The Industrial Production Indices

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Abstract
This paper describes the main aspects regarding the analysis of the industrial production indices in the Romanian economy, for the recent period. The research follows considers the sectorial evolution, as the contribution of significant branches is emphasized and discussed by the authors.

Key words: industry, production, manufacture, evolution, weight

In 2010-2014 the industrial production indices are reflecting a slight increase as comparatively to the similar periods of the previous year, being largely influenced by the restructuring of the extractive sector, as well as by the decrease recorded at the level of the lohn production, which generated a slower rhythm of development at the level of the manufacturing industry.

The rhythms of increase in the industrial field diminished and were different so that as against the increase recorded by the manufacturing industry, the decreases recorded by the extractive industry and the electric and thermo-energy, gas and water sector should be underlined; however, there have been increases for certain categories, such as the industry of durable goods, recording an increase of the industry of capital goods with, the industry of current usage goods with increase.

The fact that these other activities or branches had small weights within the total industrial activity from our country is to be noted. However, there are several other branches which recorded diminished indices, such as:
textile production, clothes, shoes and leather articles production, rubber and plastics products, production of building materials and other non-metallic minerals and production of equipments and machinery.

The first three categories, i.e. textile production, clothes, shoes and leather articles carried out their activity in the form of lohn production and recorded a tempering rhythm which might generate effects during the periods to come as well.

On an overall basis, the industry kept on remaining on a positive position, meaning that it recorded a slight increase of the contribution to the GDP achievement in 2013 and 2014.

The privatization process could lead within the forthcoming periods to new decreases, both for the rhythm and the volume of the production of certain branches, but also of the total contribution which the industry might bring to the GDP achievement, by the obtained gross added value.

The labor productivity by an employee in the industrial field followed a slow increase trend over the period 2010-2014.

In the first seven months of 2014, the resources of prime energy increased.

The evolution of the industrial production represents the sectors which have positively marked the evolution process during the period 2009-2014.

This characteristic is specific to the manufacturing industry which, by the over-helming weight hold in the total industry production generated the same trajectory to the entire industrial production. This is significant, despite the fact that the production of electric and thermo energy, is following a practically opposite trend while the trend of the extractive industry is recording a flat evolution.

The data show a fluctuating evolution of the production volume, compared to previous periods. The decrease is stronger in the extractive industry as well, the manufacturing industry and electric and thermo energy, recording decreases.

The decreases have been stronger at the level of the large industrial groups, structured upon the goods destination. Here we have to mention the marked decrease of the production of capital goods and by almost a quarter for the production of intermediary goods. The decreases recorded by the import and the export of intermediary goods are going to jeopardize this sector production which is already a confirmed fact by the recorded decreases.
The biggest decreases being recorded during the first seven months of 2013, comparatively with the corresponding months of the previous year are shown up by the metallurgical industry. A similar trend of a significant magnitude is stated out in the case of the production of auto-vehicles for road transportation from a relatively slight reduction in October to a marked decrease December. A similar trend of a significant magnitude is stated out in the case of the production of auto-vehicles for road transportation from a relatively slight reduction in October to a marked decrease December.

In July 2013, the prices of the industrial production increased by 1.03% as comparatively to the corresponding month of the previous year, on an overall basis.\footnote{Anghel M.G. şi alţii (2012). Production and Trade of Goods, Revista Română de Statistică – Supliment}

The industrial production is one of the few sectors which are marking a certain recovery at the EU level and that of the EU member states. The evolution of the Romania industrial production is also included in this allegation. Certainly, the positive evolution at the EU level is marked by the evolution of the industrial production in Germany, France, Italy and other countries, among which Ireland, Hungary, Denmark, Holland, with a relatively smaller weight.

For 2013 and 2014, Romania recorded increases of the industrial production computed as seasonally adjusted series, a trend which was maintained in the first seven months of 2013 also. If considering the distribution by large groups, the increase of the industrial production in Romania has been more marked for the group of the capital goods industry and significantly lower for the group of the current usage goods. From the point of view of the industrial production increase recorded by Romania in 2013 and 2014, it can be seen that the production has been significantly higher as against the corresponding period of the previous year. During the first seven months of 2014, overall, industry recorded a growth by 3.9%.

It is worthy to note that the increase recorded by Romania in September 2010 is higher comparatively with all the other European states which, most of them, excepting Poland, Slovenia and Holland, recorded decreases, in same cases quite significant.
The situation keeps on being more or less the same in January 2011, comparatively with 2010 when the increase recorded by Romania is exceeded by Poland and Czech Republic only. In 2012, 2013 and 2014 the industry followed a growing trend.

However, these increases by groups have been counter-weighted the decreases recorded by the groups of current usage goods and durable goods.

The indices of the industrial production, in 2010-2014 comparatively with 2009 and 2008, are showing, both on the overall and for the extractive and manufacturing industries branches, for all quarters as far as the first one is concerned.

The indices for the first half of 2014 have manifested increases in all months.

The manufacturing industry, electric energy, gas and water, as major sections, on one side and the capital goods industry, the intermediary goods industry and the power industry on the other side, with important increases are responsible for the mentioned increases at the industry level.

The industrial production indices, as adjusted series, are also indicating a positive trend, although is circumscribed within increase levels relatively modest as to the overall industry, but nevertheless significant for the sub-branch electric and thermo energy, gas and water and, respectively, the capital goods industry.


In 2014 comparatively with 2013, the situation changed in respect of the new orders within the manufacturing industry from Romania, mainly in the situation of the manufacturing industry working on orders basis.

Significant increases have been recorded in the case of orders value index for the manufacturing of chemical substances and products group, metallurgical industry, and manufacturing of road conveyance auto-vehicles, out of which absolutely remarkable was the increase recorded for the external market, as a consequence of the well known evolution of the Dacia cars exports to west-European countries, mainly to Germany.

The actual supplies of goods established on the basis of the turnover indices are reflecting an uncertainty tendency as regards the producers’ capability to capitalize the achieved production, on one hand and the payment difficulties of the buyers, on the other hand.

The labor productivity increased yearly over the period 2002 – July 2014, simultaneously with the decrease of the occupied population, so
during the first seven months of 2014, the productivity of labor grew by 3.1% per total industry.

**References**


*** Comunicate de presă pe anul 2014 ale Institutului Național de Statistică