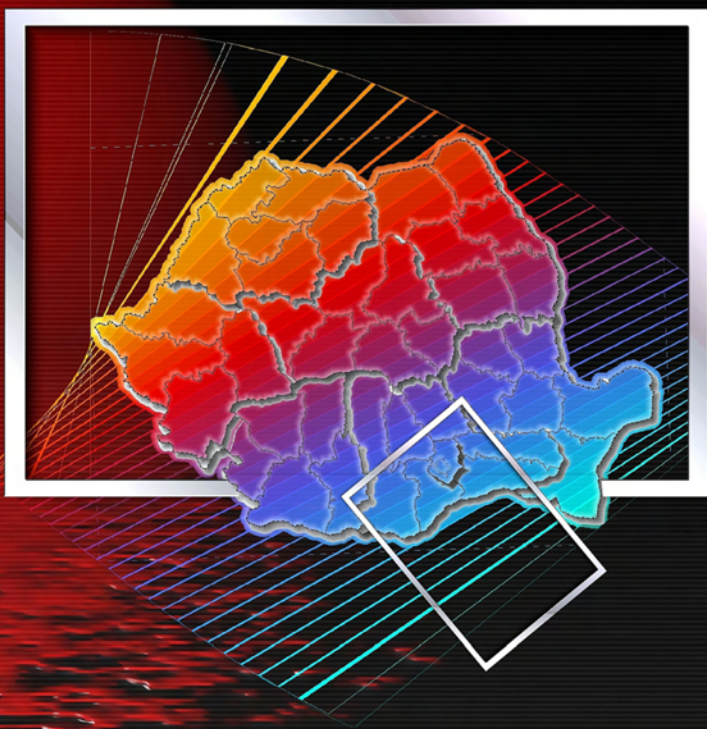


SYNTHESIS



ROMANIA  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

start



STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

ROMANIA  
IN FIGURES  
2010

**Coordinator of edition:**

Professor Vergil VOINEAGU, PhD - President

**Coordinating team:**

Cristian Nicolae STĂNICĂ, PhD - 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, Dorel GHEORGHIU, Silvia PISICĂ, Andreea CAMBIR,  
Georgeta Marinela ISTRATE, Nina ALEXEVICI, Cristiana MALI, Virginia BALEA,  
Ion FLORESCU, Lucia Cecilia SINIGAGLIA, Florentina GHEORGHE, Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU.

**Translation:**

Daniela ȘTEFĂNESCU - Director

Anca GEORGESCU - Expert

*Department of European Affairs and International Cooperation*

**Making-up and editing:**

Doina BADEA, Gabriela Melania PODBEREȚCHI, Elena TUDOR,  
Genia MIHOC, Laura ENACHE, Daniela BUCUR.

**Conceive and carry out:****Design:**

Vitty - Cristian CHIRAN - Director

Laura ENACHE - Referent

**Cover:**

Alexandru POPESCU - Referent

*Department of Statistical Publications Editing*

**CD Editing:**

Rodica-Elena SOLOVĂSTRU - Deputy Director

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

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**NIS Statistical Data and Publications Dissemination Office**  
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**Publishing House “Romanian Statistical Review”  
or The Bookshop “Ion Ionescu de la Brad”**  
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# EUROPEAN UNION

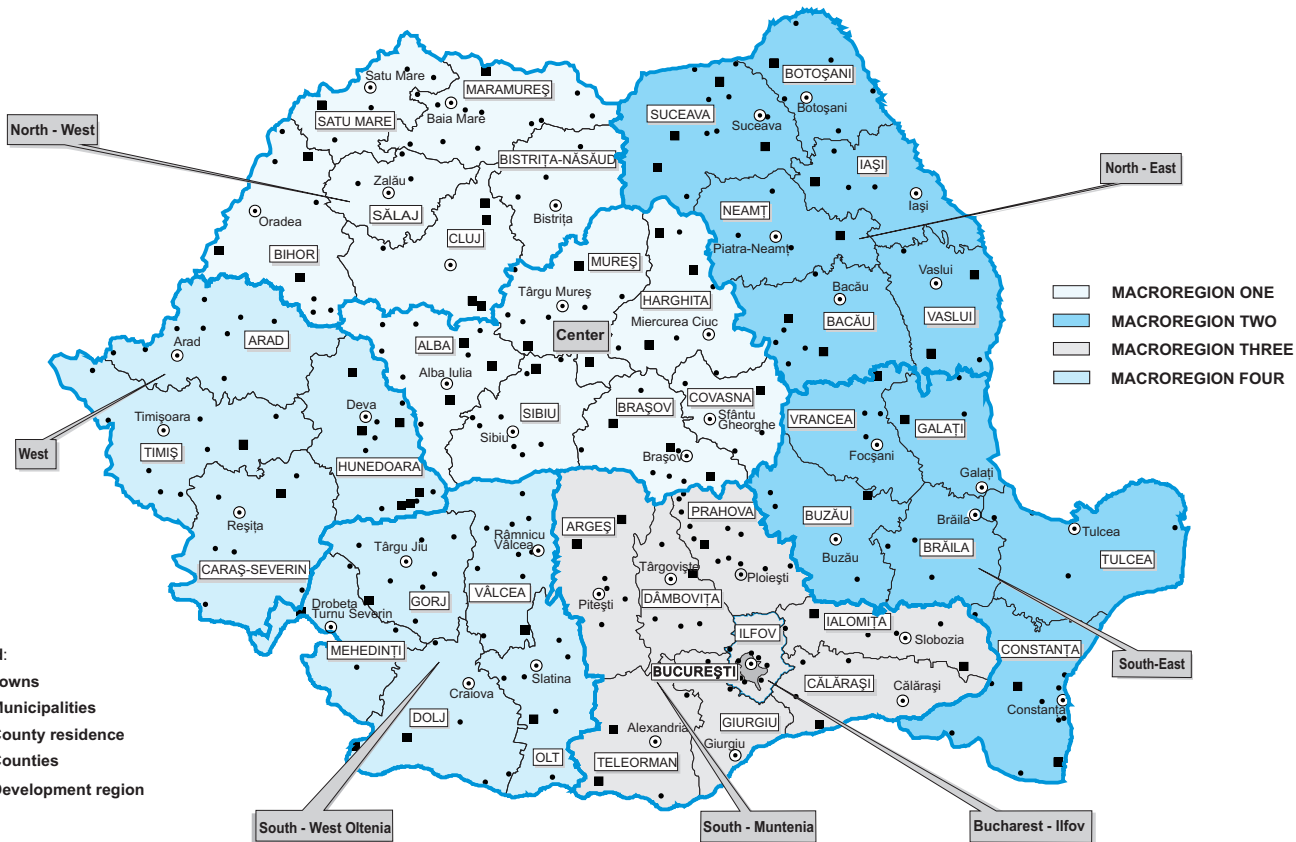


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# COUNTIES GROUPING, BY MACROREGION AND DEVELOPMENT REGION



## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF ROMANIA

	Extreme point (locality)	County	Longitude east <sup>1)</sup>	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"

<sup>1)</sup> 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 km<sup>2</sup>.**
- **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, 2009

<b>Number of counties</b>	<b>42<sup>1)</sup></b>
Number of towns and municipalities	320
of which: municipalities	103
Number of communes	2860
Number of villages	12956

<sup>1)</sup> Including Bucharest Municipality.

**ROMANIA'S RELIEF**

It consists of three major levels namely: the highest one in the Carpathians, the middle one which corresponds to the Sub-Carpathians, to the hills and to the plateaus 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 <sup>2</sup> )
Danube	1075	33250 <sup>1)</sup>
Mureș	761	27890
Prut	742	10990
Olt	615	24050
Siret	559	42890

<sup>1)</sup> 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 <sup>1)</sup> (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
Porțile de Fier	Mehedinți	70000.0 <sup>2)</sup>	2400.0
Ostrovu Mare	Mehedinți	7920.0	800.0

<sup>1)</sup> At normal level of afflux.

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



## Major natural lakes

Natural lake name	County	Area	
		( ha )	Volume <sup>1)</sup> (mil. m <sup>3</sup> )
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

<sup>1)</sup> 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

Name	Number	Area (ha)	
		2008	2009
Scientific reservations	77	310232 <sup>1)</sup>	310232 <sup>1)</sup>
National parks	13	315857 <sup>1)</sup>	316271 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural monuments	230	96228	96228
Natural reservations	661	308031 <sup>1)</sup>	308031 <sup>1)</sup>
Natural parks	14	737428 <sup>1)</sup>	763894 <sup>1)</sup>
Biosphere reservations	3	664446	664446
Humid areas of international importance	5	616571	616571
Avifauna special protection areas	108	2992798	2988713
Sites of Community importance	273	3284092	3284092

**Note:** Protected areas were calculated according to Law No. 5/2000 on the national territory arrangement plan, Section III (Protected areas) and Government Decisions No. 2151/2004, 1581/2005, 1143/2007 on the setting up of the protected natural area regime for new zones, 1248/2007 on the setting up of the protected natural area regime for the sites of Community importance as an integral part of the NATURA 2000 European ecological network in Romania.

<sup>1)</sup> Areas reassessed by measurements made with GIS technologies.

**Source:** National Environmental Protection Agency.

## Biosphere reservations

Name of reservation	County	Area <sup>1)</sup> (ha)	
		2008	2009
<b>Total</b>		<b>664446</b>	<b>664446</b>
Danube Delta	Tulcea, Constanța	580000	580000
Retezat	Hunedoara	38047	38047
Rodna	Maramureș, Bistrița-Năsăud, Suceava	46399	46399

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

**Source:** National Environmental Protection Agency.



## Air temperature, in 2009

degrees Celsius

Meteorological station	Yearly average	Yearly absolute maximum		Yearly absolute minimum	
		Value	Recording date	Value	Recording date
Satu Mare	10.8	34.7	16;23.VII	-18.3	19.II
Suceava	9.1	33.2	7.VI	-21.0	21.XII
Oradea	11.9	35.2	3.VIII	-16.6	20.II
Iași	11.0	36.9	24.VII	-19.8	21.XII
Cluj-Napoca	10.0	33.2	23.VII	-18.1	21.XII
Târgu Mureș	10.5	33.9	18.VII	-17.5	4.I
Bacău	10.5	36.1	24.VII	-21.2	21.XII
Timișoara	12.3	35.2	3.VIII	-21.4	21.XII
Deva	10.9	33.5	23;24.VII;2.VIII	-17.1	21.XII
Sibiu	10.3	32.8	3.VIII	-19.8	21.XII
Vârful Omu	-1.5	18.0	24.VII	-22.6	9.I
Galați	12.3	38.4	24.VII	-14.4	19.XII
Târgu Jiu	11.8	36.5	24.VII	-19.2	21.XII
Buzău	12.3	36.8	24.VII	-15.6	21.XII
Calafat	12.4	38.2	24.VII	-20.2	19.XII
Turnu Măgurele	12.4	38.2	25.VII;4.VIII	-17.6	19.XII
Bucharest-Filaret <sup>1)</sup>	...	37.8	27.VII	-12.8	10.I
Constanța	13.2	34.0	17.VII	-10.0	9.I

<sup>1)</sup> During the period 08.09.2009 - 05.10.2009, no measurements of the yearly average temperature were made at the Bucharest-Filaret meteorological station.

... = Data not available.

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

## Precipitations, in 2009

Meteorological station	Yearly quantity (mm)
Satu Mare	628.9
Suceava	622.1
Oradea	609.6
Iași	444.8
Cluj-Napoca	593.8
Târgu Mureș	542.3
Bacău	602.5
Timișoara	624.0
Deva	585.9
Sibiu	643.7
Vârful Omu	1100.5
Galați	492.9
Târgu Jiu	802.9
Buzău	479.2
Calafat	689.9
Turnu Măgurele	486.3
București-Filaret	685.7
Constanța	461.7

Source: National Administration of Meteorology.

**POPULATION**

- 21469959 inhabitants, on July 1, 2009;
- Density: 90.1 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, on July 1, 2009.

**CAPITAL: Bucharest** Municipality (1944226 inhabitants on July 1, 2009), divided into six administrative sectors. Mentioned for the first time in documents on 20.IX.1459, as residence of Vlad Țepeș. It becomes the capital of the Romanian Country (Țara Românească) in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the capital of Romania in 1862, being the most important political, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the country.

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

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

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

**MAIN HARBOURS:**

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

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

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** Romanian.

**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 2009, the average exchange rate leu / euro was 4.2373.



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

	million inhabitants			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Female	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
<b>By age group</b>				
0-14 years	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
15-59 years	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0
60 years and over	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
<b>By area</b>				
Urban	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8
Rural	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7

On July 1, 2009, Romania's population amounted to 21469959 inhabitants, of which 10.5 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 2006-2009, of about 114.4 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 July 1, 2006, a decrease in the young population's share (0-14 years) was observed in 2009, from 15.4% to 15.1%, as well as an increase in the elderly population's share (60 years and over), from 19.3% to 19.9%.

The adult population (15-59 years) accounts for 65.0% of the total, decreasing by 135.4 thousand persons as against mid-2006. Within the adult population, the share of the age groups 40-44 years, 30-34 years and 20-24 years increased, while the one of those aged 15-19 years, 35-39 years and 45-49 years decreased.

### Average age

	years			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Average age of the population	38.8	39.0	39.2	39.5

The population's average age increased from 38.8 years (in 2006) to 39.5 years (in 2009), an average age characterising countries with an "adult" population. The female population, with an average age of 40.9 years, was, on July 1, 2009, 2.9 years older than the male population.

## Population by age and sex, on July 1, 2009



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, March 18, 2002

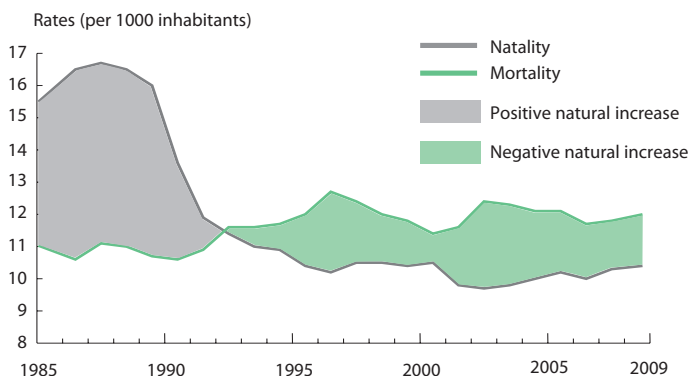
Population by ethnic group			Population by religion		
Ethnic group	Number of persons	%	Religion	Number of persons	%
<b>Stable population</b>	<b>21680974</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Stable population</b>	<b>21680974</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Romanians	19399597	89.5	<b>Orthodox</b>	18817975	86.8
Hungarians	1431807	6.6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



### Evolution of natality, mortality and natural increase

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Vital statistics (thou)</b>				
Live-births	219.5	214.7	221.9	222.4
Deaths	258.1	252.0	253.2	257.2
- Infant deaths	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3
Natural increase	-38.6	-37.3	-31.3	-34.8
Marriages	146.6	189.2	149.4	134.3
Divorces	32.7	36.3	35.7	32.3
<b>Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>				
Live-births	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.4
Deaths	12.0	11.7	11.8	12.0
- Infant deaths <sup>1)</sup>	13.9	12.0	11.0	10.1
Natural increase	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5	-1.6
Marriages	6.8	8.8	6.9	6.3
Divorces	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5

<sup>1)</sup> Per 1000 live-births.



The birth rate, the first component of vital statistics, increased, continuing the trend of the previous year. Considering that, in the short and the medium term external migration and mortality cannot be expected to make 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.

In 2009, the number of live-births (222.4 thousand) increased by 29 thousand as compared to 2006, and the birth rate reached 10.4 live-births per 1000 inhabitants.

Mortality, the second component of vital statistics, is still relatively high in Romania. The steady and significant decrease in the level of this component should be taken into account with a view to the recovery of demographic dynamics in Romania. In 2009, 257.2 thousand deaths were recorded, 0.9 thousand persons less than in 2006, the overall mortality rate reaching 12 deaths per 1000 inhabitants, just as in 2006. 2.3 thousand deaths under 1 year of age were recorded in 2009, the infant mortality rate being 10.1‰ (lower than the value recorded in 2006). The decrease in infant mortality was mainly due to the reduction of neonatal infant mortality, both in urban and in rural areas. Nevertheless, the infant mortality rate in Romania is still one of the highest in Europe.

### Classification of counties and localities by number of inhabitants, on July 1<sup>st</sup>

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Counties - total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>
Under 300000	6	7	6	6
300000 – 499999	19	18	19	19
500000 – 699999	10	10	10	10
700000 and over	7	7	7	7
<b>Municipalities and towns - total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>
Under 5000	20	19	21	21
5000 – 19999	194	199	198	199
20000 – 49999	59	56	57	56
50000 – 99999	21	22	20	20
100000 – 199999	14	13	13	13
200000 – 999999	10	10	10	10
1000000 and over	1	1	1	1
<b>Communes - total</b>	<b>2854</b>	<b>2855</b>	<b>2860</b>	<b>2860</b>
Under 1000	68	73	75	80
1000 – 1999	568	573	587	594
2000 – 4999	1769	1758	1743	1730
5000 – 9999	428	429	432	430
10000 and over	21	22	23	26

In 2008, 11.8 million persons were living in the urban area, accounting for more than half of the country's population.

On July 1, 2009, of the 320 municipalities and towns, 86.3% had a population under 50 thousand inhabitants, accounting for 18.3% of the country's population and 33.3% of the urban population.

Big towns hold 29.9% of the country's population and 54.4% of the urban population.

On July 1, 2009, 9.7 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 81.3% of the total number of communes.

In 2009, 330.7 thousand persons changed their domicile, and the internal migration rate amounted to 15.4 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.

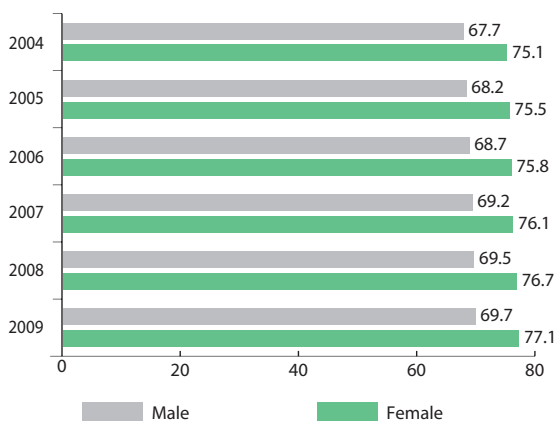


### First ten towns in the country by number of inhabitants, on July 1, 2009

Current number	Town <sup>1)</sup>	Number of inhabitants
1.	<b>Bucharest</b>	<b>1944226</b>
2.	Iași	315649
3.	Timișoara	312113
4.	Cluj-Napoca	306009
5.	Constanța	302040
6.	Craiova	298643
7.	Galați	290733
8.	Brașov	278003
9.	Ploiești	228378
10.	Brăila	211884

<sup>1)</sup> Municipality (county residence).

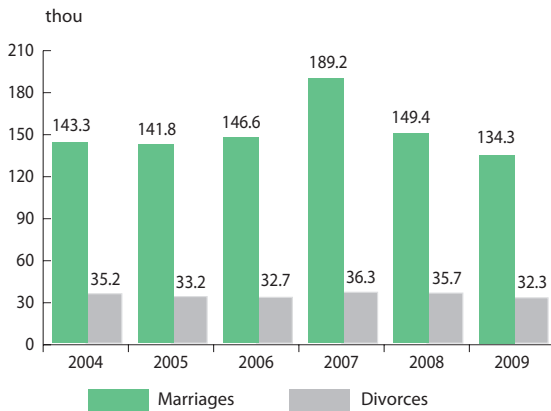
### Average life expectancy, by sex (years)



Average life expectancy continued its upward trend, the current values (69.7 years for men and 77.1 years for women) being higher than in 2006, both per total and by sex. For the female population as well as for the male one, average life expectancy increased by 1.3 and 1.0 years, respectively. Women's average life expectancy exceeds that of men by 7.4 years.



## Evolution of marriages and divorces



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

In 2009, as compared to 2006, the number of marriages decreased, amounting to 134.3 thousand. Romania is placed among the European countries with a marriage rate which exceeds the European average, if we take into account that in the EU-27 this rate was 4.88‰ in 2006 (estimated value). 32.3 thousand divorces were registered in 2009, 0.4 thousand less than in 2006. The divorce rate was 1.51 divorces per 1000 inhabitants. Its level is still relatively low as compared to the divorce rate of other European countries, taking into account that it was 2.1‰ in the EU-27 (estimated value) in 2006, this being a confirmation of family stability in the Romanian society.

## Internal migration

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Structure of urban and rural internal migration flows determined by a permanent change in residence (absolute data)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>334025</b>	<b>374156</b>	<b>389254</b>	<b>330672</b>
From rural to urban	75275	80235	78671	70246
From urban to urban	100825	95431	107277	96607
From rural to rural	64001	80253	78478	67306
From urban to rural	93924	118237	124828	96513
<b>Rates (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>
From rural to urban	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.0
From urban to urban	8.5	8.1	9.1	8.2
From rural to rural	6.6	8.3	8.1	8.3
From urban to rural	9.7	12.2	12.9	10.0

## Romanian citizens who established their residence abroad

	number of persons			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>14197</b>	<b>8830</b>	<b>8739</b>	<b>10211</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	5341	3088	3069	3768
Female	8856	5742	5670	6443
<b>By age group</b>				
Under 18 years	963	1003	1214	1289
18-40 years	9924	6041	5829	6486
41-60 years	2621	1442	1419	2061
61 years and over	689	344	277	375
<b>By nationality</b>				
Romanians	13296	8589	8485	10052
Hungarians	693	167	194	103
Germans	85	12	18	15
Jews	54	21	27	27
Other nationalities	69	41	15	14
<b>By country of destination</b>				
Australia	125	83	82	128
Austria	581	313	345	421
Canada	1655	1787	1738	2045
France	529	372	431	576
Germany	3110	1902	1788	1938
Greece	134	72	85	124
Israel	128	57	50	111
Italy	3393	1401	1098	984
Spain	330	138	238	547
United States of America	1982	1535	1591	1793
Sweden	37	2	7	15
Hungary	900	266	354	331
Other countries	1293	902	932	1198

In 2009, the level of legal emigrants increased to 10.2 thousand persons, namely 0.48 emigrants per 1000 inhabitants.

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.

During the second half of the '90<sup>s</sup>, the economically active population stayed at a high level, i.e. over 11 million persons.

At the beginning of the new millennium, a slight but fluctuating decline is observed. In 2009, the economically active population amounted to almost 10 million persons, of which 95.6% belonged to the working age group (15-64 years).

### Economically active population, employment and ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed

thou persons

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Economically active population - total</b>	<b>10041</b>	<b>9994</b>	<b>9944</b>	<b>9924</b>
- Female	4515	4479	4418	4400
- Urban	5595	5494	5471	5475
<b>Employment - total</b>	<b>9313</b>	<b>9353</b>	<b>9369</b>	<b>9243</b>
- Female	4239	4237	4212	4143
- Urban	5115	5072	5101	5032
<b>ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed - total</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>681</b>
- Female	276	242	206	257
- Urban	480	422	370	443

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

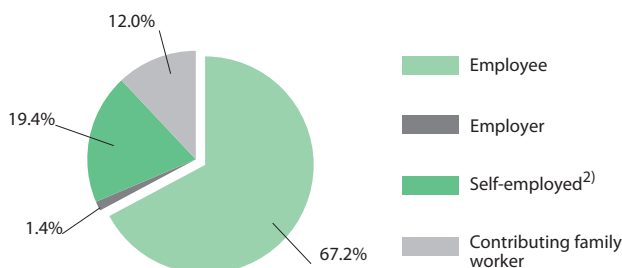
**Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

After a continuous rise recorded during the period 2006-2008, in 2009 employment reached its lowest value in the last 4 years. Of the employed persons, 55.2% are men. Until 2002, most of the employed population lived in the rural area. Beginning with 2003, the largest share of employment (54.4% in 2009) resides in the urban area. Within the employed population, employees prevail (67.2% in 2009).

The number of unemployed, defined according to ILO criteria, reached 681 thousand persons in 2009, an increase as compared to 2008 (18.4%) and 2007 (6.2%). In 2009, of the total number of unemployed, 28.9% were young people (15-24 years).



### Employment structure, by employment status, in 2009<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including the members of agricultural holdings or of non-agricultural co-operatives.

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

### Employment, by main activity of national economy

thou persons

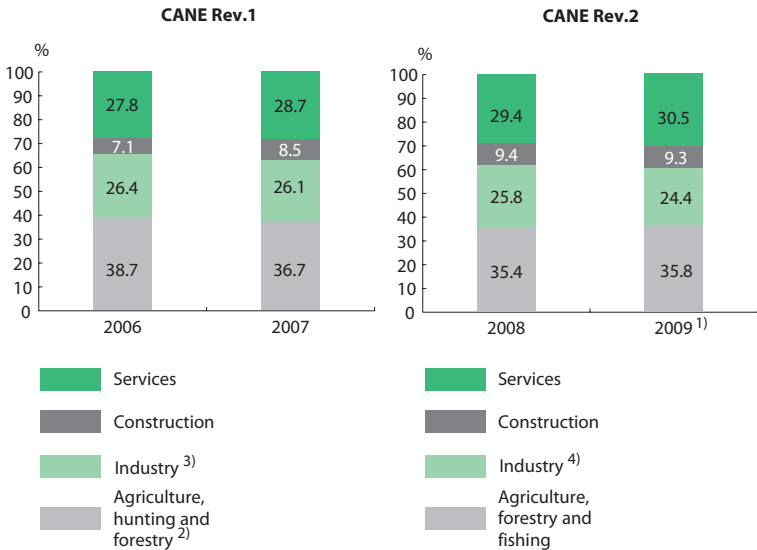
Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9369</b>	<b>9243</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2689	2689
Industry		
Mining and quarrying	107	100
Manufacturing	1905	1751
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	126	129
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	74	68
Construction	749	726
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1166	1157
Transport and storage	454	455
Hotels and restaurants	154	164
Information and communication	119	123
Financial intermediation and insurance	110	122
Real estate activities	15	16
Professional, scientific and technical activities	140	148
Activities of administrative services and of support services	145	150
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector	466	490
Education	399	386
Health and social assistance	381	395
Shows, culture and recreation activities	48	45
Other activities of national economy	122	129

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

In 2009, as compared to 2008, the breakdown of employment by activity of national economy shows a significant reduction of the number of people employed in industry and construction (-6.3%) and a slight increase in those employed in services (1.6%).

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



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

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data. <sup>2)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture. <sup>3)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

<sup>4)</sup> 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 positive economic trends are represented by the steady increase in the weight of employment within the private sector, from 76.9% in 2006 to 80.0% in 2008.

In 2009, we see a stagnation of the phenomenon, because the increase is very small as compared to the previous year, with a value of the indicator of 80.1%.

In 2009, of the total population employed in the private sector, 64.2% worked in industry, construction and services, as compared to 64.6% in 2008.

In 2008, as compared to 2006, the increase in the average number of employees (an increase of 379 thousand persons) continued, mainly in trade activities, construction, activities of administrative services and of support services, while in industrial activities the number of employees dropped.

The breakdown of employees by economic sector in 2008 shows that 57.0% worked in services (tertiary sector), an increase of 1.6 percentage points as compared to 2007 and 3.0 percentage points as compared to 2006.

40.9% of the total employees worked in the secondary sector (industry + construction), 1.2% less than in 2007 and 2.3% less than in 2006, respectively.

The share of the number of employees involved in agriculture (primary sector) was only 2.1%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points as compared to the previous year and 0.7 percentage points as compared to 2006.



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

<b>Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)</b>	<b>2006<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>2007<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4667</b>	<b>4885</b>	<b>5046</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	131	123	105
Industry	1661	1649	1606
Mining and quarrying	94	84	81
Manufacturing	1390	1381	1342
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	90	89	84
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	87	95	99
Construction	353	407	458
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	736	795	849
Transport and storage	277	284	285
Hotels and restaurants	93	107	118
Information and communication	96	109	121
Financial intermediation and insurance	85	97	108
Real estate activities	27	28	31
Professional, scientific and technical activities	109	118	133
Activities of administrative services and of support services	148	167	195
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector <sup>2)</sup>	174	197	213
Education	383	394	394
Health and social assistance	321	336	350
Shows, culture and recreation activities	33	35	40
Other activities of national economy	40	39	40

**Note:** For 2009, data will be available at the end of September 2010.

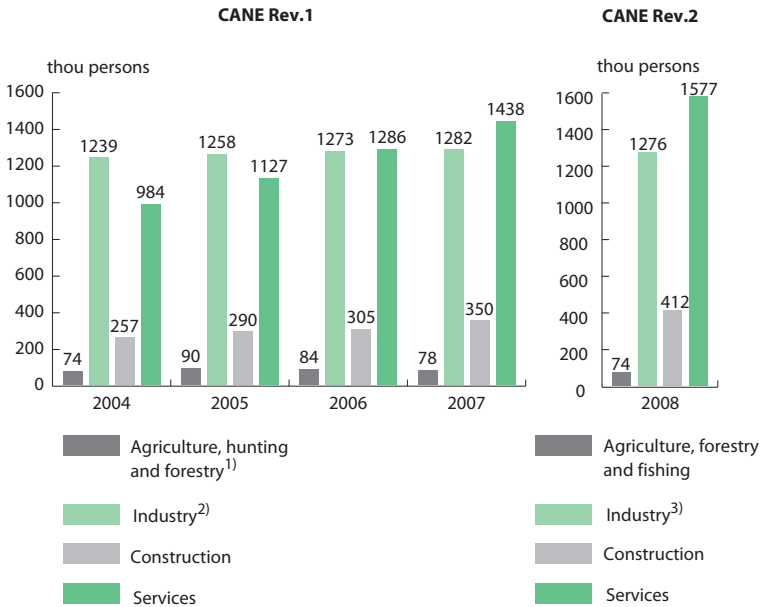
<sup>1)</sup> Data estimated according to CANE Rev.2.

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

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

As in any market economy, the highest share of employees is involved in the private sector. In 2008, the share of employees in the overall private sector was 66.2%, an increase of 3.0 percentage points as compared to 2006.

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



**Note:** For 2009, data will be available at the end of September 2010.

<sup>1)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture.

<sup>2)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

<sup>3)</sup> Including electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply and water supply, sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities.

**Source:** Labour Cost Survey.

Registered unemployed, by educational level<sup>1)</sup>

	thou persons			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total unemployed</b> <sup>2)</sup>	<b>460</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>709</b>
<b>of which: women</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>302</b>
Primary, secondary, vocational	370	290	312	503
of which: women	141	121	132	190
High school and post high school	73	62	71	156
of which: women	40	36	42	83
University	17	16	20	50
of which: women	10	10	13	29

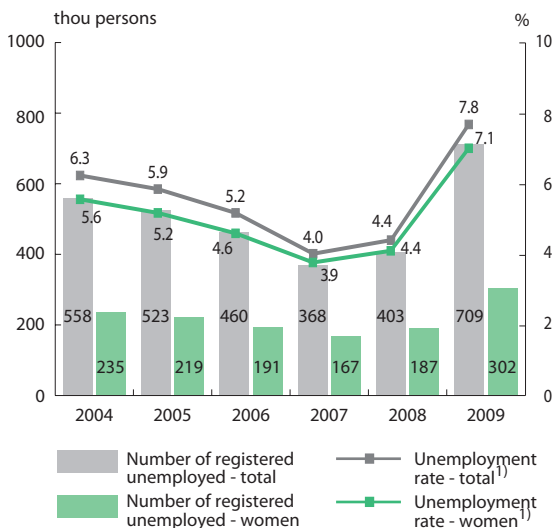
<sup>1)</sup> At the end of the year.

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** National Agency for Employment.

The number of unemployed registered at the National Agency for Employment dropped constantly from one year to the next, until 2007. Due to the financial crisis, in 2009, as compared to 2008, the number of unemployed experienced a sharp increase (75.9%). Of the registered unemployed, men held the majority (57.4% at the end of 2009 and 58.5% at the end of 2006, respectively).

After it experienced a decrease of 24 thousand persons in 2007 as compared to 2006, the number of unemployed women is starting to rise, being higher by 115 thousand persons at the end of 2009 than the previous year.

## Number of registered unemployed and unemployment rate



<sup>1)</sup> For 2009, provisional data.

After it reached a minimum (4.0%) at the end of 2007, the registered unemployment rate nearly doubled in 2009 (7.8%).



ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployment rate, by age group, sex and area (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Under 25 years	21.0	20.1	18.6	20.8
25 years and over	5.7	4.9	4.4	5.4
<b>Male</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Under 25 years	21.6	21.1	18.8	21.2
25 years and over	6.6	5.6	5.3	6.1
<b>Female</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Under 25 years	20.2	18.7	18.3	20.1
25 years and over	4.7	4.1	3.4	4.5
<b>Urban</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Under 25 years	27.3	24.7	23.2	27.1
25 years and over	6.9	6.2	5.3	6.5
<b>Rural</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Under 25 years	15.6	16.3	14.7	15.5
25 years and over	4.2	3.4	3.3	4.0

The ILO unemployment rate (the share of ILO unemployed in the active population) was 6.9% at national level in 2009, an increase of 1.1 percentage points as compared to 2008 and 0.5 percentage points as compared to 2007. An unemployment rate of 5.8% (as compared to 6.1% in 2006) was recorded for women, a lower rate than that recorded for men, which was 7.7% (as compared to 8.2% in 2006). The unemployment rate in the urban area is significantly higher than that recorded in the rural area (in 2009: 8.1% as compared to 5.4%).

Young persons aged 15-24 years are the most affected by unemployment. Thus, in 2009, the unemployment rate was 20.8% among the youth (15-24 years), with sharp discrepancies between areas (27.1% in the urban area as against 15.5% in the rural area). This indicator amounted to 5.4% for the unemployed persons aged 25 years and over.

Long-term ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployment rate, by sex and area (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
male	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.4
female	3.3	2.7	1.8	1.7
urban	4.7	3.9	2.9	2.6
rural	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.5
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>
male	14.9	13.5	10.5	10.9
female	13.1	13.0	10.5	9.3
urban	18.0	15.9	12.7	13.5
rural	10.9	11.1	8.6	7.6

The long-term unemployment rate (the share of ILO unemployed for 12 months and over in the economically active population) was 2.1% in 2009 (as compared to 4.1% in 2006). By sex, this indicator amounted to 2.4% for men and 1.7% for women, while by area it was 2.6% in the urban area as against 1.5% in the rural area.

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

Source: Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).



**Long-term unemployment (%)**  
- as percentage of total ILO<sup>1)</sup> unemployed -

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total (12 months and over)</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>30.9</b>
male	57.4	49.9	42.9	31.6
female	53.8	50.1	38.4	29.7
urban	55.3	50.3	43.4	32.0
rural	57.5	49.4	37.5	28.7
<b>Young people (6 months and over)</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>
male	69.2	64.2	55.6	51.5
female	64.7	69.5	57.4	46.2
urban	65.9	64.3	54.6	49.8
rural	69.8	68.5	58.6	48.9

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

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

In 2009 long-term unemployment had the following values by sex: 31.6% for men and 29.7% for women, and by residence area: 32.0% in the urban area and 28.7% in the rural area. Over the last three years, this phenomenon experienced a downward trend, from 56.0% in 2006 to 30.9% in 2009.

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

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Activity rate</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>
Male	70.8	70.1	70.6	70.9
Female	56.6	56.0	55.2	55.4
Urban	62.6	61.6	61.7	62.1
Rural	65.2	65.1	64.5	64.6
<b>Employment rate</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.6</b>
Male	64.7	64.8	65.7	65.2
Female	53.0	52.8	52.5	52.0
Urban	57.2	56.8	57.5	57.1
Rural	61.1	61.5	61.2	60.7

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

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

The activity rate of the working age population (15-64 years) was 63.1% in 2009 and had higher values for the male population (70.9% as against 55.4% for the female population) and for the rural population (64.6% as against 62.1% in the urban area).

The employment rate of the population aged 20-64 was 63.5% in 2009, 11.5 percentage points less than the 75% target set for 2020 through the draft "Europe 2020" strategy.

The vacancy rate is one of the indicators measuring the labour force demand on the labour market. As a consequence of the world economic crisis, in 2009, the average vacancy rate reached its lowest value (0.88%, a decrease of 1.06 percentage points as compared to 2008 and 0.90 percentage points as compared to 2006).

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

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.88</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.78	1.42
<b>Industry total</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Mining and quarrying	0.28	0.06
Manufacturing	1.78	0.72
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	0.41	0.27
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	0.97	0.44
Construction	1.45	0.60
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.60	0.22
Transport and storage	0.64	0.43
Hotels and restaurants	0.71	0.40
Information and communication	0.59	0.54
Financial intermediation and insurance	2.52	0.97
Real estate activities	0.60	0.20
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.02	0.95
Activities of administrative services and of support services	1.33	0.73
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector <sup>2)</sup>	5.97	2.14
Education	1.43	0.56
Health and social assistance	6.28	3.42
Shows, culture and recreation activities	2.25	0.94
Other activities of national economy	0.99	0.54

<sup>1)</sup> Data estimated according to CANE Rev.2.

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

**Source:** Statistical Survey on Vacancies.

## Rate of vacancies, by major occupational groups (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.88</b>
Members of legislative bodies, senior officials and leaders	1.05	1.28	1.17	0.56
Specialists with intellectual and scientific occupations	3.15	3.21	3.17	1.40
Technicians, foremen and similar	1.50	2.08	2.13	1.04
Civil servants	1.59	1.82	1.68	0.69
Operative workers in services, trade and similar	1.38	1.64	1.57	0.89
Farmers and skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.00
Artisans and handicraftsmen	1.54	1.81	1.64	0.62
Operators for installations, machinery and equipment assemblers	1.68	2.02	1.64	0.72
Unskilled workers	1.85	2.05	1.94	0.77

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

**Source:** Statistical Survey on Vacancies.

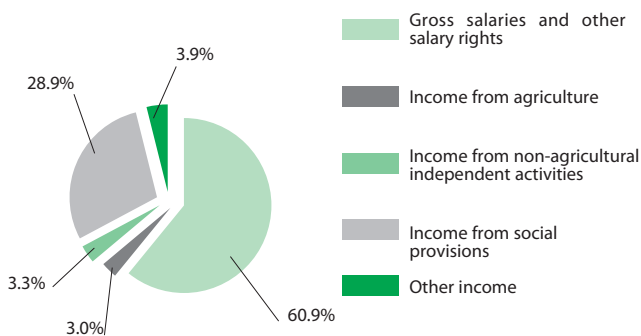
### Total income of households

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
	- lei, monthly per household -			
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1386.3</b>	<b>1686.7</b>	<b>2131.7</b>	<b>2316.0</b>
	- percentage -			
Money income	80.7	81.1	83.1	83.7
Equivalent value of income in kind obtained by employees and beneficiaries of social provisions	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.6
Equivalent value of consumption of agricultural products from own resources	16.0	15.8	13.8	13.7

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

During 2006-2009, the structure of the total income of households shows a high share of money income, which increased from 80.7% in 2006 to 83.7% in 2009. During the same period, the income in kind had a downward trend, reaching 13.7% in 2009, mainly due to the equivalent value of consumption of agro-food products from own resources (a decrease of 2.3 percentage points as compared to 2006).

### Structure of money income, in 2009<sup>1)</sup> - total households -



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2009, salaries and other similar income represented the most important income category, with the highest weight in households money income (60.9%), decreasing, however, by 1.8 percentage points as compared to 2008.

A major share in households money income is that of social benefits (28.9%, an increase of 2.9 percentage points as compared to 2008). 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 7.8% in 2008. In 2009, the gap between women and men in terms of gross average salary experienced a slight increase as compared to the previous year, reaching 8.4% (an increase of 0.6 percentage points).

### Monthly average net nominal earnings, by activity of national economy

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	lei /employee			
	2006 <sup>1)</sup>	2007 <sup>1)</sup>	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1309</b>	<b>1381</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	617	743	914	1009
Industry	822	971	1189	1300
Mining and quarrying	1516	1804	2287	2283
Manufacturing	731	871	1050	1152
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	1534	1786	2389	2469
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	781	925	1154	1188
Construction	710	881	1162	1127
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	650	822	1042	1127
Transport and storage	949	1141	1454	1461
Hotels and restaurants	534	651	773	775
Information and communication	1603	1837	2119	2445
Financial intermediation and insurance	2257	2614	3205	3182
Real estate activities	725	1185	1270	1281
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1076	1412	1749	2027
Activities of administrative services and of support services	525	656	835	883
Public administration and defence; social insurance of public sector <sup>3)</sup>	1576	1999	2411	2054
Education	1067	1175	1538	1563
Health and social assistance	814	938	1266	1333
Shows, culture and recreation activities	766	922	1195	1236
Other activities of national economy	549	603	780	802

1) Data estimated according to CANE Rev.2.

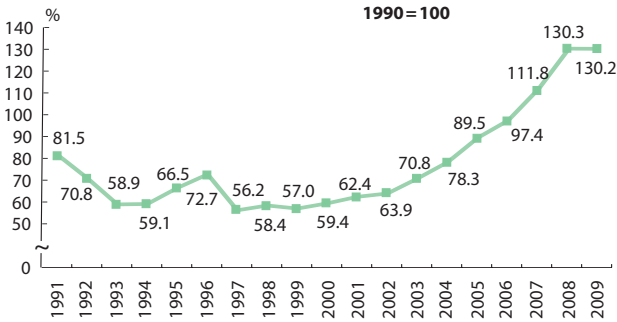
2) Provisional data, earnings of employees in the units having 4 employees and over.

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

Source: Labour Cost Survey.

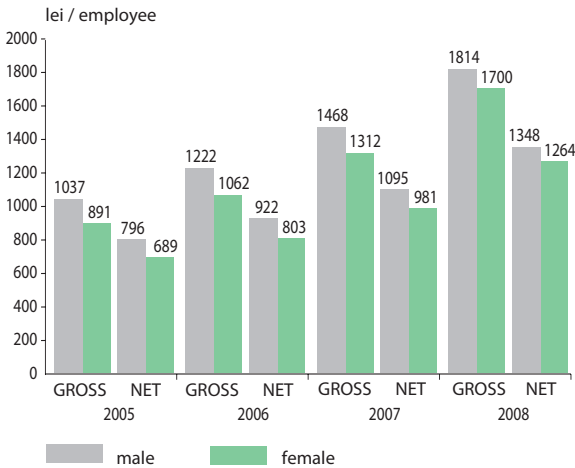
The real gross earnings experienced severe falls during the first transition years (1991-1993) as well as in 1997, reaching, in 1997 and 1999, the minimum values of 56.2% and 57.0%, respectively, of the level of 1990. Starting with 2003, we see a change for the better in the real value of gross earnings, with a 2008 level exceeding the 1991 level by 48.8 percentage points (130.3%). In 2009 (provisional data; the economic units with less than 4 employees were excluded), the real earning index was 130.2% as compared to 1990.

## Indices of real earnings



**Note:** For 2009, provisional data.

## Monthly average gross and net nominal earnings, by sex



**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in September 2010.

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

	percentage			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total economy	90.1	88.9	92.2	91.6

## Total household consumption expenditure

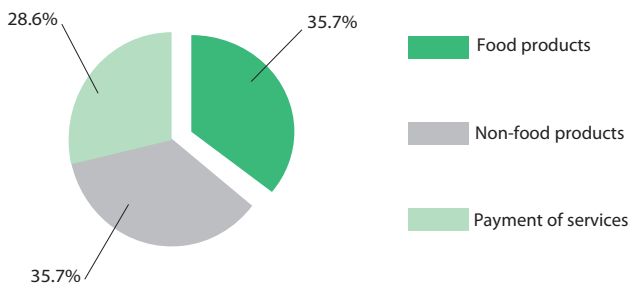
	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
				- lei, monthly per household -
<b>Total consumption expenditure</b>	<b>962.50</b>	<b>1104.70</b>	<b>1365.36</b>	<b>1468.60</b>
				- percentage -
Agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks	42.3	41.7	40.9	40.9
Beverages, tobacco	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.1
Clothing and footwear	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	16.4	15.5	15.6	15.8
Furniture, dwelling endowment and maintenance	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.6
Health	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.5
Transport	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.8
Communications	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1
Leisure and culture	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.4
Education	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Hotels, cafes and restaurants	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Miscellaneous products and services	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.6

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

During the period 2006-2009, agro-food products and non-alcoholic drinks had the highest share in total consumption expenditure (40.9%), decreasing, however, by 1.4 percentage points as compared to 2006. The downward trend can also be seen in the expenditure for the endowment and maintenance of dwellings (from 62.7% in 2006 to 61.3% in 2009).

In 2009, for households overall, the expenditure for food consumption had a share of 35.7% in total consumption expenditure. On average, per total households, the weight of the expenditure for non-food goods was 35.7%, while the expenditure for services had a weight of 28.6%.

### Structure of consumption expenditure in cash, in 2009<sup>1)</sup> - total households -



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Population consumption

### Monthly average consumption<sup>1)</sup> for the main food products and beverages

	M.U.	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
Fresh meat	kg	2.693	2.905	3.070	3.115
Meat products	kg	1.003	1.050	1.111	1.106
Fats	kg	1.264	1.247	1.238	1.228
Milk	litres	5.850	6.067	6.151	6.168
Eggs	pcs.	13	13	13	13
Sugar	kg	0.798	0.775	0.759	0.758
Potatoes	kg	3.705	3.639	3.614	3.586
Vegetables and canned vegetables (equivalent fresh vegetables)	kg	6.987	7.036	7.305	7.627
Fruit	kg	2.705	3.082	3.312	3.552
Mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks	litres	3.437	4.259	4.833	4.821
Beer	litres	0.919	1.081	1.201	1.165
Wine	litres	0.824	0.905	0.933	0.969
Plum brandy and natural brandies	litres	0.213	0.213	0.224	0.230

<sup>1)</sup> Monthly average quantities per person (in individual households). <sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

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 2009. Together with meat products, it amounts to 4.2 kg monthly, which means a yearly average consumption of 51 kg per capita.

In 2009, the consumption of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks had a monthly average per capita of 4.8 litres for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks, 1.2 litres for beer, 1.0 litres for wine, 0.2 litres for plum brandy and natural brandies. As compared to 2006, these levels were higher: for mineral water and other non-alcoholic drinks by 40.3%, for beer by 26.8%, for wine and for plum brandy and natural brandies by 17.6% and 8.0%, respectively.

### Households endowment with durable goods

pieces / 100 households

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
Radio sets <sup>2)</sup>	85.6	86.1	86.1	85.2
TV sets - total	118.5	124.1	132.0	134.2
Refrigerators and freezers	89.6	86.0	83.1	82.7
Refrigerator-freezers	24.7	30.8	36.8	38.6
Gas cooking stoves	92.2	93.1	94.1	95.0
Electric washing machines	64.8	67.1	70.8	73.9
Vacuum cleaners	52.6	55.1	58.7	61.7
Sewing machines	20.2	20.3	20.3	21.1
Bicycles	21.6	23.3	24.7	26.5
Motorcycles and motor bicycles	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
Cars	23.4	23.1	27.1	28.6

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data. <sup>2)</sup> Including radioreceivers, radiocassette recorders and music systems.

During the period 2006-2009, households endowment with durable goods increased for most products. From 2006 to 2009, households endowment with refrigerators and freezers decreased by 7.7% due to an increase in households endowment with refrigerator-freezers (an increase of 56.3%).

Also, households endowment with TV sets rose by 13.2%, and the endowment with vacuum cleaners and electric washing machines was up 17.3% and 14.0%, 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.



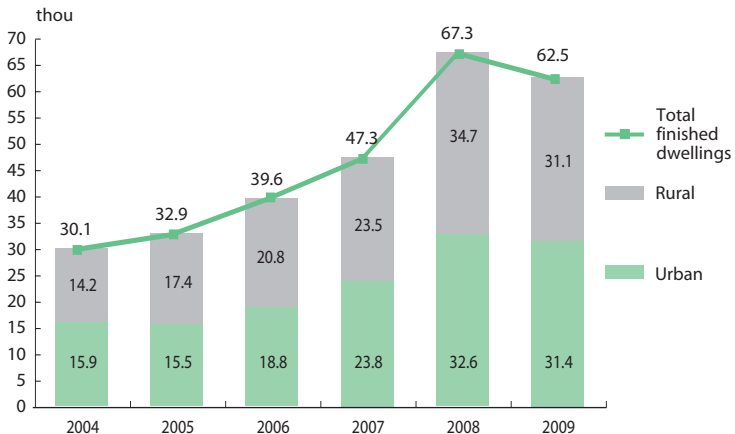
## Evolution of the dwelling stock

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Dwelling stock (thou)</b>	<b>8231</b>	<b>8270</b>	<b>8329</b>	<b>8385</b>
- private majority ownership (thou)	8036	8079	8138	8192
<b>Rooms (thou)</b>	<b>21273</b>	<b>21428</b>	<b>21638</b>	<b>21841</b>
- private majority ownership (thou)	20918	21082	21294	21494
<b>Living floor (thou m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>314542</b>	<b>317834</b>	<b>322205</b>	<b>326413</b>
- private majority ownership (thou m <sup>2</sup> )	308852	312309	316685	320786
<b>Finished dwellings - total</b>	<b>39638</b>	<b>47299</b>	<b>67255</b>	<b>62520</b>
- from private funds	34782	43000	61171	56764

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

The dwelling stock maintained its upward trend recorded during recent years, reaching 8385 thousand dwellings at the end of 2009. By ownership type, within the dwelling stock existing at the end of 2009, the highest weight is held by dwellings under private majority ownership (97.7%).

## Finished dwellings, by area



In 2009, 62.5 thousand dwellings were finished, 4.7 thousand less than the previous year. By residence area, the weight of the dwellings ready to be used was similar in the urban and in the rural area.

## Unemployed social protection

### Unemployment indemnities<sup>1)</sup>

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Monthly average (lei/person)</b>				
Unemployment indemnity	259	321	401	469
Unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions	162	180	238	291
<b>In percentage as against the gross minimum salary per economy</b>				
Unemployment indemnity	78.5	82.3	78.6	78.2
Unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions	49.1	46.2	46.7	48.5

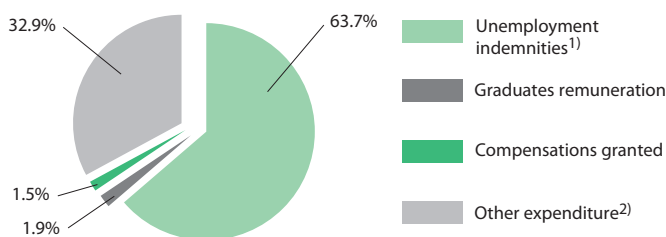
<sup>1)</sup> According to Law No. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

In 2009, the monthly average unemployment indemnity amounted to 469 lei, 81.1% more than in 2006, and accounted for 78.2% of the gross minimum salary per economy.

In 2009, the unemployment indemnity for the graduates of educational institutions (291 lei) represented 48.5% as compared to the gross minimum salary (49.1% in 2006).

In 2009, within the total expenditure for the social protection of the unemployed, the highest weight was held by the unemployment indemnity (63.7%).

### Structure of the expenditure for unemployed social protection, in 2009



<sup>1)</sup> According to Law No. 76/2002 regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment stimulation.

<sup>2)</sup> Including incentives for the unemployed who are employed before the period in which this indemnity 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.	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Social insurance pensioners<sup>1)</sup> - total</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	5785	5726	5685	5676
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	298	389	573	686
<b>State social insurance pensioners</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4633	4643	4664	4718
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	311	399	593	711
<b>Social insurance pensioners - farmers</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	1005	932	866	799
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	117	159	253	300
<b>Social insurance pensioners (except farmers)</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	4780	4794	4819	4877
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	336	434	631	750
<b>Pensioners receiving social security benefits<sup>2)</sup></b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	3	3	2	2
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	87	111	161	188
<b>Pensioners who are war invalids, orphans, and widows</b>					
Yearly average number	thou pers.	18	16	14	11
Monthly average pension	lei / pers.	226	236	245	245

<sup>1)</sup> 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.

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

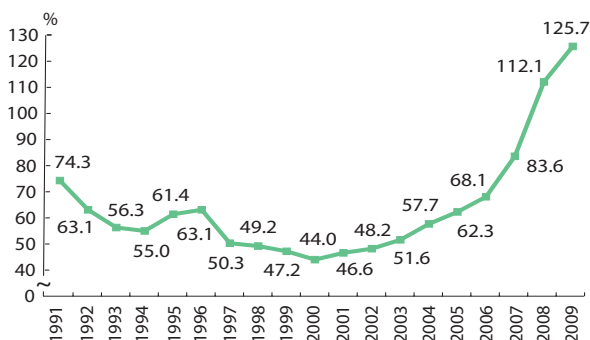
In 2009, the average number of social insurance pensioners was 5676 thousand persons, decreasing by 109 thousand persons as compared to 2006. On the contrary, the number of state social insurance pensioners experienced a slight increase of 1.8% as compared to 2006.

In 2009, the monthly average pension of social insurance pensioners amounted to 686 lei, 2.3% higher than in 2006.

In 2009, the monthly average pension for state social insurance pensioners amounted to 711 lei, increasing by 128.6% as compared to 2006.



### Real average pension indices 1990=100



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

	M.U.	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Tickets - total</b>	<b>thou</b>	<b>321.2</b>	<b>313.8</b>	<b>325.4</b>	<b>286.4</b>
Balneary treatment	thou	272.7	261.8	250.8	214.9
Rest	thou	48.5	52.0	74.6	71.5
Expenditure for treatment and rest <sup>1)</sup>	lei thou	265062.3	314729.0	315977.1	345232.3

<sup>1)</sup> 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

	2006	2007	2008
<b>From the state budget</b>	<b>3647371.0</b>	<b>4322980.6</b>	<b>4721902.6</b>
State allowances for children	1263822.3	2082807.8	2586442.2
Complementary family allowance	316730.5	297426.8	288685.5
Support allowance for mono-parental family	165108.1	155733.3	145442.8
Indemnity for child raising	1661174.0	1436236.3	1320183.4
Incentive for child raising	36175.2	23877.4	22211.1
Health insurance contributions corresponding to the indemnity for child raising	86557.6	104262.8	131432.1
Allowance for new born children	36217.4	37877.9	39886.5
Outfits for new born children	-	21359.1	29709.2
Financial aids for starting a family	-	87812.2	76656.2
Allowances for family placement	71314.5	61790.2	58596.5
Benefits for wives of conscripts	190.0	-	-
Emergency benefits	4228.5	7004.3	12786.8
Financial benefits	5791.6	6629.1	9494.8
Benefits for refugees	61.3	163.4	375.5
<b>From the local budgets</b>	<b>467383.2</b>	<b>422119.8</b>	<b>393058.2</b>
Social support	449233.0	396615.9	366540.4
Aid partially covering funeral expenses	1104.2	1561.7	2069.0
Emergency benefits	17046.0	23942.2	24448.8

**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in September 2010.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.

Allowances and other benefits granted to the population showed an upward trend during 2006-2008; the main financing source was the state budget.

In 2008, the expenditure for allowances granted from the state budget accounted for 61.0% of the total expenditure incurred from the state budget and the local budgets.

In 2008, as compared to 2006, state allowances for children doubled, and the emergency benefits granted from the state budget and the local budgets increased by 75.0%.

The local budget continued to be the financing source for social support, with a weight of 93.3% in the total social protection expenditure from local budgets in 2008.

Social assistance canteens<sup>1)</sup>

	2006	2007	2008
Number of units and sections	124	121	125
Number of places	32486	30722	29805

**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in October 2010.

<sup>1)</sup> Financed from the local budget.

**Source:** Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection.



### Main sanitary units

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
Hospitals	436	447	458	473
Hospital and specialised ambulatory units	393	403	444	463
Polyclinics	260	263	269	269
Dispensaries	211	208	213	213
Health care centers	53	46	47	47 <sup>2)</sup>
Tuberculosis sanatoria	7	5	5	5
Balneary sanatoria	10	9 <sup>3)</sup>	8 <sup>3)</sup>	9 <sup>3)</sup>
Preventoria	5	4	4	4
Health and social care units	60	66	66	68
Diagnosis and treatment centers	26	27	30	27
Specialised medical centers	120	133	158	171
Family medical practices	10969	11048	11279	11382
Specialised medical practices	6878	8370	9038	9931
Dentist practices - total	10395	11008	11499	12130
Other types of medical cabinets	2275	2273	2391	2493
Pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets	6209	6906	7215	7585
Medical laboratories	1840	2296	2555	2829
Dental laboratories	2047	2158	2130	2226
Crèches	273	272	280	287

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Including health centres with hospital beds

<sup>3)</sup> Including neurosis or neuropsychiatric sanatoria.

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 2009, this network comprised 473 hospitals, 37 more than in 2006. The development of the private sector led to an increase in the number of pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets; thus, in 2009, their number amounted to 7585 units, 1376 more than in 2006.

### Beds in sanitary units

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
Beds in hospitals	142034	138025	138184	138915
Beds in preventoria <sup>2)</sup>	495	420	420	390
Beds in health and social care units <sup>2)</sup>	2365	2823	2726	2818
Beds in tuberculosis sanatoria <sup>2)</sup>	1437	909	918	908
Beds in crèches	13220 <sup>2)</sup>	13135 <sup>2)</sup>	13729	14161

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> The public sector only.

## Number of medical-sanitary staff

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Physicians<sup>2)</sup></b>	46936	48199	50267	50415
Population per physician	460	447	428	426
Physicians per 10000 inhabitants	21.7	22.4	23.4	23.5
<b>Dentists</b>	10620	11651	11901	12486
Population per dentist	2032	1849	1807	1720
Dentists per 10000 inhabitants	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.8
<b>Pharmaceutical chemists</b>	9932	11108	11704	11988
Population per pharmaceutical chemist	2173	1939	1837	1791
Pharmaceutical chemists per 10000 inhabitants	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.6
<b>Ancillary medical staff</b>	126613	136353	132464	129453
Population per ancillary medical person	170	158	162	166
Ancillary medical staff per 10000 inhabitants	58.7	63.3	61.6	60.3
Ancillary medical staff per physician	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Dentists excluded.

In 2009, 204.3 thousand persons worked within the sanitary system as against 194.1 thousand in 2006. In 2009, for every physician (excluding dentists) there were 426 inhabitants (460 inhabitants in 2006). For every dentist there were 1720 inhabitants, 312 inhabitants less than in 2006, and for every pharmaceutical chemist there were 1791 inhabitants, 382 less than in 2006.

In 2009, per 1000 inhabitants there were: 23.5 physicians, 5.8 dentists, 5.6 pharmaceutical chemists and 60.3 ancillary medical staff.



## Education by level of education

	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
<b>Number of educational units</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>8484</b>	<b>8230</b>	<b>8221</b>	<b>8244</b>
<b>Enrolled population by level of education (thousands)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>4346</b>	<b>4405</b>	<b>4325</b>	<b>4177</b>
Level of education:				
Pre-school	649	650	653	666
- private sector	11	11	12	12
Primary and secondary	1842	1790	1752	1720
- private sector	4	5	4	4
High school	781	792	785	838
- private sector	15	19	26	30
Vocational and apprenticeship	250	220	189	115
- private sector	3	3	2	2
Post high school and foremen	38	46	55	63
- private sector	20	21	23	28
Tertiary	786	907	891	775
- private sector	265	381	411	322
<b>Enrolment rate for school age population (%)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>
<b>By sex</b>				
Male	75.3	77.2	77.4	76.8
Female	79.5	82.3	82.0	80.7
<b>Number of pre-school children, pupils and students per teaching staff</b>				
Pre-school	18	17	17	17
Pupils	14	14	14	14
Students	26	28	28	25
<b>Number of pupils and students per 10000 inhabitants</b>				
Pupils	1349	1322	1293	1274
Students	364	421	414	361

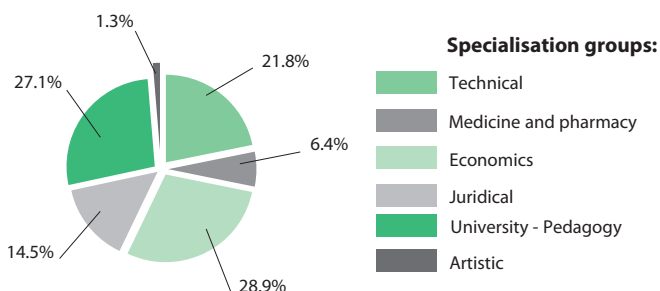
The process of restructuring the national educational system and the new legal regulations related to education led to the reorganisation of the network of educational units in Romania. The number of educational institutions decreased by 240 (namely 2.8%) as a consequence of the reforms implemented in the national educational system during 2006-2009.

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 3.9% in the school/academic year 2009/2010 than in the school/academic year 2006/2007. It is worth mentioning that tertiary education is continuously expanding, though it recorded fluctuations during this period, particularly due to the private sector.

For educational levels overall, the enrolment rate of the school age population had different values depending on the sex (76.8% for boys and 80.7% for girls, in the school/academic year 2009/2010).



### Students in higher education institutes, by specialisation groups, in the 2009 / 2010 academic year



The breakdown of the students enrolled in tertiary education in the academic year 2009/2010 by specialisation groups reflects the option of most Romanian students to study economics (28.9%), university - pedagogy (27.1%) and technical sciences (21.8%). The situation in the private sector tertiary education is completely different, the highest weight being recorded for the students who study economics (40.5%).

	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010
<b>Number of graduates by level of education (thou persons)</b>				
Secondary education	219,5	207,8	204,0	...
High school education	187,6	218,2	202,1	...
Vocational and apprenticeship education	133,8	113,1	100,9	...
Post high school and foremen education	12,7	13,0	17,6	...
Tertiary education	125,5	232,9	214,8	...
<b>Teaching staff (thou persons)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>268</b>
Pre-school	36	37	38	38
Primary and secondary	142	139	138	135
High school	62	62	61	60
Vocational and apprenticeship	6	6	5	3
Post high school and foremen	1	1	1	1
Tertiary	30	32	32	31

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

In correlation with the reduction of the school population, the number of graduates decreased, except for the post high school and foremen education, which in the school year 2008/2009 experienced an increase of 38.6% as compared to the school year 2006/2007 and 35.4% as compared to 2006/2007.

At the end of the school year 2008/2009, the highest number of graduates was in tertiary education (over 214 thousand persons), 71.2% more than in the university year 2006/2007.

The overall teaching staff did not experience significant variations in the last four years, except for pre-school education, where the teaching staff increased by 5.6%.



	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Number of libraries</b>	<b>12081</b>	<b>12366</b>	<b>12359</b>	<b>12229</b>
-private ownership	426	397	367	350
<b>Number of cinemas</b> <sup>2)</sup>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>
Performances (thou)	96	100	128	185
Audience (millions)	3	3	4	5
<b>Number of entertainment institutions</b> <sup>3)</sup>	<b>155</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>161</b>
Performances and concerts (thou)	19	20	20	20
Audience (millions)	4	4	5	6
<b>Number of museums - total</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>694</b>
-private ownership	79	81	79	77
Visitors (thou)	10135	11255	10687	10169

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** Cinema National Center.

<sup>3)</sup> Including theatres and musical institutions under private majority ownership.

The number of libraries operating in 2009 experienced a rise of 148 (1.2%) as compared to 2006.

By ownership type, most libraries are under state ownership (about 97.1%), while those under private ownership account for only 2.9%.

The cinema network existing at the end of 2009 included 74 cinema units, increasing by one cinema unit as compared to 2006 (1.4%). In 2009, as compared to 2006, the number of performances increased by about 89 thousand and the cinema audience increased by about two million spectators.

In 2009, the number of entertainment institutions (theatres, concert halls and similar institutions) was 161, experiencing an increase of 3.8% as compared to 2006.

The number of performances and concerts amounted to about 20 thousand in 2009, increasing as against 2006 (by 5.3%) and the audience increased by about two million.

The network of public museums and collections operating in 2009 comprised 694 units, 28 more than in 2006. This increase was caused by a rise in the number of museums and collections open to the public. Thus, the number of private museums and collections open to the public experienced an increase of 2 units in 2009 as compared to 2006.

## Media production

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals<sup>2)</sup></b>				
<b>Titles – total</b>	<b>2261</b>	<b>2400</b>	<b>2690</b>	...
<b>Radio programmes</b>				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) <sup>3)</sup>	121	122	131	138
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) <sup>4)</sup>	144	170	170	176
<b>Television programmes</b>				
Broadcast by public stations (thou broadcast hours) <sup>5)</sup>	35	35	36	53
Broadcast by private stations (thou broadcast days) <sup>4)</sup>	43	52	52	57

1) Provisional data.

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

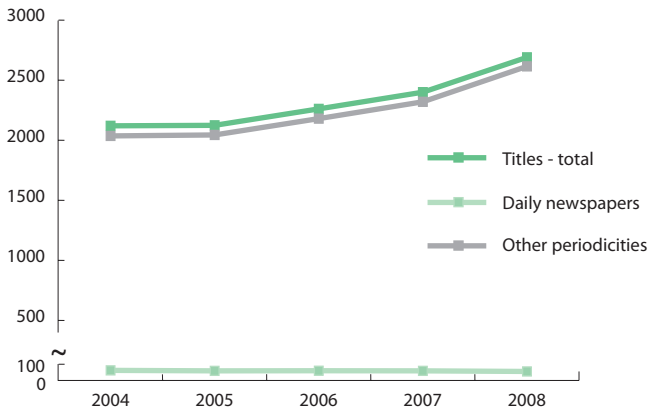
3) **Source:** Romanian Broadcasting Company.

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

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

... = Data not available.

## Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals



**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in September 2010.

In 2009, as compared to 2006, the broadcast hours of public radio stations increased by 14.0%, while the broadcast hours of private stations rose by 22.2%.

In 2009, the broadcast hours of public TV stations increased significantly due to a rise in the number of TV stations (a 2.9% increase as compared to 2006). A significant increase in the broadcast hours is recorded by private TV stations (32.6% as compared to 2006), due to a rise in the number of private operators on the television market.

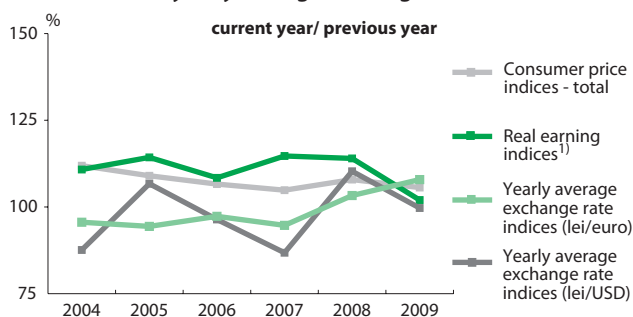


After 1989, the Romanian economic environment faced major disequilibria entailed by the inflationist phenomenon.

In the context of price liberalisation, beginning with 1990, the inflation rate reached high levels – particularly in 1993, when consumer prices had a yearly average growth rate of 256%. The downward trend of inflation began in 1998. In 2006, for the first time after 1990, a yearly average inflation rate of only one digit was recorded (6.6%).

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Consumer price indices (%)</b> (previous year = 100)				
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.56</b>	<b>104.84</b>	<b>107.85</b>	<b>105.59</b>
Food goods	103.84	103.89	109.22	103.25
Non-food goods	108.47	104.99	106.36	106.22
Services	108.20	106.63	108.57	108.97
<b>Monthly average inflation rate (%)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Food goods	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0
Non-food goods	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Services	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>Average exchange rate in December</b>				
lei / euro	3.4141	3.5289	3.9153	4.2248
lei / USD	2.5834	2.4247	2.9026	2.8952

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



<sup>1)</sup> For 2009, 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

<b>CANE Rev. 2</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.65</b>	<b>117.96</b>	<b>136.01</b>	<b>138.55</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>124.21</b>	<b>143.20</b>	<b>159.65</b>	<b>146.65</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	105.97	117.36	123.57	128.84
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	128.08	149.88	169.13	148.19
Mining of metal ores	c	c	c	c
Other mining and quarrying	108.79	117.72	129.98	139.53
Mining support service activities	128.08	149.88	169.13	146.59
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>109.60</b>	<b>117.37</b>	<b>138.29</b>	<b>140.45</b>
Manufacture of food products	104.55	114.48	137.90	141.58
Manufacture of beverages	109.15	115.67	127.71	141.56
Manufacture of tobacco products	118.93	135.19	149.87	180.00
Manufacture of textiles	106.15	113.47	123.96	132.39
Manufacture of wearing apparel	112.97	127.70	146.76	164.75
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	114.30	128.09	147.61	165.95
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	108.73	115.39	127.59	133.12
Manufacture of paper and paper products	104.64	111.64	129.19	136.30
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	107.49	121.48	127.23	140.47
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	125.99	130.89	170.23	136.63
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	103.03	108.68	134.86	131.74
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	113.02	133.31	147.82	173.36
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	109.38	115.87	122.86	121.46
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	105.46	111.92	124.79	132.04
Manufacture of basic metals	109.27	116.42	147.69	139.65
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	104.31	116.41	142.02	150.16
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	102.71	110.78	115.33	122.49
Manufacture of electrical equipment	113.96	121.92	133.87	144.23
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	108.54	113.20	128.51	142.03
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	104.24	107.75	122.78	134.82
Manufacture of other transport equipment	107.82	110.14	122.95	140.16
Manufacture of furniture	105.78	110.92	121.99	131.52
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	104.05	112.79	146.45	156.69
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	106.03	110.88	127.07	137.82
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>105.03</b>	<b>112.52</b>	<b>117.39</b>	<b>125.55</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	105.03	112.52	117.39	125.55
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities</b>	<b>126.07</b>	<b>144.85</b>	<b>158.25</b>	<b>177.42</b>
Water catchment, treatment and distribution	126.07	144.85	158.25	177.42

c = Confidential data.



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

The actual final consumption and particularly households individual final consumption experienced a sharp rise, mainly due to the increase in the retail volume, as well as in the provision of services to the population. At the same time, gross fixed capital formation and especially the volume of investments recorded substantial increases.

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

In the context of the world economic crisis, starting with 2009, Romanian economy contracted, which is reflected in the macro-economic data presented.

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

	lei million current prices			
	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	26861.9	23992.2	34448.2	30768.0
Industry <sup>4)</sup>	84556.0	101148.0	117995.7	116474.8
Construction	25547.8	37923.8	54538.2	48386.4
Services	167304.1	205292.3	251507.3	246306.2
<b>Gross value added (GVA)</b>	<b>304269.8</b>	<b>368356.3</b>	<b>458489.4</b>	<b>441935.4</b>
Net taxes on products	40380.8	47650.5	56164.6	49338.3
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>344650.6</b>	<b>416006.8</b>	<b>514654.0</b>	<b>491273.7</b>
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>294867.6</b>	<b>344937.0</b>	<b>420872.2</b>	<b>397273.5</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	268441.3	313223.3	381063.0	357069.3
General government actual collective final consumption	26426.3	31713.7	39809.2	40204.2
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>91188.3</b>	<b>128858.7</b>	<b>160896.2</b>	<b>123191.8</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	88272.0	125645.3	164264.4	125825.6
Change in inventories	2916.3	3213.4	-3368.2	-2633.8
<b>Net exports</b>	<b>-41405.3</b>	<b>-57788.9</b>	<b>-67114.4</b>	<b>-29191.6</b>
<b>Gross national income (GNI)</b>	<b>333114.5</b>	<b>401081.4</b>	<b>499678.5</b>	<b>483000.4</b>

Note: The data for 2006 and 2007 are final.

1) Semi-final data.

2) Provisional data.

3) Including fishery and pisciculture.

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

## Gross domestic product indices (%)

2002 = 100

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>RESOURCES</b>				
Agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	106.8	90.4	110.2	109.7
Industry <sup>4)</sup>	123.5	130.1	132.6	126.9
Construction	160.6	215.0	271.1	234.2
Services	130.2	139.3	146.8	136.9
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>127.3</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>137.0</b>
Net taxes on products	136.3	139.3	146.4	128.3
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>136.0</b>
<b>USES</b>				
<b>Actual final consumption</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>170.4</b>	<b>156.5</b>
Households actual individual final consumption	149.7	165.0	180.6	164.0
General government actual collective final consumption	90.2	92.4	97.4	98.6
<b>Gross capital formation</b>	<b>167.2</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>220.5</b>	<b>166.0</b>
Gross fixed capital formation	166.9	217.5	252.7	188.7
Change in inventories	124.9	118.9	-532.5	-243.9
<b>Net export</b>	<b>626.8</b>	<b>1126.6</b>	<b>1192.4</b>	<b>525.9</b>

Note: The data for 2006 and 2007 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture.

<sup>4)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product - lei million current prices</b>	<b>344650.6</b>	<b>416006.8</b>	<b>514654.0</b>	<b>491273.7</b>
- changes as against the previous year (%)	7.9	6.3	7.3	-7.1
<b>Gross domestic product per inhabitant</b>				
- lei	15968	19315	23932	22882
- changes as against the previous year (%)	8.1	6.5	7.5	-7.0
- dollars (based on the purchasing power parity) <sup>3)</sup>	10471	11486	12638	11917
- purchasing power standard	9100	10400	11800 <sup>3)</sup>	...
<b>Gross value added rate (GVA / Output) (%)</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>
<b>Investment rate (GFCF / GVA) (%)</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>

Note: The data for 2006 and 2007 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

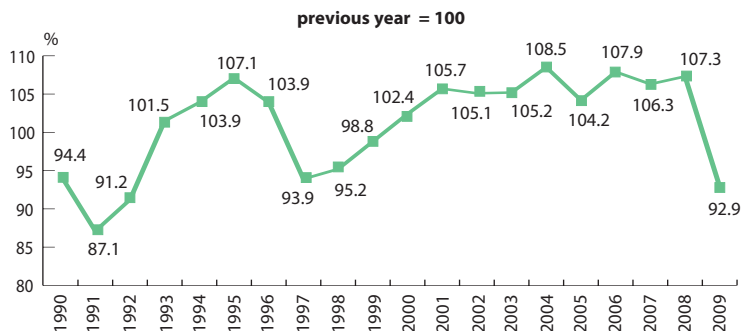
<sup>3)</sup> Estimations based on the International Comparison Programme (ICP) - 2005 round.

<sup>4)</sup> Eurostat forecast.

... = Data not available.



## Gross domestic product growth variation



**Note:** For the interval 1990-2007 the data are final;  
for the interval 2000 - 2005 the data are revised;  
for 2008 the data are semi-final and for 2009 the data are provisional.

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

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
Agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	7.8	5.8	6.7	6.3
Industry <sup>4)</sup>	24.5	24.3	22.9	23.7
Construction	7.4	9.1	10.6	9.9
Services	48.6	49.3	48.9	50.1
<b>Gross value added</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>90.0</b>
Net taxes on products	11.7	11.5	10.9	10.0
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Note:** The data for 2006 and 2007 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data.

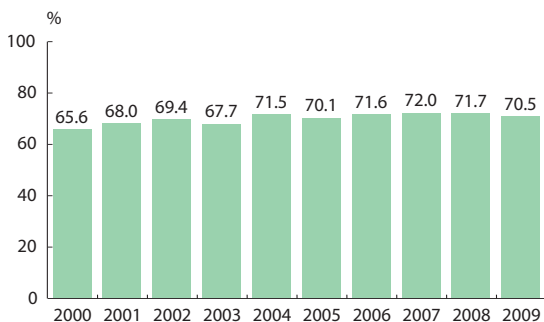
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture.

<sup>4)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.



## Weight of the private sector in the gross domestic product

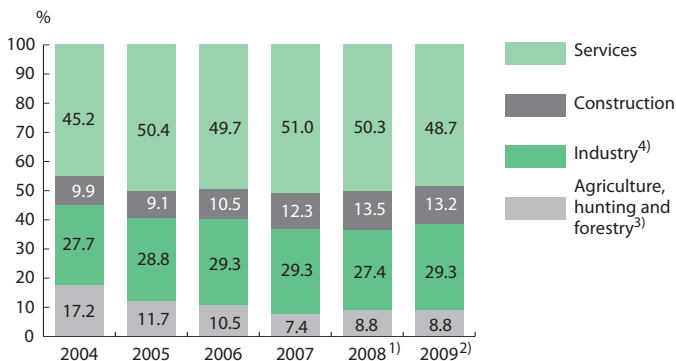


Note: For 2008, semi-final data; for 2009, provisional data.

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

	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product - total</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>70.5</b>
<b>Gross value added</b>				
in:				
- agriculture, hunting and forestry <sup>3)</sup>	96.7	92.6	93.9	99.7
- industry <sup>4)</sup>	85.5	86.6	85.9	87.0
- construction <sup>5)</sup>	101.0	97.1	91.2	94.3
- services	73.4	74.4	73.8	68.5

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



Note: For 2004 and 2005, data are revised and data for 2006 and 2007 are final.

<sup>1)</sup> Semi-final data. <sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including fishery and pisciculture. <sup>4)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

<sup>5)</sup> For 2006, public sector enterprises had a negative gross value added as a result of losses.

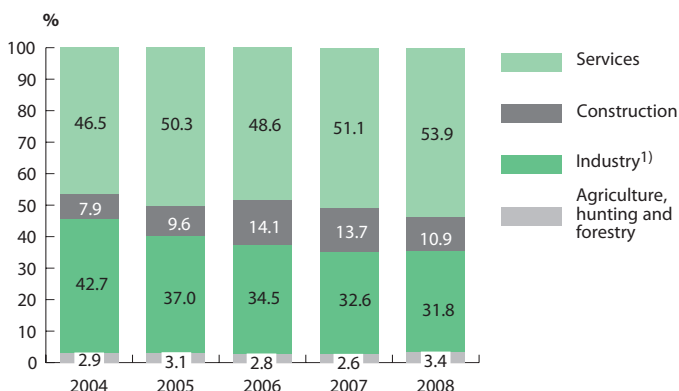
## Net investment indices, by structural elements (%)

2005 = 100

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>106.1</b>
New construction	127.4	141.4	142.4	122.7
Equipment	123.9	142.3	148.4	80.9
Other investment expenditure	205.0	213.0	233.1	174.1

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

## Net investments, by main activities of national economy



**Note:** Data recalculated, according to CANE Rev.1; the activities of economic operators, general government and various associative activities are included

<sup>1)</sup> Including electric and thermal energy, gas and water.

In 2008, according to the breakdown by main activity of national economy, a higher concentration of investment funds was recorded in the industry sector, including electric and thermal energy, gas and water (31.8%), and in the area of services (53.9%).

Agricultural production <sup>1)</sup>

lei million current prices

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50650</b>	<b>47700</b>	<b>66994</b>	<b>60352</b>
Crop production	31327	28723	45742	36394
Animal production	18849	18292	20536	23266
Agricultural services	474	685	716	692

<sup>1)</sup> According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

Within the structure of agricultural production, the crop sector prevails, holding about 60% of total production in 2009, as against approximately 39% animal production and about 1% agricultural services.

## Crop production

thou tonnes

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cereals for grains	15759	7815	16826	14873
of which:				
Wheat	5526	3045	7181	5203
Rye	36	21	31	33
Barley and two-row barley	773	531	1209	1182
Maize grains	8985	3854	7849	7973
Leguminous plants for beans	72	36	63	53
Potatoes	4016	3712	3649	4004
Sugar beet	1152	749	707	817
Oilseed crops	2050	1047	1942	1764
of which:				
Sunflower	1526	547	1170	1098
Vegetables <sup>1)</sup>	4139	3117	3820	3902
Fruit <sup>2)</sup>	1486	1086	1179	1323
Grapes <sup>2)</sup>	912	873	996	990

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

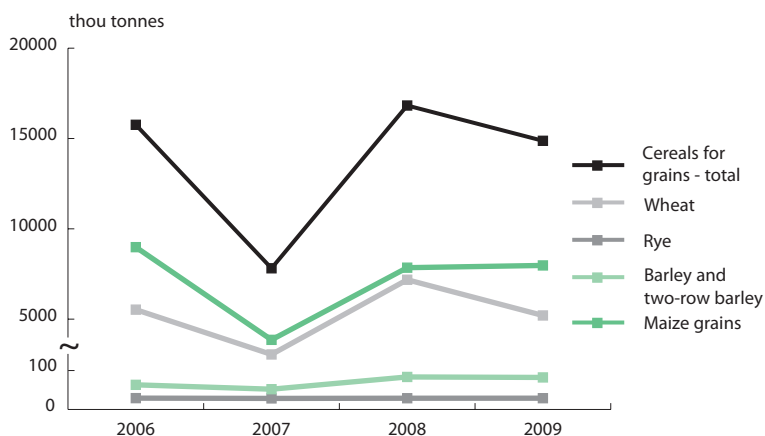
<sup>2)</sup> Including the production of kitchen gardens.

In 2009, the estimated production of cereals was higher than in 2007 but lower than in 2006 and 2008.

In 2009, as compared to 2008, crop production dropped for some crops (cereals for grains, leguminous plants for beans, oilseed crops, grapes) and increased for potatoes, vegetables and fruit.



## Evolution of main cereals production



## Animal production

	M.U.	2006	2007	2008
<b>Meat - total</b>	<b>thou t live weight</b>	<b>1401</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>1426</b>
of which:				
Beef	thou t live weight	318	333	306
Pork	thou t live weight	618	642	605
Mutton and goat	thou t live weight	101	110	104
Poultry	thou t live weight	361	416	410
<b>Milk - total</b>	<b>thou hl</b>	<b>64607</b>	<b>61048</b>	<b>59006</b>
of which:				
Cow and buffalo cow milk	thou hl	58307	54875	53089
<b>Wool</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>19378</b>	<b>21025</b>	<b>22075</b>
<b>Eggs</b>	<b>mill. pcs</b>	<b>7429</b>	<b>6522</b>	<b>6692</b>
<b>Extracted honey</b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>18195</b>	<b>16767</b>	<b>20037</b>
<b>Fish <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>tonnes</b>	<b>12576</b>	<b>15106</b>	<b>16250</b>

**Note:** Meat production from slaughtering, according to the Eurostat methodology.

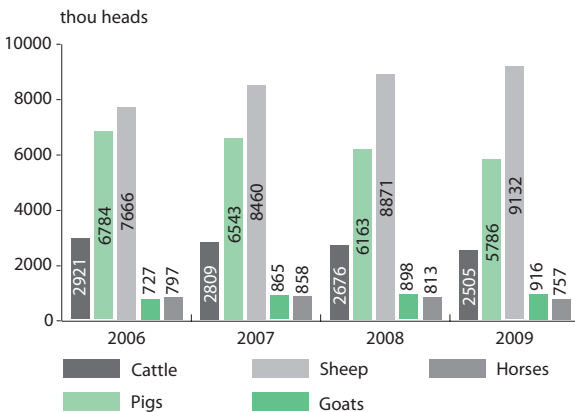
The data for 2009 will be available in July 2010.

<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

	M.U.	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Livestock</b>		<b>On December 1<sup>st</sup></b>			
Cattle	thou heads	2934	2819	2684	2512
Pigs	thou heads	6815	6565	6174	5793
Sheep	thou heads	7678	8469	8882	9141
Goats	thou heads	727	865	898	917
Horses	thou heads	805	862	820	764
<b>Poultry - total</b>	<b>thou heads</b>	<b>84990</b>	<b>82036</b>	<b>84373</b>	<b>83843</b>
- private majority ownership	thou heads	84310	81610	84355	83828
<b>Bees - total</b>	<b>thou families</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1057</b>
- private majority ownership	thou families	890	982	998	1057

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**Livestock under private majority ownership  
(on December 1<sup>st</sup>)**



## Forest fund, by use category

Use category	thou hectares			
	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Forest fund - total</b>	<b>6427</b>	<b>6485</b>	<b>6470</b>	<b>6495</b>
Forest area	6272	6315	6309	6334
coniferous trees	1893	1920	1938	1935
deciduous trees	4379	4395	4371	4399
Other lands from forest fund	155	170	161	161

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

At the end of 2009, forest fund covered an area of 6495 thousand hectares, 68 thousand hectares more than in 2006 (i.e. 1.1%).

As compared to 2008, the forest area increased by 0.4%.

In 2009, the forest area amounted to 6334 thousand hectares, with the coniferous trees covering 1935 thousand hectares (i.e. 30.5%) and the deciduous trees covering 4399 thousand hectares (i.e. 69.5%).

## Volume of wood harvested, by main species

Wood species	thou m <sup>3</sup> - gross volume			
	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Volume of wood harvested - total</b>	<b>15684</b>	<b>17238</b>	<b>16705</b>	<b>16520</b>
coniferous trees	5765	7491	6766	6635
beech trees	4997	5182	5208	5489
oak trees	1632	1485	1653	1403
various hard species	1915	1668	1760	1845
various soft species	1375	1412	1318	1148

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2009, the volume of wood harvested was smaller by 185 thousand m<sup>3</sup> than in 2008 (i.e. by 1.1%) and greater by 836 thousand m<sup>3</sup> than in 2006 (i.e. by 5.3%).

In 2009, according to the breakdown by wood species, coniferous trees accounted for 40.2% of the total volume harvested, beech trees covered 33.2%, oak trees 8.5% and the various hard and soft species 18.1%.

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

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2007	2008	Sem. I 2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>499533</b>	<b>534525</b>	<b>488102</b>
Mining and quarrying	903	1083	514
Manufacturing	56200	57305	46132
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	392	506	200
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2146	2366	9894
Construction	48562	59389	36762
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	209297	214137	193628
Transport and storage	30707	34489	38824
Hotels and restaurants	22089	23653	22997
Information and communication	19009	20049	16290
Real estate activities	13339	14767	6058
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53666	59181	88336
Activities of administrative services and of support services	17368	19480	15845
Education <sup>2)</sup>	2161	2681	835
Health and social assistance <sup>2)</sup>	8100	8677	5194
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4420	4990	1205
Other service activities	11174	11772	5388

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> 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**

number

Activity (CANE Rev. 2 sections)	2007	2008	Sem. I 2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>497690</b>	<b>532688</b>	<b>486461</b>
Mining and quarrying	879	1061	494
Manufacturing	55218	56407	45440
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	342	451	154
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and decontamination activities	2080	2295	9823
Construction	48377	59195	36612
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	209120	213945	193391
Transport and storage	30612	34385	38743
Hotels and restaurants	22063	23631	22963
Information and communication	18958	19991	16213
Real estate activities	13334	14760	6043
Professional, scientific and technical activities	53625	59132	88179
Activities of administrative services and of support services	17252	19340	15808
Education <sup>2)</sup>	2160	2680	831
Health and social assistance <sup>2)</sup>	8094	8670	5186
Shows, culture and recreation activities	4407	4978	1196
Other service activities	11169	11767	5385

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> 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	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total – by sections</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>130.9</b>	<b>157.1</b>	<b>135.2</b>
Mining and quarrying	114.9	129.8	137.6	122.1
Manufacturing	111.7	131.0	158.3	136.0
<b>Total – by main industrial groups</b>				
Intermediate goods industry	111.2	135.9	164.2	126.0
Capital goods industry	119.1	147.7	185.2	188.0
Durable goods industry	115.7	137.7	157.3	126.8
Current goods industry	108.5	125.6	146.4	135.9
Energy industry	109.4	104.9	124.0	91.3

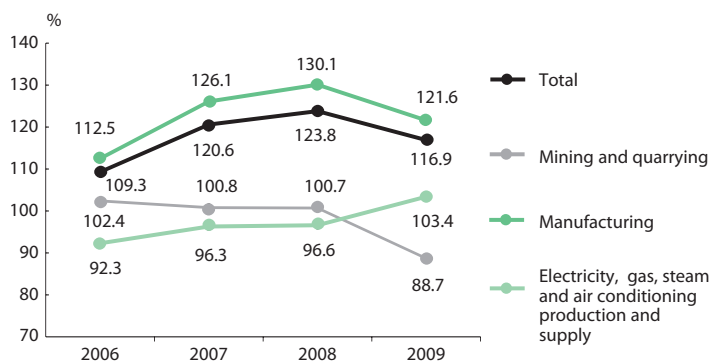
**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys, recalculated according to CANE Rev. 2.

Romanian industry, which has been undergoing a deep restructuring process for a long time, particularly in the field of mining and quarrying, is still tributary to the imports of raw materials, also being influenced by the lack of investments for the modernisation and re-launch of production.

However, during 2006-2009, the industry turnover volume indices as well as the gross series of industrial production indices with 2005 as the base year showed an upward trend, mainly in manufacturing. The most important growths were observed in the following branches: manufacture of electrical equipment; manufacture of rubber and plastic products; manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment; manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials.

## Industrial production indices

2005 = 100



**Note:** Data recalculated according to CANE Rev.2.



## Industrial production indices (%)

Unadjusted series

2005 = 100

CANE Rev.2	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Total</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>116.9</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>88.7</b>
Mining of coal and lignite	112.7	114.3	114.2	98.3
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	95.7	94.6	89.4	84.7
Mining of metal ores	79.9	18.8	4.0	2.8
Other mining and quarrying	129.1	152.6	170.9	109.6
Mining support service activities	107.1	108.4	121.3	108.7
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>121.6</b>
Manufacture of food products	105.0	129.0	135.7	134.6
Manufacture of beverages	117.0	123.1	138.5	128.5
Manufacture of tobacco products	91.8	115.5	141.2	141.1
Manufacture of textiles	95.3	101.1	92.5	72.2
Manufacture of wearing apparel	101.2	88.8	71.0	52.9
Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of travel and leather goods, harness and footwear; preparation and dyeing of furs	101.6	95.9	82.7	65.1
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	121.5	133.2	122.7	145.1
Manufacture of paper and paper products	112.3	120.0	112.6	101.1
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	102.2	96.7	121.2	128.0
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	97.0	94.9	94.5	83.6
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	104.2	104.7	121.4	102.0
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	98.1	108.0	125.8	104.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	128.0	161.8	179.2	167.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	115.0	147.4	166.0	114.7
Manufacture of basic metals	101.4	103.1	87.1	55.8
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	125.8	147.0	170.4	148.2
Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	134.1	131.2	137.3	103.7
Manufacture of electrical equipment	134.3	140.6	155.9	181.0
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	106.1	135.1	129.9	107.3
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	114.1	138.9	142.7	158.0
Manufacture of other transport equipment	112.7	128.1	129.4	107.3
Manufacture of furniture	113.6	117.3	113.2	96.8
Other manufacturing n.e.c.	106.0	115.4	83.5	74.1
Repair, maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment	103.6	111.3	91.4	92.2
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>103.4</b>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning production and supply	92.3	96.3	96.6	103.4
Industry - total				
by main industrial groups:				
- intermediate goods industry	118.6	131.0	136.1	123.4
- capital goods industry	114.8	138.9	145.3	143.5
- durable goods industry	113.2	116.5	112.7	95.7
- current goods industry	104.7	111.6	114.1	104.5
- energy industry	95.0	97.0	96.2	96.5

**Note:** Data recalculated according to CANE Rev.2.

## Primary energy

thou tonnes oil equivalent<sup>1)</sup>

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>47630</b>	<b>47460</b>	<b>48310</b>	<b>41956</b>
of which:				
- production <sup>3)</sup>	27065	27300	28861	26813
- imports	17605	17399	16386	11036
<b>Production<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>27065</b>	<b>27300</b>	<b>28861</b>	<b>26813</b>
of which:				
- coal	6477	6858	7011	5855
- crude oil	4897	4651	4619	4349
- natural gas <sup>4)</sup>	9395	9075	8982	8625
- electric energy	2961	3264 <sup>5)</sup>	4233 <sup>5)</sup>	4233 <sup>5)</sup>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>17605</b>	<b>17399</b>	<b>16386</b>	<b>11036</b>
of which:				
- coal	2359	3021	2030	665
- crude oil <sup>4)</sup>	8676	8531	8417	6894
- natural gas	4839	3904	3567	1614
- electric energy	85	109	79	56

<sup>1)</sup> Conventional fuel with a calorific power of 10000 Kcal/kg. <sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Including energy products obtained and consumed in households.

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

<sup>5)</sup> Including aeolian energy.

Although during the period 2006-2008 primary energy resources showed a slightly upward trend, a decrease of 13.2% was reported in 2009 as compared to 2008. The weight of imports dropped to 26.3% in 2009 (as compared to 33.9% in 2008), crude oil imports representing 62.5% of total imports.

## Electric energy balance

billion kWh

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>58.1</b>
Production	62.7	61.6	64.9	57.5
- in thermo-power stations	38.7	37.9	36.5	30.0
- in hydro-power stations	18.4	16.0	17.2	15.7
- in nuclear-electric stations	5.6	7.7	11.2	11.8
Imports	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.6
<b>Destination – total</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>58.1</b>
Consumption – total	51.9	53.0	52.7	48.7
- in economy	41.3	42.0	41.6	37.0
- public lighting	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
- population	10.0	10.4	10.4	11.0
Exports	5.3	3.4	5.2	2.9
Own technological consumption in networks and stations	6.5	6.5	7.9	6.5

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

The production of electric energy slightly decreased due to the lower amount of energy produced in thermo-power stations and hydro-power stations.

Indices of construction works (%)

unadjusted series

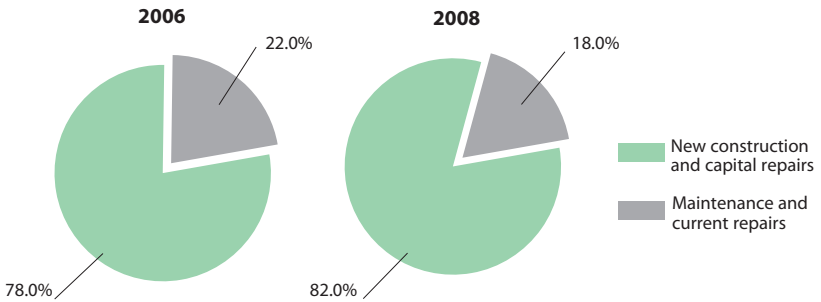
2005 = 100

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>165.8</b>
New construction	115.4	173.2	203.8	175.6
Capital repairs	121.1	137.6	203.9	154.8
Maintenance and current repairs	112.4	110.8	167.4	145.3

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys.

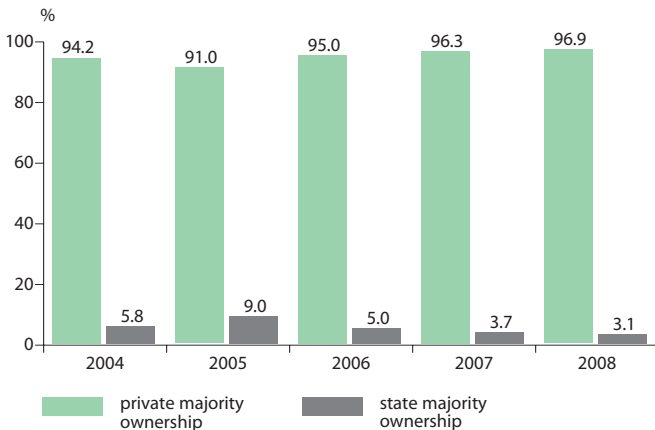
<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Construction works, by manner of execution



**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in November 2010.

Construction works, by ownership type



**Note:** For the period 2005-2007, recalculated data; the activities of economic operators, general government and various associative activities are included.

For 2009, data will be available in November 2010.



	M.U.	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Railway transport</b>					
Railway engines <sup>2)</sup>	number	1982	1986	1907	1845
Waggons <sup>2)</sup>	thou waggons	56	55	47	46
Carriages <sup>2)</sup>	number	5522	5326	5105	5137
Transported freight	million tonnes	68	69	67	51
Distance covered by goods <sup>3)</sup>	billion tonnes-km	16	16	15	11
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	94	88	78	70
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	8093	7476	6958	6128
<b>Inland waterway transport</b>					
Ships without propulsion for freight transport <sup>4)</sup>	number	1207	1199	1221	1232
Ships for passengers transport <sup>4)</sup>	number	60	72	75	65
Transported freight <sup>5)</sup>	million tonnes	29	29	30	25
Distance covered by freight <sup>5)</sup>	billion tonnes-km	8	8	9	12
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	*)	*)	*)	*)
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	13	23	21	20
<b>Transport via petroleum pipelines</b>					
Transported goods	million tonnes	13	12	12	9
Distance covered by goods	billion tonnes-km	2	2	2	1
<b>Sea transport</b>					
Freight ships <sup>4)</sup>	number	35	31	27	24
Transported goods <sup>6)</sup>	million tonnes	47	49	50	36
<b>Air transport</b>					
Registered civil aircrafts with air navigation certificate					
- for passengers transport	number	57	62	71	84
- for freight transport	number	-	-	-	-
Transported goods <sup>7)</sup>	thou tonnes	23	22	27	25
National and international passengers transport <sup>7)</sup>	million passengers	5	8	9	9
<b>Road transport</b>					
Transported goods	million tonnes	335	357	365	293
Distance covered by freight	billion tonnes-km	57	60	56	34
National and international passengers transport	million passengers	228	231	297 <sup>8)</sup>	262 <sup>8)</sup>
Distance covered by passengers	million passengers-km	11735	12156	20194 <sup>8)</sup>	17108 <sup>8)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Railway transport means existing in inventory at end of year.

<sup>3)</sup> Tariff covered by goods.

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

<sup>5)</sup> 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.

<sup>6)</sup> 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.

<sup>7)</sup> 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.

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

\*) Below 0.5.

In 2009, as compared to 2008, all means of transport experienced decreases.

During the period 2006-2008, the road transport showed a constant upward trend in terms of the quantities of goods, while in 2009 it was down 19.7% as compared to 2008 and 12.5% as compared to 2006.

### Harbour freight transport

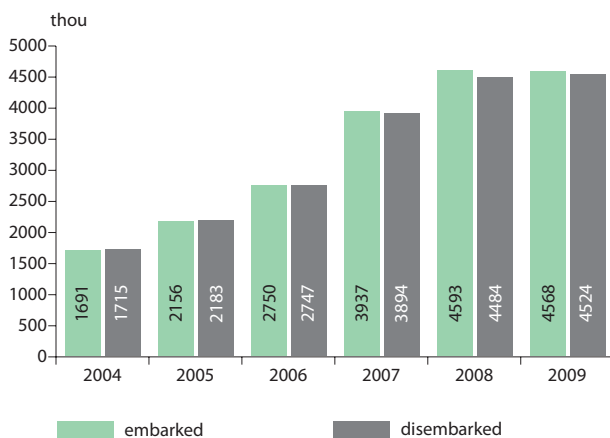
thou tonnes

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Sea transport</b>	<b>46709</b>	<b>48928</b>	<b>50458</b>	<b>36094</b>
- loaded goods	22150	20298	20857	19687
- unloaded goods	24559	28630	29601	16407
<b>Inland waterways harbour traffic</b>	<b>29304</b>	<b>29425</b>	<b>30295</b>	<b>24743</b>
- international	12577	12710	7526	6382
- national	16727	16661	22646	9843
- transit	...	54	123	8518 <sup>1)</sup>

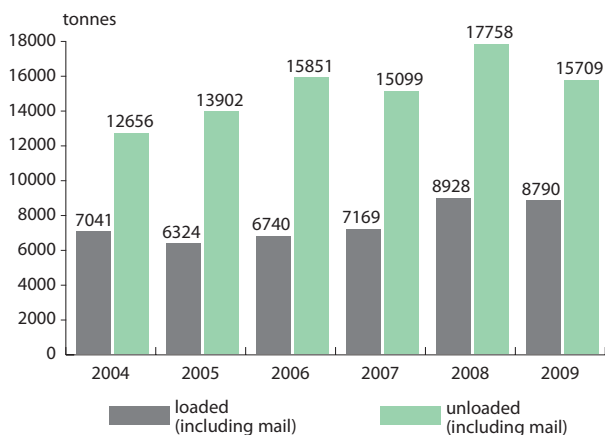
<sup>1)</sup> Includes data on the transport between the Bulgarian harbours (transit transport for Romania), in accordance with the European legislation.

... = Data not available.

### Airport passengers transport



## Airport freight transport



## Airport passengers and freight transport

	M.U.	2006	2007	2008	2009
Passengers	thou passengers	5497	7831	9077	9093
Freight (including mail)	tonnes	22591	22268	26686	24499
Aircraft movements	number	120701	133646	150120	160047

## Number of registered motor vehicles

	2006 <sup>1)</sup>	2007 <sup>1)</sup>	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
Buses and minibuses	32	36	42	41
Cars	3221	3554	4027	4245
Mopeds and motorcycles (including motorcycles and quadricycles)	44	56	72	80
Merchandise motor vehicles	457	587	645	662

<sup>1)</sup> Data rectified as compared to those previously published, by the Ministry of Administration and Interior.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

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

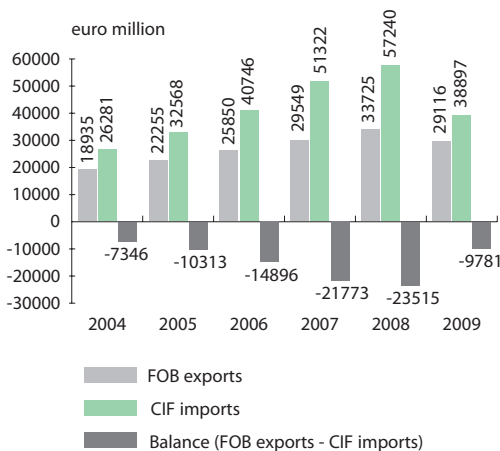
### Exports, imports and balance of trade in goods transactions

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>FOB exports</b>				
euro million	25850	29549	33725	29116
USD million	32336	40471	49674	40621
lei million	91472	98579	123812	123479
<b>CIF imports</b>				
euro million	40746	51322	57240	38897
USD million	51106	70414	84286	54256
lei million	144087	171319	210133	164930
<b>Balance (FOB exp. - CIF imp. )</b>				
euro million	-14896	-21773	-23515	-9781
USD million	-18770	-29943	-34612	-13635
lei million	-52615	-72740	-86321	-41451

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Romania's international trade volume experienced a decrease in 2009 as compared to the previous year. Thus, FOB exports amounted to 29116 euro million (down 13.7% as compared to 2008) and CIF imports amounted to 38897 euro million (down 32.0% as compared to 2008), resulting in a trade balance of -9781 million euro.

### Exports, imports and balance of international trade in goods transactions




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

euro million

Code CN		2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>FOB export</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>25850</b>	<b>29549</b>	<b>33725</b>	<b>29116</b>
<b>CIF import</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>40746</b>	<b>51322</b>	<b>57240</b>	<b>38897</b>
<b>I</b>	Live animals and animal products	E 211 I 707	252 870	278 1191	326 1108
<b>II</b>	Vegetal products	E 407 I 538	440 1037	1198 1259	1116 998
<b>III</b>	Animal or vegetal fats and oils	E 57 I 74	68 144	106 227	88 160
<b>IV</b>	Prepared foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	E 179 I 1106	362 1288	583 1669	704 1544
<b>V</b>	Mineral products	E 2702 I 6033	2295 6139	3142 7850	1784 3884
<b>VI</b>	Chemical products	E 1049 I 3111	1130 3873	1428 4727	1069 4301
<b>VII</b>	Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	E 1091 I 2526	1454 3086	1711 3313	1424 2544
<b>VIII</b>	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof	E 223 I 754	233 762	232 693	191 560
<b>IX</b>	Wood and articles of wood, excluding furniture	E 925 I 386	993 579	949 599	927 379
<b>X</b>	Pulp of wood, paper, paperboard	E 134 I 768	178 866	162 967	167 901
<b>XI</b>	Textiles and textile articles	E 4169 I 3385	3932 3629	3544 3476	2912 2749
<b>XII</b>	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas and similar articles	E 1384 I 414	1358 512	1239 552	1028 445
<b>XIII</b>	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, ceramic, glass and similar materials	E 195 I 737	236 944	216 1076	180 643
<b>XV</b>	Base metals and articles of base metal	E 3877 I 4030	4815 5675	4940 6501	2923 3790
<b>XVI</b>	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; sound and image recorders and reproducers	E 5245 I 9881	6552 12851	8061 13715	7680 10457
<b>XVII</b>	Vehicles and associated transport equipment	E 2545 I 4711	3577 7102	4139 7131	4884 2897
<b>XVIII</b>	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus and similar; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	E 178 I 707	232 823	314 943	352 651
<b>XX</b>	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	E 1165 I 777	1362 1027	1389 1231	1263 793
<b>XXII</b>	Goods not elsewhere classified in C.N.	E 114 I 101	82 113	94 119	98 93

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

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.



The main structural changes in the evolution of exports by section according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN) in 2009 as compared to 2008 consist of:

- a higher share for the sections "Vehicles and associated transport equipment" (by 4.5 percentage points) and "Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, sound and image recorders and reproducers" (by 2.5 percentage points);
- a lower share for the sections "Base metals and articles of base metal" (by 4.6 percentage points) and "Mineral products" (by 3.2 percentage points).

The sharper decrease in goods imports as compared to exports in 2009 as against 2008 was mainly influenced by the lower imports in the CN sections "Vehicles and associated transport equipment" (by 59.4%), "Mineral products" (by 50.5%), "Base metals and articles of base metal" (41.7%), "Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, sound and image recorders and reproducers" (by 23.8%), "Plastics, rubber and articles thereof" (by 23.2%), "Textiles and textile articles" (by 20.9%).

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

previous year = 100

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
FOB exports	108,2	106,0	103,8	89,3
CIF imports	103,6	98,2	103,4	89,3

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

### Exports, by groups of countries <sup>1)</sup>

euro million

	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29549</b>	<b>33725</b>	<b>29116</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>26041</b>	<b>29507</b>	<b>25750</b>
European Union (EU-27)	21269	23765	21642
EFTA	536	630	656
Other European countries	4236	5113	3452
<b>Asia</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>2018</b>
Middle and Near East	1126	1339	1097
Other Asian countries	891	934	921
<b>Africa</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>706</b>
North Africa	378	485	527
Other African countries	127	359	179
<b>America</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>598</b>
of which:			
North America	639	624	366
Central America and the Caribbean	134	205	138
South America	162	183	95
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries</b> <sup>3)</sup>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>

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

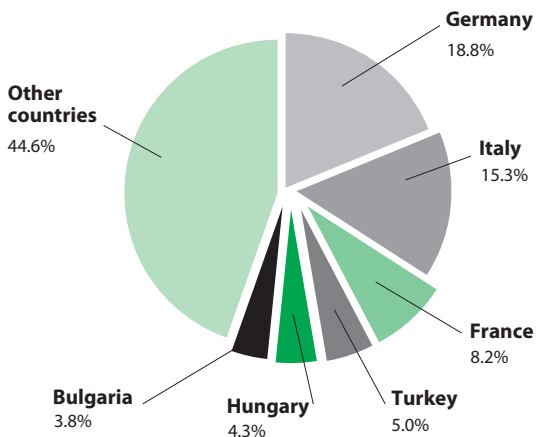
<sup>1)</sup> Destination country for exports; consignment country for intra-Community imports and origin country for extra-Community imports.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> It includes the goods for which the destination country for export and the origin country for import are not indicated in the customs declaration.

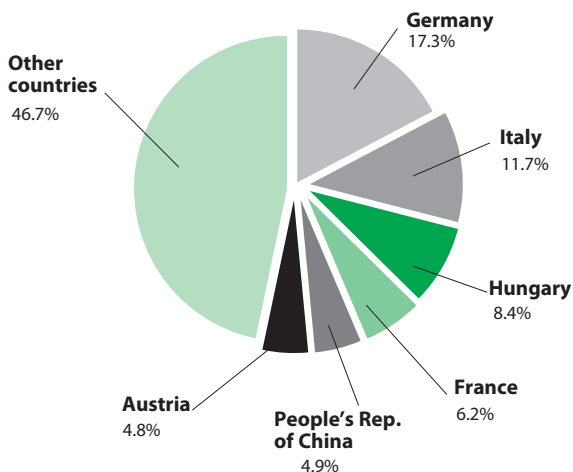


**(FOB) exports**  
**with the main partner countries, in 2009 <sup>1)</sup>**  
 (structure calculated from data in euro thou )



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

**(CIF) imports**  
**with the main partner countries, in 2009 <sup>1)</sup>**  
 (structure calculated from data in euro thou )



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Imports, by groups of countries <sup>1)</sup>

	euro million		
	2007	2008	2009 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51322</b>	<b>57240</b>	<b>38897</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>44265</b>	<b>47756</b>	<b>32644</b>
European Union (EU-27)	36587	39838	28526
EFTA	459	513	445
Other European countries	7220	7405	3673
<b>Asia</b>	<b>5212</b>	<b>7357</b>	<b>4918</b>
Middle and Near East	771	441	287
Other African countries	4441	6916	4631
<b>Africa</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>262</b>
North Africa	165	225	170
Other African countries	101	60	92
<b>America</b>	<b>1433</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>1053</b>
of which:			
North America	802	1023	583
Central America and the Caribbean	79	78	76
South America	552	609	394
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Extra-EU not specified countries</b> <sup>3)</sup>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Destination country for exports; consignment country for intra-Community imports and origin country for extra-Community imports.

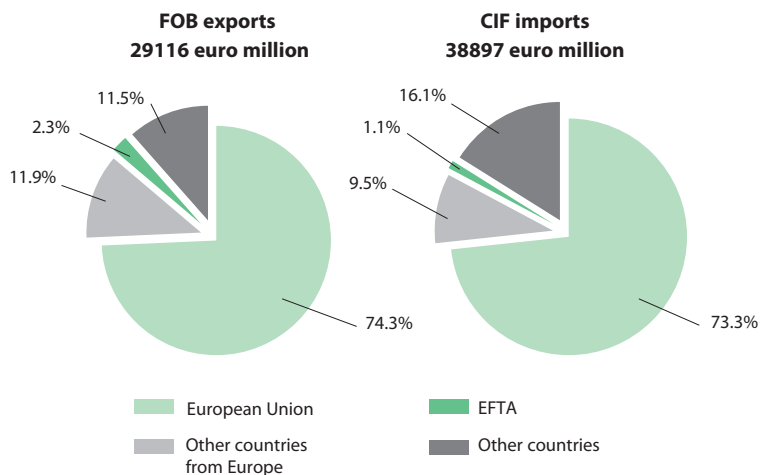
<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> It includes the goods for which the destination country for export and the origin country for import are not indicated in the customs declaration.

In terms of the geographical orientation of exports, the main destination is represented by EU Member States, which in 2009 hold 74.3% of the total exports.

The main origin of imports is also represented by EU Member States, holding 73.3% of the total imports in 2009.

### International trade in goods , by group of countries, in 2009<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

### (FOB) exports and (CIF) imports by mode of transport

	euro million		
	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>(FOB) exports by mode of transport</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>29549</b>	<b>33725</b>	<b>29116</b>
of which:			
Railway transport	1420	1852	1188
Road transport	19114	22434	20435
Sea transport	6175	7560	5649
River transport	277	420	335
<b>(CIF) imports by mode of transport</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>51322</b>	<b>57240</b>	<b>38897</b>
of which:			
Railway transport	3237	3297	1111
Road transport	32774	37928	27503
Sea transport	8015	10312	5952
River transport	315	373	407

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Retail trade <sup>1)</sup>, by group of goods

lei million current prices

CANE Rev.1	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total</b>	<b>84192.8</b>	<b>101023.8</b>	<b>127644.7</b>
Food goods	37178.5	44406.3	54574.0
Non-food goods	47014.3	56617.5	73070.7

**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in November 2010.

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding the sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and the retail trade in fuels.

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

2005 = 100

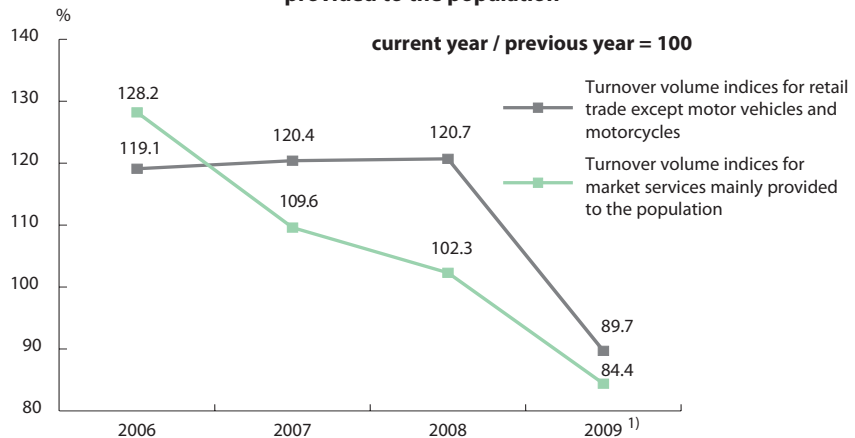
CANE Rev.2	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.1</b>	<b>143.3</b>	<b>173.0</b>	<b>155.1</b>
Predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco	115.7	135.3	156.1	149.1
Predominant sales of non-food goods	121.0	146.0	179.7	162.4
Retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles, in specialised stores	121.0	151.7	188.6	151.5

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys, recalculated according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2009, the turnover volume indices of the enterprises whose main activities are in the field of retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 55.1% as compared to 2005. Increases were recorded for predominant sales of non-food goods (62.4%), for the retail trade in fuels for motor vehicles in specialised stores (51.5%), and for predominant sales of food goods, beverages and tobacco (49.1%).

## Evolution of turnover volume indices for retail trade except motor vehicles and motorcycles and for market services mainly provided to the population



<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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

2005 = 100

CANE Rev. 2	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>143.7</b>	<b>121.3</b>
of which:				
Hotels and restaurants	126.4	146.1	139.6	112.7
Gambling and other recreative activities	138.5	175.8	195.8	204.0
Travel agencies and tour operators activities;				
tourist assistance activities	127.8	75.4	89.2	45.4
Hairdressing and other beautification activities	144.8	172.5	174.6	137.9
Laundering, cleaning and dying of textiles and furs	102.2	109.0	107.9	75.5
Other activities	94.6	84.5	118.9	91.5

**Note:** Data resulting from infra-annual statistical surveys, recalculated according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

In 2009, the volume index of the market services mainly provided to the population was 21.3% higher than the 2005 average.

### Income from market services

lei million current prices

CANE Rev. 1	2006	2007	2008
Market services mainly provided to the population	17583.2	21707.6	28989.5
Market services mainly provided to economic operators (including transport, storage and communications)	92209.9	116652.1	152455.2

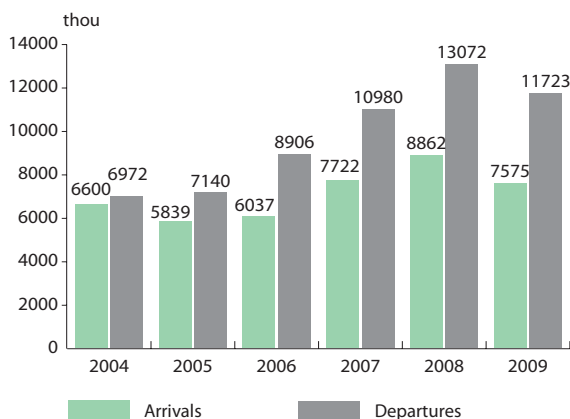
**Note:** For 2009, data will be available in November 2010.

## Tourists accommodation

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Touristic accommodation capacity</b>				
Existing capacity <sup>1)</sup> (thou places)	287	284	294	303
In function (thou places-days)	56500	57138	59188	61104
- private majority ownership (thou places-days)	47809	48995	51395	54164
<b>Number of tourists accommodated in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6216</b>	<b>6972</b>	<b>7125</b>	<b>6141</b>
of which: foreigners	1380	1551	1466	1276
of total: - private majority ownership	5549	6304	6478	5652
<b>Number of overnight stays in tourist accommodation establishments (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>18992</b>	<b>20593</b>	<b>20726</b>	<b>17325</b>
of which: foreigners	3242	3586	3359	2668
of total: - private majority ownership	15802	17539	17785	14969

<sup>1)</sup> On July, 31.

## International travels registered at Romanian borders



In 2009, the number of arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania amounted to 7575 thousand persons (a decrease of 14.5% as compared to 2008) and the number of departures of Romanian visitors abroad amounted to 11723 thousand persons (a decrease of 10.3% as compared to 2008).

## International travels registered at Romanian borders

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6037</b>	<b>7722</b>	<b>8862</b>	<b>7575</b>
of which:				
Austria	151	218	210	180
Bulgaria	399	818	1114	877
Italy	278	398	433	375
Germany	343	473	522	443
Republic of Moldova	1490	1110	1429	1043
Turkey	219	284	303	258
Ukraine	433	720	730	724
Hungary	1367	1743	1950	1836
<b>Arrivals of foreign visitors to Romania, by means of transport used (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>6037</b>	<b>7722</b>	<b>8862</b>	<b>7575<sup>1)</sup></b>
Road	4390	5753	6885	5925
Railway	316	275	253	208
Air	1122	1460	1462	1277
Naval	209	234	262	164
<b>Departures of Romanian visitors abroad, by means of transport used (thou)</b>				
<b>Total</b>	<b>8906</b>	<b>10980</b>	<b>13072</b>	<b>11723<sup>1)</sup></b>
Road	7418	8762	10381	9335
Railway	237	247	259	214
Air	1225	1944	2404	2147
Naval	26	27	28	21

<sup>1)</sup> At Romania's borders.

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



	2006	2007	2008	number 2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Judges</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>4111</b>	<b>4142</b>	<b>3904</b>
<b>Actions entered at Courts (thou)</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>1532</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>1903</b>
- penal (thou)	333	246	239	239
- civil (thou)	1396	1286	1358	1664
<b>Persons definitively convicted</b>	<b>56705</b>	<b>46127</b>	<b>36795</b>	<b>34226</b>
of which, for:				
Infringements against persons	15275	10195	7246	6460
Infringements against the patrimony <sup>2)</sup>	23620	19518	14837	12691
Forest infringements	2377	1614	782	803
Job infringements				
- giving bribe	67	89	58	45
- taking bribe	77	87	62	49
- trading on one's influence	92	61	48	31
- obtaining undue profits	1	1	4	1
Infringements against authorities	303	224	196	190
Economic infringements	21	9	10	4
Infringements causing damage to social cohabitation relations	2054	1861	1240	1012
Road traffic infringements	8046	8637	9042	10012
<b>Crime rate</b> (persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>263</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>159</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Infringements against private and public assets.

**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.

In 2009, there were 3904 judges in Romania, 5.7% less than the previous year and 2.8% more than in 2006.

In 2009, of the total number of cases, 87% were civil cases. On average, the number of penal and civil cases to be solved by a judge ranged between 455 in 2006 and 488 in 2009.

During the period 2006-2009, the number of persons definitively convicted per 100000 inhabitants decreased from 263 in 2006 to 159 in 2009.

	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Infringements under police investigation - total (thou)</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>Crime rate</b> (infringements investigated by the police per 100000 inhabitants)	<b>1078</b>	<b>1307</b>	<b>1345</b>	<b>1397</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

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



Country	Population, on January 1 (million inhabitants)							
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2000	2007	2008	2009
	Total				of which: women			
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>482.8</b>	<b>495.1</b>	<b>497.6<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>499.7<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>247.7</b>	<b>254.6</b>	<b>254.8<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>255.8<sup>1)</sup></b>
Austria	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Belgium	10.2	10.6	10.7	10.8 <sup>1)</sup>	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5 <sup>1)</sup>
Bulgaria	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Czech Republic	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	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	5.3	5.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
France	60.5	63.4	64.0	64.4	31.1	32.8	33.0	33.2
Germany	82.2	82.3	82.2	82.0	42.1	41.9	41.9	41.8
Greece	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.3	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.7
Ireland	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Italy	56.9	59.1	59.6	60.0	29.4	30.7	30.7	30.9
Latvia	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lithuania	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Netherlands	15.9	16.4	16.4	16.5	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Poland	38.7	38.1	38.1	38.1	19.9	19.7	19.7	19.7
Portugal	10.2	10.6	10.6	10.6	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5
United Kingdom	58.8	60.9	61.2 <sup>1)</sup>	61.6 <sup>1)</sup>	30.2	31.0	31.1 <sup>1)</sup>	31.4 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Spain	40.0	44.5	45.3	45.8	20.4	22.9	22.9	23.2
Sweden	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Hungary	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

Country	Live-births (per 1000 inhabitants)			Natural increase (per 1000 inhabitants)		
	2000	2007	2008	2000	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Austria	9.8	9.2	9.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Belgium	11.3	11.4	11.7	1.1	1.9	2.2
Bulgaria	9.1	9.8	10.2	-4.9	-4.9	-4.3
Czech Republic	8.8	11.1	11.5	-1.8	1.0	1.4
Cyprus	12.2	10.9	11.6	4.5	4.1	5.1
Denmark	12.6	11.7	11.8	1.7	1.6	1.9
Estonia	9.5	11.8	12.0	-3.9	-1.2	-0.5
Finland	11.0	11.1	11.2	1.4	1.8	2.0
France	13.3	12.8	13.0	4.4	4.5	4.5
Germany	9.3	8.3	8.3 <sup>1)</sup>	-0.9	-1.7	-2.0
Greece	9.5	10.0	10.3	-0.2	0.2	0.8
Ireland	14.4	16.2	16.9	6.1	9.8	10.5
Italy	9.5	9.5	9.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Latvia	8.5	10.2	10.6	-5.0	-4.3	-3.1
Lithuania	9.8	9.6	10.4	-1.4	-3.9	-2.6
Luxembourg	13.1	11.4	11.5	4.5	3.4	4.1
Malta	11.0	9.5	10.0	3.4	1.9	2.1
Netherlands	13.0	11.1	...	4.2	2.9	3.0
Poland	9.8	10.2	10.9	0.3	0.3	0.9
Portugal	11.7	9.7	9.8	1.4	-0.1	0.03
United Kingdom	11.5	12.7	12.9	1.2	3.2	3.5
<b>Romania</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Slovakia	10.2	10.1	10.6	0.5	0.1	0.8
Slovenia	9.1	9.8	10.8 <sup>2)</sup>	-0.2	0.6	1.7 <sup>2)</sup>
Spain	9.9	11.0	11.4	0.9	2.4	2.9
Sweden	10.2	11.7	11.9	-0.3	1.7	1.9
Hungary	9.6	9.7	9.9	-3.7	-3.5	-3.1

<sup>1)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>2)</sup> Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



## Average life expectancy (years)

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008
Austria	78	80	80	80
Belgium	78	79	80	80
Bulgaria	72	73	73	73
Czech Republic	75	76	77	77
Cyprus	77	78	78	78
Denmark	76	78	78	79
Estonia	71	73	73	73
Finland	77	79	79	80
France	79	81	81	81
Germany	78	79	79	80
Greece	78	79	79	80
Ireland	77	78	79	79
Italy	79	81	81	82
Latvia	71	72	72	72
Lithuania	73	71	71	71
Luxembourg	78	78	80	80
Malta	77	80	79	80
Netherlands	78	80	80	80
Poland	73	75	75	76
Portugal	76	78	79	78
United Kingdom	77	79	79	79
<b>Romania</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>
Slovakia	73	74	74	75
Slovenia	76	78	78	78
Spain	78	80	80	81
Sweden	80	81	81	81
Hungary	71	73	73	73

Source: World Population Data Sheet, 2009.

## Yearly average inflation rate (%)

Country	2000	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Austria	2.0	2.2	3.2	0.4
Belgium	2.7	1.8	4.5	-
Bulgaria	10.3	7.6	12.0	2.5
Czech Republic	3.9	3.0	6.3	0.6
Cyprus	4.9	2.2	4.4	0.2
Denmark	2.7	1.7	3.6	1.1
Estonia	3.9	6.7	10.6	0.2
Finland	2.9	1.6	3.9	1.6
France	1.8	1.6	3.2	0.1
Germany	1.4	2.3	2.8	0.2
Greece	2.9	3.0	4.2	1.3
Ireland	5.3	2.9	3.1	-1.7
Italy	2.6	2.0	3.5	0.8
Latvia	2.6	10.1	15.3	3.3
Lithuania	1.1	5.8	11.1	4.2
Luxembourg	3.8	2.7	4.1	-
Malta	3.0	0.7	4.7	1.8
Netherlands	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.0
Poland	10.1	2.6	4.2	4.0
Portugal	2.8	2.4	2.7	-0.9
United Kingdom	0.8	2.3	3.6	2.2
<b>Romania</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Slovakia	12.2	1.9	3.9	0.9
Slovenia	8.9	3.8	5.5	0.9
Spain	3.5	2.8	4.1	-0.3
Sweden	1.3	1.7	3.3	1.9
Hungary	10.0	7.9	6.0	4.0

Source: Eurostat.



Country	Employment rate (%)					Unemployment rate <sup>1)</sup> (%)				
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Austria	68.5	70.2	71.4	72.1	71.6	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.8
Belgium	60.5	61.0	62.0	62.4	61.6	6.9	8.2	7.5	7.0	7.9
Bulgaria	50.4	58.6	61.7	64.0	62.6	16.4	9.0	6.9	5.6	6.8
Czech Republic	65.0	65.3	66.1	66.6	65.4	8.7	7.1	5.3	4.4	6.7
Cyprus	65.7	69.6	71.0	70.9	69.9	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.6	5.3
Denmark	76.3	77.4	77.1	78.1	75.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.3	6.0
Estonia	60.4	68.1	69.4	69.8	63.5	12.8	5.9	4.7	5.5	13.8
Finland	67.2	69.3	70.3	71.1	68.7	9.8	7.7	6.9	6.4	8.2
France	62.1	63.8	64.6	64.9	64.2	9.1	9.2	8.3	7.8	9.5
Germany	65.6	67.5	69.4	70.7	70.9	7.2	9.8	8.4	7.3	7.5
Greece	56.5	61.0	61.4	61.9	61.2	11.2	8.9	8.3	7.7	9.5
Ireland	65.2	68.6	69.1	67.6	61.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	6.3	11.9
Italy	53.7	58.4	58.7	58.7	57.5	10.1	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.8
Latvia	57.5	66.3	68.3	68.6	60.9	13.7	6.8	6.0	7.5	17.1
Lithuania	59.1	63.6	64.9	64.3	60.1	16.4	5.6	4.3	5.8	13.7
Luxembourg	62.7	63.6	63.6	63.4	65.2	2.3	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.4
Malta	54.2	54.8	55.7	55.3	54.9	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.9	6.9
Netherlands	72.9	74.3	76.0	77.2	77.0	2.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4
Poland	55.0	54.5	57.0	59.2	59.3	16.1	13.8	9.6	7.1	8.2
Portugal	68.4	67.9	67.8	68.2	66.3	4.0	7.7	8.0	7.7	9.6
United Kingdom	71.2	71.5	71.3	71.5	69.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.6
<b>Romania <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>58.6<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.9<sup>3)</sup></b>
Slovakia	56.8	59.4	60.7	62.3	60.2	18.8	13.4	11.1	9.5	12.0
Slovenia	62.8	66.6	67.8	68.6	67.5	6.7	6.0	4.8	4.4	5.9
Spain	56.3	64.8	65.6	64.3	59.8	11.1	8.5	8.3	11.3	18.0
Sweden	73.0	73.1	74.2	74.3	72.2	5.6	7.0	6.1	6.2	8.3
Hungary	56.3	57.3	57.3	56.7	55.4	6.4	7.5	7.4	7.8	10.0

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

<sup>1)</sup> According to the International Labour Office (ILO) methodology.

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

**Source:** Eurostat.

## Yearly average gross earnings (euro)

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>EU-27</b>	...	<b>31302.1</b>	...	...
Austria	...	36673.0	...	...
Belgium	31644.0	37674.0	...	...
Bulgaria	1436.1	2195.0	2626.0	3368.0
Czech Republic	...	8284.4	...	...
Cyprus	16334.9	21310.2	...	...
Denmark	40962.2	48307.3	53165.0	48499.0
Estonia	...	...	...	...
Finland	27398.3	34080.0	36126.0	...
France	26712.0	31368.6	...	...
Germany	37319.0	42382.0	...	...
Greece	14721.0	...	...	...
Ireland	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	...	...	...
Latvia	...	5210.9	6690.2	8208.0
Lithuania	...	...	...	7514.0
Luxembourg	35875.0	43621.0	45284.0	...
Malta	11658.2	11669.4	...	15695.0
Netherlands	31901.0	...	...	...
Poland	...	...	...	10789.0
Portugal	12619.6	15929.6	...	...
United Kingdom	37676.5	44495.6	46050.5	...
<b>Romania<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>1732.0</b>	<b>3937.8</b>	<b>5066.0</b>	<b>5785.0</b>
Slovakia	3583.1	7039.6	8400.1	9197.0
Slovenia	...	...	...	16711.0
Spain	17432.0	21150.2	...	...
Sweden	31620.8	35084.0	36871.4	35406.0
Hungary	4172.5	7840.2	8952.0	...

**Note:** Yearly average gross earnings for activities related to industry and commercial services.

<sup>1)</sup> Data according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>2)</sup> **Source:** Annual Labour Cost Survey (all size classes are included, even the units having less than 10 employees).

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.


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

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008
<b>EU-27<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.90</b>
Austria	1.91	2.46	2.54	2.67 <sup>1)</sup>
Belgium	1.97	1.86	1.90	1.92 <sup>2)</sup>
Bulgaria	0.52	0.48	0.48	0.49 <sup>2)</sup>
Czech Republic	1.21	1.55	1.54	1.47
Cyprus	0.24	0.43	0.44	0.46 <sup>2)</sup>
Denmark	2.24	2.48	2.55 <sup>3)</sup>	2.72 <sup>1)</sup>
Estonia	0.61	1.15	1.11	1.29 <sup>2)</sup>
Finland	3.34	3.45	3.48	3.73
France	2.15	2.10 <sup>2)</sup>	2.04 <sup>2)</sup>	2.02 <sup>2)</sup>
Germany	2.45	2.54	2.53	2.63 <sup>1)</sup>
Greece	...	0.57 <sup>1)</sup>	0.58 <sup>1)</sup>	...
Ireland	1.12	1.32	1.28 <sup>2)</sup>	1.43 <sup>2)</sup>
Italy	1.05	1.14	1.18	1.18 <sup>2)</sup>
Latvia	0.44	0.70	0.59	0.61
Lithuania	0.59	0.79	0.81	0.80
Luxembourg	1.65	1.66	1.58 <sup>1)</sup>	1.62 <sup>2)</sup>
Malta	...	0.64	0.58 <sup>2)</sup>	0.54 <sup>2)</sup>
Netherlands	1.82	1.78 <sup>2)</sup>	1.71 <sup>2)</sup>	1.63 <sup>2)</sup>
Poland	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.61 <sup>2)</sup>
Portugal	0.76 <sup>1)</sup>	1.00 <sup>1)</sup>	1.21	1.51 <sup>2)</sup>
United Kingdom	1.85	1.76	1.82	1.88 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.58<sup>4)</sup></b>
Slovakia	0.65	0.49	0.46	0.47
Slovenia	1.41	1.56	1.45	1.66
Spain	0.91	1.20	1.27	1.35
Sweden	...	3.74	3.61	3.75 <sup>1)</sup>
Hungary	0.78	1.00	0.97	1.00

<sup>1)</sup> Eurostat estimates.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>4)</sup> Semi-final data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.



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

Country	2000	2006	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>7.1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Austria	8.3	13.1	12.8	13.2
Belgium	6.2	7.5	7.2	6.8
Bulgaria	...	1.3	1.3	1.4
Czech Republic	...	5.6	5.7	7.8
Cyprus	3.1	7.1	8.4	8.5
Denmark	19.4	29.2	29.2	30.2
Estonia	6.5	6.5	7.0	9.8
Finland	17.5	23.1	23.4	23.1
France	2.8	7.7	7.5	7.3
Germany	5.2	7.5	7.8	7.9
Greece	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.9
Ireland	...	7.3	7.6	7.1
Italy	4.8	6.1	6.2	6.3
Latvia	...	6.9	7.1	6.8
Lithuania	2.8	4.9	5.3	4.9
Luxembourg	4.8	8.2	7.0	8.5
Malta	4.5	5.4	6.0	6.2
Netherlands	15.5	15.6	16.6	17.0
Poland	...	4.7	5.1	4.7
Portugal	3.4	4.2 <sup>2)</sup>	4.4 <sup>2)</sup>	5.3 <sup>2)</sup>
United Kingdom	20.5	26.7	20.0 <sup>3)</sup>	19.9
<b>Romania</b> <sup>4)</sup>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Slovakia	...	4.1	3.9	3.3
Slovenia	...	15.0	14.8	13.9
Spain	4.1	10.4	10.4	10.4
Sweden	21.6	32.0 <sup>2)</sup>	32.4 <sup>2)</sup>	...
Hungary	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.1

<sup>1)</sup> Eurostat estimates.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Break in the series.

<sup>4)</sup> **Source:** Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.



## Weight of households with Internet access (%)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>
Austria	52	60	69	70
Belgium	54	60	64	67
Bulgaria	17	19	25	30
Czech Republic	29	35	46	54
Cyprus	37	39	43	53
Denmark	79	78	82	83
Estonia	46	53	58	63
Finland	65	69	72	78
France	41	49	62	63
Germany	67	71	75	79
Greece	23	25	31	38
Ireland	50	57	63	67
Italy	40	43	47	53
Latvia	42	51	53	58
Lithuania	35	44	51	60
Luxembourg	70	75	80	87
Malta	53	54	59	64
Netherlands	80	83	86	90
Poland	36	41	48	59
Portugal	35	40	46	48
United Kingdom	63	67	71	77
<b>Romania <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>
Slovakia	27	46	58	62
Slovenia	54	58	59	64
Spain	39	45	51	54
Sweden	77	79	84	86
Hungary	32	38	48	55

<sup>1)</sup> **Source:** Household Survey on Information and Communications Technology.

**Source:** Eurostat.

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

<b>Country</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009<sup>1)</sup></b>
Austria	120.7	114.0	113.5	113.9
Belgium	136.7	126.8	125.5	125.0
Bulgaria	30.4	35.1	37.2	37.3
Czech Republic	61.8	71.5	72.0	71.9
Cyprus	85.0	86.2	87.4	86.7
Denmark	110.6	102.9	101.5	102.5
Estonia	46.9	65.1	63.8	62.3
Finland	114.9	113.3	111.6	107.5
France	125.1	121.6	121.6	124.5
Germany	108.1	108.3	107.0	104.6
Greece	93.7	99.8 <sup>2)</sup>	102.2 <sup>2)</sup>	103.8
Ireland	127.5	137.5	130.2	134.2
Italy	126.1	110.3	109.5	108.5
Latvia	40.2	51.3	52.3	51.7
Lithuania	42.7	59.2	62.0	57.4
Luxembourg	176.0	179.2	175.8	173.6
Malta	96.8	88.9	87.3	88.8
Netherlands	114.5	113.6	114.5	114.2
Poland	55.3	61.8	62.0	65.3
Portugal	68.9	70.7	71.2	73.6
United Kingdom	110.8	110.0	110.0	109.2
<b>Romania</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>...</b>
Slovakia	58.1	75.8	79.3	75.2
Slovenia	76.2	84.0	84.4	80.8
Spain	103.8	103.3	103.6	110.0
Sweden	113.6	112.3	110.6	108.8
Hungary	57.7 <sup>3)</sup>	68.3	71.3	72.0

<sup>1)</sup> Eurostat forecasts.

<sup>2)</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3)</sup> Break in the series.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.



Country	Gross domestic product/inhabitant (in PPS <sup>1)</sup> )		
	2000	2007	2008
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>19100</b>	<b>24900</b>	<b>25100</b>
Austria	25400	30600	31000
Belgium	24000	28800	28900
Bulgaria	5300	9400	10400
Czech Republic	13000	19900	20200
Cyprus	16900	23300	24000
Denmark	25100	30200	30100
Estonia	8500	17100	16900
Finland	22300	29400	29300
France	22000	27000	27000
Germany	22600	28800	29000
Greece	16000	23100 <sup>2)</sup>	23600 <sup>2)</sup>
Ireland	24900	36800	33900
Italy	22300	25800	25500
Latvia	7000	13900	14400
Lithuania	7500	14800	15500
Luxembourg	46400	68600	69300
Malta	15900	19000	19100
Netherlands	25600	32900	33600
Poland	9200	13600	14100
Portugal	14900	18800	19100
United Kingdom	22300	29100	29100
<b>Romania</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>10400</b>	<b>11800</b> <sup>3)</sup>
Slovakia	9500	16900	18100
Slovenia	15000	22100	22800 <sup>4)</sup>
Spain	18500	26200	25700
Sweden	24100	31200	30700
Hungary	10700	15600	16100

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) Provisional data.

3) Eurostat forecasts.

4) Break in the series.

5) Semi-final data.

6) Revised data.

... = Data not available.

**Source:** Eurostat.

2000	GDP growth rate (%) (previous year =100)			General government net lending / net borrowing - % in GDP		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-6.8</b>
3.4	3.1	2.0	-3.6	-0.4	-0.4	-3.4
3.7	2.8	1.0	-3.0	-0.2	-1.2	-6.0
5.4	6.2	6.0	-5.0	0.1	1.8	-3.9
3.6	6.0	2.5	-4.8 <sup>3)</sup>	-0.7	-2.7	-5.9
5.0	4.4	3.6	-1.7	3.4	0.9	-6.1
3.5	1.6	-0.9	-4.9	4.8	3.4	-2.7
9.6	6.3	-3.6	-14.1	2.6	-2.7	-1.7
5.0	4.2	1.2	-7.8	5.2	4.2	-2.2
3.9	2.2	0.4	-2.2 <sup>3)</sup>	-2.7	-3.3	-7.5
3.2	2.5	1.3	-5.0	0.2	-	-3.3
4.5	4.0	2.0 <sup>2)</sup>	-2.0 <sup>2)</sup>	-5.1	-7.7	-13.6
9.4	6.0	-3.0	-7.5	0.1	-7.3	-14.3
3.7	1.6	-1.3	-5.0	-1.5	-2.7	-5.3
6.9	10.0	-4.6	-18.0	-0.3	-4.1	-9.0
4.1	8.9	2.8	-14.8	-1.0	-3.3	-8.9
8.4	5.2	-	-3.4	3.6	2.9	-0.7
...	3.9	2.1	-1.9	-2.2	-4.5	-3.8
3.9	3.5	2.0	-4.0	0.2	0.7	-5.3
4.3	6.6	5.0	1.7	-1.9	-3.7	-7.1
3.9	1.9	-	-2.7	-2.6	-2.8	-9.4
3.8	3.0	0.5	-4.9	-2.8	-4.9	-11.5
<b>2.4<sup>6)</sup></b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.3<sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>-7.1<sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-8.3<sup>5)</sup></b>
1.4	10.4	6.2	-4.7	-1.9	-2.3	-6.8
4.1	6.8	3.5	-7.8	-	-1.7	-5.5
5.0	3.7	0.9	-3.6	1.9	-4.1	-11.2
4.4	2.6	-0.2	-4.9	3.8	2.5	-0.5
5.2	1.1	0.6	-6.3	-5.0	-3.8	-4.0


**Agricultural production indices (1999-2001=100)**

Country	2000	2006	2007
Austria	97	96	98
Belgium	102	56	57
Bulgaria	96	85	66
Czech Republic	97	88	91
Cyprus	99	88	85
Denmark	100	101	101
Estonia	103	99	112
Finland	102	102	103
France	100	93	92
Germany	100	95	96
Greece	100	86	84
Ireland	99	95	93
Italy	99	95	94
Latvia	100	108	120
Lithuania	106	93	109
Luxembourg	110	58	58
Malta	99	94	92
Netherlands	101	91	94
Poland	99	91	96
Portugal	100	98	95
United Kingdom	101	96	94
<b>Romania <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>88</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>97</b>
Slovakia	92	85	80
Slovenia	99	98	102
Spain	102	103	102
Sweden	101	92	96
Hungary	93	98	95

<sup>1)</sup> According to the Eurostat methodology on "Economic Accounts for Agriculture".

Source: FAO Statistical Database.

2005=100

Country	Industrial production indices (total industry, excluding construction) <sup>1)</sup>			Indices of construction works <sup>1)</sup>		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
<b>EU-27</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	113.34	115.85	101.44	109.48	109.33	106.88
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	107.99	107.26 <sup>3)</sup>	92.38 <sup>3)</sup>	105.70	104.09 <sup>3)</sup>	97.21 <sup>3)</sup>
Bulgaria	116.28	116.97	96.60 <sup>3)</sup>	158.71	153.44 <sup>3)</sup>	131.16 <sup>3)</sup>
Czech Republic	119.85 <sup>3)</sup>	117.60 <sup>3)</sup>	101.81 <sup>3)</sup>	113.76	113.55	112.60 <sup>3)</sup>
Cyprus	105.08	109.51	99.47 <sup>3)</sup>	111.17	113.71	101.39 <sup>3)</sup>
Denmark	102.06	100.94	85.78	107.78	101.80	85.94
Estonia	116.99	110.92	82.06	148.33	125.56	89.96
Finland	115.28	116.52	91.99	118.97 <sup>2)</sup>	124.16 <sup>2)</sup>	107.70 <sup>2)</sup>
France	102.07	99.86	87.76	105.41	106.61	99.27
Germany	111.44	112.03	93.17	108.51	109.04	108.77
Greece	103.21	98.78	...	118.33	127.22	101.34 <sup>3)</sup>
Ireland	...	...	...	84.41	59.04	37.64 <sup>3)</sup>
Italy	105.73	102.27	83.54	110.90	111.08	98.40
Latvia	107.73	103.56	86.76	129.07	125.11	81.39
Lithuania	109.11	115.06	98.27	149.14	155.18	79.94
Luxembourg	101.40	96.31	80.85	104.99	103.73	104.56
Malta	118.40	109.65 <sup>3)</sup>	96.78 <sup>3)</sup>	110.22	112.83 <sup>3)</sup>	109.35 <sup>3)</sup>
Netherlands	103.87 <sup>3)</sup>	105.37 <sup>3)</sup>	97.34 <sup>3)</sup>	108.49	114.49	107.32 <sup>2)</sup>
Poland	122.54	125.72	121.02	135.39	148.65	155.67
Portugal	103.44	99.17	90.64	89.98	88.77	84.15
United Kingdom	101.02	97.98	87.62	103.77	102.44	90.95 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>120.62</b>	<b>123.74</b>	<b>116.95</b>	<b>154.17</b>	<b>195.41</b>	<b>166.02</b>
Slovakia	134.79	137.94	117.91 <sup>3)</sup>	121.77	136.21	120.89
Slovenia	113.30	116.03	96.31 <sup>3)</sup>	136.89	158.09	125.02
Spain	106.15	98.53	82.60	...	...	...
Sweden	106.62	103.77	85.09	113.88	118.64	114.35
Hungary	118.59	118.40	97.70	85.49	81.02	77.51

Note: Unadjusted series.

<sup>1)</sup> Data according to CANE Rev.2.

<sup>2)</sup> Eurostat estimates.

<sup>3)</sup> Provisional data.

... = Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.