



Domain: Environment

Environment protection expenditure in 2014

For the correct interpretation of results, please see the Methodological notes on page 2 of the Press release

In 2014, the expenditure for environment protection at national level were approximately RON 12.6 billion *), representing about 1.9 % of GDP * *) compared to 2.4 % in 2013.

Environment protection expenditure by activity sector and expenditure category, in 2014

- RON thousand, current prices -

Activity sector	Total expenditure	of which			
		Investments	Current expenditure		Other
			internal	external	expenditure
Unspecialized producers	6,078,229	3,089,570	1,332,819	1,655,840	_
Forestry, logging and related service activities	34,193	4,684	11,152	18,357	_
Mining and quarrying	596,107	356,948	99,286	139,873	_
Manufacturing	1,539,285	555,867	557,030	426,388	_
Electric and thermal energy, gas and hot water production and supply	1,662,484	700,405	89,289	872,790	_
Water collection, treatment and supply	2,005,086	1,373,017	518,288	113,781	-
Construction	88,008	7,250	42,384	38,374	_
Transport	153,066	91,399	15,390	46,277	_
Specialized producers	7,145,977	372,637	5,822,854	950,486	
General government * * *	3,132,485	792,469	1,020,643	1,181,316	138,057

At national level the share of unspecialized producers' investments represented 72.6 % of the total investments for environment protection, followed by the public administration (18.6 %) and specialized producers (8.8 %).

In the area of "Water collection, treatment and supply" 33.0 % of the expenditure for environment protection of unspecialized producers were achieved, while for the sector "Electric and thermal energy, gas and hot water production and supply" these accounted for 27.4 % and the "Manufacturing" sector spent 25.3 %.

^{*)} The expenditure at national level include: investments, internal current expenditure (current expenditure incurred by their own activities of environment protection) and other expenditure of the general government (subsidies, transfers), external current expenditure (mainly expenditure for the purchase of environment protection services from third parties) being not included

^{* *)} Provisional data GDP — 2014

^{* * *)} The results of statistical survey on local government units have been completed with data from the Ministry of Public Finance — the execution of local budgets account — 2014

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By environment field, the highest expenditure were recorded for waste management (56.7 % of total expenditure for environment protection at national level), followed by water protection expenditure (24.9 %) and expenditure for air protection (10.8 %).

Environment protection expenditure by environment field and producers category, at national level, in 2014

- RON thousand, current prices -

Environment field	Total	Unspecialized producers	Specialized producers	General government
Air protection	1,355,539	1,126,659	124,404	104,476
Water protection	3,131,981	2,215,714	90,490	825,777
Waste management	7,130,454	292,031	5,928,533	909,890
Soil and groundwater protection	283,576	260,484	14,091	9,001
Protection of natural resources and conservation of biodiversity	160,108	130,698	2,342	27,068
Other environment fields	507,391	396,803	35,631	74,957

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

1. Data source:

- annual statistical survey on environment protection expenditure.
- administrative sources Ministry of Finance the execution of local budgets account 2014
- **2. The statistical survey** is carried out on sampling basis for unspecialized producers of environment protection services and exhaustive for the unspecialized specialized producers and general government units. There are not subject to statistical survey the units belonging to "Agriculture" and "Hotels and restaurants" sections of CANE Rev. 2. Data were collected from 13,990 producers of environment protection services.

3. Concepts and definitions:

- **environment protection expenditure** reflect the environmental financing flows and include payments for economic activities aimed at the production of specific services to prevent, reduce or combat damages to the environment. They are grouped under: investments and current expenditure, which in turn include internal current expenditure (wages and social contributions, the consumption of raw materials, fuels, energy, water and other related materials, R & D expenditure, training, information, environmental management) and external current expenditure (for environment protection services bought from third parties and for environment related taxes paid).
- **specialized producers** are units that carry out environment protection activities as their main activity, and which can be found in CANE Rev. 2 divisions: 37; 38; 39; and class: 4677
- **unspecialized producers** are units that carry out environment protection activities as a secondary activity or ancillary to a principal activity to be found in CANE Rev. 2 under one of the divisions: 02; 05-36; 41; 42; 43; 49; 50; 51.
- **general government** consists of all local and central government units which produce or finance non-market environment protection services intended for individual and collective consumption.
- **environment fields** relate to specific activities for environment protection, namely: air protection, water protection, waste management, soil and groundwater protection, protection of natural resources and biodiversity conservation, other fields (combating noise and vibration, environment related R & D, overall management of the environment, training, etc.).
- 4. Symbols used: "-" not applicable.

For a correct interpretation of indicators, please see the Methodological notes attached to the press release on the homepage.

Additional information can be found in the publication "Environment protection expenditure in 2014" (date of issue November 27, 2015).

The next press release is to be issued in October 2016.

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