

PRESS RELEASE

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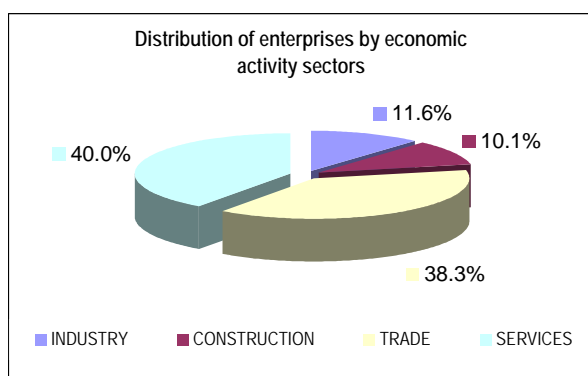
The activity of enterprises from industry, construction, trade and market services, in 2011

- 40% of the total number of active enterprises had as main activity *Services*
- The highest 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 exercise ¹⁾
	- number -	- number -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -
TOTAL	430608	3858595	1006165	143363	213299	15649
INDUSTRY	49715	1387110	366288	83777	89725	9255
CONSTRUCTION	43503	418202	77878	17251	19490	763
TRADE	165100	857445	399109	13586	37806	4861
SERVICES	172290	1195838	162890	28749	66279	769

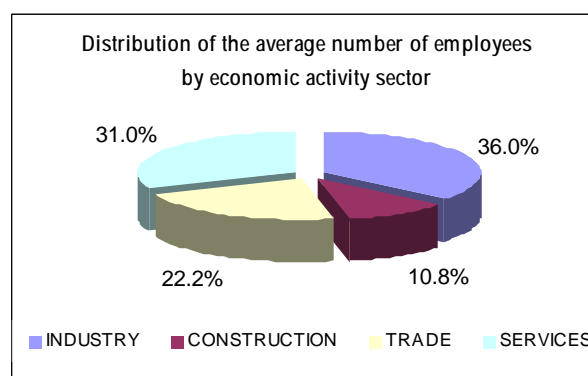
Source: 2011 Structural Business Survey

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



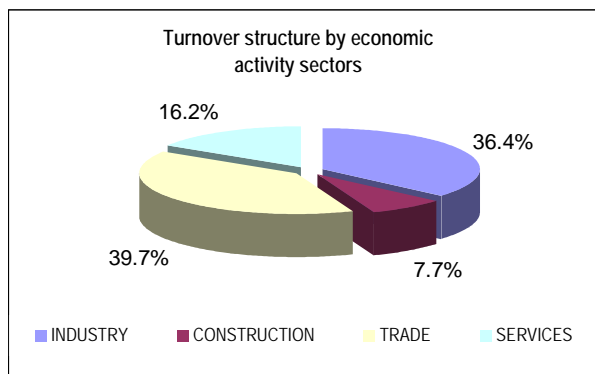
Compared to 2010, the total number of enterprises decreased by 8.4%.

At the end of 2011, the industry sector included 49715 enterprises, respectively 11.6% of the total number of active enterprises in the economy (industry, construction, trade and services). The highest share was that of the enterprises operating in the "Services" sector, namely 40.0%.

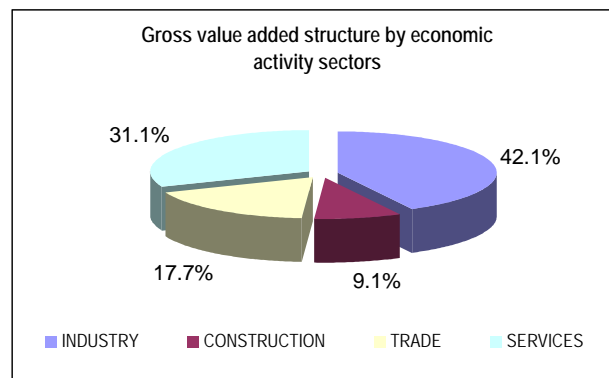


As against 2010, in 2011 the average number of employees increased by 3.6%.

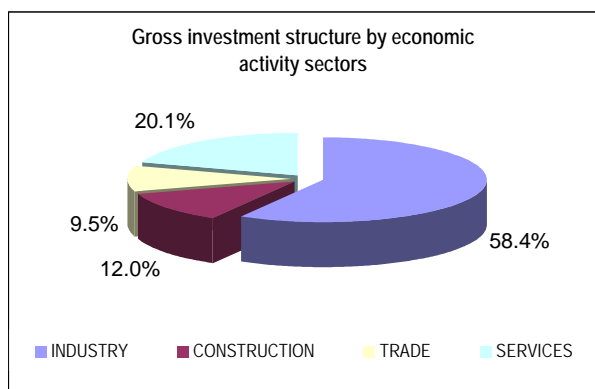
The enterprises from industry held the highest share in terms of average number of employees (36.0%), followed by the enterprises from the services sector (31.0%). On average, about 28 employees worked in an industrial enterprise and approximately 5 in trade sector.



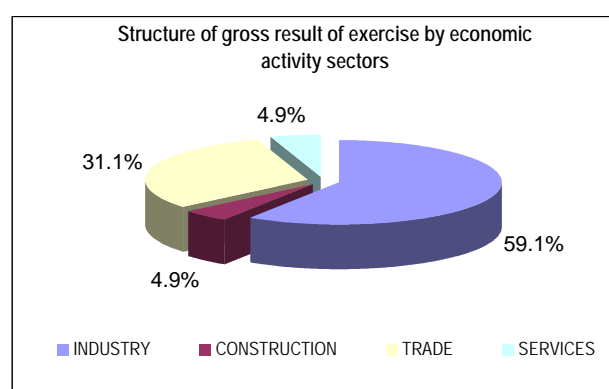
With regard to turnover, the highest share was held by the enterprises having as main activity trade (39.7%), while the enterprises in construction had a share of only 7.7%.



In 2011, the gross value added at factors cost was composed of 42.1% in industry, 9.1% in construction, 17.7% in trade and 31.1% in services.



The investments structure within the sectors presents as follows: industry 58.4%, construction 12.0%, trade 9.5% and services 20.1%.



The gross result of the exercise (profit) registered positive values in all four sectors.

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

Notes:

Industry – NACE Rev. 2 divisions 05-39;

Construction – NACE Rev. 2 divisions 41-43;

Trade – NACE Rev. 2 divisions 45-47;

Market services – NACE 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. The positive difference represents profit and the negative one, losses.