



PRESS RELEASE

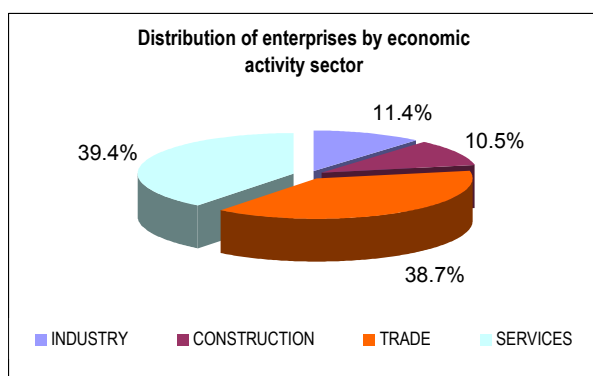
No. 248 of November 18, 2011

The activity of the enterprises operating in the industry, construction, trade and market services sectors in 2010

- Services were the main activity of more than 39% of the total number of active enterprises
- The greatest average number of employees was recorded in *Industry*

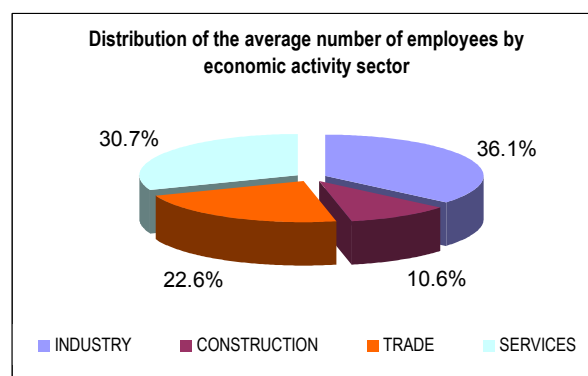
Sector	Number of enterprises	Average number of employees	Turnover	Gross investments	Gross value added	Gross result of the exercise ¹⁾
	- number -	- number -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -
TOTAL	470080	3725645	904080	92199	202273	5732
INDUSTRY	53448	1346280	322283	41382	83907	6042
CONSTRUCTION	49348	393339	72874	12865	19782	1005
TRADE	181903	843752	356828	12857	36792	248
SERVICES	185381	1142274	152095	25095	61792	-1563

Source: 2010 Structural Business Survey

¹⁾ see the explanations in the "notes" on page 2

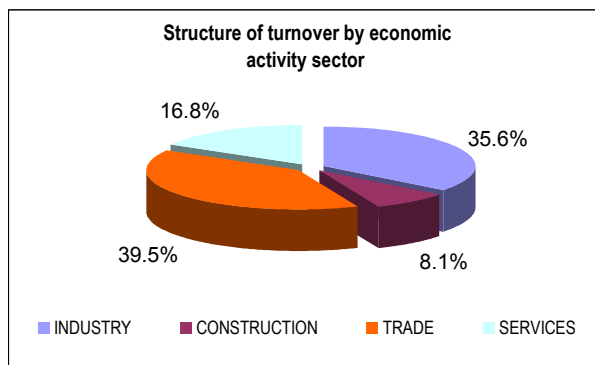
The total number of enterprises decreased by 9.5% compared to 2009.

At the end of 2010, the industry sector included 53448 enterprises, accounting for 11.4% of the total number of active enterprises in the economy (industry, construction, trade and services). The highest share was that of the active enterprises operating in the "Services" sector, namely 39.4%.

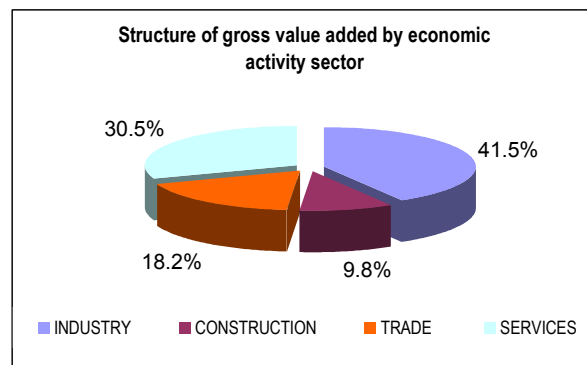


The average number of employees decreased by 6.0% in 2010 compared to 2009.

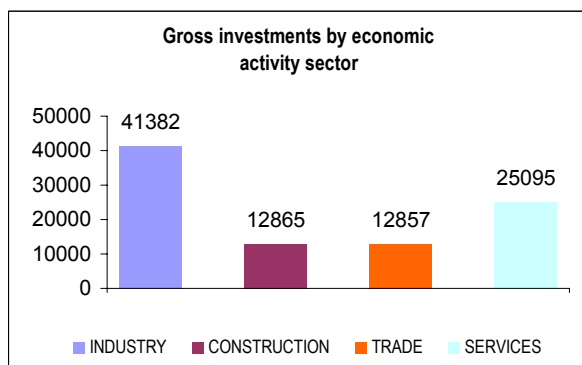
Industrial enterprises had the highest share in terms of the average number of employees (36.1%), followed by the enterprises operating in the services sector (30.7%). On average, about 25 employees worked in an industrial enterprise and approximately 5 employees worked in a commercial enterprise.



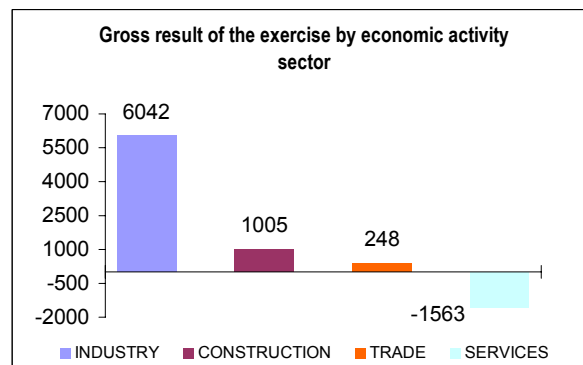
With regard to turnover, the highest share was that of commercial enterprises (39.5%), while construction enterprises had a share of only 8.1%.



In 2010, 41.5% of the gross value added at factor cost was contributed by industry, 9.8% by construction, 18.2% by trade and 30.5% by services.



The structure of the investments made within the sectors shows that industry had a 44.9% share, 14.0% and 13.9% were contributed by construction and trade, respectively, and services had a 27.2% share.



With regard to the gross result of the exercise (profit), positive values were recorded for industry, construction and trade. The only sector for which negative values were recorded was the "Services" sector.

Details on the evolution of the main economic indicators will be available in the statistical publications "Results and performance of industrial and construction enterprises" and "Results and performance of commercial and services enterprises".

Notes:

Industry – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 05-39;

Construction – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 41-43;

Trade – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 45-47;

Market services – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 49-96 (except divisions 64, 65, 66, 84, 94). CANE Rev. 2 divisions 85 (Education) and 86-88 (Health and social assistance) only include the enterprises organised as trading companies.

The **grouping** of enterprises by activity sector was done taking into account the main activity of the enterprise.

Number of (active) enterprises – the total number of entities that, from an economic point of view, are active in the reference period, namely they produce goods or provide services, enter expenses in the accounting records and draw up balance sheets.

The **average number of employees** is a simple arithmetic mean, calculated by dividing the total daily number of personnel in the year in question – including on weekends, legal holidays and other non-working days – by the total number of calendar days (365 days).

Turnover – the amount of income resulted from sales of goods and commodities, execution of works and rendering services, excluding rebates, commissions and other discounts for the customers.

Gross investments in tangible goods – the value of investments carried out during the reference period for all tangible goods (acquired from third parties or self-produced, whose duration of use exceeds 1 year).

Gross value added at factor cost – the amount of salaries and other elements related to labour factor cost, profit, exploitation subsidies, fixed capital amortisation, after subtracting production taxes.

Gross result of the exercise – the difference between the revenues from exploitation, financial and extraordinary income and the amount of exploitation, financial and extraordinary expenditure. A positive difference represents profit, and the negative ones, losses.