



# INSTITUTUL NAȚIONAL DE STATISTICĂ

B-dul Libertății nr. 16, sector 5, București, tel / fax: 318.18.69, e-mail [biroupresa@insse.ro](mailto:biroupresa@insse.ro)

## PRESS RELEASE

No. 33 of February 14, 2007

### Evolution of main economic short term indicators in 2006

#### I. Synthesis of main economic indicators evolution

- %

	December 2006 as against :		2006 as against 2005
	November 2006	December 2005	
Industrial production – total (unadjusted series)	88.8	103.9	107,1
- of which:			
Mining and quarrying	92.9	98.1	102.4
Manufacturing	87.4	104.9	107.8
Electric and thermal energy	103.0	99.9	104.4
Labour productivity in industry	89.2	106.3	110.6
Turnover - industry – total	95.7	106.1	106.1
Construction works	103.0	124,2	119.3
Turnover– retail trade <sup>1)</sup>	149.3	119.9	124.0
Turnover – trade with motor vehicles <sup>2)</sup>	120.0	123.9	118.0
FOB exports of goods	79.4	107.6	116.2
CIF imports of goods	99,7	130.7	125.1
Commercial deficit (FOB/CIF balance)	130.7	163.4	144.4
Turnover – market services for the population	103.8	129.9	113.6

In 2006 main economic short term indicators registered growths, in most of cases, significant as against 2005, this trend being registered during the whole year 2006. However, it should be mentioned the growth of commercial deficit by 44.4% as compared to 2005 due to a higher growth rate of imports as against exports (+25.1%, respectively +16.2%).

#### II. Sector evolutions

In 2006, as compared to 2005, **industrial production** was by 7.1% higher, this growth being supported by all the 3 sectors of industry: manufacturing (+7.8%), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (+4.4%) and mining and quarrying (+2.4%).

The highest growths were registered in the branches with important weights of manufacturing: furniture and other industrial activities n.e.c. (+21.2%), road transport means (+21.2%), transport means not included in road ones (+16.3%), food and beverages (+15.9%),

<sup>1)</sup> Except trade with motor vehicles and motorcycles.

<sup>2)</sup> Comprise: wholesale and retail trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, retail trade of fuel for motor vehicles.

metallic construction and metal products (+15.8%), chemical substances and products (+14.0%), construction materials and other products of non-metallic minerals (+11.8%), electric machinery and appliances (+11.6%).

By broad industrial groups, the highest growths were registered in durable goods industry (+23.5%), capital goods industry (+10.6%) and current use goods industry (+8.1%).

In 2006, as compared to 2005 the growth of **turnover per total industry** was 6.1%, here mainly contributing capital goods industry and durable goods industry (+16.6%, respectively +9.1%).

**Labour productivity in industry** registered a growth of 10.6% in 2006 as against 2005, this trend being registered in all the sectors of industrial activity.

**Main resources of primary energy** amounted in 2006 to 42.0 million tonnes equivalent oil, increasing by 1.1% as against 2005, as a result of higher import by 3.1% and of lower domestic production by 0.3%. In 2006, **final consumption of electric energy** was by 2.7% higher than in 2005 and public lighting and domestic consumption registered increases by 6.2%, respectively by 5.3%.

**Construction works** kept a fast pack during the whole year, registering at the end of 2006, a growth of 19.3% as against 2005.

In 2006, a rate higher than general average was registered, by construction type, for engineering (121.8%) and by structure elements, for maintenance works and current repair (126.7%).

In 2006, the volume of **turnover obtained by enterprises having as main activity retail trade** ( except trade with motor vehicles and motorcycles) was by 24.0% over the level registered in 2005, higher growths being registered both for sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco (+27.7%) and for sales of non-food goods (+21.1%),

In comparison with 2005, turnover obtained by enterprises having as main activity **wholesale and retail trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, retail trade of fuel for motor vehicles** was by 18.0% higher due to the growths registered, both by trade with motor vehicles (+20.6%) and by retail trade of fuel for motor vehicles (+14.7%).

The activity of **market services rendered to the population** registered a higher turnover in 2006 by 13.6% as against the level registered in 2005. Higher turnover was registered in the activities: gambling and other recreation activities (+14.3%), hotels and restaurants (+12.0%) and hairdressing and other beauty activities (+5.9%).

### III. Evolution of main social indicators in December 2006

	M.U.	Achieved	December 2006 in % as against:	
			November 2006	December 2005
Number of employees in economy (on 31.XII.2006)	thou persons	4575.0	99.4	101.6
Number of registered unemployed (on 31.XII.2006)	thou persons	460.5	101.0	88.0
Gross nominal average earning	RON	1481	122.1	132.1
Net nominal average earning	RON	1099	121.0	129.6
Consumer price index	%		100.7	104.9

**The number of employees** at the end of December 2006 was by 28.4 thousand persons lower than in November 2006, during the year not occurring significant oscillations from one month to another.

According to the data provided by the National Agency for Employment, **number of unemployed registered** at the end of December 2006 was by 62.5 thousand persons lower, in comparison with December 2005; out of total registered unemployed, women represented 41.6 %.

**Unemployment rate** registered in December 2006 was 5.2% in relation with total civil economically active population, decreasing as against December (5.9%). Female unemployment rate was by 1.1 percentage points lower than male unemployment rate (4.6% as against 5.7%).

Higher unemployment rates were registered in the counties: Vaslui (11.2%), Mehedinți (9.1%), Gorj (8.7%), Ialomița (8.7%), Teleorman (8.2%). The lowest ones were registered in the counties: Ilfov (2.0%), Timiș (2.1%), Bihor (2.7%), as well as in Bucharest Municipality (2.4%).

**Real earning index** for December 2006, calculated as ratio between net nominal average earning and consumer price index was 120.1% as against the previous month, 123.6% as compared to the same month of 2005, respectively 116.6% as against October 1990.

**In comparison with December 2005**, the increase in prices was 4.9%. Here according to the group of products by nature, contributed food goods with +0.4 percentage points, non-food goods with +3.6 percentage points and services with 0.9 percentage points.

**Harmonized consumer price index** in December 2006, as against December 2005, pointed out the same dynamics per total, as well as in case of national index presented above. The evolution of prices by destination of products and services specific to the harmonized index pointed out the highest growths for beverages and tobacco (+22.5%), followed by dwelling maintenance, water, electricity, gas and other fuel (+14.1%) and the lowest ones for services of communications (-5.0%), health (0.3%), as well as food and non-alcoholic beverages (1.0%).

According to this structure, expenditure for education, rest, recreation and culture, hotels, coffee shops and bars, various goods and services held together a little over 10% of total consumption expenditure of the population.

**Evolution of harmonized consumer price index (HCPI),  
in December 2006 as against December 2005**

	in %
HCPI - total -	104.90
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	100.96
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	122.53
Clothing and footwear	103.42
Dwelling maintenance, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	114.14
Furniture, domestic equipment and products for dwelling maintenance	101.93
Health	100.33
Transport	101.37
Communications	95.00
Rest, recreation and culture	103.03
Education	106.55
Hotels, coffee shops and bars	105.70
Various goods and services	103.92

Due to the evolution of the harmonized index in December 2006 as against December 2005, it should be pointed out that out of those 27 member states of the European Union, the growth level of 4.9% of Romania is outrun by Latvia (6.8%), Hungary (6.6%), Bulgaria (6.5%) and Estonia (5.1%).

Additional information are found in the *Monthly statistical bulletin no.12/2006* and in the *Prices statistical bulletin no. 12/2006*, which are available at the INS headquarters.

The next press release will be issued on Friday, March 9, 2007.