

## Basic concepts and definitions

The **Consumer Price Indices (CPI)** cover the monetary expenditure on goods and services for final consumption, for all types of resident households, with the exception of institutional households, in order to provide as relevant and accurate a picture of inflation as possible. The CPI can be regarded as a method for measuring, broadly, the evolution of the prices of a fixed expenditure pattern.

The **Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP)** is a set of EU consumer price indices calculated according to a harmonised approach and a single set of definitions. The HICP has mainly been conceived to assess price stability in the euro area and price convergence in the EU, but also for comparisons of inflation at European level. Starting with January 2016, the HICP series are released with 2015=100 as the reference year.

**Expenditure position** – a group of expenses incurred by consumers for meeting concrete needs for consumption of food goods, non-food goods or services

**Weight** – a measurement coefficient used to calculate a(n) (aggregated) synthetic index for a set of elements that are not directly measurable, whose function is to determine the relative importance of each element in the surveyed statistical set

**Monthly inflation rate** – the change in consumer prices in one month compared to the previous month

**Monthly average inflation rate** – the average of monthly price changes. It is calculated as a geometric mean of the chain-base monthly consumer price indices, from which the comparison base equal to 100 is subtracted.

**Annual average inflation rate** – the change in consumer prices in one year compared to the previous year. This rate is calculated as a ratio, expressed as a percentage, between the average price index of one year and that of the previous year, from which 100 is subtracted. In their turn, the average price indices of the two years are determined as simple arithmetic means of the monthly indices for each year, calculated against the same base (October 1990=100).

**Annual inflation rate** – the change in consumer prices in one month of the current year compared to the same month of the previous year. This rate is calculated as a ratio, expressed as a percentage, between the price index of one month of the current year and that of the same month of the previous year, calculated against the same base, from which 100 is subtracted.

## Legal framework

The legal basis for the observation and recording of prices and tariffs includes Law No 226/05.VI.2009 on the organisation and functioning of official statistics in Romania, published in Official Journal No 397/11.VI.2009, Government Decision No 957 of 18.VIII.2005 on the organisation and functioning of the National Institute of Statistics, published in the Official Journal of Romania No 810/07.IX.2005, as subsequently amended, as well as the Government Decision on the Annual National Statistical Programme, which is published annually in the Official Journal.

Regulation (EU) 2016/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council on HICP and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1148 make up the legal framework for determining the harmonised indices of consumer prices, calculated through methodologies that are comparable at European level, which take into account the national consumption specificities and the variation of prices in each country.

## Coverage

The prices measured are those actually paid by consumers, so they include sales taxes on products, such as the Value Added Tax.

The CPI is calculated based on the elements included in the direct consumption of the population and excludes:

- consumption from own resources, representing the equivalent value of the quantities of products consumed by the population and which come from sources other than purchases (from the stock, from own production, received as gifts etc.);

- investment and accumulation expenditure (the purchase of dwellings, building materials used in the construction of new dwellings or in the carrying out of major repairs on old dwellings), insurance rates, fines, gambling, taxes etc.;
- expenditure relating to payment for work on household production (ploughing, sowing, weeding, work in the garden, the orchard and the vineyard, harvesting, haymaking, the medical treatment of animals etc.);
- interest and credit charges, regarding them as financing costs rather than consumption expenditure.

## Data collection

The observation and recording of prices is carried out in the 42 county seats from which 67 survey centres were selected based on the number of inhabitants. The units where prices/tariffs are recorded were selected at local level, from the survey centres, taking into account the volume of sales of goods and services provided. The nomenclature includes approximately 7100 units, which must be maintained as much as possible in order to ensure the continuity of the observation of prices. The prices collected on a monthly basis are retail prices, including the VAT.

For the household appliance group (refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, TV sets), in addition to the prices collected from the units, the electronic commerce prices (in online stores) are taken into account. To this end, as of 2024, an automatic process for extracting prices from websites, called web scraping, is used. This automatic collection method involves the programming of algorithms that access and extract information from websites.

## The method of calculating the CPI

The CPI is calculated as a fixed-base Laspeyres-type index. As of January 2025, the fixed-base monthly indices are calculated using the average prices of 2023 (year 2023=100) and the weights of the same year, which are determined on the basis of the average expenditure from the Family Budget Survey.

The prices collected on a monthly basis are retail prices, including the VAT.

The general formula for calculating the Laspeyres-type index is:

$$L_{lo} = \sum I_{lo} \left( \frac{p_o q_o}{\sum p_o q_o} \right)$$

$L_{lo}$  = the aggregated index of the current month ( $l$ ) of 2025 against the reference year 2023;

$I_{lo}$  = the indices of the current month against the 2023 average by level of aggregation;

$\frac{p_o q_o}{\sum p_o q_o}$  = the weights relating to the levels of aggregation (the relative importance of the monthly average expenditure per household for 2023).

### The calculation of price indices at variety level:

$$i_{vi} = \frac{p_l^{vi}}{\overline{p_o^{vi}}} \bullet 100$$

$p_l^{vi}$  = the price of the  $i$  variety recorded in the current month ( $l$ );

$\overline{p_o^{vi}}$  = the annual average of the prices of the  $i$  variety in 2023.

The price of the  $i$  variety recorded in the current month ( $p_l^{vi}$ ) is calculated as a simple arithmetic mean from the three ten-day recordings, namely:

$$p_l^{vi} = \frac{p_{l_1}^{vi} + p_{l_2}^{vi} + p_{l_3}^{vi}}{3} \quad \text{or} \quad p_l^{vi} = p_{l_2}^{vi}$$

where:

$p_{l...l_3}^{v_i}$  = the nominal prices collected every ten days in the current month, for the  $v_i$  variety.

The second formula applies to most items of non-food goods and services, for which the collection is only carried out from the 10th to the 17th of the reference month.

**The calculation of price indices at item level**, as a geometric mean of variety indices, according to the formula:

$$I_{l/23}^{S_i} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^n i_{v_i}} \quad n \leq 67.$$

n = the number of price/tariff collection centres.

**The calculation of indices at the level of groups of food goods, non-food goods and services**, as a weighted arithmetic mean of indices at the level of expenditure positions included in the group, namely:

$$I_{l/23}^{P_i} = \sum I_{l/23}^{S_i} \left( \frac{w_o^{S_i}}{\sum w_o^{S_i}} \right)$$

$I_{l/23}^{C_i}$  = the index of prices at group level in the current month (**I**) against the 2023 average;

$I_{l/23}^{P_i}$  = the index of prices at expenditure position level in the current month (**I**) against the 2023 average;

$w_o^{P_i}$  = the weight of the  $P_i$  expenditure position;

$\sum w_o^{P_i}$  = the weight of the group of goods and services.

## Conceptual differences between the CPI and the HICP

### ○ The form of presentation of aggregation positions

**In the national system**, in order to build the CPI, a nomenclature of goods and services structured on 54 food good positions, 111 non-food good positions and 48 service positions which are significant for the consumption of the Romanian population is used.

**In the European system**, in order to build the HICP, a classification of expenditure according to purpose (ECOICOP – Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose), which regroups the positions of the national system, is used. The ECOICOP ensures the comparability of indices at European level and is structured, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/792, on 12 detailed divisions, 47 groups, classes, sub-classes.

### ○ The scope and the geographical coverage of the population

The **CPI** uses the “national” principle of consumption, monitoring the consumption expenditure of residents, regardless of whether it is incurred within or outside the country.

The **HICP** measures the changes in the evolution of the prices and tariffs of goods and services that occurred on Romanian territory. The “domestic” principle is used to build the HICP, taking into account the consumption of all the households on national territory, regardless of nationality, residential or social status, except foreign embassies on Romanian territory.

### ○ The weighting system

The weights used to calculate the CPI are obtained from the Family Budget Survey and result from the structure of the monthly average expenditure incurred by a household to purchase goods and pay for services necessary for meeting living needs. The structure of the expenditure incurred by the population is yearly analysed and updated. As of January 2025, the CPI is calculated using the weights resulting from the structure of the average expenditure incurred by a household in 2023. With regard to the electronic commerce, the

weights used for the household appliance group were calculated based on the results of the “Survey on Access to Information and Communication Technology in Households” of 2023.

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1148 sets out the minimum standards for the quality of **HICP** weightings. For year **t**, the implementation of the Regulation means the use of the data on the household final monetary consumption expenditure from the **national accounts** relating to year **t-2** and the expenditure from the **t-2 Family Budget Survey** to calculate the weights of the harmonised indices. The weights calculated in this manner are then updated to the prices of December **t-1**.

For the year 2025, Eurostat asked Member States to send, for the calculation of the HICP, the weights estimated based on the data on the household final monetary consumption expenditure from the national accounts relating to the year 2024, updated to the prices of December 2024.

- **The reference period of the indices**

For the **CPI**:

- when calculated against the previous month of the same year, the index shows the evolution of prices from one month to another;
- when calculated against the month of December of the previous year, the index shows the evolution of prices since the beginning of the year;
- when calculated against the same month of the previous year, the index shows the evolution of prices, removing the seasonal nature of this evolution.

For the **HICP**:

- the index is calculated and published against the average of the year 2015 (2015=100). This reference period of the index is used for the complete time series of all HICP indices and sub-indices, according to Regulation (EU) 2016/792. All EU Member States comply with this rule for comparability reasons, regardless of the reference base of national indices and the weighting system used. This means that complementary calculations are performed on the same data in order to obtain an index with the 2015 average as the reference base;
- also for comparability reasons, the weights used by each country to calculate the HICP are expressed in the prices of the month of December of the previous year.

### **Information on the coverage of the products that are regulated**

Taking into account the legislative changes concerning the cessation of the support scheme for end customers as regards the capping of electric energy prices set out in Government Emergency Ordinance No 6/2025, as subsequently amended and supplemented, as of July 2025, electric energy is no longer included in the group of products whose prices are regulated.

### **Additional information on the manner in which the price indices for electric energy and natural gas are calculated**

In order to measure the evolution of the prices of electric energy and natural gas for household consumers, from **January 1, 2023 to June 30, 2025**, pursuant to the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance No 27/2022, as subsequently amended and supplemented, **the capped final prices charged were taken into consideration**.

Thus, in the calculation of the consumer price indices for electric energy and natural gas, the following aspects were taken into account:

- a) determining the share of the cumulative consumption of the household consumers that fall within the monthly consumption bands, in compliance with the provisions of GEO No 27/2022, as subsequently amended and supplemented, **for electric energy**, on the basis of the information sent by the Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority and by the last resort providers;
- b) calculating the average of capped tariffs, weighted by the share of the capped consumption by monthly consumption band in the total household consumption, **for electric energy**;

c) calculating the average of capped tariffs and contract prices (if the price in the contracts in force is lower than the maximum price of 0.31 lei/kWh, VAT included) **for natural gas**.

**As of July 1 2025**, having regard to the amendments and supplements to GEO No 6/2025, applicable to the July 1, 2025-March 31, 2026 period, in the calculation of the consumer price indices for electric energy and natural gas, the following steps are taken:

a) calculating the weighted average of the tariffs for the sample of representative competitive contracts in the CPI nomenclature and the tariffs for universal service, **according to the structure of the electricity market**. In establishing the structure of the electricity market, the data provided by the Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority and by the last resort providers were used;

b) calculating the average of capped tariffs and contract prices (if the price in the contracts in force is lower than the maximum price of 0.31 lei/kWh, VAT included) **for natural gas**.

### **Forms of dissemination and data access**

The data are published every month and are not seasonally adjusted. The following indicators result from the processing of the collected data:

- the all-items CPI and the CPI by main groups of (food and non-food) goods and services;
- the monthly average inflation rate;
- the monthly inflation rate;
- the annual inflation rate;
- special aggregations for various internal and international bodies;
- the HICP according to the ECOICOP structure.

Furthermore, a series of partial indices calculated by excluding certain items from the CPI are published:

- the all-items CPI excluding alcoholic beverages and tobacco;
- the all-items CPI excluding fuels;
- the all-items CPI excluding products whose prices are regulated\*;
- the all-items CPI excluding vegetables, fruit, eggs, fuels, electric energy and products whose prices are regulated\*;
- the all-items CPI excluding vegetables, fruit, eggs, fuels, electric energy and products whose prices are regulated\*, alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

The data on the HICP are published in the Price Statistical Bulletin and in the TEMPO database.

The indices are disseminated according to the deadlines set out in the Work Programme, namely:

- a press release, 10-14 days after the end of the month concerned;
- the Price Statistical Bulletin and the Monthly Statistical Bulletin;
- on an annual basis: the Romanian Statistical Yearbook;
- electronically, on the NIS website: <http://www.insse.ro>;
- electronically, on the Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main>;
- in the TEMPO-Online database:  
<http://statistici.insse.ro:8077/tempo-online/#/pages/tables/insse-table>;
- through the Directorate for European Affairs, International Cooperation and Communication, to international bodies.

\*) Products whose prices are regulated: medicines, natural gas, heat energy, rail transport, water transport, mail and courier, issuance of identity cards, driving licences, passports, water supply, sewage collection, refuse collection, urban public transport, rents set by local administration