

## Composition of parliament

### Results of the last parliamentary elections (November 1996)

Political alliances	Abbreviation	Chamber	Senate
		Seats	Seats
Democratic Convention of Romania	DCR	122	53
Party of Social Democracy of Romania	PSDR	91	41
Social Democratic Union	USD	53	23
Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania	UDMR	25	11
Greater Romania Party	PRM	19	8
Romanian National Unity Party	PUNR	18	7

## Single market: White Paper measures

This table is based on information provided by the Romanian authorities and confirmed by them as correct as at the end of June 1997. It does not indicate the Commission's agreement with their analysis. The table includes directives and regulations cited in the White Paper which total 899. These have been listed in accordance with the

categorization used in the White Paper and in relation to the policy areas covered. The table shows the number of measures for which the Romanian authorities have notified the existence of adopted legislation having some degree of compatibility with the corresponding White Paper measures.

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White Paper chapters		Directives		Regulations		Total
		Stage I	Stage II/III	Stage I	Stage II/III	
1. Free movement of capital	Romania Number of White Paper measures	0 3	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 4
2. Free and safety of industrial products	Romania Number of White Paper measures	34 56	63 104	1 4	2 1	100 165
3. Competition	Romania Number of White Paper measures	3 3	0 0	1 1	0 0	4 4
4. Social policy and action	Romania Number of White Paper measures	10 12	15 15	0 0	0 0	25 29
5. Agriculture	Romania Number of White Paper measures	69 93	25 46	7 62	2 2	101 203
6. Transport	Romania Number of White Paper measures	17 19	11 15	3 8	9 13	40 55
7. Audio-Visual	Romania Number of White Paper measures	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1
8. Environment	Romania Number of White Paper measures	26 31	7 7	5 7	0 0	38 45
9. Telecommunication	Romania Number of White Paper measures	8 9	3 7	0 0	0 0	11 16
10. Direct taxation	Romania Number of White Paper measures	1 2	1 2	0 0	0 0	2 4
11. Free movement of goods	Romania Number of White Paper measures	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
12. Public procurement	Romania Number of White Paper measures	4 5	0 1	0 0	0 0	4 6
13. Financial services	Romania Number of White Paper measures	12 13	7 8	0 0	0 0	19 21
14. Protection of personal data	Romania Number of White Paper measures	0 0	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2
15. Company law	Romania Number of White Paper measures	2 2	3 3	0 0	0 1	5 6
16. Accountancy	Romania Number of White Paper measures	3 3	1 2	0 0	0 0	4 5
17. Civil law	Romania Number of White Paper measures	0 1	1 1	0 0	0 0	1 2
18. Mutual recognition of professional qualification	Romania Number of White Paper measures	0 2	10 16	0 0	0 0	10 18
19. Intellectual property	Romania Number of White Paper measures	5 5	3 3	0 0	0 3	8 11
20. Energy	Romania Number of White Paper measures	8 10	0 2	1 3	0 0	9 15
21. Customs law	Romania Number of White Paper measures	2 2	1 1	12 14	14 184	29 201
22. Indirect taxation	Romania Number of White Paper measures	7 15	3 54	0 0	0 6	10 75
23. Consumer protection	Romania Number of White Paper measures	5 8	0 3	0 0	0 0	5 11
<b>Total</b>	Romania Number of White Paper measures	<b>217</b> 295	<b>154</b> 293	<b>30</b> 99	<b>25</b> 212	<b>426</b> 899

## Statistical data

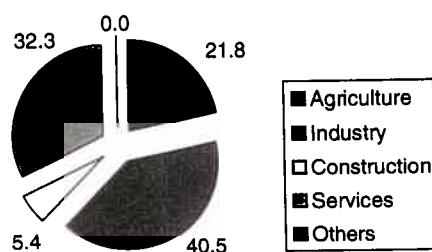
If not explicitly stated otherwise, data contained in this annex are collected from the National Commission for Statistics of Romania (Comisia Nationala pentru Statistica) with whom Eurostat and Member States' statistical offices have been cooperating for several years in the framework of the Phare programme. Regular data collection and dissemination are part of this cooperation process with the aim of enabling the application of EU laws and practices in statistics. The data presented below have been compiled as far as possible using EU definitions and standards, which in some cases differ from national practices. This may occasionally give rise to differences between the data pre-

sented here and those shown elsewhere in the opinion, which are generally based on the individual applicant countries' updated replies to the questionnaire sent to them in April 1996. The exact compatibility with EU standards on statistics and thus the comparability with EU figures can still not be guaranteed, particularly those statistics that have not been supplied through Eurostat, but have been delivered directly by the countries concerned. Wherever available, methodological notes are given describing content and particularities of statistical data presented in this annex. Data correspond to the information available as of May 1997.

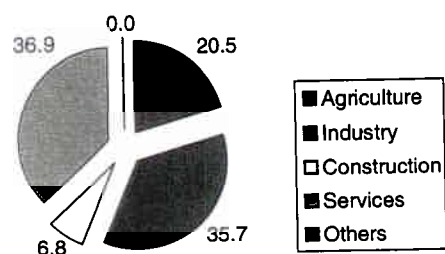
## Basic data

	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Total area</b>	1 000 ha				
		23 839.0	23 839.0	23 839.0	23 839.0
<b>Population (end of the period)</b>	in 1 000s				
	- Total	22 748.0	22 712.0	22 656.0	22 608.0
	- Females	11 579.0	11 569.0	11 548.0	11 527.0
	- Males	11 169.0	11 143.0	11 108.0	11 081.0
<b>Population density</b>	per 1 km <sup>2</sup>				
	97.7			95.1	94.8
<b>Urban population</b>	in % of total population				
	54.3			54.9	54.9
<b>Death rate</b>	per 1 000 of population				
		11.6	11.7	12.0	12.6
<b>Birth rate</b>		11.0	10.9	10.4	10.2
<b>Income and GDP per capita</b>	ECU				
	- Average monthly wage and salary per employee	118.0		79.0	
	- GDP per capita	1 294.0		1 203.0	
<b>Structure of production: share of branch GVA</b>	in % of total, gross value-added				
	- Agriculture	21.8			20.5
	- Industry	40.5			35.7
	- Construction	5.4			6.8
	- Services	32.3			36.9

**Share of branch GVA in 1990**



**Share of branch GVA in 1995**



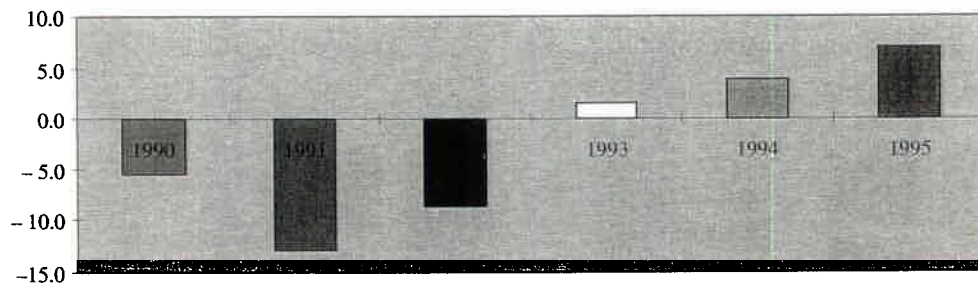
**Population (end of period), population density and urban population:** Data for 1996 refer to 1st July.

**Structure of production: share of branch of GVA:** Services include statistical discrepancy.

## National accounts

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	in millions of national currency				
<b>Gross domestic product (current prices)</b>	2 203 912	6 029 168	20 035 719	49 773 186	72 559 700
	in billions of ECU				
<b>Gross domestic product (current prices)</b>	23.3	15.1	22.5	25.1	27.3
	in purchasing power standard per capita				
<b>Gross domestic product</b>			3 633.0	3 780.0	4 055.0
	% change over the previous year				
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	- 12.9	- 8.8	1.5	3.9	7.1
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	- 11.8	- 5.6	1.2	3.8	14.3
- of households and NPISH	- 16.3	- 7.5	0.9	2.4	19.0
- of general government	10.6	2.2	2.7	11.0	- 7.6
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	- 31.6	11.0	8.3	20.7	8.6
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	- 17.9	2.9	11.1	19.0	32.6
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	- 29.6	7.5	4.4	2.8	44.8
	in % of gross domestic product				
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	75.9	77.0	76.0	77.3	80.8
- of households and NPISH	60.7	62.7	63.7	63.5	68.6
- of general government	15.2	14.3	12.3	13.8	12.2
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	14.4	19.2	17.9	20.3	21.9
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	17.6	27.8	23.0	24.9	27.8
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	21.5	36.2	28.0	27.0	33.0

**GDP (% Change over the previous year)**



## Main economic indicators

1995	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
72 559 700	% change over the previous year						
27.3	5.1	170.2	210.4	256.1	136.7	32.3	38.8
a	previous year = 100						
4 055.0				101.1	103.3	109.4	109.9
7.1	in % labour force						
14.3						8.1	8.0
19.0						22.6	20.8
- 7.6						5.3	5.4
8.6	in billions of USD						
32.6	2.169	3.549	3.708	4.327	5.481		
44.8	in millions of USD						
80.8	5 775	4 266	4 364	4 892	6 151	7 910	8 239
68.6	- 9 202	- 5372	- 5784	- 6020	- 6562	- 9487	- 10368
12.2	- 3 427	- 1106	- 1 420	- 1128	- 411	- 1577	- 2 130
21.9	- 177	- 139	- 168	- 115	- 171	- 190	- 271
27.8	161	15	- 87	- 145	- 129	- 241	- 314
33.0	- 3 337	- 1 012	- 1 564	- 1 174	- 428	- 1 639	- 2 336
	1 606	1 059	1 054	968	952	847	2 935
	1 843	- 187	113	54	- 618	257	- 217

**Inflation rate:** Percentage change of yearly average over the previous year — all items index (data are based on national CPIs which are not strictly comparable).

**Industrial production volume indices:** Industrial production covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply (according to the NACE Classification sections C, D, E). The industrial production indices are calculated based on the physical industrial output of approximate 600 representative products and groups of products, weighted with the 1991 added value at factor cost.

**Gross agricultural production volume indices:** Indices of gross agricultural production are calculated on the basis of the previous year.

**Unemployment rate (by ILO methodology):** This rate is derived from the LFSS (Labour Force Sample Survey), observing the following ILO definitions and recommendations:

- *Labour force* employed and unemployed persons in the sense of the ILO definitions stated below.
- *Employed* all persons aged 15+, who during the reference period worked at least one hour for wage or salary or other remuneration as employees, entrepreneurs, members of cooperatives or contributing family workers. Members of armed forces and women on child-care leave are included.
- *Unemployed* all persons aged 15+, who concurrently meet all three conditions of the ILO definition for being classified as the unemployed: (i) have No. work, (ii) are actively seeking a job and (iii) are ready to take up a job within a fortnight.

**Gross foreign debt:** Debt is extracted from the OECD's External Debt Statistics.

**Balance of payments:** Data is derived from IMF database, their comparability with respective EU statistics cannot be guaranteed, but balance of payments is compiled mainly in accordance to IMF standards. Balance in trade of goods in accordance with balance of payments principles. Exports and imports are both in f.o.b. values. Net income includes direct, portfolio and other investment income, compensation of employees. Current account balance by definition of IMF Fifth Manual, capital transfers are excluded. Reserve assets means changes in reserve assets during the year; (+) signifies an increase, (-) a decrease in reserve assets.

## Foreign trade

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Imports and exports (current prices)</b>	in millions of USD				
- Imports		6 693.5	7 201.5	10 413.5	10 226.2
- Exports		4 968.0	6 206.8	7 974.3	7 778.2
- Balance of trade		- 1 725.5	- 994.7	- 2 439.2	- 2 447.9
<b>External trade volume indices</b>	previous year = 100				
- Imports					
- Exports					
<b>Structure of import by SITC (current prices)</b>	in % of total import				
- (0+1) food and live animals, beverage and tobacco		13.8	8.5	8.2	6.7
- 2 crude materials, inedible		6.2	5.8	5.3	5.6
- 3 mineral fuels and lubricants		25.8	23.6	21.4	21.1
- 4 animal and vegetable oils etc.		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
- 5 chemicals and related products		9.1	9.1	10.5	9.9
- 6 manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		15.7	18.5	19.8	21.9
- 7 machinery and transport equipment		22.3	25.3	24.8	25.0
- 8 miscellaneous manufactured articles		6.6	8.0	8.9	8.7
<b>Structure of export by SITC (current prices)</b>	in % of total export				
- (0+1) food and live animals, beverage and tobacco		5.1	5.4	5.5	7.7
- 2 crude materials, inedible		4.0	4.5	3.8	3.9
- 3 mineral fuels and lubricants		10.0	10.0	7.9	7.8
- 4 animal and vegetable oils etc.		1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9
- 5 chemicals and related products		8.0	9.6	10.8	10.1
- 6 manufactured goods classified chiefly by material		27.4	24.3	25.9	23.2
- 7 machinery and transport equipment		17.1	14.3	13.1	13.5
- 8 miscellaneous manufactured articles		27.0	30.6	31.7	32.7
<b>External trade price indices</b>	previous year = 100				
- Imports					
- Exports					

**Imports and exports (current prices):** Trade data exclude direct re-exports, trade in services and trade with customs free zones as well as licences, know-how and patents. The data are based upon the special trade system. *Trade classifications:* Romania is using the commodity classification according to the *Combined Nomenclature*. *Import & export:* The value of imported and exported commodities has been established on the basis of the *FOB* effective prices for *exports* and of *CIF* effective prices for *imports*. The transformation of *CIF* imports in *FOB* imports has been calculated by means of a transformation *CIF/FOB* coefficient, that in 1995 and 1996 is equal to 1.0834; this value was established by research by the main commercial societies. The customs statistics is utilized for monitoring of foreign trade data. Eurostat has converted national currencies to the US dollar by applying the International Monetary Fund annual average exchange rates.

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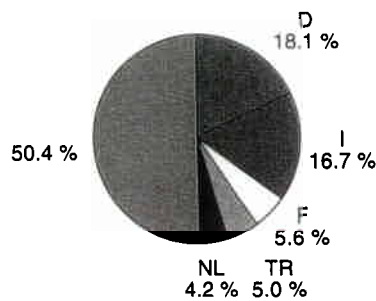
## Foreign trade

1996
10 226.2
7 778.2
- 2 447.9
6.7
5.6
21.1
0.2
9.9
21.9
25.0
8.7

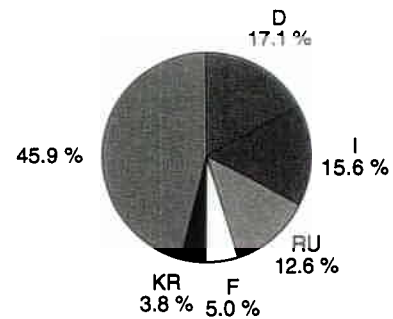
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Structure of imports by main countries (current prices)</b>	in % of total imports				
	1st partner	D 15.8	D 18.0	D 17.5	D 17.1
	2nd partner	RU 11.7	RU 13.8	I 3.3	I 15.6
	3rd partner	I 9.4	I 11.8	RU 12.0	RU 12.6
	4th partner	IR 9.3	US 6.5	F 5.2	F 5.2
	5th partner	F 7.8	IR 6.2	US 4.1	KR 4.2
	others	46.0	43.7	47.9	45.9
<b>Structure of exports by main countries (current prices)</b>	in % of total exports				
	1st partner	D 14.3	D 16.1	D 18.1	D 18.1
	2nd partner	CN 8.6	I 12.9	I 15.7	I 16.7
	3rd partner	I 8.3	F 5.1	F 5.8	F 5.6
	4th partner	TR 5.7	CN 4.5	TR 4.4	TR 5.0
	5th partner	RU 4.5	TR 4.1	NL 3.0	NL 4.2
	others	58.6	57.3	53	50.4

7.7
3.9
7.8
0.9
10.1
23.2
13.5
32.7

**Structure of export by main partners in 1996**



**Structure of import by main partners in 1996**



CN	China	KR	Korea (Republic of)
D	Germany	NL	Netherlands
F	France	RU	Russian Federation
IR	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	TR	Turkey
I	Italy	US	United States

1 customs free  
Trade classification. Import & FOB effective  
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## Social indicators

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Population on 1 January</b>	1 000s				
	23 192.27	22 811.39	22 778.53	22 748.03	22 712.0
<b>Proportion of population by age (1 January 1995)</b>	in % of total population				
y0-14					20.8
y15-24					16.7
y25-44					28.3
y45-64					22.4
y65-max					11.8
	total number				
<b>Live births</b>	275 275	260 393	249 994	246 736	
<b>Deaths</b>	251 760	263 855	263 323	266 101	
<b>Infant deaths</b>					
– Less than 1 year	6 258	6 080	5 822	5 894	
– Still birth	1 910	1 700	1 582	1 623	
<b>Marriages</b>	183 388	174 593	161 595	154 221	
<b>Divorces</b>	37 031	29 290	31 193	39 633	
	per 1 000 of population				
<b>Crude marriage rate</b>	7.91	7.66	7.10	6.78	6.8
<b>Crude divorce rate</b>	1.60	1.29	1.37	1.74	1.5
<b>Natural growth rate</b>	1.01	– 0.15	– 0.59	– 0.80	
<b>Net migration rate</b>	– 17.44	– 1.29	– 0.86	– 0.72	
<b>Total population growth rate</b>	– 16.43	– 1.442	– 1.44	– 1.57	
<b>Total fertility rate</b>	1.56	1.51	1.44	1.41	
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	22.73	23.35	23.29	23.89	21.2
<b>Late foetal mortality rate</b>	6.89	6.49	6.29	6.53	
<b>Life expectancy</b>	at birth				
– Males					65.7
– Females					73.4
<b>Life expectancy</b>	at 65 years				
– Males					12.8
– Females					15.3

**Population on 1 January:** The 1991 net migration and increase/decrease have been affected by statistical differences between the intercensal population estimates and the results of the January 1992 census.

**Net migration:** The 1991 net migration has been affected by statistical differences between the intercensal population estimates and the results of the January 1992 census.

**Total population growth:** The 1991 increase/decrease has been affected by statistical differences between the intercensal population estimates and the results of the January 1992 census.

## Labour market

1995
22 712.0
20.8
16.7
28.3
22.4
11.8
6.8
1.5
21.2
65.7
73.4
12.8
15.3

	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Economic activity rate (ILO methodology)</b>	in percent of population age +15			
		64.9	67.2	
<b>Average employment</b>	in 1 000s			
	10 062	10 011	9 493	
<b>Unemployment rate (ILO methodology)</b>	in % of labour force			
– Total		8.1	8.0	
– Less than 25 years		22.6	20.8	
– 25 years and more		5.3	5.4	
<b>Registered unemployment (end of period)</b>	in % of economically active population			
	10.4	10.9	9.5	6.3
<b>Average paid employment indices by NACE classes</b>	Previous year = 100			
– Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	99.2	88.7	87.4	
– Mining and quarrying	96.9	99.1	97.1	
– Manufacturing	92.2	93.6	90.4	
– Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	100.2	103.9	100.1	
– Construction	116.8	96.0	86.1	
– Transport, storage and communication	94.3	94.5	95.5	
<b>Monthly wages and salaries indices</b>				
– Real	83.2	100.1	111.9	107.5
– Nominal	296.5	237.7	148.9	149.3

**Economic activity rate (ILO methodology):** Percentage of labour force in the total population aged 15+. This rate is derived from the LFSS (Labour Force Sample Survey) observing the following ILO definitions and recommendations where:

*Labour force* employed and unemployed persons in the sense of the ILO definitions stated below.

*Employed* all persons aged 15+, who during the reference period worked at least one hour for wage or salary or other remuneration as employees, entrepreneurs, members of cooperatives or contributing family workers. Members of armed forces and women on child-care leave are included.

*Unemployed* all persons aged 15+, who concurrently meet all three conditions of the ILO definition for being classified as the unemployed: (i) have No work, (ii) are actively seeking a job and (iii) are ready to take up a job within a fortnight.

**Unemployment rate (by ILO methodology):** This rate is derived from the LFSS (Labour Force Sample Survey) observing the following ILO definitions and recommendations (see ILO definitions above).

**Average employment:** For 1993, 1994 and 1995, the data refer to the civilian employment resulted from:

- \* enterprises survey that comprise:
  - all enterprises with 200 or more employees,
  - representative sample for enterprises with less than 200 employees.
- \* administrative sources.

Beginning with 1995, the data refer to the total employment (included armed forces) resulting from the quarterly household labour force survey.

For 1996, the annual average employment data is not available, but the quarterly data for 1996 is available:

Q1 1996	9 896
Q2 1996	11 410
Q3 1996	11 543
Q4 1996	11 592

**Average paid employment indices by NACE classes:** The data for the entrepreneurial sphere cover in all enterprises with 200 or more employees, and representative sample for enterprises with less than 200 employees.

**Registered unemployment (end of period):** Registered unemployment in percent: percentage of unemployed registered in civil economically active population, based on the Labour force sample survey (LFSS). The unemployment rate is calculated on the base of the civilian active population.

**Monthly wages and salaries indices:** Index numbers of monthly real wages and salaries are derived from index of *net* nominal wages divided by consumer price index of employees. The data for entrepreneurial sphere cover all enterprises with 200 or more employees, and a representative sample with less than 200 employees.

## Public finance

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Government budget</b>	in billions of national currency				
– Consolidated central government revenue	297.91	822.81	2 200.47	6 389.17	14 884.3
– Grants					
– Consolidated central government expenditure	289.87	779.98	2 406.03	6 311.76	15 913.10
– Consolidated general government expenditure	332.46	826.82	2 479.20	6 686.95	16 927.00
– Consolidated central government deficit/surplus	8.04	42.83	– 205.56	77.41	– 1 028.80
– General government deficit/surplus	8.72	44.82	– 198.95	97.89	– 971.33
<b>Government budget</b>	in % of gross domestic product				
– Consolidated central government expenditure	33.80	35.40	39.90	31.50	32.00
– Consolidated general government expenditure	33.80	37.50	41.10	33.30	34.00
– Consolidated central government deficit/surplus	0.90	1.90	– 3.40	0.40	– 2.10
– General government deficit/surplus	1.00	2.00	– 3.30	0.50	– 2.00

**Government budget:** These data relate to central and general government as published in the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook (1996) (GFSY)*; included also is the country's presentation in the *GFSY*.

Because the *GFSY* does not present statistics for general government, but for individual levels of government separately, the consolidated series presented here were obtained from central and local government data and adjusted in consolidation for the identified intergovernmental transfers.

Even though the statistics cover the central and local government published in *GFSY*, the coverage may not be exhaustive if some central or local government units are not included in that coverage. A measure of the exhaustiveness of the coverage can be obtained by comparing in the *GFSY* the note on the coverage of data for individual countries with the list of central and local government units provided.

It should be noted that the deficit/surplus used here is equal to revenue and grants minus expenditure, and does not take lending minus repayments into account (see further below).

The netting of inter-government transfers carried-out in the attached tables is limited to the current and capital transfers consisting of the identified grants and current and capital subsidies between the levels of government. Other types of transactions occurring between government levels, such as the payments of taxes and employers' social security contributions, and the reciprocal purchases of goods and services are not normally classified as inter-governmental transfers have not been eliminated in the consolidation process. Finally, whether the absence of data for current and capital transfers should be attributed to the absence of transfer or to lack of data is unclear; in all cases absence of information on transfers have been deemed to represent zero-transfers.

a. *Government expenditure* consists of general government cash expenditures on current and capital goods and services, interest payments and current and capital transfers but excludes non-cash transactions.

b. *Deficit/surplus* equals cash revenue and cash grants minus cash expenditure. This measure of the deficit/surplus differs from that used in GFS which equals cash revenue and cash grants, minus cash expenditure, minus net lending. This exclusion of net lending (consisting, in the *GFS* methodology, of operations in financial assets and liabilities carried out for specific policy purposes, rather than for liquidity purposes) brings the measure of the deficit/surplus presented here closer to the national accounts concept of net borrowing/net lending. Also, as a result of this exclusion, receipts from privatization (classified as repayments in the *GFS* methodology) do not enter in the determination of the deficit/surplus presented in the attached tables (and therefore do not reduce the deficit).

## Financial sector

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Monetary aggregates</b>	billions of US dollars						
- Monetary aggregate M1				1.75	2.57	2.57	2.77
- Quasi money				1.76	3.46	4.34	4.75
<b>Total reserves (gold excluded, end of period)</b>	millions of US dollars						
				95	2 086	1 579	2 103
<b>Average short-term interest rates</b>	% per annum						
- Lending rate							
- Deposit rate							
<b>Official discount rate (end of period)</b>				70	58	35	35
<b>USD exchange rates</b>	USD 1 = ROL...						
- Average of period			307.95	760.05	1 655.09	2 033.28	3 085.39
- End of period			460.00	1 276.00	1 767.00	2 578.00	4 035.00
<b>ECU exchange rates</b>	ECU 1 = ROL ...						
- Average of period	28.563	94.659	399.751	890.018	1 980.655	2 659.551	4 740.472
- End of period	47.320	253.436	557.014	1 423.598	2 173.478	3 388.111	5 055.815

**Monetary aggregates (end of period):** *Money (M1)* Includes demand deposits and currency outside banks. *Quasi money (QM)* Include time, savings and foreign currency deposits. Eurostat has converted national currencies to the US dollar by applying the International Monetary Fund annual end of period exchange rates.

**Total reserves (gold excluded, end of period):** The statistics on official foreign reserves are extracted from the IMF's monthly International Financial Statistics (IFS). Total reserves (gold excluded) are defined as the sum of central bank holdings of foreign currencies and other (gross) claims on non-residents; this definition excludes claims on residents denominated in foreign currency. According to the definition; official foreign reserves are calculated at market exchange rates and prices in force at the end of the period under consideration. Total reserves (gold excluded) published in IFS may differ from the figures published by the national authorities. Some factors contributing to possible differences are the valuation of the reserve position in the Fund, and a different treatment of claims in non-convertible currencies.

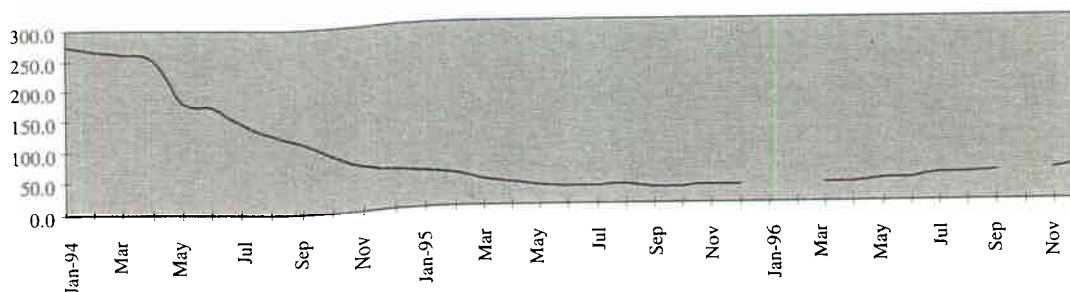
**USD exchange rates:** International Monetary Fund exchange rates as present in the publication *International Financial Statistics*.

## Inflation (12 months changes)

**Percentage change of the CPIs with the current month compared with the corresponding month of the previous year (t/t-12)**

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1993												
1994	272.0	264.1	260.9	248.1	180.2	172.5	144.5	124.6	110.4	88.8	70.1	61.7
1995	57.3	50.6	40.5	34.6	29.6	28.0	26.0	28.2	25.3	24.3	25.8	27.8
1996			28.3	28.7	34.2	33.8	43.9	44.2	45.3		47.4	56.9

### Inflation (% change of CPI)



**Inflation (12 months changes):** Inflation rates (12 months changes) are percentage changes of the CPIs with the current month compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. Inflation rates are based on national CPIs which are not strictly comparable between candidate countries or with those based on EU HICPs (different methods, concepts, practices in the calculation of CPIs). Inflation (12 months changes) is based on ILO data.

## Industry

	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Structure of GDP by economic activities</b> (NACE, current prices)	in % of gross domestic product			
— Mining and quarrying	32.8	33.0		36.0
— Manufacturing	26.6	28.7	34.6	
— Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	3.9	4.2		
<b>Industrial production volume indices</b> by NACE classes	previous year = 100			
— Total	101.1	103.3	109.4	109.9
— Mining and quarrying	98.6	101.8	99.4	99.3
— Manufacturing	100.7	103.8	112.1	112.5
— Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	106.9	99.9	103.3	101.7

**Structure of GDP by economic activities (NACE classes, current prices):** expressed in basic prices. Since 1995 data for manufacturing include mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply (C+D+E = total industry).

**Industrial production volume indices by NACE classes:** Industrial production covers mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply (according to the NACE Classification Sections C, D, E). The industrial production indices are calculated based on the physical industrial output of approximate 600 representative products and groups of products, weighted with the 1991 added value at factors' cost.

## Infrastructure

	1985	1990	1995	1996
<b>Railway network</b>	in km per 1 000 km <sup>2</sup>			
	47.4	47.6	47.7	
<b>Length of motorways</b>	km			
	72 799	72 816	72 859	
<b>Number of inhabitants per passenger car</b>	inhabitants			
		18	10	

**Number of inhabitants per one passenger car:** Data exclude minibuses.



## Agriculture

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Land area by land-use categories</b>	in 1 000 ha				
— Total	23 839	23 839	23 839	23 839	23 839
— Agricultural land	14 790	14 793	14 798	14 797	14 743
— Forest	6 682	6 681	6 680	6 680	
— Arable land	9 357	9 341	9 338	9 337	9 336
— Permanent meadows and pastures	4 830	4 852	4 872	4 890	4 869
<b>Agricultural land by legal status</b>	in % of agricultural land				
— State enterprise		30	30	28	
— Cooperatives		12	12	12	
— Others		58	58	60	

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Share of GDP</b>	in % of gross domestic production				
— Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (NACE A + B)		21	19.9	19.9	19.3
	previous year = 100				
<b>Gross agricultural production volume indices</b>		110.2	100.2	104.5	101.8
<b>Main crops by area</b>	in 1 000 ha				
— Cereals	5 757.5	6 383.0	6 553	6 438.6	5 847.2
— of which: Wheat	1 460.8	2 281.6	2 412.2	2 480.8	1 780.6
— Potatoes	219.0	249.0	249.0	244.0	257.0
— Sugar beet	180.0	97.0	130.0	133.0	136.0
— Fodder beet	47.0	42.0	39.0	40.0	39.0
<b>Main crops by area</b>	in 100 kg/ha				
— Cereals	21.3	24.2	27.7	30.8	24.3
— of which: Wheat	22.0	23.3	25.4	30.9	17.66
— Potatoes	118.9	149.0	118.5	123.6	139.5
— Sugar beet	161	182.8	212.6	199.3	209.6
— Fodder beet	268.7	326.3	309.2	270.6	

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
<b>Sales or procurement of animal for slaughter</b>	in 1 000 tons of live weight				
— Pigs		646	618	561	594
— Cattle		330	340	298	303
— Poultry		163	123	152	159
<b>Livestock breeding intensity (end of period)</b>	heads per 1 000 ha of agricultural land				
— Cattle		243	235	236	250
— of which: Cows		121	121	122	133
— Sheep		773	736	702	663
	heads per 1 000 ha of arable land				
— Pigs		991	830	853	

**Structure of GDP by economic activities (NACE classes, current prices):** expressed in basic prices.

**Gross agricultural production volume indices:** Data are calculated on the basis of the previous year.

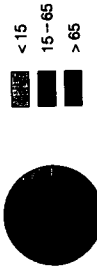
**Sales or procurement of animals for slaughter:** The data refer to the sales of agricultural products outside the Division 01: Agriculture.

# Romania 1994

- Country boundary
- Main railway line
- Ferry connection
- Motorway
- National road, Double lane
- National road
- Principal road
- Main navigable waterway
- Infrastructure data not available for UA and MD

- Selected major settlements:  
(1 000 inhabitants)
- 200 – 250
  - 250 – 500
  - 500 – 1 000
  - > 1 000

General information about the country:  
Age groups (in years):



Living standard (in 1993): ECU 975  
(GDP per capita)

Area: 238 391 km<sup>2</sup>  
Administrative regions: 41  
Population: 22 730 600

Source: National Commission for Statistics  
Cartography and geographic information management GISCO

