

ROMANIA



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS



ROMANIA IN FIGURES

2012 start



SYNTHESIS

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

Coordinator of publication :

Professor Vergil VOINEAGU, PhD - President

Coordinators of edition :

Cristian Nicolae STĂNICĂ, PhD - Vice-president
Cosmin SABO - Vice-president
Gabriel Petrică JIFCU - General Secretary
Ilie DUMITRESCU - Director
Adriana CIUCHEA - General Director
Doina BADEA - Chief of Office



Editor in chief :

Doina BADEA - Chief of Office
General Department of National Accounts and Macroeconomics Synthesis

Authors :

Adriana CIUCHEA, Doina BADEA, Silvia PISICĂ, Andoria Cristina IONIȚĂ, Andreea CAMBIR, Lavinia BĂLTEANU, Georgeta Marinela ISTRATE, Nina ALEXEVICI, Mihai GHEORGHE, Florica CÎRSTEĂ, Ion FLORESCU, Lucia Cecilia SINIGAGLIA, Florentina GHEORGHE, Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU.

Translation :

Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU - Director
Lavinia POPESCU - Counsellor
Ramona SANDU - Counsellor
Department of European Affairs and International Cooperation

Editing and Making-up :

Doina BADEA, Gabriela Melania PODBEREȚCHI, Elena TUDOR, Victorina BOTEĂ, Genia MIHOC, Laura ENACHE, Daniela BUCUR, Lenuța POPESCU.

Pre-press and printing :

*General Department of IT and Statistical Infrastructure
Department of Statistical Publications Editing*

Coordinators :

Gheorghe VAIDA-MUNTEAN - General Director
Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN - Director
Rodica-Elena SOLOVĂSTRU - Chief of Office

Pre-press : Laurențiu MUNTEANU - Counsellor

Photo : Vitty-Cristian CHIRAN - Director

Cover : Alexandru POPESCU - Referent

*National Institute of Statistics
16 Libertății BVD, Bucharest 5
Phones: +40 0213181871; +40 0213177770
Fax: +40 0213124875
e-mail: romstat@insse.ro
http://www.insse.ro*

© NIS 2012

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

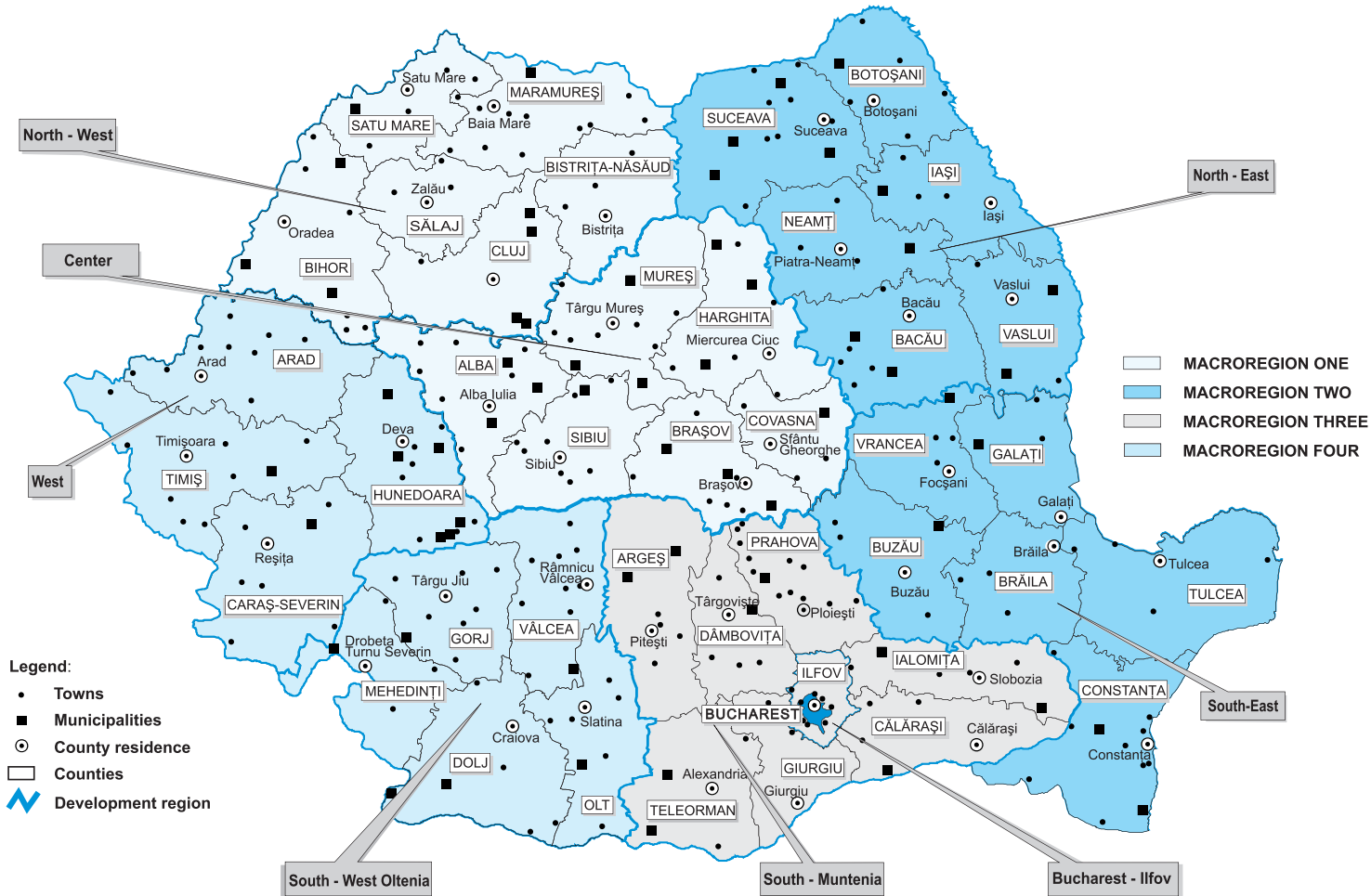
Using the content of this publication with explanatory or justifying title, in articles, studies, books is allowed only clearly and precisely indicating the source.

ISSN 2066 - 6284
ISSN-L 1224 - 2896

EUROPEAN UNION



COUNTIES GROUPING, BY MACROREGION AND DEVELOPMENT REGION





CONTENTS

Page

General presentation	5
Population	10
Labour market	17
Population income	26
Earnings	27
Population expenditure	29
Population consumption	30
Dwellings	31
Unemployed social protection	32
Social insurance	33
Social assistance	35
Health	36
Education	38
Culture	40
Prices	42
National accounts	44
Investments	49
Agriculture	50
Forestry	53
Enterprise activity	54
Industry	55
Energy	57
Construction	58
Transport	59
International trade in goods	62
Domestic trade	68
Market services	69
Tourism	70
Justice	72
International statistics	73



GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF ROMANIA

	Extreme point (locality)	County	Longitude east¹⁾	Latitude north
North	Horodiştea village	Botoşani	26°42'05"	48°15'06"
South	Zimnicea town	Teleorman	25°23'32"	43°37'07"
East	Sulina town	Tulcea	29°41'24"	45°09'36"
West	Beba Veche commune	Timiș	20°15'44"	46°07'27"

¹⁾ According to Greenwich.

- Romania is situated in the geographical centre of Europe (south-east of Central Europe) in the north of the Balkan Peninsula, at half the distance between the Atlantic Coast and the Urals, inside and outside the Carpathians Arch, on the Danube lower course (1075 km) and is bathed by the Black Sea.
- The geometrical centre of the country is placed at the crossing of the 45°N parallel with the 25°E meridian (100 km N-W of the country's capital, Bucharest).

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

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE ROMANIAN TERRITORY
ON DECEMBER 31, 2011**

Number of counties	42¹⁾
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2861
Number of villages	12957

¹⁾ Including Bucharest Municipality.



GENERAL PRESENTATION

ROMANIA'S RELIEF

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

Major mountain peaks

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

- Romanian **running waters** are radially displayed, most of them having their source in the Carpathians, and flow into the Danube river, which marks the southern border on a 1075 km length and flows into the Black Sea.

Major rivers

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

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

- **Lakes** are represented by natural lakes, spread across all major relief units, from glacial ones in the mountainous area (Mioarele Lake - Făgăraș at 2282 m), to river-maritime banks (Techirghiol Lake at 1.5 m) and anthropic lakes.

Anthropic lake name	County	Area (ha)	Volume ¹⁾ (mil. m ³)
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 ²⁾	24000
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

²⁾ Nera-Danube and dam confluence (according to the data of the two hydro-power stations).



GENERAL PRESENTATION

Major natural lakes

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

¹⁾ At normal level of afflux.

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

Protected areas, in 2011

Categories of protected areas	Number	Area (ha)
Scientific reservations	64	218145 ¹⁾
National parks	13	316872 ¹⁾
Natural monuments	206	15406 ¹⁾
Natural reservations	699	346933 ¹⁾
Natural parks	15	772810 ¹⁾
Biosphere reservations	3	664446
Humid areas of international importance	8	680859
Avifauna special protection areas	148	3694394
Sites of Community importance	383	4152153

Note: Areas of protected zones were calculated according to the Law no.5/2000 regarding the national territory arrangement plan – Section III - protected areas and G.D. no.2151/2004; 1581/2005; 1143/2007 regarding regime of natural protected area for new zones; 1284/2007 regarding declaration of special protection avifauna areas as integral part of European ecological relation NATURE 2000 in Romania, 1964/2007 regarding regime of natural protected area and 1066/2010 regarding regime of natural protected area over some zones from the reservation of "Danube Delta" biosphere.

¹⁾ Areas reassessed by measurements made with GIS technologies.

Source: National Agency for Environment Protection.

Biosphere reservations, in 2011

Name of reservation	County	Area ¹⁾ (ha)
Total		664446
Danube Delta	Tulcea, Constanța	580000
Retezat	Hunedoara	38047
Rodna	Maramureș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Suceava	46399

¹⁾ According to the Law no. 5/2000 on the national territory arrangement plan - Section III (Protected areas).

Source: National Agency for Environmental Protection.

GENERAL PRESENTATION

Air temperature, in 2011

degrees Celsius

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	10.1	36.1	25.VIII	-13.1	27.II
Suceava	8.7	33.5	23.VI	-17.1	6.I
Oradea	11.1	37.9	10.VII	-13.9	30.I
Iași	10.3	35.5	20.VII	-16.6	5.I
Cluj-Napoca	8.8	33.7	24.VIII	-18.6	30.I
Târgu Mureș	9.1	34.0	20.VII	-16.4	6.I
Bacău	9.6	35.9	24.VI	-16.9	5.I
Timișoara	11.4	37.7	10.VII	-15.3	25.I
Deva	10.2	36.7	25.VIII	-19.1	2.II
Sibiu	9.2	33.8	24.VIII	-21.4	31.I
Vârfu Omu	-1.7	16.6	24.VIII	-22.9	8.III
Galați	11.0	36.0	9.VII	-16.2	31.I
Târgu Jiu	10.8	35.9	9.VII	-15.1	31.I
Buzău	11.3	35.3	9.VII	-20.9	26.I
Calafat	12.1	38.3	24.VIII	-13.2	10.III
Turnu Măgurele	11.4	36.5	20.VII	-13.5	30.I
Bucharest-Filaret	11.6	36.9	20.VII	-14.1	1.II
Constanța	12.0	33.9	18.VII	-10.4	5.I

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

Precipitations, in 2011

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	455.4
Suceava	408.2
Oradea	418.1
Iași	372.0
Cluj-Napoca	509.8
Târgu Mureș	458.3
Bacău	472.5
Timișoara	389.8
Deva	332.1
Sibiu	482.6
Vârfu Omu	689.3
Galați	324.1
Târgu Jiu	513.0
Buzău	437.0
Calafat	332.6
Turnu Măgurele	457.1
Bucharest-Filaret	474.0
Constanța	307.0

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

POPULATION

- 21413815 inhabitants, on January 1, 2011;
- Density: 89.8 inhabitants / km², on January 1, 2011.

CAPITAL: Bucharest Municipality (1937421 inhabitants on January 1, 2011), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Ţepeş. It becomes the capital of the Romanian Country (Ţara Românească) in the second half of the 17th century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the country.

MAIN CITIES: Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Timişoara, Iaşi, Constanţa, Craiova, Galaţi, Braşov, Ploieşti, Brăila. The town situated at the highest average altitude is Predeal (Braşov county) = 1060 m. The town situated at the lowest average altitude is Sulina (Tulcea county) = 4 m.

MAIN HARBOURS:

- at the Black Sea: Constanţa, Mangalia;
- at the Danube: Moldova Nouă, Orşova, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Calafat, Corabia, Turnu Măgurele, Zimnicea, Giurgiu, Olteniţa, Călăraşi, Cernavodă, Hârşova, Măcin, Brăila, Galaţi, Tulcea, Sulina.

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

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Romanian.

ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY: December 1.

ROMANIA'S FLAG: Is three coloured, the colours being placed vertically in the following order from the lance: blue, yellow, red.

GOVERNMENT FORM IN ROMANIA:

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

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

The exchange rate is set on the interbank currency market on a daily basis; the reference currency is the euro. In 2011, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.2379.

POPULATION

Population by sex, age group and area

	million inhabitants			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total¹⁾	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.4
By sex				
Male	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4
Female	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
By age group				
0-14 years	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
15-59 years	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.8
60 years and over	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
By area				
Urban	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Rural	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.6

¹⁾ For 2008, 2009 and 2010, the data are of July 1 and for 2011, the data are of January 1.

On July 1, 2011, Romania's population amounted to 21413815 inhabitants, of which 10.4 million men (48.7%) and 11.0 million women (51.3%). The negative values of natural increase, associated with those of the balance of external migration, led to a reduction of the country's population, during 2008-2011, of about 114.8 thousand persons. The population's structure by age has the specific mark of the demographic ageing process, mainly due to the decrease in the birth rate, which entailed the absolute and relative reduction of the young population (0-14 years) and the increase in the share of the elderly population (60 years and over). As compared to January 1, 2008, a decrease in the young population's share (0-14 years) was observed in 2011, from 15.2% to 15.1%, as well as an increase in the elderly population's share (60 years and over), from 19.5% to 20.5%.

The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 64.4% of the total, decreasing by 266.0 thousand persons as against mid-2008. Within the adult population, the share of the age groups 30-34 years, 40-44 years and 55-59 years increased, while the one of those aged 15-19 years, 35-39 years and 45-49 years decreased.

Average age

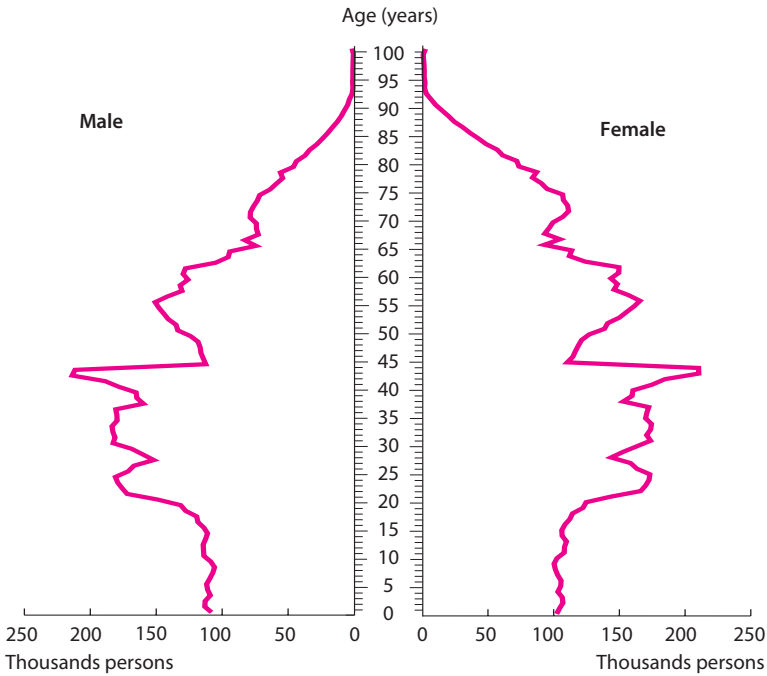
	years			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Average age of the population	39.1	39.5	39.7	39.8

¹⁾ On January 1.

The population's average age increased from 39.1 years (January, 1, 2008) to 39.8 years (January, 1, 2011), an average age characterising countries with an "adult" population. The female population, with an average age of 41.2 years, was, on January 1, 2011, 2.9 years older than the male population.



Population by age and sex, on January 1, 2011



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

Population Census, October 20, 2011¹⁾

Population by ethnic group		
Ethnic group	Number of persons	%
Stable population	19042936	100.0
Romanians	16869816	88.6
Hungarians	1237746	6.5
Romany (gypsies)	619007	3.2
Ukrainians	51703	0.3
Germans	36884	0.2
Other	168594	0.9
Undeclared ethnic group	59186	0.3

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

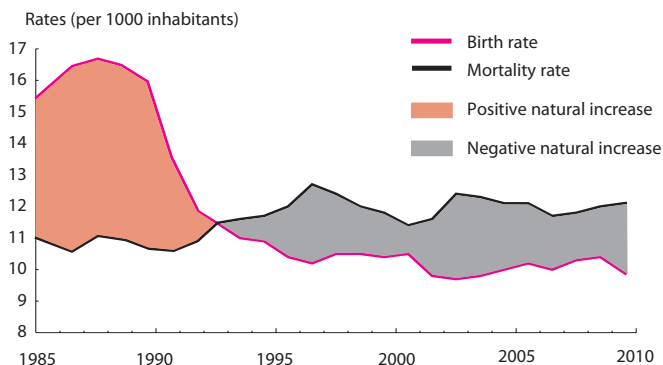
Evolution of natality, mortality and natural increase

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Vital statistics (thou)				
Live-births	221.9	222.4	212.2	196.2
Deaths	253.2	257.2	259.7	251.4
- Infant deaths	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9
Natural increase	-31.3	-34.8	-47.5	-55.2
Mariages	149.4	134.3	115.8	105.6
Divorces	35.7	32.3	32.6	35.8
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Live-births	10.3	10.4	9.9	2)
Deaths	11.8	12.0	12.1	2)
- Infant deaths ¹⁾	11.0	10.1	9.8	2)
Natural increase	-1.5	-1.6	-2.2	2)
Mariages	6.9	6.3	5.4	2)
Divorces	1.7	1.5	1.5	2)

¹⁾ Per 1000 live-births.

²⁾ For 2011, data will be available after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Birth rate, mortality rate and natural increase



Note: For 2011, data will be available after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

The birth rate, the first component of vital statistics, recorded a fall, interrupting the previous year trend. Considering that, in the short and the medium term, mortality cannot be expected to bring a significant contribution to the reduction of the demographic decrease in Romania, the birth rate remains the only issue that can be addressed efficiently. A revigorated natality may have positive effects in the long run.

On January 1, 2011, the number of live-births (196.2 thou) decrease by 25.7 thou as compared to 2008.

Mortality, the second component of vital statistics, is still relatively high in Romania. The steady and significant growth in the level of this component should be taken into account with a view to the recovery of demographic dynamics in Romania. On January, 1, 2011, 251.4 thousand deaths were recorded, 1.8 thousand persons more than in 2008.

In 2011, 1.9 thousand deaths under one year of age were recorded. The decrease of infant mortality was mainly due to the diminished post-neonatal mortality, both in urban and in rural area.

Classification of counties and localities by number of inhabitants¹⁾

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Counties - total	42	42	42	42
Under 300000	6	6	6	6
300000 - 499999	19	19	19	19
500000 - 699999	10	10	10	10
700000 and over	7	7	7	7
Municipalities and towns - total	320	320	320	320
Under 5000	21	21	21	21
5000 - 19999	198	199	198	198
20000 - 49999	57	56	57	57
50000 - 99999	20	20	20	20
100000 - 199999	13	13	13	13
200000 - 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
Communes - total	2860	2860	2861	2861
Under 1000	75	80	82	80
1000 - 1999	587	594	598	605
2000 - 4999	1743	1730	1724	1715
5000 - 9999	432	430	429	432
10000 and over	23	26	28	29

¹⁾ The data for 2008, 2009 and 2010 are on July 1, while for 2011 data are on January 1.

On January 1, 2011, 11.8 million persons were living in the urban area, accounting for more than half of the country's population. Of the 320 municipalities and towns, 86.3% had a population under 50 thousand inhabitants, accounting for 18.4% of the country's population and 33.4% of the urban population. Big towns hold 29.8% of the country's population and 54.3% of the urban population. On January 1, 2011, 9.6 million persons were living in the rural area, accounting for 45.0% of the country's population. The communes with 1000 up to 5000 inhabitants represented 81.1% of the total number of communes.

In 2011, 324.6 thousand persons changed their domicile, and the internal migration rate amounted to 21.4 domicile changes per 1000 inhabitants. As in the previous year, the migration flows from the urban area (to rural and urban areas) held the highest weights in the structure of migration.

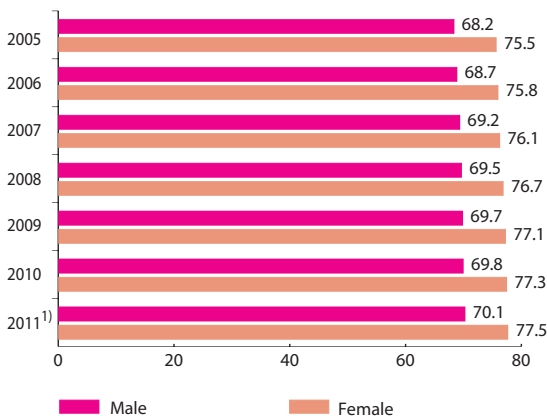


First ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, on January 1, 2011

Current number	Town ¹⁾	Number of inhabitants
1.	Bucharest	1937421
2.	Cluj-Napoca	307136
3.	Timișoara	306854
4.	Iași	304043
5.	Constanța	300385
6.	Craiova	298751
7.	Galați	288494
8.	Brașov	276354
9.	Ploiești	226688
10.	Brăila	209562

¹⁾ Municipality (county residence).

Average life expectancy, by sex (years)

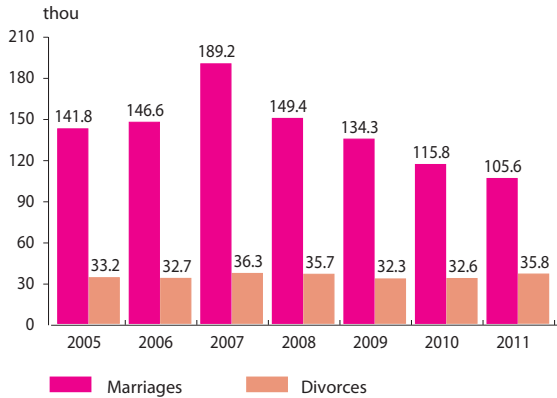


¹⁾ On January 1.

Average life expectancy continued its upward trend, the current values (70.1 years for men and 77.5 years for women) being higher than in 2008, both per total and by sex. For the female population as well as for the male one, average life expectancy increased by 0.8 and 0.6 years, respectively. Women's average life expectancy exceeds that of men by 7.4 years.



Evolution of marriages and divorces



In 2011, against 2008, the number of marriages decreased, reaching 105.6 thousands.

In 2011, the number of divorces was 35.8 thou divorces and did not record a significant difference as against 2008.

Internal migration

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a permanent change in residence (absolute data)				
Total	389254	330672	458995	324626
From rural to urban	78671	70246	96201	66784
From urban to urban	107277	96607	140301	97235
From rural to rural	78478	67306	89441	63594
From urban to rural	124828	96513	133052	97013
Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)				
Total	18.1	15.4	21.4	¹⁾
From rural to urban	6.7	6.0	8.2	¹⁾
From urban to urban	9.1	8.2	11.9	¹⁾
From rural to rural	8.1	8.3	9.3	¹⁾
From urban to rural	12.9	10.0	13.8	¹⁾

¹⁾ For 2011, data will be available after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

POPULATION

Romanian citizens who established their residence abroad

number of persons

	2008	2009	2010
Total	8739	10211	7906
By sex			
Male	3069	3768	2917
Female	5670	6443	4989
By age group			
Under 18 years	1214	1316	1062
18-40 years	5829	6621	5029
41-60 years	1419	1915	1562
61 years and over	277	359	253
By nationality			
Romanians	8485	10052	7834
Hhungaryns	194	103	42
Germans	18	15	8
Jews	27	27	8
Other nationalities	15	14	14
By country of destination			
Australia	82	128	81
Austria	345	421	569
Canada	1738	2045	858
France	431	576	405
Germany	1788	1938	1399
Greece	85	124	133
Israel	50	111	62
Italy	1098	984	844
Spain	238	547	882
United States of America	1591	1793	1086
Sweden	7	15	17
Hungary	354	331	266
Other countries	932	1198	1304

Note: For 2011, data will be available after the publication of final results of 2011 Population and Housing Census.



In the context of economic transition, the Romanian labour market experienced significant changes in terms of the volume and structure of the main labour force indicators. This process was characterised by the reduction of the economically active population and of employment, with a relatively steady level of the unemployment rate. But the financial crisis, which started in the second half of 2008, had effects on the structure of the labour force, while reducing employment, bringing an increase of the phenomenon of unemployment.

If in the second half of the '90s, the economically active population was kept at a high level, i.e. over 11 million persons, the new millennium began with a significant decrease in the indicator. Since 2002 economically active population fluctuated at around 10 million. In 2011, the economically active population amounted to 9868 thousand persons, of which 96.1% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

Economically active population, employment and ILO¹⁾ unemployed

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
	thou persons			
Economically active population - total	9944	9924	9965	9868
- Female	4418	4400	4416	4411
- Urban	5471	5475	5538	5563
Employment - total	9369	9243	9240	9138
- Female	4212	4143	4128	4112
- Urban	5101	5032	5032	5072
ILO¹⁾unemployed - total	575	681	725	730
- Female	206	257	288	299
- Urban	370	443	506	491

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

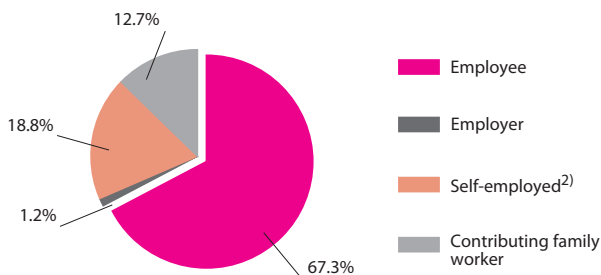
Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

After a continuous rise recorded during the period 2005-2008, in 2009 employment began to decrease, in 2011 reached its lowest value (9138 thousand persons). Of the employed persons, 55.0% are men. Until 2002, most of the employed population lived in the rural area. Beginning with 2003, the largest share of employment (55.5% in 2011) resides in the urban area. Within the employed population, employees prevail (67.3% in 2011).

The number of unemployed - according to international definition (ILO) - reached 730 thousand persons in 2011, an increase as compared to 2010 (0.7%) and 2009 (7.3%). In 2011, of the total number of unemployed, 28.8% were young people (15-24 years).

¹⁾ International Labour Office.

Employment structure, by employment status, in 2011¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

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

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Employment, by main activity of national economy

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	thou persons			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total	9369	9243	9240	9138
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2689	2689	2780	2612
Industry	2212	2048	1944	1951
Mining and quarrying	107	100	96	85
Manufacturing	1905	1751	1646	1672
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	126	129	126	115
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	74	68	76	79
Construction	749	726	705	681
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1166	1157	1134	1165
Transport and storage	454	455	444	434
Hotels and restaurants	154	165	180	185
Information and communication	119	123	126	128
Financial intermediation and insurance	110	122	132	145
Real estate activities	15	16	19	18
Professional, scientific and technical activities	140	148	159	170
Activities of administrative services and of support services	145	150	154	157
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector	466	490	471	466
Education	399	386	385	392
Health and social assistance	381	395	403	402
Shows, culture and recreation activities	48	45	50	56
Other service activities	122	128	154	176

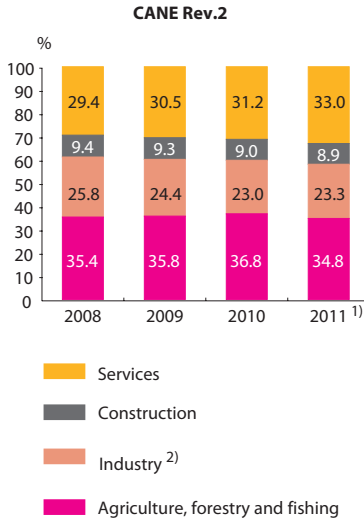
¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

In 2011, as compared to 2010, the breakdown of employment by activity of national economy shows a slight reduction of the number of people employed in agriculture (-0.6%) and in industry and construction (-0.6%) while increasing the member of persons employed in services (+2.2%).



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



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

1) Provisional data.

2) Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The share of employment in the private sector remains, during the last four years of the period analyzed (2008 - 2011), around 80%.

In 2011, of the total population employed in the private sector²⁾, 65.2% worked in industry, construction and services, as compared to 63.2% in 2010.

As direct effect of economic crisis started in the second half of 2008, the average number of employees in 2010 was 4376.0 thousand persons, by 398.3 thousand persons less against previous year. The most accentuated falls were registered in manufacturing, construction and trade.

The breakdown of employees by economic sector in 2010 shows that 61.8% worked in services (tertiary sector), an increase of 1.3 percentage points as compared to 2009, respectively 4.8 percentage points as compared to 2008.

36.0% of the total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry + construction), 1.2 percentage points less than in 2009, respectively 4.9 percentage points less than in 2008.

The share of the number of employees involved in agriculture (primary sector) was only 2.2%, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points as compared to the previous year and an increase of 0.1 percentage points as compared to 2008.

2) The private sector includes private and co-operative or community ownership types.



LABOUR MARKET

Average number of employees, by main activity of national economy

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2008	2009	2010
Total	5046	4774	4376
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	105	110	95
Industry	1606	1371	1237
Mining and quarrying	81	75	67
Manufacturing	1342	1118	999
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	84	78	73
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	99	100	98
Construction	458	404	337
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	849	816	752
Transport and storage	285	282	258
Hotels and restaurants	118	118	108
Information and communication	121	114	106
Financial intermediation and insurance	108	107	101
Real estate activities	31	29	27
Professional, scientific and technical activities	133	134	126
Activities of administrative services and of support services	195	192	181
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ¹⁾	213	225	210
Education	394	394	380
Health and social assistance	350	378	366
Shows, culture and recreation activities	40	56	53
Other service activities	40	44	39

Note: For 2011, data will be available at the end of September 2012.

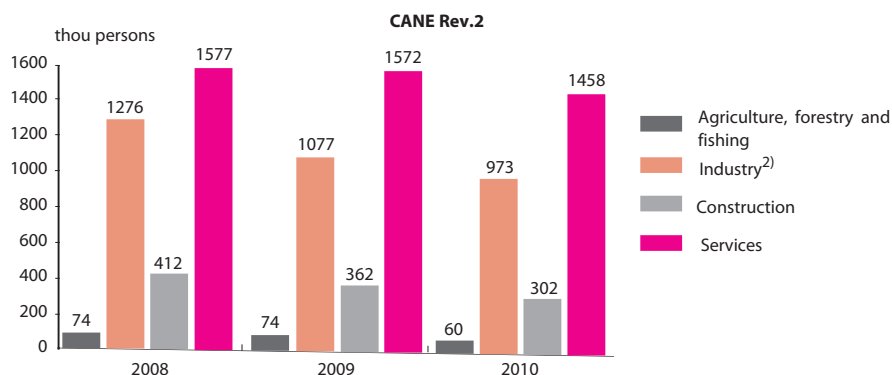
¹⁾ Excluding armed forces and similar staff (Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Intelligence Service, etc.).

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

As in any market economy, the highest share of employees is involved in the private sector. In 2010, the share of employees in the overall private sector was 63.8%, a slight decrease of 0.8 percentage points as compared to 2009.



Average number of employees in the overall private sector, by main activity of national economy



Note: For 2011, data will be available in September 2012.

¹⁾ Including private integral ownership and foreign integral ownership.

²⁾ Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

Registered unemployed¹⁾, by educational level

	thou persons			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total unemployed²⁾	403	709	627	461
of which: women	187	302	264	204
Primary, secondary, vocational	312	503	442	321
of which: women	132	190	164	127
High school and post high school	71	156	135	101
of which: women	42	83	71	53
University	20	50	50	39
of which: women	13	29	29	24

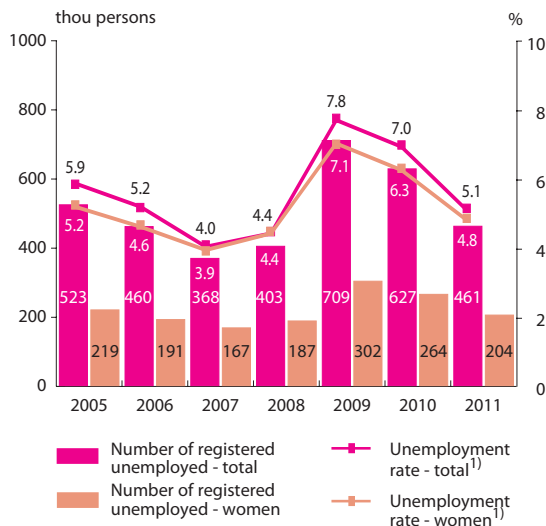
¹⁾ At the end of the year.

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

Number of unemployed registered at the National Agency for Employment (NAE) increased in 2009, as a result of financial crisis, by 306 thousand persons against 2008, then registered a slight fall, which was later on accentuated, reaching at the end of 2011 a higher number as compared to 2008.

The registered unemployment rate was on an upward curve, maximum point being reached in February-March 2010 (8.4%), than continued to fall in the next period, reaching at the end of 2011 the threshold of 5.1%. In the last part of 2011, the registered unemployment rate had a slight fluctuation (decrease in the beginning, then of slight increase, ranging between 4.8% and 5.1%).

Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



¹⁾ For 2011, provisional data.

Men accounted for the majority among the registered unemployed persons (55.8% at the end of 2011, respectively 53.6% at the end of 2008).

After registering an increase since 2008, the number of unemployed women started to fall, at the end of 2011 being 60 thousand persons less as against previous year.

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
Total	5.8	6.9	7.3	7.4
Under 25 years	18.6	20.8	22.1	23.7
25 years and over	4.4	5.4	5.8	5.8
Male	6.7	7.7	7.9	7.9
Under 25 years	18.8	21.2	22.3	23.7
25 years and over	5.3	6.1	6.3	6.3
Female	4.7	5.8	6.5	6.8
Under 25 years	18.3	20.1	21.8	23.8
25 years and over	3.4	4.5	5.1	5.2
Urban	6.8	8.1	9.1	8.8
Under 25 years	23.2	27.1	30.5	32.4
25 years and over	5.3	6.5	7.4	7.0
Rural	4.6	5.4	5.0	5.5
Under 25 years	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.7
25 years and over	3.3	4.0	3.6	4.1

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).



ILO unemployment rate - according to international definition (ILO¹⁾) - calculated as the share of unemployed in the economically active population registered, at national level, 7.4% in 2011, increasing as against previous years: by 0.1 percentage points against 2010, 0.5 percentage points against 2009 and by 1.6 percentage points against 2008, when there were registered, in fact, the lowest unemployment rates in the last four years analyzed.

An unemployment rate of 6.8% was recorded for women, a lower rate than that recorded in previous year. For men, the unemployment rate remained at the same level with the previous year (7.9%).

The unemployment rate in the urban area is significantly higher than that recorded in the rural area (in 2011: 8.8% as compared to 5.5%).

Young persons aged 15-24 years are the most affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2011, the unemployment rate was 23.7%, with sharp discrepancies between areas (32.4% in the urban area as against 16.7% in the rural area).

This indicator amounted to 5.8% for the unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
Total (12 months and over)	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.1
male	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.4
female	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.8
urban	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.9
rural	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.1
Young people (6 months and over)	10.5	10.3	13.0	15.0
male	10.5	10.9	13.8	15.3
female	10.5	9.3	11.8	14.6
urban	12.7	13.5	17.8	20.8
rural	8.6	7.6	9.1	10.3

Long term unemployment rate (weight of ILO unemployed for 12 months and over in economically active population) was 3.1% in 2011 sensitively lower compared with those registered in the last previous three years (2.4%, respectively 2.1% in 2008 and 2009) and 2.5% in 2010. By sex, this indicator registered in 2011 3.4% for men and 2.8% for women and by area 3.9% for urban area against 2.1% for rural area.

Young persons long-term unemployment rate (weight of unemployed aged 15-24 years, unemployed for 6 months and over in economically active population) followed an upward trend during the analyzed period (from 10.5% in 2008 to 15.0% in 2011).

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
Total (months and over)	41.3	30.9	34.9	41.9
male	42.9	31.6	36.9	42.6
female	38.4	29.8	32.0	40.9
urban	43.4	32.2	35.2	44.3
rural	37.5	28.7	34.2	37.1
Young people (6 months and over)	56.3	49.5	58.8	63.4
male	55.6	51.6	62.0	64.8
female	57.4	46.3	54.1	61.5
urban	54.6	49.8	58.4	64.2
rural	58.6	49.0	59.6	62.0

In 2008-2011 period, the incidence of long-term unemployment (weight of long term unemployed in total unemployed) had an upward trend only in the last three years. Thus, after a decrease of 41.3% in 2008 to 30.9% in 2009, it begins to increase reaching values of 34.9% in 2010 and 41.9% in 2011 with slight disparities both by sex and residence areas.

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

LABOUR MARKET

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Activity rate				
Total	62.9	63.1	63.6	63.3
Male	70.6	70.9	71.5	70.7
Female	55.2	55.4	55.8	56.0
Urban	61.7	62.1	63.1	63.9
Rural	64.5	64.6	64.4	62.6
Employment rate				
Total	59.0	58.6	58.8	58.5
Male	65.7	65.2	65.7	65.0
Female	52.5	52.0	52.0	52.0
Urban	57.5	57.1	57.3	58.2
Rural	61.2	60.7	60.9	58.8

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

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

The activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years) was 63.3% in 2011 and had higher values for the male population (70.7% as against 56.0% for the female population) and for the urban population (63.9% as against 62.6% in the rural area).

The employment rate of population 20-64 was 62.8% in 2011 (a slight decreasing against previous year 63.3%), 7.2 percentage points less than the 70% target set for 2020 through "Europe 2020 Strategy".

Rate of vacancies is one of indicators for demand of labour force on the labour market. Annual average rate of vacancies was 0.64% in 2011 (increasing by 0.05 percentage points against previous year, respectively 1.42 percentage points against 2007, year when rate of vacancies registered the highest value).

Rate of vacancies, by major occupation groups (%)

Major occupation groups	2008	2009	2010
Total¹⁾	1.94	0.88	0.59
Members of legislative bodies, senior clerks and leaders	1.17	0.56	0.33
Specialists with intellectual and scientific occupations	3.17	1.40	0.75
Technicians, foremen and assimilated	2.13	1.04	0.51
Civil servants	1.68	0.69	0.52
Operative workers in services, trade and assimilated	1.57	0.89	0.52
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.72	1.00	0.39
Artisans and handicraftmen in machinery and installations maintenance and adjustment	1.64	0.62	0.41
Operators for installations, machinery and equipment assemblers	1.64	0.72	0.88
Unskilled workers	1.94	0.77	0.64

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

Source: Job vacancy survey.

Rate of vacancies, by major occupation groups, in 2011 (%)

Major occupation groups	2011
Total¹⁾	0.64
Managers	0.38
Professionals	0.67
Technicians and associate professionals	0.65
Clerical support workers	0.58
Service and sales workers	0.48
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.24
Craft and related trades workers	0.51
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.90
Elementary occupations	0.85

Note: Starting with 2011, we passed to the new classification of occupations according to the Government Decision no. 1352/2010 regarding the approval of structure (COR 2008) – level, base group and according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 08).

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

Source: Job vacancy survey.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	1.94	0.88	0.59	0.64
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.78	1.42	0.85	0.84
Industry - total	1.57	0.64	0.67	0.81
Mining and quarrying	0.28	0.06	0.05	0.04
Manufacturing	1.78	0.72	0.77	0.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.41	0.27	0.14	0.11
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.97	0.44	0.54	0.86
Construction	1.45	0.60	0.53	0.44
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.60	0.22	0.24	0.32
Transport and storage	0.64	0.43	0.47	0.61
Hotels and restaurants	0.71	0.40	0.12	0.41
Information and communication	0.59	0.54	0.76	0.89
Financial intermediation and insurance	2.52	0.97	0.84	0.77
Real estate activities	0.60	0.20	0.16	0.45
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.02	0.95	0.62	0.45
Activities of administrative services and of support services	1.33	0.73	0.59	0.79
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ¹⁾	5.97	2.14	1.17	1.09
Education	1.43	0.56	0.17	0.16
Health and social assistance	6.28	3.42	1.10	1.05
Shows, culture and recreation activities	2.25	0.94	0.88	0.83
Other service activities	0.99	0.54	0.29	0.37

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

Source: Job vacancy survey.

POPULATION INCOME

Total income of households

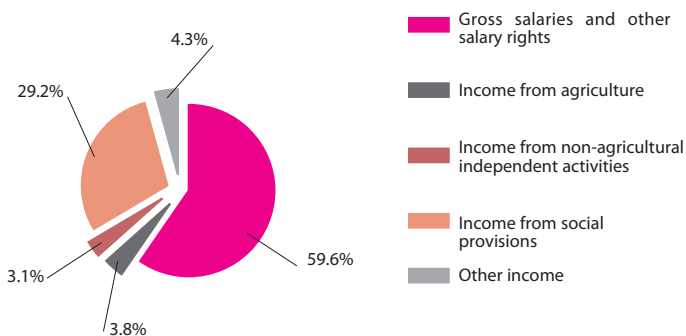
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
	- lei , monthly per household -			
Total income	2131.7	2316.0	2304.3	2417.3
	- procente -			
Money income	83.1	83.7	83.9	81.7
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and receivers of social provisions	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.8
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own resources	13.8	13.7	14.2	16.5

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During 2008-2011, the structure of the total income of households shows a high share of money income, which decreased from 83.1% in 2008 to 81.7% in 2011. During the same period, the income in kind had an upward trend, reaching 18.3% in 2011, mainly due to the equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources (an increase of 2.7 percentage points as compared to 2008).

Structure of money income, in 2011¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In 2011, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight in households money income (59.6%), increasing, however, by 0.8 percentage points as compared to 2010. A major share in households money income is that of social benefits (29.2%, a decrease of 1.4 percentage points as compared to 2010). On the contrary, the agricultural income, the income from independent activities and the property income have a low share in households money income.

Generally, under equal working conditions, salaries are the same for men and women. The disparities between the salaries received by women and those received by men in various economic activities are caused by the level of skills and the hierarchical position. The ratio of men to women in terms of salaries recorded fluctuations mainly determined by the efficiency of economic activities in various branches and by the share of women in leadership positions or with higher education. The gap between the gross average salary of women and the gross average salary of men narrowed from 24% in 1996 to 17.6% in 2003 and 12.6% in 2010. In 2011, the gap between gross average earning for women and for men registered a growth against previous year of 0.8 percentage points, reaching 11.8%.

Monthly average net nominal earnings, by activity of national economy

	lei /employee			
Activitaty (CANE Rev. 2)	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total	1309	1361	1391	1475
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	914	1007	1024	1118
Industry	1189	1300	1388	1493
Mining and quarrying	2287	2360	2435	2593
Manufacturing	1050	1146	1237	1345
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	2389	2573	2671	2744
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	1154	1241	1256	1341
Construction	1162	1069	1125	1222
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1042	1047	1166	1290
Transport and storage	1454	1518	1557	1613
Hotels and restaurants	773	799	786	865
Information and communication	2119	2468	2687	3075
Financial intermediation and insurance	3205	3109	3200	3555
Real estate activities	1270	1193	1182	1453
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1749	1870	1915	2285
Activities of administrative services and of support services	835	873	940	953
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector ²⁾	2411	2159	1968	1835
Education	1538	1596	1380	1295
Health and social assistance	1266	1342	1226	1206
Shows, culture and recreation activities	1195	1249	1103	1052
Other activities of national economy	780	818	824	920

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

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

Source: Labour cost survey (2008 - 2010 period);
Monthly survey on earnings (2011).

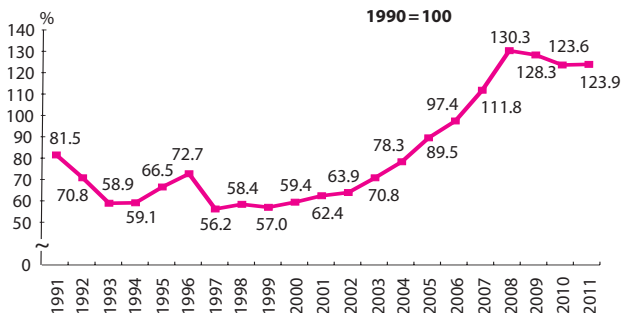
The real gross earnings experienced severe falls during the first transition years (1991-1999) as well as in 1997 and 1999, the minimum values of 56.2% and 57.0%, respectively, of the level of 1990. Starting with 2003, we see a change for the better in the real value of gross earnings, with a 2008 level exceeding the 1991 level by 48.8 percentage points (130.3%).

In 2010, real earnings index compared to 1990 was 123.6%, by 4.7 percentage points less than in 2009. In 2011, real earnings index rose slightly (0.3 percentage points) as against previous year in value of 123.9% (provisional data, there were excluded from the coverage, the economic units with under 4 employees).



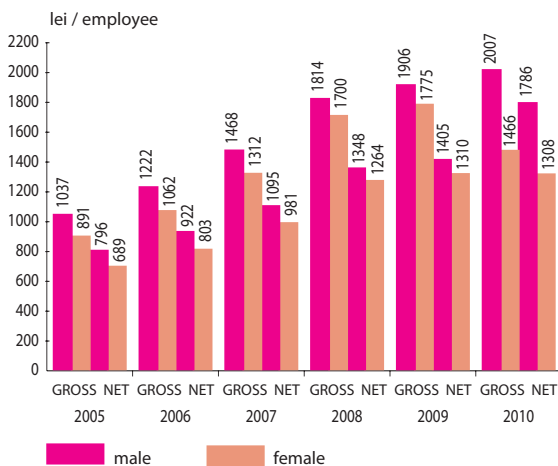
EARNINGS

Indices of real earnings



Note: For 2011, provisional data.

Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



Note: For 2011, data will be available in September 2012.

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

	percentage			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total economy	92.2	91.6	87.4	88.2

Source: Survey on salaries, in October.

POPULATION EXPENDITURE

Total household consumption expenditure

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
	- lei, monthly per household -			
Total consumption expenditure	1365.36	1468.60	1486.43	1532.29
	- percentage -			
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.7
Beverages, tobacco	6.5	7.1	7.7	7.6
Clothing and footwear	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.6	15.8	16.6	16.3
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.0
Health	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7
Transport	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.0
Communications	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.7
Leisure and culture	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.1
Education	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Miscellaneous products and services	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.0

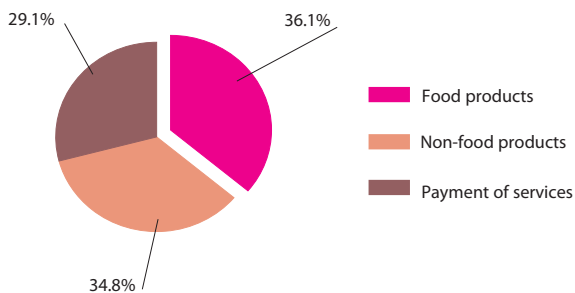
¹⁾Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the period 2008-2011, agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks had the highest share in total consumption expenditure (41.7%) increasing however by 0.8 percentage points as compared to 2008. The upward trend can also be seen in the expenditure for the endowment and maintenance of dwellings (from 61.3% in 2008 to 62.0% in 2011).

In 2011, for overall households, the expenditure for food consumption had a share of 36.1% in total consumption expenditure. On average, per total households, the weight of the expenditure for non-food goods was 34.8%, while the expenditure for services had a weight of 29.1%.

Structure of money expenditure for consumption, in 2011¹⁾ - total households -



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

POPULATION CONSUMPTION

Monthly average consumption¹⁾ for the main food products and beverages

	M.U.	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
Fresh meat	kg	3.070	3.115	3.103	3.079
Meat products	kg	1.111	1.106	1.068	1.023
Fats	kg	1.238	1.228	1.219	1.201
Milk	litres	6.151	6.168	6.186	5.962
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.759	0.758	0.754	0.741
Potatoes	kg	3.614	3.586	3.488	3.465
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	7.305	7.627	7.382	7.597
Fruit	kg	3.312	3.552	3.557	3.399
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks	litres	4.833	4.821	4.859	4.571
Beer	litres	1.201	1.165	1.112	1.077
Wine	litres	0.933	0.969	0.942	0.864
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.224	0.230	0.218	0.217

¹⁾ Monthly average quantities per person (in individual households). ²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

In Romania, the consumption of meat and meat products is placed at a relatively low level as compared to developed countries standards. The monthly average consumption of fresh meat per capita amounted to 3.1 kg in 2011. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.1 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 49 kg per capita.

In 2011, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks had a monthly average per capita of 4.6 litres for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks, 1.1 litres for beer, 0.9 litres for wine, 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2008, these levels were lower: for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks by 5.4%, for beer by 10.3%, for wine and for plum brandy and natural brandies by 7.4% and 3.1%, respectively.

Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Audio sets	86.1	85.2	82.7	81.1
Tv sets - total	132.0	134.2	138.4	138.9
Refrigerators and freezers	83.1	82.7	80.0	78.9
Refrigerating box	36.8	38.6	41.1	42.7
Gas cooking stoves	94.1	95.0	95.3	95.5
Electric washing machines	70.8	73.9	75.3	76.3
Vacuum cleaners	58.7	61.7	63.8	64.0
Sewing machines	20.3	21.1	20.6	20.8
Bicycles	24.7	26.5	27.5	28.4
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Cars	27.1	28.6	28.6	26.9

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Family Budgets Survey (FBS).

During the period 2008-2011, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2008 to 2011, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers decreased by 5.1% due to an increase in households endowment with refrigerating box (an increase of 16.0%). Also, households endowment with TV sets rose by 5.2%, and the endowment with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines was up 9.0% and 7.8%, respectively.

Households endowment with durable goods is influenced both by the financial resources of households and by the goods accumulated in the previous years, as well as by the range of goods on the market, goods that are increasingly high tech.

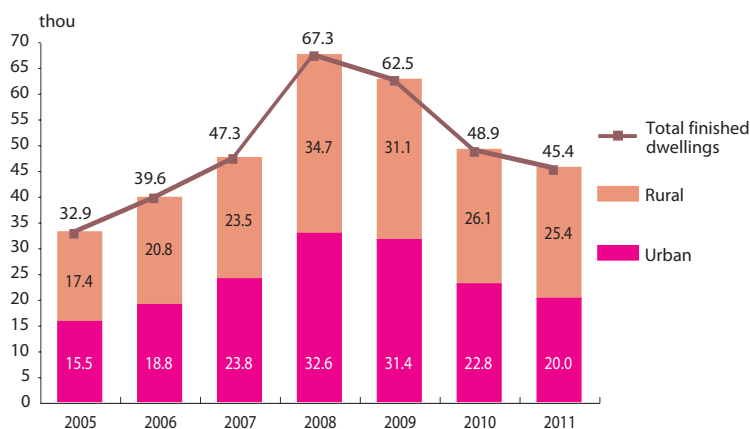
Evolution of the dwellings stock

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Dwellings stock (thou) -	8329	8385	8428	8468
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	8138	8192	8233	8272
Rooms (thou) -	21638	21841	22011	22168
<i>private majority ownership (thou)</i>	21294	21494	21662	21817
Living floor (thou m²) -	322205	326413	330008	333349
<i>private majority ownership (thou m²)</i>	316684	320786	324318	327589
Finished dwellings - total	67255	62520	48862	45419
<i>- from private funds</i>	61171	56764	45983	43062

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Dwellings fund kept the upward trend in the last years, registering 8468 thousand dwellings at the end of 2011. By ownership type, the highest weight of dwellings fund existent at the end of 2011, is represented by dwellings under private majority ownership (97.7%).

Finished dwellings, by area



In 2011, 45.4 thousand dwellings were finished, 3.4 thousand less than the previous year.

By residence area, the weight of the dwellings ready to be used was higher in the rural area (56.0%) as against urban area (44.0%).

UNEMPLOYED SOCIAL PROTECTION

Unemployment allowances ¹⁾

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Monthly average (lei/person)				
Unemployment allowance	401	469	470	525
Unemployment allowance for the graduates of educational institutions	238	291	268	245
In percentage as against the gross minimum salary in economy				
Unemployment allowance	78.6	78.2	78.3	78.4
Unemployment allowance for the graduates of educational institutions	46.7	48.5	44.7	36.6

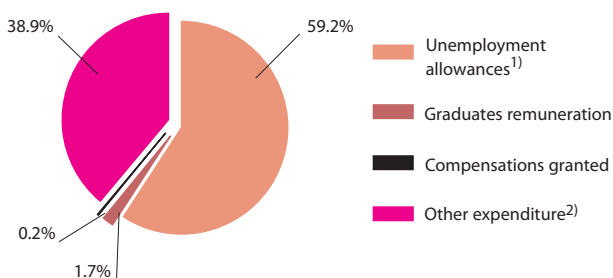
¹⁾ According to the Law no. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

In 2011, the monthly average unemployment allowance amounted to 525 lei, 30.9% more than in 2008, and accounted for 78.4% of the gross minimum salary per economy.

In 2011, the unemployment allowance for the graduates of educational institutions (245 lei) represented 36.6% as compared to the gross minimum salary (46.7% in 2008).

In 2011, within the total expenditure for the social protection of the unemployed, the highest weight was held by the unemployment allowance (59.2%).

Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2011



¹⁾ According to the Law no. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

²⁾ Including incentives for the unemployed who are employed before the period in which this allowance is granted expires, for stimulating labour force mobility, for stimulating the employers who hire people from the underprivileged categories that are unemployed, for the qualification and requalification of the unemployed, for stimulating graduates, social marginalisation for combating.

Source: National Agency for Employment.

	M.U.	2008	2009	2010	2011
Social insurance pensioners¹⁾ - total					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5685	5676	5664	5580
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	573	686	717	753
State social insurance pensioners					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4664	4718	4767	4744
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	593	711	739	773
Social insurance pensioners - farmers					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	866	799	737	677
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	253	300	309	311
Social insurance pensioners (except farmers)					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4819	4877	4927	4903
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	631	750	778	815
Pensioners receiving social security benefits²⁾					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	2	2	2	1
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	161	188	192	193
Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans, and widows					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	14	11	9	8
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	245	245	244	242

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

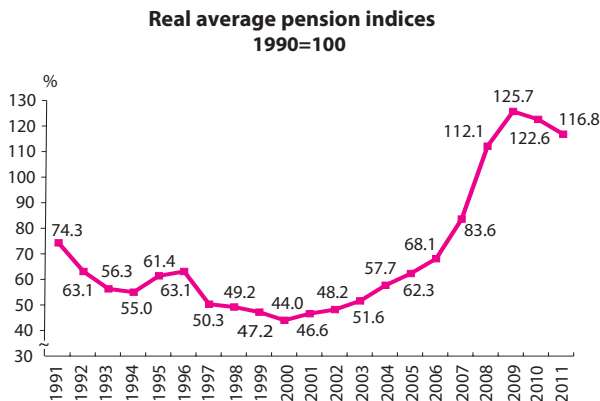
²⁾ Support allowance of pension-type , paid from the social insurance fund.

In 2011, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5580 thousand persons, decreasing by 105 thousand persons as compared to 2008. On the contrary, the number of state social insurance pensioners experienced a slight increase of 1.7% as compared to 2008.

In 2011, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 753 lei, 1.3 higher than in 2008.

In 2011, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 773 lei, increasing by 30.4% as compared to 2008.

SOCIAL INSURANCE



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

	M.U.	2008	2009	2010
Tickets - total	thou	325.4	286.4	169.8
Balneary treatment	thou	250.8	214.9	169.8
Rest	thou	74.6	71.5	-
Expenditure for treatment and rest ¹⁾	lei thou	315977.1	345232.3	239878.9

Note: For 2011, data will be available in September 2012.

¹⁾ Including expenses incurred for the balneary treatment of farmers, according to Government Emergency Ordinance No. 31/1998.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population

	lei thou		
	2008	2009	2010
From the state budget	4721902.6	5542953.1	6041256.2
State allowances for children	2586442.2	2894505.6	2916950.7
Complementary family allowance	288685.5	405027.8	442171.3
Support allowance for mono-parental family	145442.8	180735.4	189034.9
Allowance for child raising	1320183.4	1737806.5	2212724.8
Incentive for child raising	22211.1	18716.4	12256.6
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child raising	131432.1	94034.1	122718.7
Allowance for new born children	39886.5	44448.7	29633.8
Outfits for new born children	29709.2	30311.0	22508.2
Financial aids for family set up	76656.2	78231.9	35819.2
Allowances for family placement	58596.5	57501.3	55648.2
Emergency benefits	12786.8	-	220.6
Financial benefits	9494.8	1304.0	1351.0
Benefits for refugees	375.5	330.4	218.2
From the local budgets	393058.2	433181.0	510402.6
Social support	366540.4	414584.3	479099.1
Aid for partial covering of funeral expenses	2069.0	2125.9	2207.0
Emergency benefits	24448.8	16470.8	29096.5

Note: For 2011, data will be available in September 2012.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population showed an upward trend during 2008-2010; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2010, the expenditure for allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 55.5% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2010 as compared to 2008, state allowances for children increased by 1.1, and the emergency allowances granted from the state budget and the local budgets decreased by 21.3%.

The local budget continued to be the financing source for social support, with a weight of 93.9% in the total social protection expenditure from local budgets in 2010.

Social assistance canteens ¹⁾

	2008	2009	2010
Number of units and sections	125	125	120
Number of places	29805	25927	24362

Note: For 2011, data will be available in September 2012.

¹⁾ Financed from the local budget.

Source: Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.



Main sanitary units

	number of units			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Hospitals	458	474	503	469
Integrated ambulatories of the hospitals and specialized ambulatories	444	461	472	434
Polyclinics	269	268	311	263
Dispensaries	213	211	204	190
Health care centers ²⁾	47	47	40	21
Tuberculosis sanatoria	5	5	4	2
Balneary sanatoria ³⁾	8	9	9	10
Preventoria	4	4	4	2
Health and social care units	66	68	68	65
Diagnosis and curative centers	30	28	26	30
Health specialised centers	158	171	188	221
Family doctors offices	11279	11390	11170	11229
Health specialised offices	9038	9998	8870	9468
Dentist offices - total	11499	12140	12489	13078
Other health care offices	2391	2450	2949	2901
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical points	7215	7586	7926	8240
Medical laboratories	2555	2828	2978	2971
Dentist laboratories	2130	2226	2209	2226
Crèches	280	287	289	290

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Including health care centers with hospital beds

³⁾ Including the neurosis or neuropsychiatry sanatoria.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

The health care services within the sanitary system were granted by a network of sanitary units (hospitals, polyclinics, dispensaries and other institutions) belonging to the public and private sector. In 2011, this network comprised 469 hospitals, 11 more than in 2008. The development of the private sector led to an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical points; thus, in 2011, their number amounted to 8240 units, 1025 more than in 2008.

Beds in sanitary units

	number of beds			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Beds in hospitals - total	138184	138915	132004	128136
Beds in preventoria ²⁾	420	390	370	320
Beds in health and social care units ²⁾	2726	2818	2925	2857
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria ²⁾	918	908	610	470
Beds in crèches	13729	14161	14880	15104

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ The public sector only.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

Number of medical-sanitary staff

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Physicians²⁾	50267	50386	52204	52613
Population per physician	428	426	411	407
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	23.4	23.5	24.4	24.6
Dentists	11901	12497	12990	13364
Population per dentist	1807	1718	1650	1602
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.2
Pharmaceutical chemists	11704	11996	13624	14564
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	1837	1790	1573	1470
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.8
Ancillary medical staff	132464	129673	126656	126589
Population per ancillary medical person	162	166	169	169
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	61.6	60.4	59.1	59.1
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4

¹⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results for 2011, Population and Housing Census.

²⁾ Dentists excluded.

Source: Statistical survey on sanitary units activity.

In 2011, sanitary system had 52.6 thou physicians (dentists excluded), 13.4 thou physicians dentists, 14.6 thou pharmaceutical chemists and 126.6 thou ancillary medical staff.

In 2011, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 407 inhabitants (428 inhabitants in 2008). For every dentist there were 1602 inhabitants, 205 inhabitants less than in 2008, and for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1470 inhabitants, 367 less than in 2008.

In 2011, per 1000 inhabitants there were: 24.6 physicians, 6.2 dentists, 6.8 pharmaceutical chemists and 59.1 ancillary medical staff



Education by level of education

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
Number of educational units				
Total	8221	8244	7588	7204
Enrolled population by level of education (thousands)				
Total	4325	4177	4029	3284
Level of education:				
Pre-school	653	666	674	674
- private sector	12	12	12	17
Primary and secondary	1752	1720	1691	1629
- private sector	4	4	5	5
High school	785	838	867	889
- private sector	26	30	30	26
Vocational and apprenticeship	189	115	54	12
- sector privat	2	2	1	2
Post high school and foremen	55	63	70	80
- private sector	23	28	32	38
Tertiary	891	775	673	540
- private sector	411	322	240	140
Enrolment rate for school age population (%)				
Total	79.6	78.7	77.6	74.8
By sex				
Male	77.4	76.8	76.0	73.8
Female	82.0	80.7	79.3	75.9
Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per teaching staff				
Pre-school	17	17	18	18
Pupils	14	14	14	14
Students	28	25	23	19
Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants				
Pupils	1293	1274	1252	1219
Students	414	361	314	252

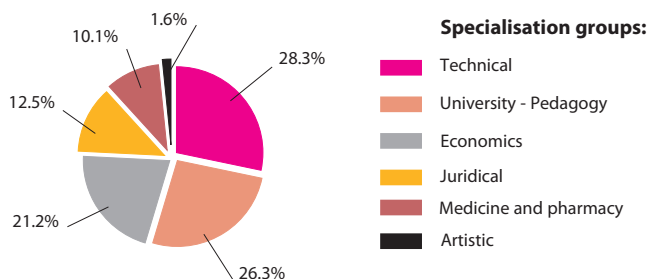
Source: Statistical survey on educational units activity.

The process of restructuring the national educational system and the new legal regulations related to education led to the reorganisation of the network of educational units in Romania.

The number of educational institutions decreased by 1017 (namely 12.4%) as a consequence of the reforms implemented in the national educational system during 2008-2011.

The new configuration of the educational network was correlated with the size of the school population and with the conditions offered by the existing equipment, with a view to ensuring a quality educational process. The school population decreased, being smaller by 11.6% in the school/academic year 2011/2012 than in the school/academic year 2008/2009. It is worth mentioning that tertiary education is continuously expanding, though it recorded fluctuations during this period, particularly due to the private sector. For all the educational levels, the enrolment rate of the school age population had different values depending on the sex (73.8% for boys and 75.9% for girls, in the school/academic year 2011/2012).

Students in tertiary education institutes, by specialisation groups, in the 2011 / 2012 academic year



The breakdown of the students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2011/2012 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students to technical (28.3%), university - pedagogy (26.3%) and economics (21.2%). The situation in the private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for the students who study economics (34.1%).

	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012
Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)				
Secondary education	204.0	199.0	229.6	...
High school education	202.1	204.9	202.2	...
Vocational and apprenticeship education	100.9	89.8	34.7	...
Post high school and foremen education	17.6	19.2	21.3	...
Tertiary education	214.8	191.3	186.9	...
Teaching staff (thou persons)				
Total	275	268	253	247
Pre-school	38	38	37	38
Primary and secondary	138	135	125	121
High school	61	60	60	59
Vocational and apprenticeship	5	3	*)	*)
Post high school and foremen	1	1	1	1
Tertiary	32	31	30	28

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

*) Under 0.5.

Source: Statistical survey on educational units activity.

Correlated with lower school population, the number of graduates decreased except for secondary education and post high school and foremen education where 2010/2011 school year registered a growth of 15.4%, respectively 10.9% against 2009/2010 school year. At the end of the school year 2010/2011, the highest number of graduates was in high school education (over 230 thousand persons), followed by secondary education (200 thousand persons) and tertiary education (over 187 thousand persons).

Teaching staff from all levels of education did not register significant variations in the last four years, except primary and secondary education where number of teaching staff decreased by 12.3% against 2008/2009.



CULTURE

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Number of libraries	12359	12229	11829	11524
-private ownership	367	350	324	299
Number of cinemas²⁾	75	74	68	76
Performances (thou)	128	185	240	300
Audience (millions)	4	5	7	7
Number of entertainment institutions³⁾	156	161	158	158
Performances and concerts (thou)	20	20	20	20
Audience (millions)	5	6	6	8
Number of museums	688	694	687	705
-private ownership	79	77	81	80
Visitors (thou)	10687	10169	8900	9521

1) Provisional data.

2) **Source:** Cinema National Center.

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

Source: Statistical survey on cultural and artistic units activity.

The number of libraries operating in 2011 experienced a decrease of 835 (6.8%) as compared to 2008. By ownership type, most libraries are under state ownership (about 97.4%), while those under private ownership account for only 2.6%.

The cinema network existing at the end of 2011 included 76 cinema units, increasing by one cinema unit as compared to 2008 (1.3%). In 2011, as compared to 2008, the number of performances increased by about 172 thousand and the cinema audience increased by about three million spectators.

In 2011, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, concert halls and similar institutions) was 158, experiencing an increase of 1.3% as compared to 2008. The number of performances and concerts amounted to about 20 thousand in 2011, increasing as against 2008-2010 and the audience increased by about three million.

The network of public museums and collections operating in 2011 comprised 705 units, 17 more than in 2008. This increase was caused by a rise in the number of museums and collections open to the public. The number of private museums and collections open to the public increased by one unit in 2011 as compared to 2008.

Media production

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals²⁾				
Titles - total	2690	2708	3091	...
Radio programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) ³⁾	131	144	147	148
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) ⁴⁾	181	176	174	156
Television programmes				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) ⁵⁾	36	53	50	53
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) ⁴⁾	56	57	54	51

1) Provisional data.

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

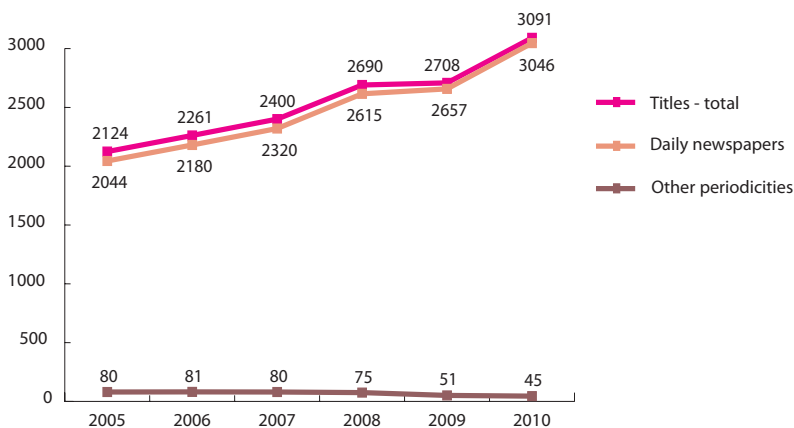
3) **Source:** Romanian Broadcasting Company.

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

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

... = Data not available.

Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



Note: For 2011, data will be available in September 2012.

In 2011, as compared to 2008, the broadcast hours of public radio stations increased by 13.0%, while the broadcast hours of private stations decreased by 13.8%.

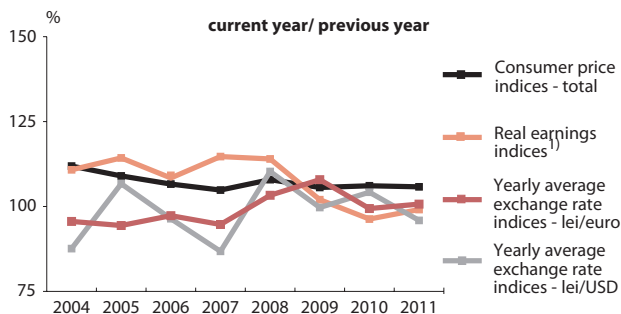
In 2011, number of hours – public TV broadcast programs increased significantly due to higher number of broadcast stations, with about 47.2% compared to 2008. A decrease in broadcast time of 8.9% compared to 2008, registered private TV stations too.

PRICES

Romanian economic environment faced major imbalances caused by inflation phenomenon. During the analyzed period, in spite of significant decline of economic activity, inflation had a new persistent character entailed to a great extent by shocks on internal and international markets as well as higher price for petroleum and raw materials or changes and evolution of exchange rate.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer price indices (%) (previous year = 100)				
Total	107.85	105.59	106.09	105.79
Food goods	109.22	103.25	102.33	106.02
Non-food goods	106.36	106.22	109.78	106.15
Services	108.57	108.97	104.78	104.45
Monthly average inflation rate (%)				
Total	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3
Food goods	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1
Non-food goods	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
Services	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
Average exchange rate in December				
lei / euro	3.9153	4.2248	4.2925	4.3267
lei /USD	2.9026	2.8952	3.2439	3.2863

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



¹⁾ For 2011, provisional data.

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

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

2005 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions)	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	136.01	138.55	147.33	160.48
Mining and quarrying	159.65	146.65	149.65	157.45
Mining of coal and lignite	123.57	128.84	130.37	132.65
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	169.13	148.19	148.59	151.82
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	129.98	139.53	138.17	141.03
Mining support service activities	169.13	146.59	155.74	172.93
Manufacturing	138.29	140.45	150.37	165.52
Manufacture of food products	137.90	141.58	146.64	168.38
Manufacture of beverages	127.71	141.56	148.04	151.37
Manufacture of tobacco products	149.87	180.00	219.92	226.15
Manufacture of textiles	123.96	132.39	139.73	153.96
Manufacture of wearing apparel	146.76	164.75	173.33	185.41
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	147.61	165.95	178.00	192.88
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	127.59	133.12	133.95	140.69
Manufacture of paper and paper products	129.19	136.30	139.37	161.24
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	127.23	140.47	145.60	158.67
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	170.23	136.63	176.86	220.24
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	134.86	131.74	127.03	143.70
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	147.82	173.36	215.70	223.10
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	122.86	121.46	125.15	133.36
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	124.79	132.04	129.42	128.51
Manufacture of basic metals	147.69	139.65	155.72	177.28
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	142.02	150.16	152.28	161.47
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	115.33	122.49	124.96	128.37
Manufacture of electrical equipment	133.87	144.23	147.40	156.68
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	128.51	142.03	145.69	149.71
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	122.78	134.82	135.43	140.84
Manufacture of other transport equipment	122.95	140.16	145.28	147.75
Manufacture of furniture	121.99	131.52	135.98	137.19
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	146.45	156.69	164.88	174.99
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	127.07	137.82	136.66	135.59
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	117.39	125.55	130.27	135.02
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	117.39	125.55	130.27	135.02
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	158.25	177.42	190.92	212.83
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	158.25	177.42	190.92	212.83

c = Confidential data.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

In 2011, the level of gross domestic product, in nominal terms, was 578551.9 million lei, 27017.7 lei per capita.

In 2011, as compared to 2010, the gross domestic product in real terms increased with 2.5% and the gross domestic product per capita increased with 2.5%.

Romanian economy registered a slight recovery against the last two years of economic contraction (-6.6% in 2009 against 2008; -1.6% in 2010 against 2009).

In 2011, the evolution of gross domestic product by activity sectors had the following characteristics: services registered the highest contribution in GDP formation, respectively 45.4% of total (262705.6 million lei); the second place was held by industry, respectively 26.3% for GDP formation (152062.9 million lei); construction contributed with 9.8% at GDP formation; agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish breeding contributed with 6.5% from GDP (56744.5 million lei construction, respectively 37837.7 million lei agriculture).

In 2011, gross value added registered was 509350.7 million lei and represented 88.0% of GDP.

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

lei million current prices

	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	34126.4	32297.8	31410.6	37837.7
Industry	118239.8	120637.4	134673.8	152062.9
Construction	56130.6	52809.4	52094.4	56744.5
Services	250038.7	245234.5	253721.5	262705.6
Gross value added (GVA)	458535.5	450979.1	471900.3	509350.7
Net taxes on products	56164.5	50160.3	50660.8	69201.2
Gross domestic product (GDP)	514700.0	501139.4	522561.1	578551.9
Actual final consumption	420917.5	404275.5	419854.1	441657.1
Households actual individual final consumption	381108.1	360402.1	382487.6	405259.7
General government actual collective final consumption	39809.4	43873.4	37366.5	36397.4
Gross capital formation	160896.9	127137.4	129761.9	166675.7
Gross fixed capital formation	164279.4	122441.9	125226.6	142093.5
Change in inventories	-3382.5	4695.5	4535.3	24582.2
Net exports	-67114.4	-30273.5	-27054.9	-29780.9
Gross national income (GNI)	499783.1	494328.7	516336.0	571022.4

Note: Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 2.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.



NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

In 2011, from the viewpoint of gross domestic product use, the actual final consumption was 441657.1 million lei and the value of the most important component – final individual actual consumption of population households – was 405259.7 million lei. In 2011, amounts allocated for gross fixed capital formation were 142093.5 million lei. As a result, investment rate increased in 2011 having value of 27.9%, by 1.4 percentage points over level of 2010 (26.5%).

In 2011 export of goods and services (synthesis of international trade activity) represented the equivalent of -29780.9 million lei.

Gross domestic product indices (%)

	previous year = 100		
	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
RESOURCES			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	96.7	93.7	111.3
Industry	98.6	104.8	105.0
Construction	90.1	92.7	102.7
Services	92.6	97.7	99.9
Gross value added	94.2	98.7	102.4
Net taxes on products	87.4	95.2	102.7
Gross domestic product (GDP)	93.4	98.4	102.5
USES			
Actual final consumption			
Households actual individual final consumption	90.9	99.7	100.7
General government actual collective final consumption	109.5	90.0	96.6
Gross capital formation	75.9	98.0	111.9
Gross fixed capital formation	71.9	97.9	106.3
Change in inventories	-118.7	99.7	266.1
Net export	46.6	100.8	114.7

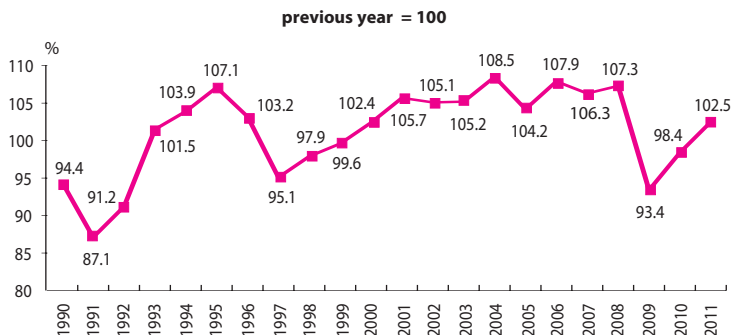
Note: Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 2.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.



Gross domestic product growth variation



Note: For 2010, semi-final data and for 2011, provisional data.

	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
Gross domestic product				
- lei million current prices	514700.0	501139.4	522561.1	578551.9
- changes as against the previous year (%)	7.3	-6.6	-1.6	2.5
Gross domestic product per inhabitant				
- lei (RON)	23934.6	23341.4	24383.1	27017.7 ³⁾
- changes as against the previous year (%)	7.5	-6.4	-1.5	2.5 ³⁾
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity)	12633	11945	11904	12476
- purchasing power standard	11700	11000	11400	...
Gross value added rate (GVA / Output) (%)	46.5	46.2	45.7	44.6
Investment rate (GFCF / GVA) (%)	35.8	27.2	26.5	27.9

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results for 2011, Population and Housing Census.

... = Data not available.



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

	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.5
Industry	23.0	24.1	25.8	26.3
Construction	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.8
Services	48.6	48.9	48.5	45.4
Gross value added	89.1	90.0	90.3	88.0
Net taxes on products	10.9	10.0	9.7	12.0
Gross domestic product (GDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

The decrease of gross domestic product was determined by weak evolutions of activity volume from private sector.

In 2011, private sector held 70.8% of gross domestic product, less than previous year with 0.5 percentage points.

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

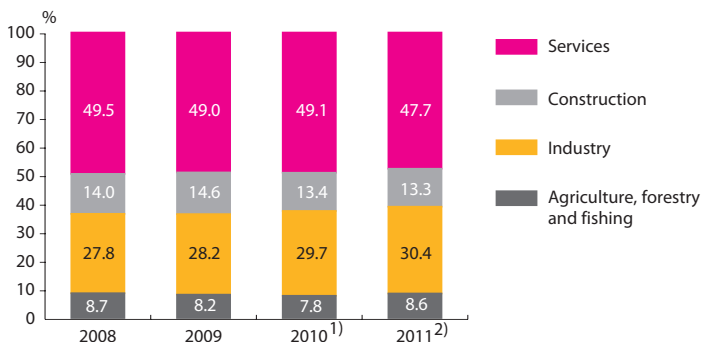
	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
Gross domestic product - total	71.1	69.9	71.3	70.8
Gross value added				
in:				
- agriculture, forestry and fishing	92.7	88.5	92.7	93.4
- industry	86.1	81.8	82.2	81.9
- construction	91.5	96.8	95.9	95.7
- services	72.4	70.1	72.1	74.3

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

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



Note: Data are presented according to CANE Rev. 2.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

In 2011 by activity branches, the gross value added from private sector had the following characteristics:

- private sector from agriculture continued to hold significant weights in gross value added of the branch (93.4%) with 22.6 percentage points over the average level of private sector in the economy; as compared to previous year, this indicator increased with 0.7 percentage points;
- gross value added of private sector in industry represented 81.9% of gross value added of the branch, over the average level of private sector in the economy with 11.1% percentage points; as compared to previous year, this indicator registered a decrease with 0.3 percentage points;
- in construction, weight of private sector was 95.7% with 24.9 percentage points over the average level of private sector in the economy, as compared to previous year, this indicator decreased with 0.6 percentage points;
- in services, the weight of private sector was 74.3% from total gross value added of the branch, level situated above the average level of private sector in the economy (with 3.5 percentage points); as compared to previous year, gross value added in private sector of services branch was higher with 2.2 percentage points.

As conclusion, an encouraging aspect noticed in 2011 was the change of economic growth sources, from excessive orientation to consumption (prevalent in the years before the crisis) to a more accentuated contribution of exports, agriculture and industry.

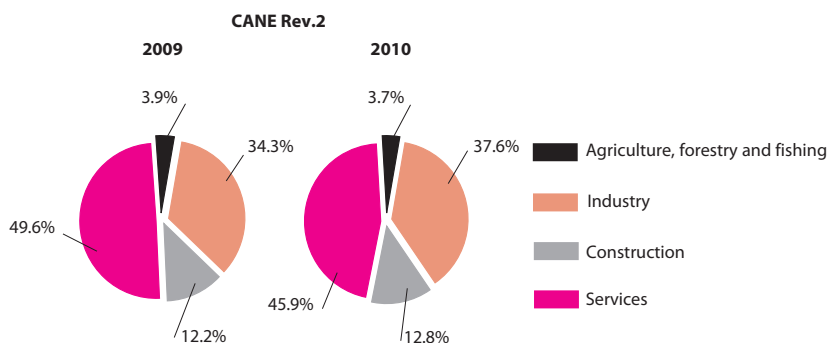
Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total	70,7	65,7	71,7
New construction	85,1	85,1	87,2
Equipment	60,6	51,1	60,6
Other investment expenditure	64,3	72,9	75,7

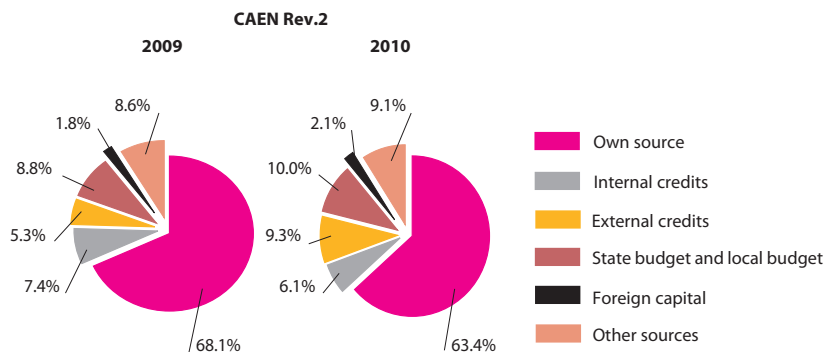
¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2011 compared to 2010, net investments in national economy increased by 9.2%, for all structure elements, as follows: equipment (including transport means) by 18.6% other expenditure by 3.9% and new construction works by 2.5%.

Net investments, by main activities of national economy



Investițiile nete realizate, pe surse de finanțare



Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.



Agricultural production ¹⁾

lei million current prices

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
Total	66994	59928	64452	78231
Crop production	45742	35735	43488	55469
Animal production	20536	23442	20407	22231
Agricultural services	716	751	557	531

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

²⁾ Provisional data.

Within production structure of agriculture branch crop production, crop is prevalent holding in 2011 a weight of 70.9% of total production against 28.4% for animal production sector and 0.7% agricultural services.

Crop production

thou tonnes

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cereals for grains	16826	14873	16713	20842
of which:				
Wheat	7181	5203	5812	7132
Rye	31	33	34	31
Barley and two-row barley	1209	1182	1311	1330
Maize grains	7849	7973	9042	11718
Leguminous plants for beans	63	53	61	77
Potatoes	3649	4004	3284	4077
Sugar beet	707	817	838	660
Oilseed crops	1942	1764	2378	2687
of which:				
Sunflower	1170	1098	1263	1789
Vegetables ¹⁾	3820	3902	3864	4176
Fruit ²⁾	1179	1323	1420	1480
Grapes ²⁾	996	990	740	879

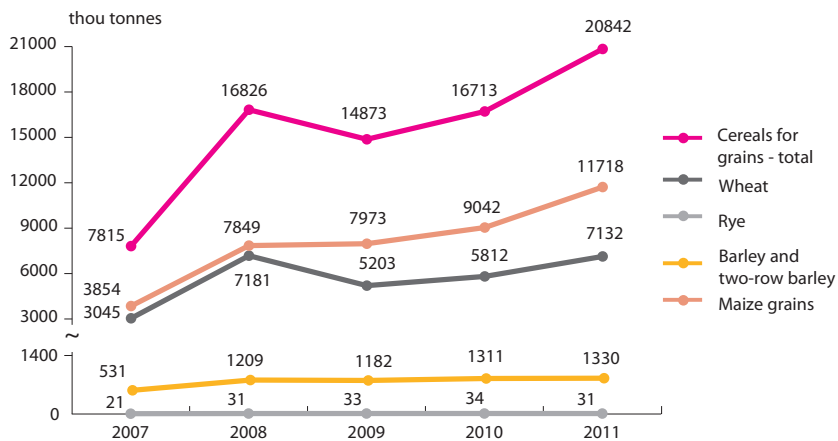
¹⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens, greenhouses, solaria, intercalated and successive crops.

²⁾ Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2011, the production of cereals was higher than in 2008-2010.

As compared to 2010, crop production dropped for some crops (rye, sugar beet) and increased for cereals for grains, leguminous plants for beans, potatoes, oilseed crops, vegetables, fruit and grapes.

Evolution of main cereals production



Animal production

	M.U.	2008	2009	2010
Meat	thou t live weight	1426	1443	1305
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	306	264	205
Pork	thou t live weight	605	585	553
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	104	104	100
Poultry	thou t live weight	410	489	446
Milk - total	thou hl	59006	56383	49129
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	53089	50570	42824
Wool	tonnes	22075	22352	20457
Eggs	mill. pcs	6692	6211	6199
Extracted honey	tonnes	20037	19937	22222
Fish¹⁾	tonnes	16250	15202	15184

Note: Meat production from slaughtering, according to the Eurostat methodology. The data for 2011 will be available after 16 July 2012.

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

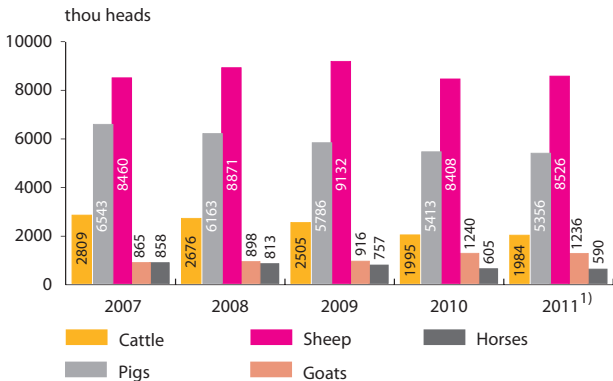
AGRICULTURE

Livestock (on December 1st)

	U.M.	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Cattle	thou heads	2684	2512	2001	1989
Pigs	thou heads	6174	5793	5428	5364
Sheep	thou heads	8882	9141	8417	8533
Goats	thou heads	898	917	1241	1236
Horses	thou heads	820	764	611	596
Poultry - total	thou heads	84373	83843	80845	79842
- private majority ownership	thou heads	84355	83828	80832	79832
Bees - total	thou families	998	1057	1275	1250
- private majority ownership	thou families	998	1057	1274	1249

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Livestock under private majority ownership (on December 1st)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

Forest fund, by use category

	thou hectares			
Use category	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Forest fund - total	6470	6495	6515	6519
Forest area	6309	6334	6354	6362
coniferous trees	1938	1935	1941	1947
deciduous trees	4371	4399	4413	4415
Other lands from forest fund	161	161	161	157

¹⁾ Provisional data.

At the end of 2011, the forest fund covered an area of 6519 thousand hectares, 49 thousand hectares more than in 2008 (0.8% respectively).

As compared to 2010, the forest area increased by 0.1%.

In 2011, the forest area amounted to 6232 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1947 thousand hectares (30.6% respectively) and the deciduous trees covering 4415 thousand hectares (69.4% respectively).

Volume of wood harvested, by main species

	thou m ³ - gross volume			
Wood species	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Volume of wood harvested - total	16705	16520	16992	18705
coniferous trees	6766	6635	6832	7521
beech trees	5208	5489	5654	6175
oak trees	1653	1403	1566	1747
various hard species	1760	1845	1785	1946
various soft species	1318	1148	1155	1316

¹⁾ Provisional data.

In 2011, the volume of wood harvested was higher by 1713 thousand m³ than in 2010 (i.e. by 10.1%) and higher by 2000 thousand m³ than in 2008 (i.e. by 12.0%).

In 2011, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 40.2% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.0%, oak trees 9.4% and the various hard and soft species 17.4%.

ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	number			
	2008	2009	2010	Sem. I 2011 ¹⁾
Total	534525	519441	470080	465028
Mining and quarrying	1083	1234	1166	1171
Manufacturing	57305	54652	48933	48416
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	506	609	885	894
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2366	2358	2464	2477
Construction	59389	60135	49348	48909
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	214137	197611	181903	179770
Transport and storage	34489	35064	32774	32570
Hotels and restaurants	23653	26170	24402	24131
Information and communication	20049	19638	17678	17448
Real estate activities	14767	15107	13586	13409
Professional, scientific and technical activities	59181	60415	54355	53702
Activities of administrative services and of support services	19480	18205	16242	16012
Education ²⁾	2681	2979	2846	2819
Health and social assistance ²⁾	8677	8859	8681	8631
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4990	5142	4574	4541
Other service activities	11772	11263	10243	10128

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ Only include the enterprises with activities related to education or health and social assistance, organised as trading companies.

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2)	number			
	2008	2009	2010	Sem. I 2011 ¹⁾
Total	532688	517870	468561	463404
Mining and quarrying	1061	1215	1150	1154
Manufacturing	56407	53909	48214	47673
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	451	556	835	844
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2295	2290	2392	2407
Construction	59195	59990	49224	48779
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	213945	197440	181753	179599
Transport and storage	34385	34969	32680	32467
Hotels and restaurants	23631	26151	24379	24106
Information and communication	19991	19588	17625	17391
Real estate activities	14760	15101	13579	13399
Professional, scientific and technical activities	59132	60369	54311	53649
Activities of administrative services and of support services	19340	18074	16108	15848
Education ²⁾	2680	2978	2845	2818
Health and social assistance ²⁾	8670	8850	8667	8619
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4978	5131	4560	4527
Other service activities	11767	11259	10239	10124

¹⁾ Provisional data. ²⁾ Only include the enterprises with activities related to education or health and social assistance, organised as trading companies.



Industry turnover volume indices (%)

2005 = 100

CANE Rev.2	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total - by sections	157.1	135.2	151.5	175.0
Mining and quarrying	137.6	122.1	115.7	125.3
Manufacturing	158.3	136.0	153.5	177.9
Total - by main industrial groups				
Intermediate goods industry	164.2	126.0	146.3	177.6
Capital goods industry	185.2	188.0	223.5	254.5
Durable goods industry	157.3	126.8	135.2	142.3
Current goods industry	146.4	135.9	136.4	146.8
Energy industry	124.0	91.3	105.1	130.2

Note: Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

In 2011, the turnover value index in industry increased against previous year by 15.5% provided out both by manufacturing (+15.9%) and by mining and quarrying (+8.3%).

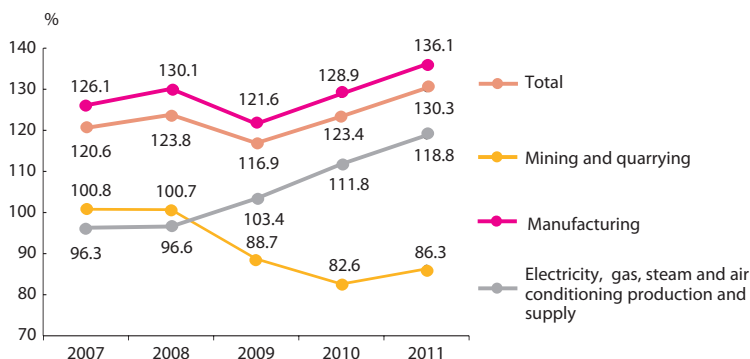
Industrial production index (unadjusted series) increased in 2011 against previous year by 56% as a result of higher production and supply of electric and thermal energy, gas, hot water and air conditioning (+6.3%, manufacturing (+5.6%) and mining and quarrying (+4.5%).

The most important growths were registered for: manufacture of electrical equipment; manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

Industrial production indices

2005 = 100

CANE Rev.2



INDUSTRY

Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

2005 = 100

Activity (CANE Rev.2)	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	123.8	116.9	123.4	130.3
Mining and quarrying	100.7	88.7	82.6	86.3
Mining of coal and lignite	114.2	98.3	97.5	110.9
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	89.4	84.7	82.4	82.1
Mining of metal ores	4.0	2.8	23.5	29.2
Other mining and quarrying	170.9	109.6	94.5	104.8
Mining support service activities	121.3	108.7	79.8	81.0
Manufacturing	130.1	121.6	128.9	136.1
Manufacture of food products	135.7	134.6	125.5	131.2
Manufacture of beverages	138.5	128.5	121.1	112.6
Manufacture of tobacco products	141.2	141.1	114.3	149.6
Manufacture of textiles	92.5	72.2	78.2	78.0
Manufacture of wearing apparel	71.0	52.9	52.9	52.1
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	82.7	65.1	67.9	66.2
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	122.7	145.1	163.1	184.1
Manufacture of paper and paper products	112.6	101.1	102.2	106.7
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	121.2	128.0	115.9	96.6
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	94.5	83.6	73.8	73.1
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	121.4	102.0	111.8	121.7
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	125.8	104.6	112.7	122.3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	179.2	167.3	179.2	189.7
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	166.0	114.7	109.2	123.0
Manufacture of basic metals	87.1	55.8	71.1	76.2
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	170.4	148.2	135.9	133.9
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	137.3	103.7	103.5	100.3
Manufacture of electrical equipment	155.9	181.0	238.3	268.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	129.9	107.3	101.0	115.7
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	142.7	158.0	204.2	222.9
Manufacture of other transport equipment	129.4	107.3	70.5	64.3
Manufacture of furniture	113.2	96.8	95.3	92.5
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	83.5	74.1	66.2	76.3
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	91.4	92.2	99.7	119.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	96.6	103.4	111.8	118.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	96.6	103.4	111.8	118.8
Industry - total by main industrial groups:				
- intermediate goods industry	136.1	123.4	136.3	149.9
- capital goods industry	145.3	143.5	156.2	165.2
- durable goods industry	112.7	95.7	98.0	99.0
- current goods industry	114.1	104.5	100.8	100.6
- energy industry	96.2	96.5	99.5	104.5

Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent¹⁾

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁾
Resources	48166	42729	42467	44155
of which:				
- production ³⁾	28779	28034	27428	27356
- imports	16324	11235	11239	11417
Production³⁾	28779	28034	27428	27356
of which:				
- coal	7011	6477	5903	6748
- crude oil	4619	4390	4186	4129
- natural gas ⁴⁾	8982	8964	8705	8407
- natural gas ⁵⁾	4233	4242	4618	4173
Imports	16324	11235	11239	11417
of which:				
- coal	2030	640	540	600
- coal	8417	6892	5820	5452
- natural gas	3567	1614	1834	2546
- electric energy	79	56	66	67

1) Conventional fuel with a calorific power of 10000 Kcal/kg.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

4) Excluding gasoline and ethane from extraction oil wells, which are included in crude oil.

5) Including aeolian energy.

In 2011, resources of primary energy increased by 4.0% against 2010. The weight of imports dropped to 25.9% in 2011 (as compared to 26.5% in 2010), crude oil imports representing 47.8% of total imports.

Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Resource	65.8	58.7	61.7	61.8
Production	64.9	58.0	61.0	61.0
- in thermo-power stations	36.5	30.4	28.8	34.3
- in hydro-power stations	17.2	15.8	20.2	15.0
- in nuclear-electric stations	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.7
Imports	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
Destination - total	65.8	58.7	61.7	61.8
Consumption - total	52.7	47.9	51.5	52.5
- in economy	41.6	36.2	39.5	40.3
- public lighting	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
- population	10.4	11.0	11.3	11.6
Exports	5.2	2.9	3.0	2.5
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	7.9	7.0	7.2	6.8

1) Provisional data.

CONSTRUCTION

Indices of construction works (%)

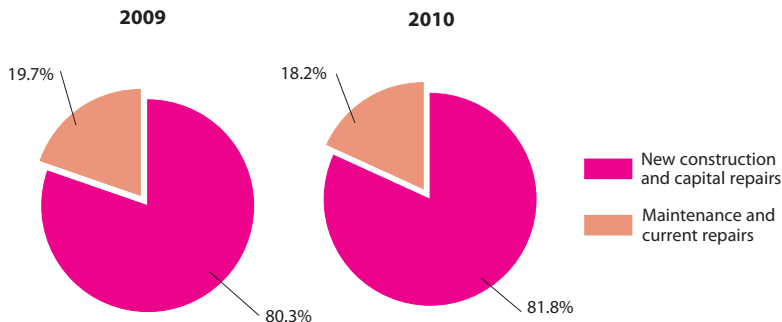
unadjusted series

2008 = 100

	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total	81.7	72.7	74.7
New construction	77.4	76.4	78.3
Capital repairs	89.9	70.8	78.1
Maintenance and current repairs	92.2	74.3	73.8

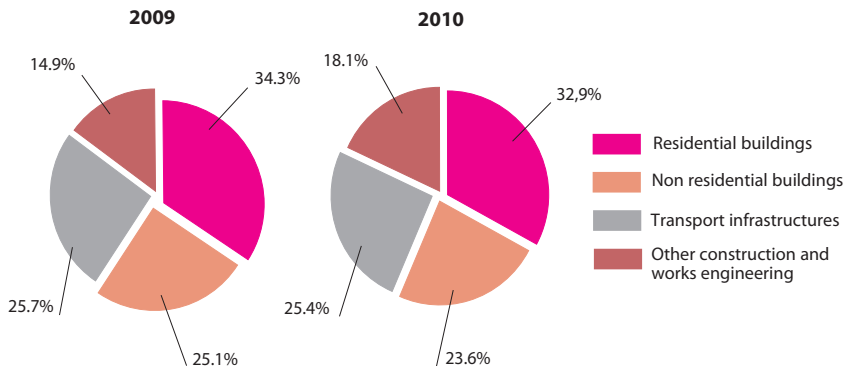
¹⁾ Provisional data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

Construction works, by manner of performing



Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.

Structure of construction works on contract, by category of objects



Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.

	M.U.	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Railway transport					
Railway engines ²⁾	number	1907	1845	1834	1823
Waggon ²⁾	thou waggon	47	46	43	43
Carriage ²⁾	number	5105	5137	4904	4483
Transported freight	million tonnes	67	51	53	61
Distance covered by goods ³⁾	billion tonnes-km	15	11	12	15
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	78	70	64	61
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	6958	6128	5437	5073
Inland waterway transport					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport ⁴⁾	number	1221	1232	1208	1097
Ships for passengers transport ⁴⁾	number	75	65	67	127
Transported freight ⁵⁾	million tones	30	25	32	29
Distance covered by freight ⁵⁾	billion tonnes-km	9	12	14	11
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	21	20	15	18
Transport via petroleum pipelines					
Transported goods	million tonnes	12	9	7	6
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	2	1	1	1
Maritime transport					
Freight ships ⁴⁾	number	27	24	26	23
Transported goods ⁶⁾	million tonnes	50	36	38	39
Air transport					
Registered civil aircrafts with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	71	84	89	83
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported goods ⁷⁾	thou tonnes	27	25	26	27
National and international passengers transport ⁷⁾	million passengers	9	9	10	11
Road transport					
Transported goods	million tonnes	365	293	175	184
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	56	34	26	26
National and international passengers transport ⁸⁾	million passengers	297	262	245	243
Distance covered by passengers ⁸⁾	million passengers-km	20194	17108	15812	15529

1) Provisional data.

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

3) Tariff covered by goods.

4) The data refer to ships registered in the Registration File of Romanian Naval.

5) Statistical data series in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1365/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on statistics of goods transport by inland waterways.

6) Statistical data series in accordance with Directive 42/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods and passengers by sea.

7) Statistical data series in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 437/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on statistical returns in respect of the carriage of passengers, freight and mail by air.

8) Data obtained according to the new methodology (the observation unit is the motor vehicle that has a valid licence for the transport of people).

*) Under 0.5.



TRANSPORT

In 2011 as compared to 2010, most of transport ways registered falls.

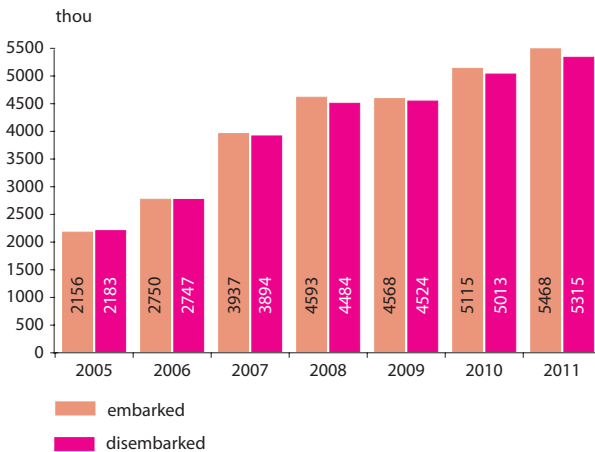
Road transport registered a slight increase in terms of quantities of goods, compared to 2010 and a decrease by 49.6% compared to 2008.

Harbour freight transport

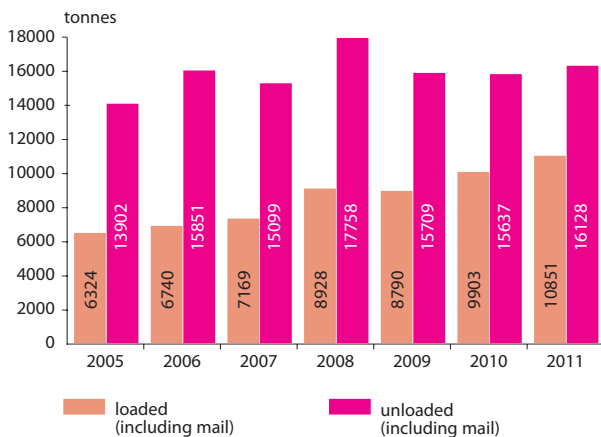
	thou tonnes			
	2008	2009	2010	2011
Maritime transport	50458	36094	38122	38918
- loaded goods	20857	19687	21181	20743
- unloaded goods	29601	16407	16941	18175
Inland waterways transport	30295	24743	32088	29396
- international	7526	6382	9048	6052
- national	22646	9843	14770	16386
- transit	123	8518 ¹⁾	8270 ¹⁾	6958 ¹⁾

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

Airport passengers transport



Airport freight transport



Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2008	2009	2010	2011
Passengers	thou passengers	9077	9093	10128	10783
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	26686	24499	25540	26979
Aircraft movements	number	150120	160047	163222	151511

Number of registered motor vehicles

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Buses and minibuses	42	41	41	41
Passenger cars	4027	4245	4320	4335
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motor tricycles and quadricycles)	72	80	85	90
Goods road motor vehicles	645	662	667	696

¹⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Ministry of Administration and Interior (Driving Licences and Vehicles Registration Division).

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

FOB exports, CIF imports and FOB-CIF balance of international trade of goods operations

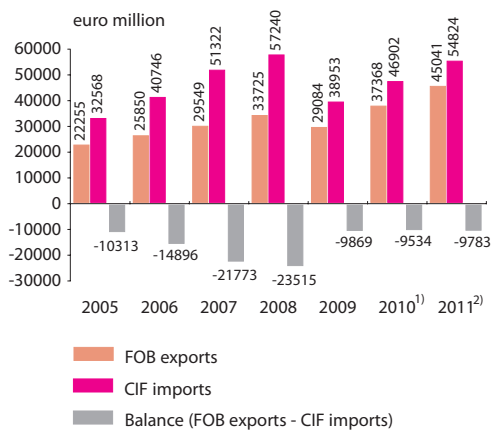
	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
FOB exports				
euro million	33725	29084	37368	45041
USD million	49674	40579	49508	62692
lei million	123812	123344	157471	190922
CIF imports				
euro million	57240	38953	46902	54824
USD million	84286	54344	62140	76365
lei million	210133	165171	197596	232318
Balance (FOB exp. - CIF imp.)				
euro million	-23515	-9869	-9534	-9783
USD million	-34612	-13765	-12632	-13673
lei million	-86321	-41827	-40125	-41396

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

The value volume of Romanian international trade registered a growth in 2011 as against previous year, as follows: FOB exports registered 45041 million euro (increasing by 20.5% against 2010), and CIF imports amounted to 54824 million euro (increasing by 16.9% against 2010), FOB-CIF trade balance under these conditions being -9783 million euro.

Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods transactions



1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

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

euro million

Code CN		2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
FOB export	E	33725	29084	37368	45041
CIF import	I	57240	38953	46902	54824
I	Live animals and animal products	E 278	I 326	434	583
II	Vegetal products	E 1191	I 1116	984	960
		I 1259	1003	1141	1322
III	Animal or vegetal fats and oils	E 106	I 88	164	242
		I 227	160	217	246
IV	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E 583	I 704	890	1097
		I 1669	1544	1584	1900
V	Mineral products	E 3142	I 1784	2059	2589
		I 7850	3883	5178	6657
VI	Chemical products	E 1428	I 1070	1661	2183
		I 4727	4300	4666	5452
VII	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E 1711	I 1436	1892	2496
		I 3313	2542	3264	3961
VIII	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E 232	I 189	231	281
		I 693	559	643	714
IX	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E 949	I 919	1225	1450
		I 599	376	396	380
X	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E 162	I 165	233	274
		I 967	898	965	1023
XI	Textiles and textile articles	E 3544	I 2900	3148	3596
		I 3476	2737	3042	3513
XII	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E 1239	I 1024	1170	1356
		I 552	443	519	637
XIII	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E 216	I 179	226	251
		I 1076	634	666	745
XV	Base metals and articles of base metal	E 4940	I 2922	4461	5487
		I 6501	3816	5126	6186
XVI	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E 8061	I 7671	10135	12140
		I 13715	10517	13344	14968
XVII	Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E 4139	I 4882	5811	6513
		I 7131	2890	3497	4245
XVIII	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E 314	I 351	435	537
		I 943	652	790	884
XX	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E 1389	I 1252	1421	1649
		I 1231	792	767	876
XXII	Goods not elsewhere classified in C.N.	E 94	I 97	134	245
		I 119	92	112	155

Note: The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data..



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 2011 as compared to 2010 consist of:

- higher weight for section plastics: "Rubber and articles thereof" with 0.5 percentage points;
- lower weight for sections: "Transport means and materials" with 1.1 percentage points; "Textiles and articles thereof" with 0.4 percentage points.

In imports evolution by sections of Combined Nomenclature in 2011 compared to 2010, the following structural changes took place:

- higher weight for section: "Mineral products" with 1.1 percentage points;
- lower weight for section: "Machinery and apparatus; electric equipment, recording or reproduction sound and image apparatus" with 1.2 percentage points.

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

	previous year = 100			
	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
FOB exports	103.8	89.3	107.0	107.9
Import CIF	103.4	89.3	104.2	106.2

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

FOB exports, by groups of countries¹⁾

	euro million			
	2008	2009	2010 ²⁾	2011 ³⁾
Total	33725	29084	37368	45041
Europe	29507	25706	32909	39081
European Union (EU-27)	23765	21600	26953	32031
EFTA	630	655	575	645
Other European countries	5113	3450	5381	6406
Asia	2273	2030	2524	3364
Middle and Near East	1339	1108	1307	1869
Other Asian countries	934	922	1217	1495
Africa	843	706	989	1277
North Africa	485	527	608	822
Other African countries	359	179	381	455
America	1012	598	900	1270
of which:				
North America	624	366	641	945
Central America and the Caribbean	205	137	111	60
South America	183	95	147	264
Oceania	68	20	22	37
Extra-EU not specified countries⁴⁾	22	26	24	12

Note: The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

1) Destination country for exports.

2) Semi-final data.

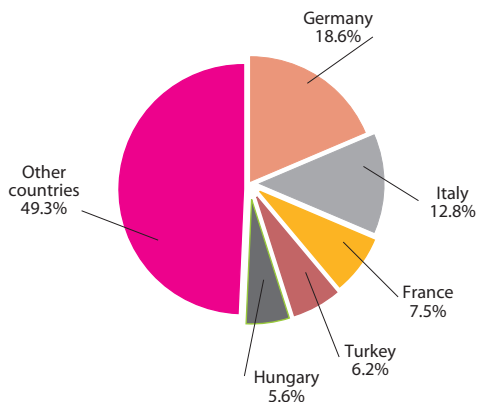
3) Provisional data.

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



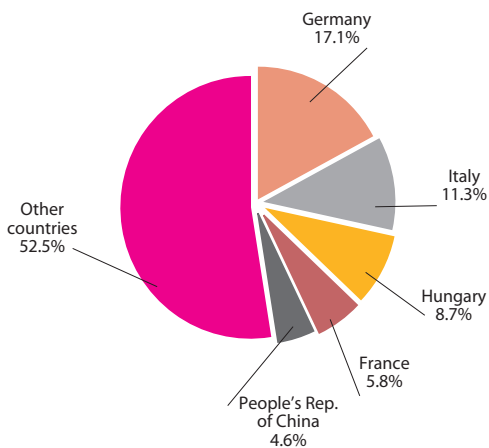
INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

(FOB) exports with the main partner countries, in 2011 ¹⁾ (structure calculated from data in euro thou)



¹⁾ Provisional data.

(CIF) imports with the main partner countries, in 2011 ¹⁾ (structure calculated from data in euro thou)



¹⁾ Provisional data.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

CIF imports, by groups of countries ¹⁾

	euro million			
	2008	2009	2010 ²⁾	2011 ³⁾
Total	57240	38953	46902	54824
Europe	47756	32598	39440	45931
European Union (EU-27)	39838	28472	33992	39826
EFTA	513	450	532	539
Other European countries	7405	3676	4916	5566
Asia	7357	4976	6059	7004
Middle and Near East	441	291	338	363
Other African countries	6916	4684	5720	6641
Africa	285	293	291	326
North Africa	225	191	153	179
Other African countries	60	102	138	147
America	1710	1066	1090	1549
of which:				
North America	1023	596	629	738
Central America and the Caribbean	78	76	64	202
South America	609	394	397	609
Oceania	131	19	22	12
Extra-EU not specified countries⁴⁾	1	2	*)	1

Note: The differences between the total data and the data obtained by summing up the different structures used are due to rounding.

¹⁾ Consignment country for intracommunity imports and origin country for extracommunity imports.

²⁾ Semi-final data.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ It includes the destination country for export and the origin country for import are not indicated in the customs declaration.

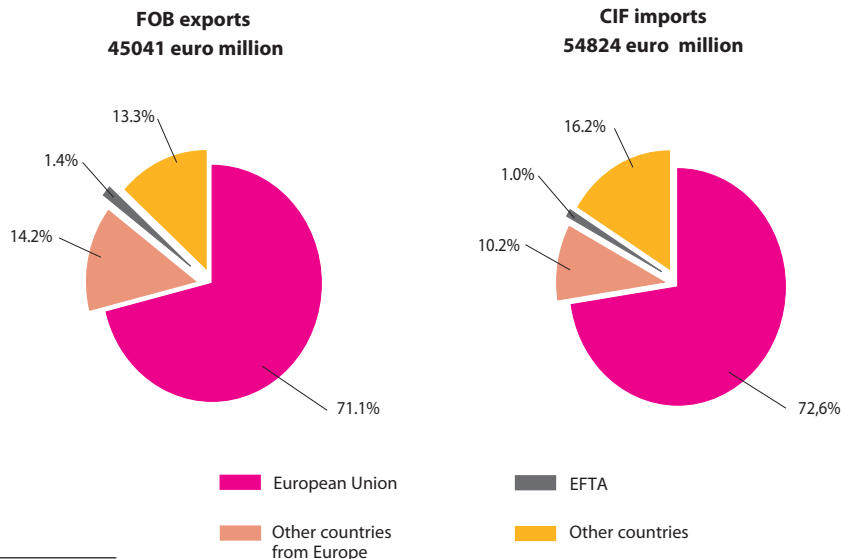
*) Under 0.5.

In terms of the geographical orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by EU Member States, which in 2011 hold 71.1% of the total exports.

The main origin of imports is also represented by EU Member States, holding 72.6% of the total imports in 2011.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS

International trade in goods , by group of countries, in 2011 ¹⁾



¹⁾ Provisional data.

International trade in goods, by mode of transport

	euro million			
	2008	2009	2010 ¹⁾	2011 ²⁾
(FOB) exports by mode of transport				
Total	33725	29084	37368	45041
of which:				
Railway transport	1787	1188	1775	2291
Road transport	22434	20506	26143	31390
Sea transport	7560	5654	7227	8499
River transport	420	335	450	497
(CIF) imports by mode of transport				
Total	57240	38953	46902	54824
of which:				
Railway transport	3297	1112	1420	1845
Road transport	37928	27736	32617	38172
Sea transport	10312	5989	7253	8998
River transport	373	407	496	336

¹⁾ Semi-final data.

²⁾ Provisional data.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Retail¹⁾, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CAEN Rev.2	2008	2009 ²⁾	2010
Total	158191.5	140627.8	151515.6
Food goods	55479.9	51806.5	52398.5
Non-food goods	71386.0	63987.4	65594.0
Retail of fuels	31325.6	24833.9	33523.1

Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.

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

2) Rectified data as against those previously published.

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

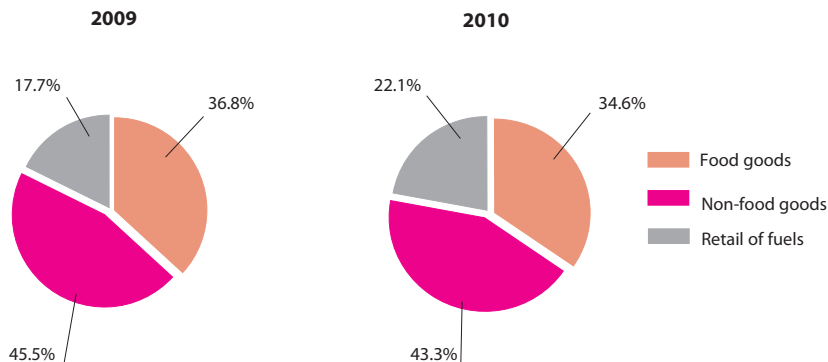
2008 = 100

CANE Rev.2	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Total	85.9	85.6	83.5
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	88.5	83.5	78.3
Predominant sales of non-food goods	86.3	85.3	85.5
Retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	80.4	90.5	89.0

1) Provisional data resulted from infraannual statistical surveys.

In 2011, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activity is retail except motor vehicles and motorcycles decreased by 2.5% as compared to 2010. Decreases were registered for prevalent sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco by 6.2% and for retail of fuel for motor vehicles by 1.7%. Prevalent sales of non-food products increased by 0.2%.

Retail, by group of goods



Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.

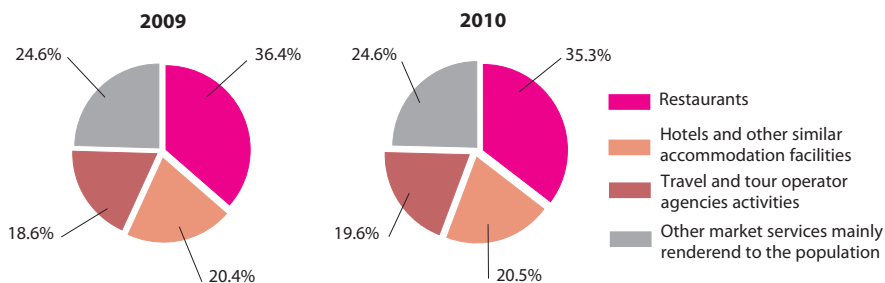
**Turnover volume indices for market services
mainly provided to the population**

	2008 = 100		
CANE Rev. 2	2009	2010	2011¹⁾
Total	84.5	83.3	91.6
of which:			
Hotels and restaurants	87.1	85.1	94.6
Travel agencies and tour operators activities; tourist assistance activities	75.0	76.4	75.3

¹⁾ Provisional data resulted from infraannual statistical surveys.

In 2011, the volume index of the market services mainly provided to the population increased by 10% against previous year.

Market services mainly rendered to the population, by activity



Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.

Income of market services activities

	lei million current prices		
CANE Rev. 2	2008	2009	2010
Market services mainly provided to the population	16865.5	14882.9 ¹⁾	14883.8
Market services mainly provided to economic operators (including transport, storage and communications)	162289.4	154458.2	162542.8

Note: For 2011, data will be available in November 2012.

¹⁾ Rectified data as against those previously published.

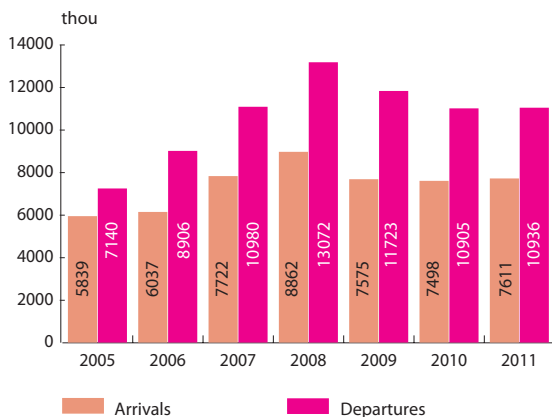


Tourists accommodation

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Touristic accommodation capacity				
Existing capacity ¹⁾ (thou places)	294	303	312	279
In function (thou places-days)	59188	61104	63808	68417
- private majority ownership (thou places-days)	51395	54164	57192	62316
Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	7125	6141	6073	7032
of which: foreigners	1466	1276	1346	1517
of total: - private majority ownership	6478	5652	5683	6675
Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)				
Total	20726	17325	16051	17979
of which: foreigners	3359	2668	2767	3067
of total: - private majority ownership	17785	14969	14129	16011

¹⁾ On July, 31.

International trips registered at Romania's borders



In 2011, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 7611 thousand persons (increasing by 1.5% as compared to 2010), and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 10936 thousand persons (increasing by 0.3% as compared to 2010).

International trips registered at Romania's borders

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)				
Total	8862	7575	7498	7611
of which:				
Austria	210	180	177	193
Bulgaria	1114	877	786	797
Italy	433	375	331	352
Germany	522	443	395	381
Republic of Moldova	1429	1043	1216	1330
Turley	303	258	265	271
Ukraine	730	724	672	648
Hungary	1950	1836	1735	1546
Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	8862	7575	7498	7611
of which:				
Road	6885	5925	5906	5676
Railway	253	208	222	258
Air	1462	1277	1215	1509
Naval	262	164	154	168
Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)				
Total	13072	11723	10905	10936
of which:				
Road	10381	9335	8261	7920
Railway	259	214	195	216
Air	2404	2147	2416	2780
Naval	28	21	19	20

Note: Since 2009 international trips registered at the Romanian borders also include by foot trips.

Source: Ministry of Administration and Interior, Romanian Border Police General Inspectorate.

JUSTICE

	number			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Judges	4142	3904	4081	4205
Actions entered at Courts (thou)	1597	1903	2263	2351
- penal (thou)	239	239	244	101
- civil (thou)	1358	1664	2019	2250
Persons definitively convicted	36795	34226	41891	47577
of which, for:				
Infringements against persons	7246	6460	7319	7910
Infringements against the patrimony ²⁾	14837	12691	14934	17746
Forest infringements	782	803	1065	1421
Job infringements				
- giving bribe	58	45	68	82
- taking bribe	62	49	43	63
- trading on one's influence	48	31	64	107
- obtaining undue profits	4	1	-	-
Infringements against authorities	196	190	256	414
Economic infringements	10	4	4	-
Infringements causing damage to social cohabitation relations	1240	1014	1327	1765
Road traffic infringements	9042	10012	11938	13682
Crime rate (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	171	159	195	222³⁾

¹⁾ Provisional data

²⁾ Infringements against private and public assets.

³⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Source: Superior Council of Magistracy.

The institutions responsible for ensuring the observance and enforcement of the law are the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

The number of infringements investigated by the police, was 292 thousands in 2011, decreasing by 1000 infringements against previous year, but increasing by 1.0% against 2008.

In 2011, 1364 infringements investigated by the police reverted per 100000 inhabitants, increasing by 1.4% against 2008.

In 2011, in Romania there were 4205 judges, increasing by 3.0% against previous year and decreasing with 1.5% against 2008.

Our of total registered causes, in 2011, 95.7% were civil causes. The number of penal and civil causes in average to be solved by one judge ranged from 386 in 2008 to 559 in 2011.

During the period 2008-2011, the number of persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants increased from 171 in 2008 to 222 in 2011.

	number			
	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁾
Infringements under police investigation - total (thou)	289	300	293	292
Crime rate (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	1345	1397	1366	1364²⁾

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Provisional data to be rectified after the publication of final results of 2011, Population and Housing Census.

Source: Romanian Police General Inspectorate within the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

Country	Population, on January 1 (million inhabitants)							
	2000	2009	2010	2011	2000	2009	2010	2011
	Total				of which: women			
EU-27	482.8	499.7	501.1	502.5	247.7	255.8	256.5	257.2
Austria	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Belgium	10.2	10.8	10.8	11.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.6
Bulgaria	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Czech Republic	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Finland	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
France	60.5	64.4	64.7	65.0	31.2	33.2	33.4	33.6
Germany	82.2	82.0	81.8	81.8	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.6
Greece	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7
Ireland	3.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3
Italy	56.9	60.0	60.3	60.6	29.4	30.9	31.1	31.2
Latvia	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lithuania	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.5	16.6	16.7	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.4
Poland	38.7	38.1	38.2	38.2	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.8
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
United Kingdom	58.8	61.6	62.0	62.4	30.2	31.3	31.5	31.7
Romania	22.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	40.0	45.8	46.0	46.2	20.4	23.2	23.3	23.4
Sweden	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
Hungary	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2

Source: Eurostat.



INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Country	Live-births (per 1000 inhabitants)			Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2009	2010	2000	2009	2010
EU-27	10.6	10.7	10.7	0.6	1.1	1.0
Austria	9.8	9.1	9.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2
Belgium	11.4	11.8	11.9	1.1	2.1	2.2
Bulgaria	9.0	10.7	10.0	-5.1	-3.6	-4.6
Czech Republic	8.8	11.3	11.1	-1.8	1.0	1.0
Cyprus	12.2	12.0	12.4	4.5	5.5	5.7
Denmark	12.6	11.4	11.4	1.7	1.4	1.6
Estonia	9.5	11.8	11.8	-3.9	-0.2	0.02
Finland	11.0	11.3	11.4	1.4	2.0	1.9
France	13.3	12.8	12.9	4.4	4.3	4.4
Germany	9.3	8.1	8.3	-0.9	-2.3	-2.2
Greece	9.5	10.5	10.1	-0.2	0.9	0.5
Ireland	14.4	16.7	16.5	6.1	10.2	10.4
Italy	9.5	9.5	9.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
Latvia	8.5	9.6	8.6	-5.0	-3.6	-4.8
Lithuania	9.8	11.0	10.8	-1.4	-1.6	-2.0
Luxembourg	13.1	11.3	11.6	4.5	4.0	4.2
Malta	11.5	10.0	9.6	3.8	2.2	2.4
Netherlands	13.0	11.2	11.1	4.2	3.1	2.9
Poland	9.8	10.9	10.8	0.3	0.9	0.9
Portugal	11.7	9.4	9.5	1.4	-0.5	-0.4
United Kingdom	11.5	12.8	13.0	1.2	3.7	3.9
Romania	10.5	10.4	9.9	-0.9	-1.6	-2.2
Slovakia	10.2	11.3	11.1	0.5	1.5	1.3
Slovenia	9.1	10.7	10.9	-0.2	1.5	1.8
Spain	9.9	10.8	10.5	0.9	2.4	2.3
Sweden	10.2	12.0	12.3	-0.3	2.3	2.7
Hungary	9.6	9.6	9.0	-3.7	-3.4	-4.0

Source: Eurostat.



INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
Austria	78	80	80	80
Belgium	78	80	80	80
Bulgaria	72	73	73	74
Czech Republic	75	77	77	78
Cyprus	77	78	79	78
Denmark	76	79	79	79
Estonia	71	73	74	75
Finland	77	80	80	80
France	79	81	81	82
Germany	78	80	80	80
Greece	78	80	80	80
Ireland	77	79	79	79
Italy	79	82	82	81
Latvia	71	72	73	73
Lithuania	73	71	72	73
Luxembourg	78	80	80	80
Malta	77	80	79	79
Netherlands	78	80	80	81
Poland	73	76	76	76
Portugal	76	78	79	79
United Kingdom	77	79	80	80
Romania	71	73	73	74
Slovakia	73	75	75	75
Slovenia	76	78	79	80
Spain	78	81	81	82
Sweden	80	81	81	82
Hungary	71	73	74	74

Source : World Population Data Sheet.



INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	1.9	1.0	2.1	3.1
Austria	2.0	0.4	1.7	3.6
Belgium	2.7	-	2.3	3.5
Bulgaria	10.3	2.5	3.0	3.4
Czech Republic	3.9	0.6	1.2	2.1
Cyprus	4.9	0.2	2.6	3.5
Denmark	2.7	1.1	2.2	2.7
Estonia	3.9	0.2	2.7	5.1
Finland	2.9	1.6	1.7	3.3
France	1.8	0.1	1.7	2.3
Germany	1.4	0.2	1.2	2.5
Greece	2.9	1.3	4.7	3.1
Ireland	5.3	-1.7	-1.6	1.2
Italy	2.6	0.8	1.6	2.9
Latvia	2.6	3.3	-1.2	4.2
Lithuania	1.1	4.2	1.2	4.1
Luxembourg	3.8	-	2.8	3.7
Malta	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.4
Netherlands	2.3	1.0	0.9	2.5
Poland	10.1	4.0	2.7	3.9
Portugal	2.8	-0.9	1.4	3.6
United Kingdom	0.8	2.2	3.3	4.5
Romania	45.7	5.6	6.1	5.8
Slovakia	12.2	0.9	0.7	4.1
Slovenia	8.9	0.9	2.1	2.1
Spain	3.5	-0.2	2.0	3.1
Sweden	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.4
Hungary	10.0	4.0	4.7	3.9

Source: Eurostat

Country	Employment rate (%)					Unemployment rate ¹⁾ (%)				
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	63.2	65.8	64.5	64.1	64.3	8.8	7.1	9.0	9.7	9.7
Austria	67.9	72.1	71.6	71.7	72.1	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.2
Belgium	60.9	62.4	61.6	62.0	61.9	6.9	7.0	7.9	8.3	7.2
Bulgaria	51.5	64.0	62.6	59.7	58.5	16.4	5.6	6.8	10.2	11.2
Czech Republic	64.9	66.6	65.4	65.0	65.7	8.7	4.4	6.7	7.3	6.7
Cyprus	65.4	70.9	69.9	69.7	68.1	4.8	3.7	5.3	6.2	7.8
Denmark	76.4	77.9	75.3	73.3	73.1	4.3	3.4	6.0	7.5	7.6
Estonia	60.3	69.8	63.5	61.0	65.1	13.6	5.5	13.8	16.9	12.5
Finland	68.1	71.1	68.7	68.1	69.0	9.8	6.4	8.2	8.4	7.8
France	61.7	64.8	64.0	63.8	63.8	9.0	7.8	9.5	9.8	9.7
Germany	65.3	70.1	70.3	71.1	72.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.1	5.9
Greece	56.6	61.9	61.2	59.6	55.6	11.2	7.7	9.5	12.6	17.7
Ireland	64.5	67.6	62.2	60.1	59.2	4.2	6.3	11.9	13.7	14.4
Italy	53.4	58.7	57.5	56.9	56.9	10.0	6.7	7.8	8.4	8.4
Latvia	57.4	68.6	60.9	59.3	61.8	13.7	7.5	17.1	18.7	15.4
Lithuania	59.6	64.3	60.1	57.8	60.7	16.4	5.8	13.7	17.8	15.4
Luxembourg	62.7	63.4	65.2	65.2	64.6	2.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8
Malta	54.5	55.3	55.0	56.1	57.6	6.7	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.5
Netherlands	72.9	77.2	77.0	74.7 ²⁾	74.9	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.4
Poland	55.1	59.2	59.3	59.3	59.7	16.1	7.1	8.2	9.6	9.7
Portugal	68.2	68.2	66.3	65.6	64.2 ²⁾	4.5 ³⁾	8.5 ³⁾	10.6 ³⁾	12.0 ³⁾	12.9
United Kingdom	71.0	71.5	69.9	69.5	69.5	5.4	5.6	7.6	7.8	8.0
Romania ⁴⁾	63.6	59.0	58.6	58.8	58.5	6.9	5.8	6.9	7.3	7.4
Slovakia	56.3	62.3	60.2	58.8	59.5	18.8	9.5	12.0	14.4	13.5
Slovenia	62.7	68.6	67.5	66.2	64.4	6.7	4.4	5.9	7.3	8.2
Spain	56.1	64.3	59.8	58.6	57.7	11.7	11.3	18.0	20.1	21.7
Sweden	71.1	74.3	72.2	72.7	74.1	5.6	6.2	8.3	8.4	7.5
Hungary	55.9	56.7	55.4	55.4	55.8	6.4	7.8	10.0	11.2	10.9

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

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

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Estimates.

⁴⁾ **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Source: Eurostat.

Yearly average gross earnings (euro)

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	1393.3	3368.0	3767.0	4008.0
Czech Republic	4577.5	10937.0	10673.0	11364.0
Cyprus	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...
Estonia	3652.4	9916.0	9407.0	9517.0
Finland	...	...	...	...
France	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...
Ireland	...	40775.0	40379.0	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	3232.2	8208.0	7856.0	7535.0
Lithuania	3476.1	7514.0	7184.0	6946.0
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...
Malta	12991.6 ¹⁾	15695.0	...	...
Netherlands	29600.0	39440.0	40615.0	41135.0
Poland	6004.6	10051.0	8604.0	9683.0
Portugal	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...
Romania ²⁾	1732.0	5777.0	5221.0	5426.0
Slovakia	...	9197.0	9908.0	10259.0
Slovenia	11146.6	16711.0	17286.0	17956.0
Spain	...	23460.0	24342.0	...
Sweden	...	34620.0	32164.0	36797.0
Hungary	...	...	...	...

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

Starting with 2008, data are according to CANE Rev. 2 and represent annual gross average earnings for activity in industry, construction and services (except activities of private households as employer of housing staff; activities of private households producing goods and services meant for own consumption and activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies).

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ It contains all size classes, including those with under 10 employees.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

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

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
EU-27 ¹⁾	1.86	1.92	2.01	2.00
Austria	1.93 ¹⁾	2.67 ¹⁾	2.72	2.76 ^{1);2)}
Belgium	1.97	1.97	2.03	1.99 ²⁾
Bulgaria	0.51	0.47	0.53	0.6 ²⁾
Czech Republic	1.17	1.41	1.48	1.56
Cyprus	0.25	0.43	0.49	0.50 ²⁾
Denmark	2.24	2.85	3.06	3.06 ¹⁾
Estonia	0.60	1.28	1.43	1.62 ²⁾
Finland	3.35	3.70	3.92	3.87
France	2.15 ³⁾	2.12	2.26	2.26 ²⁾
Germany	2.47	2.69	2.82	2.82 ¹⁾
Greece	...	...	...	...
Ireland	1.11	1.45	1.74 ¹⁾	1.79 ^{1);2)}
Italy	1.04	1.21	1.26	1.26 ²⁾
Latvia	0.45	0.62	0.46	0.60
Lithuania	0.59	0.79	0.83	0.79
Luxembourg	1.65	1.57	1.66	1.63 ²⁾
Malta	...	0.56	0.54	0.63 ²⁾
Netherlands	1.94	1.77	1.82	1.83 ²⁾
Poland	0.64	0.60	0.68	0.74
Portugal	0.73 ¹⁾	1.50	1.64	1.59 ²⁾
United Kingdom	1.81	1.79 ¹⁾	1.86 ¹⁾	1.77 ²⁾
Romania	0.37	0.58	0.47	0.46 ⁴⁾
Slovakia	0.65	0.47	0.48	0.63
Slovenia	1.38	1.65 ³⁾	1.86	2.11 ²⁾
Spain	0.91	1.35	1.39	1.39 ²⁾
Sweden	...	3.70 ¹⁾	3.61	3.42 ¹⁾
Hungary	0.81	1.00	1.17	1.16

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Provisional data.

³⁾ Break in the series.

⁴⁾ Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Participation in the educational or training process for people aged 25-64 years (%)

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
EU-27	7.1 ¹⁾	9.4	9.3	9.1
Austria	8.3	13.2	13.8	13.7
Belgium	6.2	6.8	6.8	7.2
Bulgaria	...	1.4	1.4	1.2
Czech Republic	...	7.8	6.8	7.5
Cyprus	3.1	8.5	7.8	7.7
Denmark	19.4 ²⁾	30.0	31.6	32.8
Estonia	6.5 ²⁾	9.8	10.5	10.9
Finland	17.5 ²⁾	23.1	22.1	23.0
France	2.8	6.0 ³⁾	5.7 ³⁾	5.0 ³⁾
Germany	5.2	7.9	7.8	7.7
Greece	1.0	2.9	3.3	3.0
Ireland	...	7.1	6.3	6.7
Italy	4.8 ²⁾	6.3	6.0	6.2
Latvia	...	6.8	5.3	5.0
Lithuania	2.8	4.9	4.5	4.0
Luxembourg	4.8	8.5	13.4 ³⁾	13.4
Malta	4.5	6.3	6.1	6.2
Netherlands	15.5	17.0	17.0	16.5 ²⁾
Poland	...	4.7	4.7	5.3
Portugal	3.4	5.3	6.5	5.8 ³⁾
United Kingdom	20.5 ²⁾	19.9	20.1	19.4
Romania	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Slovakia	...	3.3	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	...	13.9	14.6	16.2
Spain	4.5 ²⁾	10.4	10.4	10.8
Sweden	21.6	22.2 ²⁾	22.2 ³⁾	24.5
Hungary	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.8

¹⁾ Estimates.

²⁾ Break in the series.

³⁾ Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



Weight of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	60	66	70	73
Austria	69	70	73	75
Belgium	64	67	73	77
Bulgaria	25	30	33	45
Czech Republic	46	54	61	67
Cyprus	43	53	54	57
Denmark	82	83	86	90
Estonia	58	63	68	71
Finland	72	78	81	84
France	62	69	74	76
Germany	75	79	82	83
Greece	31	38	46	50
Ireland	63	67	72	78
Italy	47	53	59	62
Latvia	53	58	60	64
Lithuania	51	60	61	62
Luxembourg	80	87	90	91
Malta	59	64	70	75
Netherlands	86	90	91	94
Poland	48	59	63	67
Portugal	46	48	54	58
United Kingdom	71	77	80	83
Romania ¹⁾	30	38	42	47
Slovakia	58	62	67	71
Slovenia	59	64	68	73
Spain	51	54	59	64
Sweden	84	86	88	91
Hungary	48	55	60	65

¹⁾ **Source:** Household Survey on Information and Communications Technology.

Source: Eurostat.



INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

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

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
Austria	123,5	116,5	115,6	115,3
Belgium	137,3	126,9	127,7	127,6
Bulgaria	31,3	39,6	40,1	41,3
Czech Republic	65,6	74,0 ¹⁾	75,0	73,4
Cyprus	84,3	91,0	91,5	90,3
Denmark	111,1	105,8	106,3	111,6
Estonia	47,2	66,0	65,8	69,3
Finland	115,4	113,3	110,1	111,5
France	120,3	116,1	117,2	116,0
Germany	107,1	107,9	104,9	105,4
Greece ²⁾	94,1	97,9	98,4	94,8
Ireland	129,3	128,6	132,1	137,0
Italy	127,4	112,9	112,1	109,4
Latvia	40,1	51,6	52,8	54,6
Lithuania	43,2	62,1	57,5	62,4
Luxembourg	176,8	178,1	168,1	170,0
Malta	98,8	90,8	93,1	91,0
Netherlands	115,0	115,4	112,4	113,2
Poland	55,5	62,3	65,6	66,8
Portugal	72,1	73,5	75,9	76,5 ²⁾
United Kingdom	111,3	106,8	105,5	106,6
Romania	23,7	49,1	49,2	48,9
Slovakia	58,4	79,7	79,7	81,4
Slovenia	76,1	83,8	80,9	80,4
Spain	104,2	104,3	109,8	109,0
Sweden	114,9	114,2	111,8	114,5
Hungary	57,1	70,9	72,1	71,2

¹⁾ Break in the series.

²⁾ Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

Agricultural production indices (2004-2006=100)

Country	2000	2008	2009	2010
Austria	97.35	102.34	100.27	97.49
Belgium	106.76	95.33	99.92	100.92
Bulgaria	109.31	101.78	97.37	105.05
Czech Republic	102.01	100.34	97.06	90.10
Cyprus	106.58	87.35	86.28	85.73
Denmark	97.46	101.64	102.03	99.37
Estonia	101.47	107.80	110.60	106.11
Finland	98.61	100.35	101.33	94.44
France	103.69	96.82	97.96	95.75
Germany	101.97	103.36	105.62	102.43
Greece	106.27	90.96	88.65	81.52
Ireland	103.23	98.53	95.17	99.97
Italy	100.10	96.44	95.90	93.13
Latvia	89.43	114.64	112.43	107.88
Lithuania	102.04	110.24	112.03	99.16
Luxembourg	113.72	104.64	104.33	97.09
Malta	106.81	105.65	96.30	96.52
Netherlands	104.95	104.53	108.33	109.69
Poland	102.03	102.90	105.77	100.37
Portugal	101.33	99.82	98.95	100.52
United Kingdom	103.45	102.03	100.96	100.39
Romania ¹⁾	72.34	96.51	94.41	95.35
Slovakia	91.90	101.95	90.69	82.21
Slovenia	96.49	95.55	91.05	91.92
Spain	99.77	100.85	102.89	103.80
Sweden	104.06	97.63	100.18	95.48
Hungary	90.84	101.60	91.96	81.00

¹⁾ Source: I.N.S., according to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

Source: FAO Statistical Database.

Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS ¹)		
	2000	2009	2010
EU-27	19100	23500	24400
Austria	25100	29300	30800
Belgium	24000	27700	29000
Bulgaria	5400	10300	10700
Czech Republic	13500	19300	19400
Cyprus	16700	23500	24200
Denmark	25100	28900	31000
Estonia	8600	14900	15700
Finland	22300	26900	28100
France	21900	25400	26300
Germany	22400	27200	28800
Greece	16000 ³⁾	22100 ³⁾	21900 ³⁾
Ireland	25100	30000	31100
Italy	22400	24300	24600
Latvia	6900	12000	12500
Lithuania	7500	12800	14000
Luxembourg	46600	62500	66300
Malta	16200	19300	20100
Netherlands	25600	31000	32500
Poland	9200	14300	15300
Portugal	15500	18800	19600 ³⁾
United Kingdom	22700	26000	27400
Romania	5000	11000	11400
Slovakia	9500	17000	17900
Slovenia	15300	20500 ⁶⁾	20700 ⁶⁾
Spain	18500	24200	24500
Sweden	24300	28100	30300
Hungary	10300	15200	15800

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

²⁾ Forecasts.

³⁾ Provisional data.

⁴⁾ Revised data.

⁵⁾ Semi-final data.

⁶⁾ Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year = 100)				General government net lending / net borrowing - % in GDP		
	2000	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	3,9	-4,3	2,0	1,5	-6,9	-6,5	-4,5
Austria	3,7	-3,8	2,3	3,1	-4,1	-4,5	-2,6
Belgium	3,7	-2,8	2,2	1,9	-5,7	-3,9	-3,9
Bulgaria	5,7	-5,5	0,4	1,7	-4,3	-3,1	-2,1
Czech Republic	4,2	-4,7	2,7	1,7	-5,8	-4,8	-3,1
Cyprus	5,0	-1,9	1,1	0,5	-6,1	-5,3	-6,3
Denmark	3,5	-5,8	1,3	1,0	-2,7	-2,7	-1,9
Estonia	9,7	-14,3	2,3	7,6	-2,0	0,3	1,0
Finland	5,3	-8,4	3,7	2,9	-2,7	-2,8	-0,9
France	3,7	-2,7	1,5	1,7 ²⁾	-7,6	-7,1	-5,2
Germany	3,1	-5,1	3,7	3,0	-3,2	-4,3	-1,0
Greece	3,5 ³⁾	-3,3 ³⁾	-3,5 ³⁾	-6,9 ³⁾	-15,6	-10,5	-9,2
Ireland	9,3	-7,0	-0,4	0,7	-14,0	-31,2	-13,0
Italy	3,7	-5,5	1,8	0,4	-5,4	-4,5	-3,8
Latvia	6,1	-17,7	-0,3	5,5	-9,7	-8,1	-3,5
Lithuania	12,3	-14,8	1,4	5,9	-9,4	-7,3	-5,5
Luxembourg	8,4	-5,3	2,7	1,6	-0,8	-0,9	-0,6
Malta	...	-2,7	2,3	2,1	-3,8	-3,7	-2,7
Netherlands	3,9	-3,5	1,7	1,2	-5,6	-5,0	-4,6
Poland	4,3	1,6	3,9	4,3	-7,4	-7,9	-5,1
Portugal	3,9	-2,9	1,4 ³⁾	-1,6 ³⁾	-10,2	-9,8	-4,2
United Kingdom	4,5	-4,4	2,1	0,7	-11,4	-10,1	-8,2
Romania	2,4⁴⁾	-6,6	-1,6⁵⁾	2,5³⁾	-9,0	-6,8	-5,2
Slovakia	1,4	-4,9	4,2	3,3	-8,0	-7,7	-4,8
Slovenia	4,3	-8,0	1,4	-0,2	-6,1	-6,0	-6,4
Spain	5,0	-3,7	-0,1	0,7	-11,2	-9,3	-8,5
Sweden	4,5	-5,0	6,1	3,9	-1,0	-0,1	0,1
Hungary	4,2	-6,8	1,3	1,7	-4,5	-4,3	4,2

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

2005=100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction)			Indices of construction works		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
EU-27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	102.23	109.46	117.32	107.11	103.07	103.04
Belgium ¹⁾	96.85	105.23	109.54	100.73	99.22	103.74
Bulgaria	96.60 ¹⁾	97.65	103.28	152.58	130.51	113.65 ¹⁾
Czech Republic	101.62 ¹⁾	112.09 ¹⁾	119.80 ¹⁾	112.60	104.66	101.01
Cyprus	99.70	97.98	90.06	101.67	93.49	84.60
Denmark	85.78	87.33	88.93	92.03	83.08	88.58
Estonia	84.35	104.25	121.75	87.99	80.51	101.99
Finland	95.54	101.01	101.82	107.88 ²⁾	121.35 ²⁾	131.48 ²⁾
France	86.28	90.65	92.78	99.43	94.74	96.44
Germany	93.73	104.24	111.91	108.77	109.40	123.54
Greece	89.86 ¹⁾	83.89	76.42	105.05	71.71	51.89 ¹⁾
Ireland	...	...	...	40.13	28.20	23.52 ¹⁾
Italy	83.19	88.92	88.33	97.58	94.36	90.82
Latvia	85.33	98.06	106.91	81.39	62.33	70.09
Lithuania	98.27	104.82	112.60	79.94	73.78	90.13
Luxembourg	81.15	89.06	86.57	104.56	104.95	106.71
Malta	94.40	102.08 ¹⁾	102.82 ¹⁾	109.98	109.84	108.80 ¹⁾
Netherlands	98.85	106.49	105.68 ¹⁾	108.03 ²⁾	96.14 ²⁾	100.74 ²⁾
Poland	121.02	134.45	143.68	155.67	161.77	186.80
Portugal	90.64	92.22	90.16	82.88	75.92	68.40
United Kingdom	88.91	90.54	89.34	90.54	97.11 ¹⁾	99.65 ¹⁾
Romania	116.95	123.41	130.29	166.02	144.13	148.13
Slovakia	119.73	141.59	151.72	120.89	115.37	113.33
Slovenia	95.93	101.92	103.23 ¹⁾	125.02	103.88	77.29
Spain	82.60	83.34	81.83	...	...	...
Sweden	85.10	93.18	98.64	113.50	122.20	131.11
Hungary	97.62	107.88	113.69	77.49	69.40	64.03

Note: Unadjusted series according to CANE Rev. 2.

¹⁾ Provisional data.

²⁾ Estimates.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



*Pentru informații, cumpărarea publicațiilor
și contractarea de abonamente, vă rugăm să apelați la:*

Biroul de Diseminare a Datelor și Publicațiilor Statistice al INS
(Tel.: 0213181871; 0213177770; 0213181824/ interior 1278, 2479),
(<http://www.insse.ro>)/ e-mail: datestat@insse.ro

Birourile de Diseminare ale Direcțiilor Județene de Statistică
([http://www.\[nume judet \].insse.ro](http://www.[nume_judet].insse.ro))

Editura "Revista Română de Statistică"
sau Librăria "Ion Ionescu de la Brad"
(Tel.: 0213181842/ interior 1073, 2254)
și la e-mail: rrs@insse.ro

