



AN OVERVIEW OF ROMANIA'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

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Abstract: This article presents an analysis of the overall evolution of the Romanian economy, which is summarized in its major result, the dynamics of the total Gross Domestic Product and the Gross Domestic Product per capita, and is compared with the changing levels of Romania's GDP. GDP is known as the main indicator that measures the national economy and is defined as the value of the set of goods and services that are produced by the economy without the value of the goods/services used in their creation. An understanding of its dynamics can be achieved by analyzing the areas that contribute to its increase, but also those that have negatively influenced the economy. The evolution picture is not uniform. A number of branches have recorded negative developments, pulling down the final result. To these are added the areas where the impact was reduced or neutral on the GDP. Romania is going through an economic stage characterized by fiscal uncertainty, internal political tensions, but also geopolitical tensions and climate change, which have left their mark on the evolution of GDP as the main indicator for measuring the national economy.

In conclusion, the challenge for Romania is to transform modest growth into sustainable development, based on a competitive industry, alongside robust exports and innovation

• Introduction

The Romanian economy has followed an evolution process since 2000, based on economic growth, namely the advance of GDP, the decrease of unemployment and the increase of the standard of living of the population. Romania must make additional efforts to ensure a balance between social objectives and fiscal objectives.

Various economic and social analyses consider that GDP has the role of an indicator of the development of society at a global level, but also of progress in general.

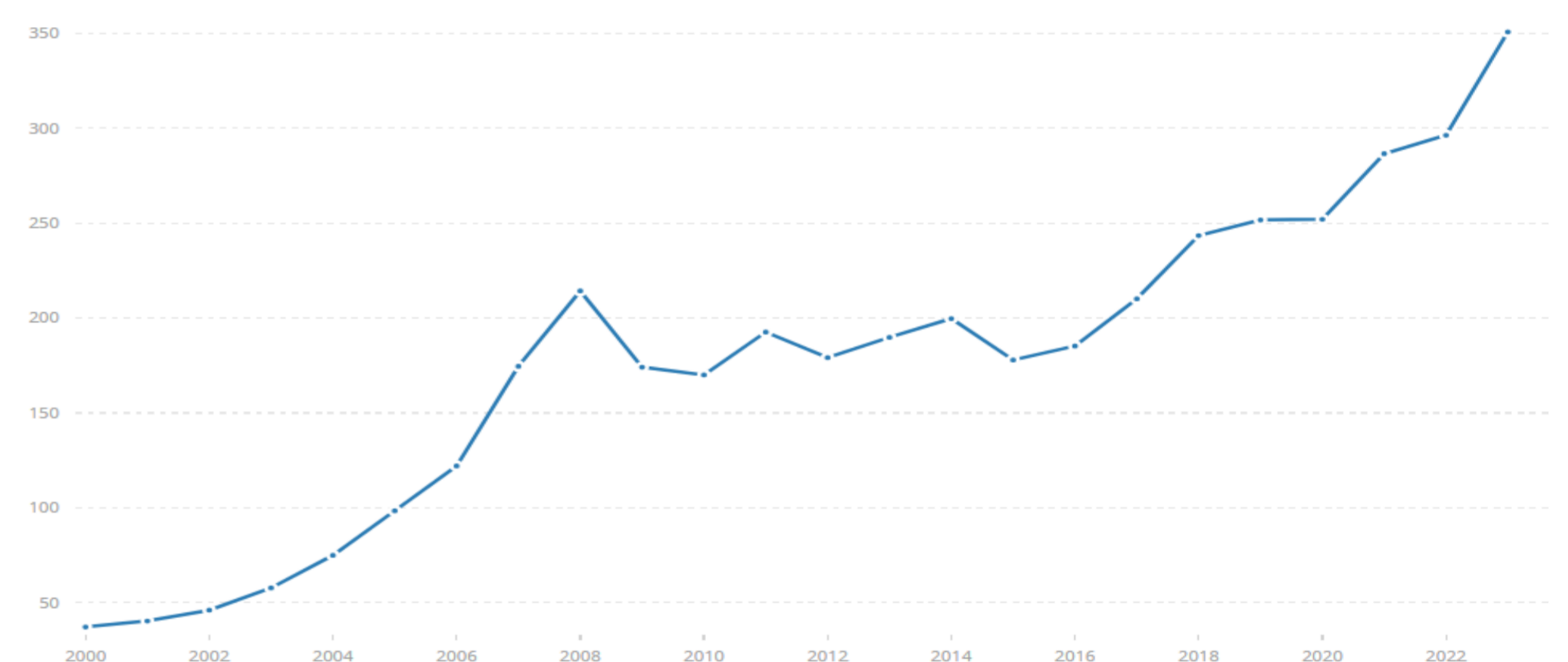
Some authors believe that an increase in employment will determine an increase in GDP. Also, a high level of training of the population, the integration of graduates (especially those with secondary and higher education) on the labor market and a decrease in migration will also determine an increase in investments and high efficiency and competitiveness on foreign markets, therefore a higher growth in GDP.

• Material and method

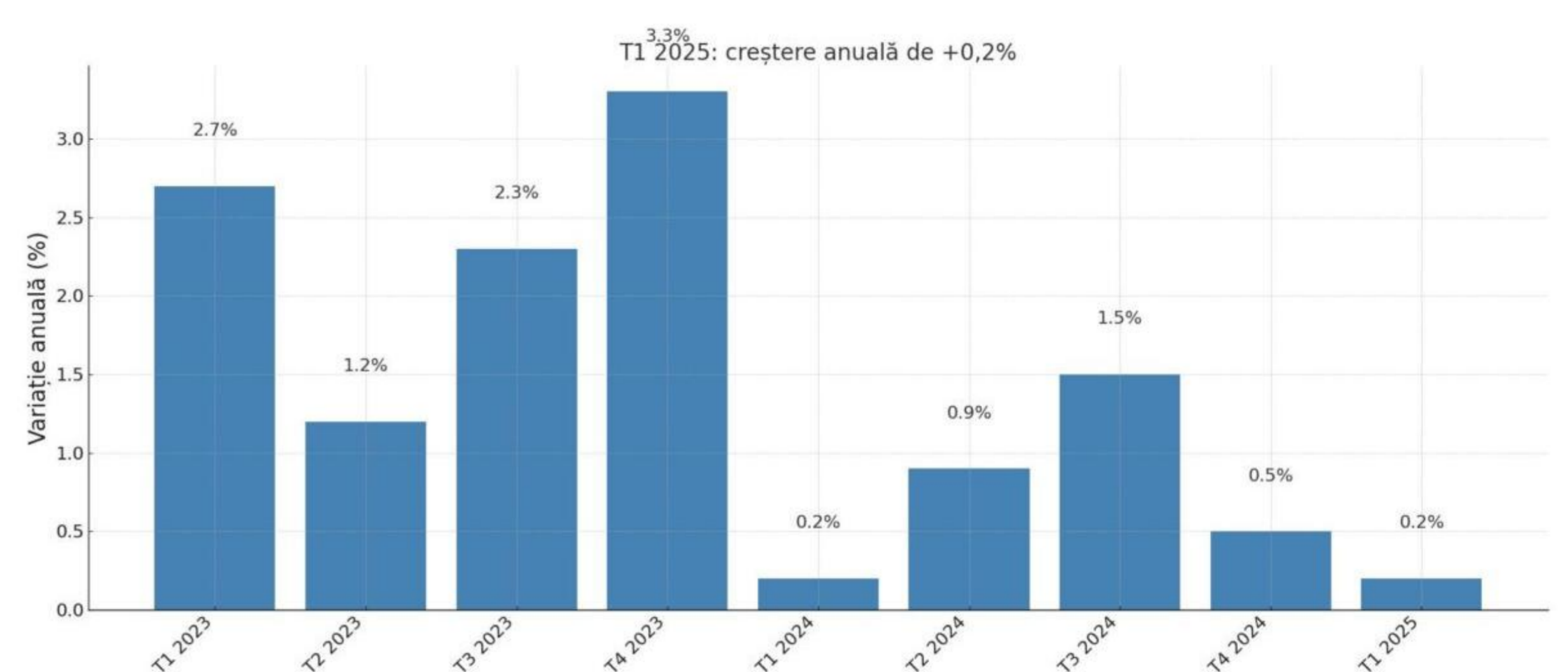
In the specialized literature, GDP are considered statistical data that indicate the current state of a state's economy. This information is collected and published by the National Institute of Statistics (INS). Through these data, it is possible to follow the pulse of the economy, the state at a given moment and the evolution following the impact of a series of external factors.

The paper aims to identify and analyze macroeconomic developments against the backdrop of uncertainties, pressures created by the increase in energy prices and the erosion of the purchasing power of the population

• Results and discussions



GDP evolution during the period (current US billions)



GDP Trend - Q1 2023 - Q1 2025

• Conclusions

The Romanian economy has been deeply marked by the transformations of the last 30 years. The GDP followed a growth trend, marking the value of 357 billion euros in 2024. Following structural changes in the economy, foreign investments and accession to the European Union, the Romanian economy is following a positive path of accelerated economic growth.