added. The proposed topics are related to a system of indicators for quantifying the quality of the tertiary education process, the measurement of the effects of globalisation on the Romanian economy, and the production of socio-economic indicators at regional level. The 2013 budget implementation is presented in Annex 6, and the money supply on 31.12.2013 amounted to 875,682 lei.

Difficulties encountered by the NIS and solutions to them

As the previous years, the statistical activity also had to deal with a series of difficulties in 2013:

- the lack of qualified staff and the increasing rate of departure of young people from the system due to the low level of salaries in the NIS compared to other public administration institutions;
- the outdated IT infrastructure hinders the response of the IT system to the collection of Big Data;
- an increase in the number of refusals to provide statistical information, which leads to a lower quality of the estimated data;
- the poor co-operation with some institutions of the central public administration as regards the co-ordination and coherence of the statistics produced by these institutions and the National Institute of Statistics;
- difficulties in the collection of data through the web portal emerged due to the lack of employees who are qualified in computer science, particularly in the rural area;
- an increase in the non-response rate, especially for large enterprises, which are important to the Romanian economy, and the

refusal of enterprises to provide additional/explanatory information regarding the reported data;

- the high number of errors in the monthly Intrastat declarations, which, beside data revision, generate a very high workload for employees, particularly in the departments that are in charge of the collection and validation of Intrastat statistical data;

- the difficult exploitation of administrative data sources because they were never meant to be exploited for statistical purposes; the process is sometimes daunting as it requires practical and methodological clarifications from the institutions that provide data;

- the impossibility to implement the structured cabling network in the NIS due to the lack of financial resources. The non-allocation of funds for the replacement of the NIS network increases the risk of big dysfunctions in the statistical computer system of the NIS.

Official statistics are a public good and are mainly aimed at supporting the decisions of public authorities, of private operators and, not in the least, of every citizen. Nevertheless, without the validation of the manner in which official statistics serve this purpose by those who need reliable, timely and exhaustive quantitative information, the value of this public good decreases and may even disappear completely. It is the closing point of the data collection-processing-exploitation cycle, which influences and is influenced by the entire chain of statistical production.

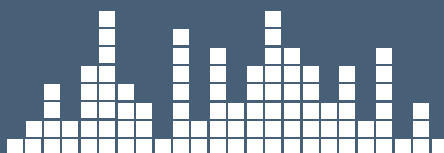
*The synthesis statistical activities, such as those related to the **System of National Accounts**, price statistics and the dissemination of statistical products and services through various channels, belong here. The standardisation of statistical tools – methodologies, classifications, the Statistical Business Register – and the management and processing of administrative sources were recently added to*

them.

The project on “The improvement of the public administration’s capacity to measure administrative performance – databases, methodologies, tools for the modernisation and standardisation of statistical reporting techniques and the characterisation of the public administration’s performance” – SMIS code 26932, carried out in the framework of the 2007-2013 Operational Programme for the Development of the Administrative Capacity, a project which started in 2012 and will be finalised in the first quarter of 2014, is equally important. Through this project, all users will have access to the regional-level statistical indicators in the National Statistical System and to more than 50 indicators that measure the performance of the local public administration, calculated on the basis on official statistics, on a Business Intelligence-type platform, accompanied by a map-supported reporting system (GIS).

All this is the result of an effort, an often anonymous one, which is focused on the information requirements of society because the value of the social and economic impact of official statistics exceeds the costs of statistical output. Having a better knowledge of these requirements and aligning itself to the vision on the development of the European Statistical System for the next decade, the National Institute of Statistics will have to prove its capacity of better serving its purpose, to become more efficient and more flexible.

Dan Ion GHERGUȚ
NIS Vice-President



THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL COUNCIL

- the council of statistical data users -

The National Statistical Council is the highest forum for the promotion and performance of the official statistical activity at national level and ensures, through its structure, the involvement of the authorised representatives of the main categories of providers, producers and users of official statistical data and information in the statistical process.

The role of the National Statistical Council

- it ensures the objective, transparent and scientific nature of the methodologies, indicators, nomenclatures and classifications used in the statistical activity;
- it debates and makes recommendations on the development and improvement of the statistical information system, with a view to better meeting the requirements of data users;
- it analyses, makes recommendations on and endorses the draft strategy and the draft national statistical programmes;
- it debates and makes recommendations on the plans to produce the methodologies, systems of indicators, nomenclatures and classifications used in the National Statistical System;
- it debates and makes recommendations on all the plans to organise and conduct

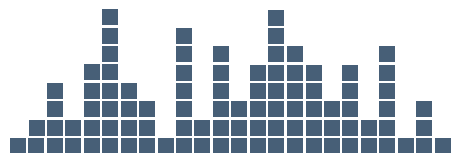
statistical surveys on national importance, which are conceived in the framework of the National Statistical System;

- it debates and makes recommendations on the improvement of the tools and mechanisms for the implementation of the principles that govern the operation of the National Statistical System;
- it debates, makes recommendations on and endorses the draft legislation that concerns the National Statistical System;
- it signals and debates the dysfunctions within the National Statistical System and makes recommendations on their prevention and correction.

The activity of the National Statistical Council in 2013

In 2013, the members of the National Statistical Council jointly participated in three work meetings where the following was achieved:

- the analysis and endorsement of the Activity Report for 2012;
- the analysis and endorsement of the Annual Report of the National Statistical Council;
- the analysis and approval of the Annual National Statistical Programme for 2013;
- the debate and analysis of methodology of the Population and Housing Census;
- the debate on and approval of the 2013-2014 Annual Work Programme of the National Statistical Council;
- the debate on and endorsement of the draft Annual National Statistical Programme for 2014.



A highly qualified professional group



For me it is a true privilege to be given the opportunity to make a comment on the activity of the National Institute of Statistics in 2013. Knowing the output and annual action plans of the NIS, which the National Statistical Council analyses and endorses, I can say that behind this summary report there is a huge amount of work performed by a professional group that is small yet highly qualified, tenacious, disciplined, accustomed to scientific objectivity and to the rigour of figures, calculations and mathematical models. Almost all the members of this group graduated from faculties such as the Faculty of Statistics and Computer Science (The Academy of Economic Studies), faculties of mathematics or polytechnic universities, or completed specialised postgraduate courses.

Several conclusions can be drawn from the report. I will make brief comments on them:

1. The measures taken by the new leadership of the National Institute of Statistics – young, professional and determined people – on the basis of the new regulations, have led to a better structuring, operation and collaboration of the various departments, as well as to increased transparency and openness to statistical information users, the media, the public and internal and external institutions. The initiation of the series on the media information concerning public interest issues, the improvement and expansion of the dissemination of statistical information through paper and online publications and through prompt responses to an increasing number of internal and external beneficiaries, as well as the expansion and consolidation of relations with national and international public institutions can be mentioned here.

2. Through its activity and remarkable results, the National Institute of Statistics increasingly proves its usefulness in the formulation and making of economic policy decisions at various levels. That is precisely why some of the chief beneficiaries of statistical information are the Presidential Administration, the Government, the Parliament, ministries, national agencies, the banking and financial system, etc.

3. Beside the implementation of the current projects, the National Institute of Statistics is required to develop new researches, which are often based on new methodologies and involve a considerable amount of scientific effort. The

studies on the estimation of the international migration of Romania's population, the infant mortality rate over the past 50 years, a projection of the population's evolution for the 2060 time horizon, the finalisation and dissemination of the PHC results, etc. should be mentioned here.

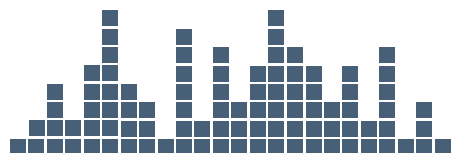
4. In keeping with the general requirements, the National Institute of Statistics is the institution that extensively and systematically uses European funds to finance the various projects. In addition to that, the high qualification of the staff allows this institution to provide technical assistance to EU, ASEAN and Middle East countries in the framework of partnerships.

5. The National Statistical Council, which I represent and which is made up of authorised representatives of the main categories of providers, producers and users of official statistical data and information, has had an excellent collaboration with the NIS through the logistic support given to the Council for the achievement of its objectives set out in the Law on statistics and through exemplary openness to the observations and recommendations made by the members of the Council when the methodologies and work plans of the NIS are discussed and endorsed.

6. If the National Institute of Statistics is one of Romania's fundamental and high-expertise institutions, which has achieved remarkable results, we cannot say the same thing about the conditions in which the work of this institute is performed. In view of the existing conditions, the achievements are often made possible through superhuman efforts. The conditions and difficulties mostly derive from the very low level of salaries (considering the highly qualified staff of the NIS and the remuneration level in other less specialised institutions) and underfinancing. Due to these reasons, the lack of staff is in-

creasing, which affects the accuracy of statistical data and the volume of output, and the work technique will soon become incompatible with the one used in the Eurostat system and even in other Romanian institutions.

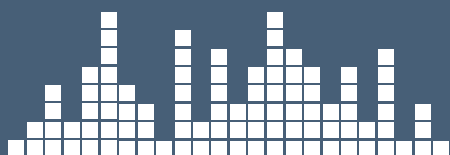
Academician Aurel IANCU
President of
the National Statistical Council





"We are happy about the success of the census conducted in the autumn of 2011, given its economic and social importance to both data users and the population in general. In addition to that, the National Institute of Statistics has made European-level achievements in the area of economic and social statistics."

Elena Mihaela IAGĂR
NIS Vice-President



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

English language:

- volume I Usual Resident (Resident) population – Demographic structure;
- volume II Usual Resident (Resident) population – Ethnic and religious structure;
- volume III Usual Resident (Resident) population – Economic and Social structure;
- volume IV Buildings, dwellings, households.

Difficulties faced during Census finalisation

The year 2013 represented the final stage of the 2011 Population and Housing Census. The related works continued with the activities of data aggregation and final results dissemination. Thus, during 2013, the activities carried out included individual records checking, control and correction, ensuring the completeness of census data by using the indirect collection method, from administrative sources, of information related to persons who, for objective reasons, could not be directly enumerated. The next step was data aggregation and final results generation, validation and publication.

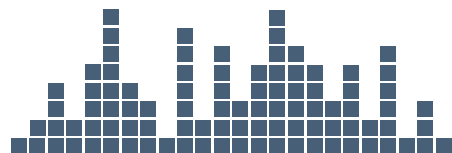
The final results publication was achieved in two major steps, namely:

- on July 4th, 2013 a press release and a set of 20 tables meant to present the results have been issued, comprising the most important information on the number of resident population as on October 20th, 2011 and the population structure according to certain demographic and social characteristics;

- during the last 4 months of the year, 4 thematic volumes were published, comprising a significant data set regarding the observation units of the Population and Housing Census (persons, households, buildings, dwellings), as well as a synthesis volume in

- one of the particular difficulties faced during 2013 was related to the necessity of publishing the final results of PHC 2011 4 months earlier than initially planned, a more difficult issue since during the previous year two problems were identified, which have embarrassed the results processing, namely: the prolongation of the period dedicated to data taking over from individual forms, the control and correction of individual records, respectively the identification of a significant number of non-recorded persons during the enumeration period, that imposed the identification and use of a method meant to ensure the census data completeness. This method consisted in indirectly collecting individual data from administrative sources for about 1,183 thousand persons, as well as for their households and dwellings. Surpassing all these difficulties, the final results have been published on July 4th, 2013, as compared to the planned deadline of October 25th, 2013;

- the insufficient human resources asked for special efforts of the employees, in order to observe the established deadlines.



Support for development

The importance of an activity field is given, one the one side, by its users and, on the other side, by the decisions taken based on the data collected, processed, analysed and supplied by the respective field of activity.



In this context, we could undeniably ascertain that the National Institute of Statistics is the cornerstone of the system providing official data on, but also for the processes and phenomena taking place in time and space, without which the public administration authorities, regardless their level, would wander without reference and direction.

„The numbers, alike harmony, admits no falsity; this is extraneous on their side ... truth is innate and specific to the numbers nature” as „everything that can be known has a number and without number we do not know anything, „say two of your quotes of PHILOLAOS of Tarent , mashed somewhere in the fifth century BC. Though not being a theoretician in the statistics, but only a consumer and supplier alike of such numbers, I would call these two quotes

„pillars” for statistics history and culture.

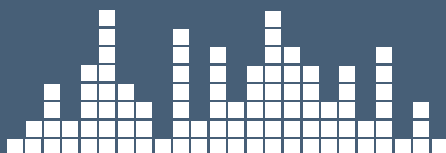
The purpose of the mathematical sciences as exact sciences is to reduce the problems of nature to the determination of quantities by operations with numbers, knowing that these sciences are based on relations between physical laws and laws of numbers. This idea, whose author is James Clerk MAXWELL in the mid-nineteenth century, expressed the very purpose of statistics which is the quantitative knowledge of economic, social and environmental phenomena at the level of simple statistical units or of complex similar ones, certain methods for the collection and processing of individual and aggregate statistics being used.

In this context, we are fully satisfied with the support that the National Institute of Statistics is granting us for regional and localities development in Romania

Emil DRĂGHICI

President

Association of Romanian Communes



POPULATION STATISTICS UNDER INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

The publication of the four volumes with the final results of the Population and Housing Census of October 2011 and of a consistent chapter dedicated to population in the Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2013 is somehow closing a period of uncertainties and question marks related to the Census and to statistics on our country population.



Vasile
GHEȚĂU

The difficulties and challenges remain however tremendous, the concept of usual resident population used for the Census of October 2011 and applied in the post-census years introducing difficulties apparently insurmountable under the current stage of information sources on external migration with change in domiciles. The National Institute of Statistics has recently published data on usual resident population beginning with the year 2002 and data on external migration (immigrants and emigrants) beginning

with the year 2007 (NSP), making use of an own method for international migration measurement, „... based on estimation techniques on small areas, using data from two statistical sources: a sample statistical survey – Household Labour Force Survey - ...” and „an exhaustive survey – Population and Housing Census - ... „ (NSP). The information on migration is collected from the first source, while the second one provides information of migrants’ structure by gender and age. On the other side, statistical information supplied by Eurostat on Romanian immigrants in the EU Member States have been also used in determining the emigrants number and structure by gender and age.

The free movement and residence settling rights of the European Union citizens (stipulated in the European Union Treaty and in the Fundamental human rights in the European Union) and the criterion of usual residence in population enumeration at the Census and is establishing its number during the post-census years have radically and dramatically changed the size and the characteristics of Romanian external migration and, by default, the number of resident population. The method used by NIS was the only one possible approach in the context of the way in which the resident population was determined at the census of October 2011 and of lacking the tools for recording external migration with change in residence.

1 National Institute of Statistics. 2014. Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2013

2 National Institute of Statistics. 2014. International migration of Romania.

The use of econometric methods in order to determine the number of migrants and their structure by gender and age starting from information from the two above mentioned sources is questionable due to the lack of details on building up, representativeness and demographic, economic and social features of the sample used for the Household Labour Force Survey and taking into account the important dysfunctions in recording the persons with residence abroad at the Census of October 2011.

The whole system of population statistics should be revised and rebuilt and the National Institute of Statistics should dispose of adequate statistical information sources related to population, vital statistics and migration. Various data sources on the population with permanent residence (domicile) and on the population with usual residence, as well as the lack of publishing data on the number and structure by gender and age of population with permanent residence in Romania generates confusion, diminishes the comparative approach, transparency and knowledge. The whole segment of population statistics should be managed by the National Institute of Statistics in an integrated manner.

The method used for the estimation of external migration was an extreme solution, imposed by particular circumstances. The phenomenon will continue to have exceptional size and developments at European level and the statistical knowledge will still suffer not only in terms of the phenomenon size, but also in terms of migrants' characteristics, less investigated and known. The experience of other European countries that have faced in the past a massive emigration, nowadays becoming the destination of millions of immigrants and had to adapt their systems of administrative evidence and of statistical knowledge on this phenomenon should not be neglected.

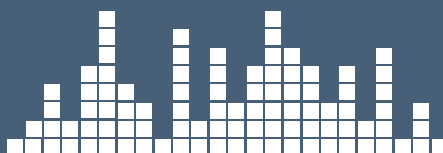
The establishment of a register of Romanians with their residence abroad (according to the Spa-

nish model) could be the solution for emigration knowledge, admitting that such register already exists for the foreigners settling their residence in Romania and which should also record the return migration of Romanians with residences abroad, considered immigrants in compliance with all the European Union rules and standards.

The register of population with permanent and usual residence inside the country, the register of Romanians with residences abroad and the register of foreigners with residences in Romania, as well as the qualitative review of information on vital statistics would lead to a new statistical system related to population. This system would also allow for establishing the methodology to be used for enumerating the population at the next Census, the method used so far in our country – with printed forms, enumerators and face-to-face interviews – becoming history and being replaced with individual information obtained from the population register and from many other registers, completed with sample records. This is the current practice adopted by many European countries for the 2010 – 2011 Census round.

Vasile GHEȚĂU

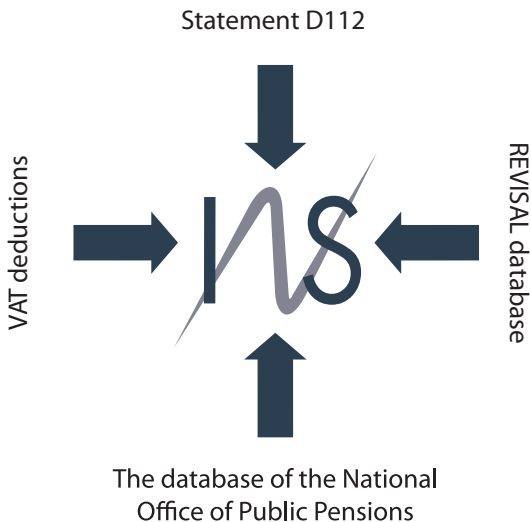
Director of the
Centre for Demographic Research



ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SOURCES

Use of administrative data

A major concern of the National Institute of Statistics at the level of 2013 continued to be represented by the use to a larger extent of data existing in the databases or registers managed by other ministries or central public institutions. In this sense, certain actions meant to intensify and strengthen the collaboration with institutions owning administrative data sources have been carried out.



The activities conducted under the participation in the GRANT „*Integration of data from various administrative sources for the production of business statistics*” represented a way of analysing administrative sources that could be used for the production of statistical data.

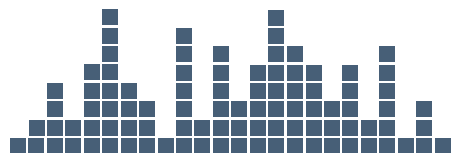
Identification of new sources

In view to identify new administrative sources to be used for the statistical production, a first stage was to finalise the inventory of administrative sources that could be accessed by NIS:

- establishing a system of fiches corresponding to each administrative source that could be accessed by NIS, briefly presenting the scope, the observation unit, data availability and limitations of information;
- drawing up a synthesis comprising descriptive fiches for all the administrative sources known and used, grouped according to the authority managing the information;
- involving in these actions a group of experts from the productive directorates within NIS, in order to analyse and complete the framework document with information available at the level of each (general) directorate.

The actions planned in view to identify new administrative sources will envisage:

- setting up a template for the description fiche, briefly presenting the elements of interest for the statistical activity, necessary for building up a coherent system of data taken over from administrative data sources and for drawing up the procedure on their integration into the statistical system;
- drawing up the framework document comprising all the fiches for all the administrative sources.



Capacity of mobilisation



1. Usefulness of information provided by the National Institute of Statistics for the National Commission of Prognosis.

The moment of taking stock of NIS activity in 2013 gives me the opportunity to stress once again the importance of quality statistical data provided by the National Institute of Statistics. The National Prognosis Commission can achieve credible and realistic forecasts only to the extent to which the informational support is congruent and convergent in time. From this point of view the work of the National Institute of Statistics in 2013 provided some qualitative benchmarks extremely important and highly valued by the National Commission for Prognosis, i.e. changing the base year to calculate short-term indicators disseminated in index form, for example: industrial production index, turnover and new orders in industry, industrial producer price index, etc.

Changing the base year from 2005 to 2010 involved the update of the weighting system used for each indicator, which pointed out the changes

in economic structure occurred during this period, reflected in the quality of the forecasts made by the National Commission of Prognosis.

The usefulness of the information offered in 2013 can be expressed succinctly by the fact that the National Commission for Prognosis forecasts were confirmed as true and appreciated both by Romanian authorities and international organizations.

2. Areas of interest for 2014

The year 2014 will be – in the opinion of experts from the National Commission for Prognosis – a year of major challenges for the National Institute of Statistics and, by default, for the National Commission for Prognosis at least in terms of two statistical updating processes, namely the implementation of ESA -2010 and the change in the time series on labour force according to census results. The results will have multiple implications for macroeconomic forecasts. Knowing the capacity of mobilisation on NIS experts' side, I am confident that these commitments will be realized, although human resources are totally inadequate.

As expectations, there should be pointed out the need for greater transparency by publishing more detailed statistical information or of certain structural disaggregations, and also the drawing up of analyses meant to improve the correlation between the results of annual and infra-annual surveys.

Professor Ion GHIZDEANU, PhD
President
National Commission of Prognosis

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The year 2013 - UN and Romania launched the project on the improvement of statistics in the Republic of Moldova

The project “Improvement of regional statistics availability and reliability for decision-makers in the Republic of Moldova”, financed by Romanian Government and implemented by the National Institute of Statistics / Romania and the National Statistical Bureau of the Republic of Moldova, in collaboration with UN agencies, was carried out all along the year 2013 and continues till June 2014.

Amounting to 183 thousand Euro, the project is aiming at covering the existing gaps in terms of to availability, relevance, accuracy and timeliness of statistical data at regional and local level. These will be helpful for the Government of the Republic of Moldova and

its development partners in better identifying the underprivileged areas of the country, more thoroughly understanding the nature of faced issues and measuring the impact of development actions and policies at local level.

The project also contributes to the improvement of indicators at regional level and of the computation methodology, as well as to the use of administrative and statistical sources for the production of statistical data necessary to local public authorities and to Regional Development Agencies. A special attention is paid to the harmonisation with the administrative statistical system of EU breakdown, the Nomenclature of Statistical Territorial Units (NUTS), that will facilitate the comparability of the Republic of Moldova with the European Union and the eligibility for accessing European funds.

The mission for the assessment of the National Institute of Statistics compliance with Eurostat Vision

The mission of Mr. Jose Cervera (Eurostat)



Visit of the General Director of Eurostat, Mr. Walter RADERMACHER

took place in April 2013, in view to assess the compliance of the National Institute of Statistics with the European Statistical Programme 2008- 2012, with the Eurostat Vision and with the strategy of the European Statistical System. The National Institute of Statistics was selected in view to participate in this exercise from among the statistical institutes of the EU Member States. The meetings were attended both by the senior officials of NIS and by representatives of statistical users and producers.

The action pointed out that NIS shares the content, the principles and the objectives included in the Commission Communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the statistics production method which is, in fact, the Eurostat Vision for the next decade.

The mission of the Director General of Eurostat

During November 4-5, Mr. Walter Radermacher, Director General of Eurostat and Chief Statistician of EU and Mrs. Mariana Kotzeva, adviser, have visited Romania.

During this mission, a meeting with Mr. Victor Ponta, Prime Minister of Romania and Mr. Liviu Voinea, Delegated Minister for the Budget was organised. The Eurostat delegation has also visited the Romanian Court of Accounts, the National Bank of Romania and the Academy for Economic Studies, thereby meeting Mr. Nicolae Văcăroiu, President of the Romanian Court of Accounts, Mr. Mugur Isărescu, Governor of the National Bank of Romania and Mr. Pavel Năstase, Rector of the Academy for Economic Studies.

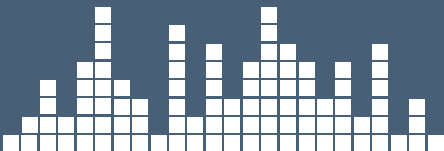
Likewise, a meeting with the leadership

of the National Institute of Statistics also took place. On this occasion, the NIS President, Mr. Tudorel Andrei, presented the Romanian Statistical System, the main ongoing statistical projects and the strategic priorities for the period 2013-2017, while Mr. Radermacher has pointed out the issues faced by the European Statistical System.

Regional cooperation

BUDVA Initiative Group, created in 2009, envisages the strengthening of regional statistical cooperation between the South-Eastern Europe countries, by promoting good practices in the statistical field. Besides seminars and regional conferences organised under the Eurostat aegis, the National Institute of Statistics had the initiative of issuing a booklet with comparable statistical data for the Member States: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99), Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and Turkey. Eurostat expressed its appreciation regarding this initiative.

During 2013, NIS Romania has carried out 32 contracts mainly signed with Eurostat, as well as with DGECFIN, DGREGIO, finally amounting to 37 projects.



Challenges, perspectives and future projects

▪ Regional Conference on the compliance with EU norms

During June 2013 - June 2014, Romania is Chair of the South-Eastern Europe Cooperation Process (SEECp).

Among the actions to be carried out during this mandate, the National Institute of Statistics will organise a Regional Conference dedicated to the compliance with EU norms in statistics, know-how transfer and good practices in official statistics, as well as in relation with the ways of reaching compliance at regional level in terms of statistical practices.

▪ Pro-active participation of the National Institute of Statistics within the European Statistical System

Within the European Statistical System (ESS), cooperation is crucial. The practice has proved that the functioning of integrated cooperation patterns Eurostat – Member States entailed an increased use of ESS networks, as well as know-how and tools transfer for increased effectiveness of the system. NIS envisages an intensified cooperation, expressed by partnership, consensus, trust between partners, so that the achieved results would serve both European and national needs, observing at the same time the cost-effectiveness principle.

NIS has applied to two ESSnet projects, carried out during 2013, namely:

1) Foreign trade statistics –ESSnet project – Training on the exchange of micro-data on intra-community trade in goods (SIMSTAT-PILOT ESSnet) - 06151.2013.002-2013.435

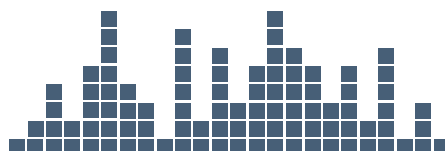
This project is coordinated by the Finnish Customs Authority (TULLI), its partners being the statistical institutes from Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, France, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Romania, Portugal, Slovakia and UK.

The project objective is to achieve training on the exchange of micro-data on the intra-community trade in goods (data at enterprise level) for the dispatches flow so that, once the data exchange network becomes operational, the system functioning could be tested under real circumstances. Besides the technical specifications for data transmission, the project is also aiming at defining a series of statistical requirements (in terms of quality, frequency and timeliness, confidentiality etc.) that should be met by all micro-data transmitted by each EU Member State.

2) Business statistics – ESSnet project - Measuring global value chains - 30102.2011.003-2011.323

This project is coordinated by the statistical office of Denmark. Beside Denmark, the project team includes experts from the statistical institutes of Finland, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania and France.

The project objective is the development of globalisation economic indicators' set, the analysis of achieved results and the support for countries which participated in the statistical survey on global value chains.



High quality statistical data



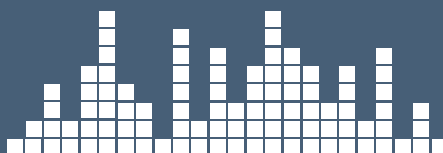
Lucian-Liviu
ALBU

As for the year 2014, I appreciate that the past extension of time series for the comparable data related to several significant macroeconomic indicators (particularly those included in the databases provided by EU-ROSTAT) would be really useful. The extension of international comparisons section would also present usefulness for those using statistical data.

Academician Lucian-Liviu ALBU
Director of the Institute for Economic Forecasts of the Romanian Academy

The statistical data produced in 2013 by the National Institute of Statistics had a high quality, covering a wide range of fields, thus showing a progress as compared to previous years.

Therefore, the information provided through the publications issued by the National Institute of Statistics were extremely useful in the economic researches activity, both for carrying out analyses and as support for forecasts drawing up.



NIS's WEBSITE

Since the former website used an administration application, that was not allowing the update to an improved version, it was decided upon the implementation of an open source solution, permanently updated by our IT experts. Thus, during 2013, the NIS's website was redesigned, the current version presenting an improved architecture in terms of structure, chromatics and functions needed for retrieving information on the website, web pages indexation and contact section. The NIS's website comprises general information, in view to acknowledge any visitor about the main statistical data via press releases, statistical publications and leaflets, but also about statistical methods and classifications used for carrying out the statistical surveys. Detailed statistical information are available to the public via Tempo-online database, which comprises time series from 1990 up to date.

The high number of accessing (visualisation and downloads) the matrixes from Tempo-online prove the interest on statistical information. During January 1st - November 13th 2013, there were over 300 000 accessing actions. The countries that were interested in online statistical data included Germany, Poland, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, as well as other states. The detailed situation

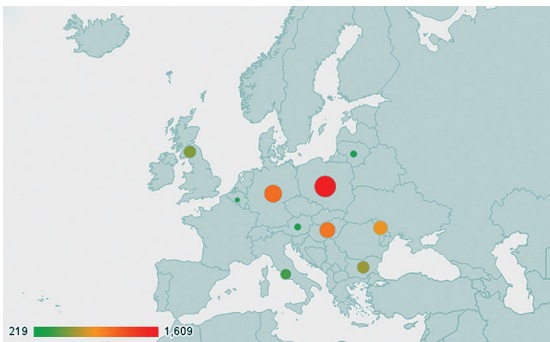
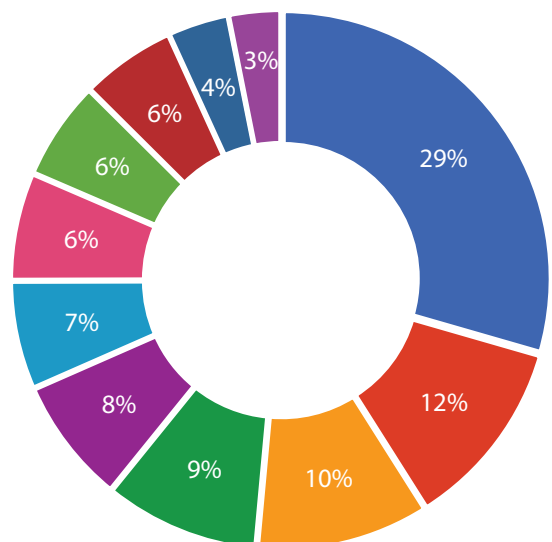
of countries accessing free of charge or for payment the NIS's website is shown in Annex 7.

Free of charge dissemination of statistical information and publications.

The most required fields were consumer prices, international trade, population – demography, industry and population income, expenditure and consumption. The detailed situation on requested data by statistical field and users' profile could be found in Annex 8. The promotion of statistical products consisted in leaflets, statistical publications catalogue and press releases calendar issuing and dissemination, the latter two being also available in web version.

Statistical data requests by fields

- 1. Consumer price indices
- 2. International trade
- 3. Population, demography, censuses
- 4. Industry, construction, business statistics
- 5. Population income, expenditure and consumption
- 6. Labour market
- 7. Tourism
- 8. National accounts
- 9. CANE and CPSA, SIRUES
- 10. Health, education
- 11. Other fields



Effective collaboration

The economists' forecasts proved to be, often, over-passed by reality. The banks have more and more often changed their estimates due to turbulences on domestic and foreign financial markets. The political parties outgrew themselves in sustaining their own, convenient, versions on eligible voters, effective voters or election results.



Mihai
RĂDULESCU

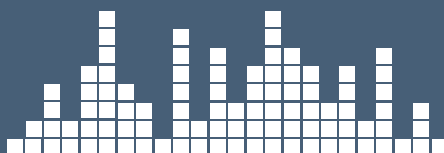
Each time, in such a relative and confusing context, the honest journalist, with respect to his occupation, still found a fulcrum: Statistics. The experience proved that this institution is somehow the only one able to provide the necessary data for starting a well documented debate or for continuing a balanced journalistic undertaking.

I do not think I am in the wrong if I notice that the National Institute of Statistics remained the most important benchmark in the economic and social field, irrespective of political evolutions. I hope and I am confident that statistics professionals will find the necessary strength to keep their institution immune to external pressures of any nature.

Personally, I had the chance to very well and effectively collaborate with the Institute's representatives. Moreover, I noticed that my colleagues dealing with economic, social and political matters have promptly and transparently received answers to their requests.

I think as much statistics is the zero point from where all the projects of economic and social reforms should start and on which any political formation should build up its governing programme. The reality illustrated by nude figures, more or less pleasant, should prevail against the game of interested statements and subjective pictures.

Mihai RĂDULESCU
Senior journalist TVR



PRIORITIES OF 2014

National accounts and government finances statistics:

- implementation of ESA 2010;
- compilation of annual and regional accounts for 2012;
- compilation of quarterly accounts for 2014;
- reviewing regional accounts according to NACE rev.2 for the years 2000-2007;
- reviewing annual, quarterly and regional accounts in view to ensure the consistency with Public administration accounts for the years 1995-2007;
- applying the 50% test for the year 2013 to public companies subject to observation;
- extending the computation of public administrations expenditure by COFOG level 2 functions;
- finalising the project on improving insurances estimates methods in accordance with ESA 2010;
- improving the estimates of insurances and pension funds;
- continuing the process of GNI exhaustiveness improvement, as a follow up to direct verification exercise;
- estimating fixed capital consumption by activity branches;
- finalising the review of employment and of hours worked, in accordance with CANE Rev. 2 for the years 1995-1998, both for annual and for quarterly accounts;
- launching the actions to the Grant envisaging the improvement of national accounts quality, aiming at:
 - improving the Gross National Income (GNI) data - Programme for renewing the motor vehicles park in Romania;

- developing the capacity and the methodology for carrying out and validating the seasonal adjustments on non-financial quarterly and sectoral accounts.

In 2014, the **system of statistical data dissemination** will focus on:

- implementing new modules and applications in view to ensure a user-friendly interface and a dynamical design of the web-site;
- constantly improving the infrastructure on which the website is based in view to ensure secure access to uploaded information.

Future actions related to **methodologies and classifications of statistical registers**:

Regulating the framework for integrating business statistics - FRIBS

- organising workgroups with all the involved directorates, in view to analyse the impact of implementing FRIBS regulation;
- permanent documentation and preparation of stages necessary for the implementation;
- a “profiling” department should be created at the level of each Member State in view to analyse the structure of business groups, both national and multinational and to optimally define the groups components.

Classification of products and services associated to products - CPSA

- pursuing the reviewing process of the classification at Eurostat level, so that the draft revised version CPSA 2015 should be drawn up in 2014;
- the revised version of COICOP, respectively COICOP level 5 is to be issued in 2014, in view to be implemented at national level.

In the field of **administrative data management and processing**, the next actions envisage:

- extension of statistical indicators scope at territorial administrative unit (TAU) level;
- cooperation with the ESS in the field of administrative data use;
- continuing the actions of TEMPO and meta-database information improvement and enrichment.

In the field of **agriculture, forestry and environment statistics**, the priority actions will envisage:

- investigating the administrative sources and analysing the possibility of their use for agricultural statistics achievement;
- carrying out the activities related to Form Structure Survey 2013, according to the schedule of organising and carrying out this survey;
- finalising the Eurostat grant „Improvement of water statistics” in collaboration with the National Company „Romanian Waters”;
- launching the compilation of economic accounts on sylviculture and forestry.

In **tourism statistics**, the following are seen as priorities:

- analysing the possibility of inserting new monthly matrices in TEMPO database;
- meeting to the highest possible extent the needs of tourism statistical data users through a closer collaboration with tourism employers' organisations, that could help us in obtaining the highest quality data, both from the structures of tourists accommodation and from travel agencies.

In the field of **research & development statistics**, the main priorities will be:

- disseminating the data obtained for the research & development activity in 2013;
- filling in and transmitting the research & development data in the joint Eurostat/OECD questionnaire.

As for **innovation statistics** priorities will be represented by:

- finalising the statistical survey CIS 2012;
- data transmission to Eurostat;
- drawing up the publication and filling in the quality report with data from CIS 2012.

In the field of **structural business statistics**, the future plans envisage:

- preparatory activities for the future approach of business statistics– FRIBS;
- inclusion in the current practice of preliminary data production by size classes.

For the **foreign trade statistics**, the activities will envisage:

- preparations for the participation in the pilot exchange of micro-data on intra-community dispatches of goods in 2015, including the connection of the National Institute of Statistics to DG TAXUD network, with the support of National Agency for Fiscal Administration;
- continuing the activities of updating the national legal framework and the methodologies for compiling foreign trade in goods statistics, according to the content and the deadlines stipulated in the Community legal

acts related to SIMSTAT;

- continuing the activities of reconciliation between intra-community trade statistical data of Romania and the mirror statistics of main trade partners.

Priorities in the field of living conditions statistics:

- setting up the new master sample EMZOT:
 - setting up the Primary Unit base and compiling the probabilities of PU inclusion in EMZOT;
 - selecting a sufficient number of EMZOT versions and compiling the sampling errors;
 - analysing the sampling errors for each EMZOT version and choosing the next EMZOT;
 - analysing the sampling plans for the social surveys and taking over the samples for the next year.

The new EMZOT will keep up, in principle, the previous methodology, but certain novelties are to be included: a new algorithm for Primary Units grouping; analysing the possibility of introducing a complementary balancing variable in view to improve the estimations representativeness and accuracy.

In the field of **employment statistics**, the new International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) is to be implemented, involving a huge amount of work for achieving the correspondence with national specific.

In the field of **earnings statistics**, priority should be given to substitute certain unit categories through their exclusive observation from administrative sources. The shift of labour market data collection from Eurostat coordination under the coordination of DG

Employment of the European Commission entail the need for certain activities at national level, in view to transfer this data collection process from the National Institute of Statistics to the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly Persons (via the National Agency of Employment).

Priorities in education statistics:

- redesigning the statistical tools in view to reach the compliance with the new European changes of methodological nature;
 - organising thematic workgroups with the profile institutions from educational field, in view to:
 - fully implement the international requirements (UNESCO, OECD etc.) related to the new classification ISCED 2011;
 - streamline the flow of data collection related to education statistics.

Demographic statistics, migration and PHC 2011:

- continuing the dialogue with a series of ministries and their subordinate institutions in view to implement, at the level of administrative sources, certain tools allowing for the current measurement of Romania's resident population according to the usual residence criterion, in order to comply with the European regulations in this field;
 - designing the database on population social mobility and its implementation at NIS level, thus allowing for the current measurement of population according to the usual residence criterion;
 - publishing the recalculated time series on the number of resident population for the period 2002-2013;
 - redesigning the publications presenting indicators on population and demogra-

phic phenomena according to the new population indicators: total, resident respectively migratory;

- developing a method for estimating the Romanian emigrants flows during the reference year;
- finalising the works on hyper-cubes implementation on NIS website;
- drawing up the Romanian Demographic Yearbook;
- drawing up the Quality Report on PHC 2011 and its transmission to Eurostat;
- continuing the documentation in the field of continuous censuses and of those partly or fully carried out based on administrative sources, for a possible application of this census type in Romania, in the future.

Health statistics:

- implementing and carrying out the second wave of the European Health Survey through face-to-face interview, according to the Regulation EC no. 141/2013;
- preparing the implementation of the new methodology on the compilation of Health Accounts System (2011 version) and participating in the pilot data collection organised by Eurostat;
- participating in the independent grant on “Providing basic information on purchasing power parity – health component 2013-2015”.

Culture statistics:

- developing the culture statistics component of the national statistical system in accordance with the main recommendations provided by the workgroup ESSnet Culture organised by Eurostat;
- participating in the independent grant on „Time Use Survey – Codification of

national data in the format required for processing and dissemination at European level”.

Justice statistics:

- organising thematic workgroups with the profile institutions from the justice field, providers of statistical data, in view to harmonise the concepts, definitions and indicators with the methodological recommendations used by various international organisations which are collecting data on annual basis.

IT and statistical infrastructure:

- implementing, as soon as possible, within the National Institute of Statistics the new network, otherwise existing the risk of breaking up the whole IT statistical system;
- replacing the dedicated servers and the e-mail servers by means of:
 - purchasing two physical dedicated servers and implementing within NIS a field Active Directory 2008/2012, thus allowing for upgrading the e-mail system as well;
 - upgrading the NIS mail system (Exchange) and its transfer to a virtual environment; the current system is already two versions behind and, beginning with 2014, the support and updates are no longer provided;
- upgrading the operation system and purchasing new PCs.

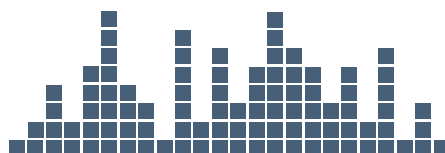
The activity “Dissemination of Romanian statistical information” envisages as priorities:

- improving the content of the Romanian Statistical Magazine;
- launching the procedure for the inclusion /acceptance of this publication in the ISI category;
- promoting the Tempo-online data-

base on 3 economic websites with the most intense traffic.

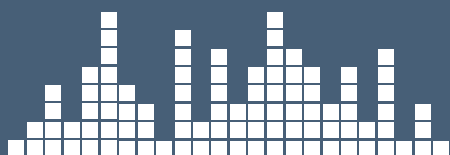
The Internal auditing activity envisages:

- increased effectiveness of the internal auditing, by organising inter-institutional insurance/advisory actions, through the Annual Auditing Plan for the year 2014, in the fields where deviations from conformity were constantly identified: organisation and functioning of the managerial internal controlling system, financial-accountancy and human resources.

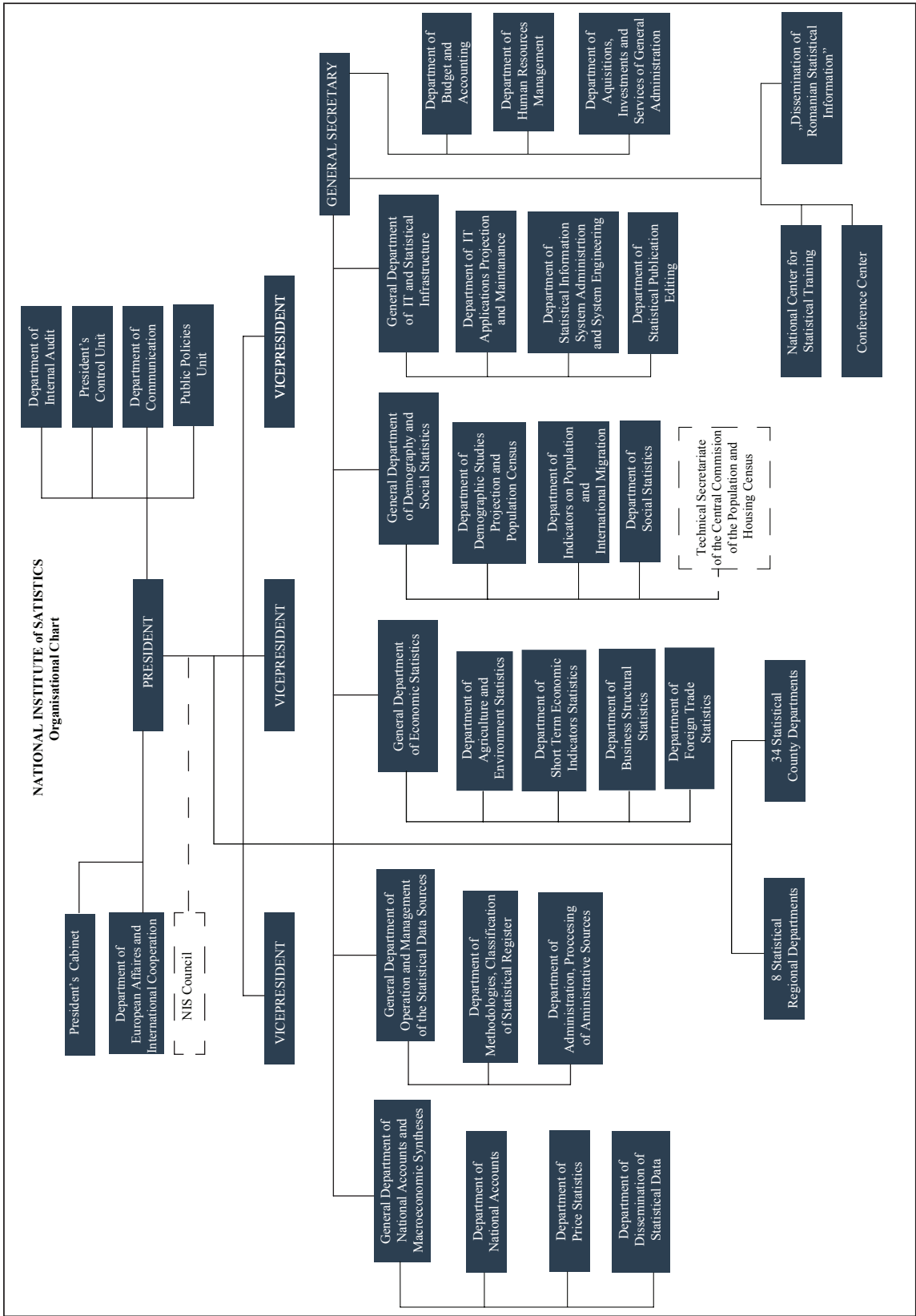




ANNEXES



Annex 1 - *The new organisational structure*



Annex 2 - Staff structure

Situation of jobs in 2013 ¹

	Maximum number of jobs		Number of occupied jobs		Number of vacancies		Occupancy %	
	till	since	till	since	till	since	till	since
	01.10.2013	01.10.2013	01.10.2013	01.10.2013	01.10.2013	01.10.2013	01.10.2013	01.10.2013
Headquarters	707	537	482	476	225	61	68,2%	88,6%
TSD *	1.452	1.362	1.267	1.247	185	115	87,3%	91,6%
Total NIS	2.159	1.899	1.749	1.723	410	176	81,01%	90,7%

Structure of NIS staff, by age group

	Total number of occupied jobs		Age groups (years)							
			<=30		[31 - 45]		[46 - 55]		>=56	
			jobs	%	jobs	%	jobs	%	jobs	%
Headquarters	476		39	8,2%	223	46,8%	143	30,0%	71	14,9%
TSD *	1.247		23	1,8%	446	35,8%	534	42,8%	244	19,6%
Total NIS	1.723		62	3,6%	669	38,8%	677	39,3%	315	18,3%

Annex 3 - Employees fluctuation

Causes of employees leave

	Total number of occupied jobs	Total number of deactivations	%	Retirement	Agreement of parties	Transfer	Decease	Dismissal	Resignation
Headquarters	476	25	5,3%	10	8	4	1	2	0
TSD *	1.247	51	4,1%	33	8	5	1	1	3
Total NIS	1.723	76	4,4%	43	16	9	2	3	3

Employments and deactivations in 2013

	Employments	Deactivations
Headquarters	26	25
TSD *	27	51
Total NIS	53	76

* Territorial Statistical Directorates

¹ excluding the complementary staff hired on contractual basis for carrying out the Population and Housing Census and the Structural Survey in Agriculture

Annex 4 - *Employees structure by educational attainment*

Employees structure by educational attainment

Total number of occupied jobs		Education			
		Secondary education		Tertiary education	
		Number of jobs	%	Number of jobs	%
Headquarters	476	45	9,5 %	431	90,5
TSD *	1.247	209	16,8 %	1.038	83,2
Total NIS	1.723	254	14,7 %	1.469	85,3

Structure of NIS staff with tertiary education by specialisation

Total number of positions with tertiary education		Tertiary education											
		economics		technical		humanistic		administrative		legal		other	
		positions	%	positions	%	positions	%	positions	%	positions	%	positions	%
Headquarters	431	209	48,5 %	106	24,6 %	55	12,8 %	24	5,6 %	24	5,6 %	13	3,0 %
TSD *	1.038	706	68,0 %	231	22,3 %	21	2,0 %	36	3,5 %	35	3,4 %	9	0,9 %
Total NIS	1.469	915	62,3 %	337	22,9 %	76	5,2 %	60	4,1 %	59	4,0 %	22	1,5 %

Structure of NIS staff with postgraduate education

Total number of positions with tertiary education		Postgraduate education:					
		Master degree		Postgraduate certificate		Doctor degree	
		positions	%	positions	%	positions	%
Headquarters	431	72	16,7 %	130	30,2 %	26	6,0 %
TSD *	1.038	134	12,9 %	283	27,3 %	4	0,4 %
Total NIS	1.469	206	14,0 %	413	28,1 %	30	2,0 %

* Territorial Statistical Directorates

Annex 5 - Vocational training of NIS staff

Vocational training programmes		
	Number of vocational training programmes	Number of attendances
TSD *	29	485
Headquarters	20	258
Total NIS	49	743

Structure of vocational training programmes by fields					
	Field	Attendances Headquarters	Attendances TSD *	Total attendances	%
1	Management	133	104	237	31,90 %
2	IT&C Information Technology & Communications	15	195	210	28,26 %
3	Statistics	65	143	208	27,99 %
4	Communication and decisional transparency	28	33	61	8,21 %
5	Personal development	14	7	21	2,83%
6	Resources and public services	3	3	6	0,81 %
TOTAL		258	485	743	100 %

Annex 6 - NCTS ** budget execution

Turnover						
2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. 072.868 lei	1.715.753 lei	1.420.055 lei	2.099.556 lei	3.775.805 lei	1.923.023 lei	1.892.219 lei

Income structure (lei)						
Types of income	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
NIS training courses	117.029	119.350	52.826	27.810	60.329	50.969
TSD * training courses (including training on 2011 Censuses)	164.963	82.610	73.339	1.272.400	46.999	80.656
Training courses for other units	192.228	99.110	98.512	25.004	50.236	65.832
Research, out of which:	1.162.422	1.020.527	1.826.440	2.403.471	1.738.646	1.672.612
Projects for domestic and international beneficiaries ¹	1.162.422	1.020.527	1.538.160	1.155.722	511.856	976.547
Projects with structural funds	-	-	288.280	1.247.749	1.226.790	696.065
Sponsorships	48.057	70.374	22.700	24.000	9.500	10.000
Currency exchange differences	29.429	22.512	23.253	20.290	13.876	9.698
Interests	1.625	5.572	2.486	2.830	3.437	2.452
Total	1.715.753	1.420.055	2.099.556	3.775.805	1.923.023	1.892.219

¹Without structural funds * Territorial Statistical Directorates ** National Centre for Training in Statistics

Annex 7- Access to TEMPO online database

Free access		
	Country	Number of free accessing
1.	Poland	1.757
2.	Canada	1.162
3.	Germany	1.156
4.	Hungary	1.150
5.	Moldavia	981
6.	USA	880
7.	Bulgaria	764
8.	UK	654
9.	Italy	519
10.	Slovakia	403
11.	Austria	356
12.	India	335

Paid access		
	Country	Number of paid accessing
1.	Germany	5.110
2.	Luxembourg	928
3.	USA	189
4.	Austria	45
5.	Cipru	43
6.	Belgium	41
7.	UK	29
8.	Swiss	25
9.	Hungary	11
10.	Poland	6
11.	Japan	3
12.	Bulgaria	2

Starting with 15th of april 2014 accessing TEMPO database will be entirely free of charge!

Annex 8 - Requested data structure

Mostly requested statistical fields		
	Activity fields	(%)
1.	Consumer price indices	29,46
2.	International trade	11,56
3.	Population, demography, censuses	10,44
4.	Industry, construction, business statistics	9,37
5.	Population income, expenditure and consumption	7,59
6.	Labour market	6,54
7.	Tourism	6,51
8.	National Accounts	5,98
9.	CANE and CPSA, SIRUES	5,73
10.	Health, education	3,68
11.	Other fields	3,14

Data requests by user categories		
	User categories	(%)
1.	Romania's Presidency and Government	17,19
2.	Universities, students and researchers	16,84
3.	Economic operators	16,07
4.	Courts and High Courts of Justice	15,52
5.	Trade unions, employer organisations	9,78
6.	Romanian Parliament	7,52
7.	Embassies and foreign economic representatives	6,53
8.	Prefectures, town halls and local councils	4,62
9.	Mass-media	3,96
10.	Other users	1,97

Annex 9 - NIS budget execution										YEAR 2012	YEAR 2013		Payment as against final provisions	Payment made as on 31.12.2013	Payment as against final provisions		
										Annual provisions 2011		Payment made as on 31.12.2012	Payment as against final provisions	Annual provisions 2012		Payment made as on 31.12.2013	Payment as against final provisions
										Initial	Final			Initial	Final		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE financed from the state budget										98.452	114.399	111.544	97,50 %	128.983	122.401	110.883	90,59 %
STAFF EXPENDITURE										64.960	70.677	70.223	99,36 %	69.528	67.338	66.238	98,37 %
GOODS AND SERVICES										21.432	36.220	34.993	96,61 %	31.134	27.420	26.662	97,24 %
TRANSFERS										46	50	1	2,00 %	48	98	97	98,98 %
PROJECTS WITH NON-REFUNDABLE FOREIGN FUNDING										5.960	3.447	2.324	67,42 %	23.273	26.656	17.024	63,87 %
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										6.054	4.005	4.003	99,95 %	5.000	889	862	96,96 %
TOTAL EXPENDITURE financed from non-refundable foreign funds										3.899	3.899	3.492	89,56 %	7.388	7.299	3.966	54,34 %
PHARE and other programmes with non-refundable foreign funding										0	0	0	0,00 %	0	0	0	0,00 %
Programmes financed from transition facility										0	0	0	0,00 %	0	0	0	0,00 %
Projects with non-refundable foreign funding (other post-accession facilities and tools)										3.899	3.899	3.492	89,56 %	7.388	7.299	3.966	54,34 %
TOTAL EXPENDITURE financed from own income										1.700	1.672	718	42,94 %	1.672	1.672	748	44,74 %
STAFF EXPENDITURE										317	305	149	48,85 %	305	305	142	46,56 %
GOODS AND SERVICES										1.313	1.297	569	43,87 %	1.297	1.297	549	42,33 %
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE										70	70	0	0,00 %	70	70	57	81,43 %



The National Centre for Training in Statistics (NCTS) is a public institution subordinated to the National Institute of Statistics, carrying out research & development activities certified by the National Authority for Scientific Research (NASR) since 2008.

The objectives of the National Centre for Training in Statistics are:

- continuous vocational training of the official services staff in the following fields: demographic statistics, social statistics, economic statistics, research and innovation statistics, econometrics, classification systems and registers;
- carrying out research and documentation activities and granting statistical technical assistance or consultancy by statistical fields;
- cooperation with other national statistical institutes in view to develop a sustainable statistical system and to carry out statistical projects aiming at ensuring the comparability of statistical data with the statistics produced by other countries and the compliance with the EU standards.

The National Centre for Training in Statistics:

- organises and carries out statistical researches related to economic and social phenomena and processes, either through exhaustive or sample surveys;
- designs, prints and disseminates the statistical survey questionnaires and the related guidelines for filling in;
- collects, processes and stores data and information in view to develop the statistical databases; draws up studies and analyses

based on the achieved results;

- organises the upgraded vocational training in the statistical field of the staff from NIS and from the other official statistics services, aiming at the formation of statistical literacy at national level.

The NCTS team consists of statistical researchers, being an inter-disciplinary group that gathers economists, engineers, statisticians, geographers with expertise in statistical methodologies (sampling techniques, data entry methods, interviewing methods, data analysis and seasonal adjustment methods, econometric methods, methods for compiling macro socio-economical statistical indicators, methodologies for the compilation of structural indicators used for international comparisons), in drawing up macroeconomic studies and their analyses in various domains: demography, evolution of various economic sectors, evolution of labour market, life quality and living conditions, assessment of the level of population poverty, education and health.

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Marketing studies?
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NIS provides the opportunity
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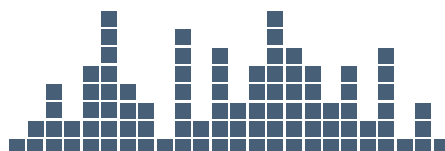
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