

Istituto nazionale  
per il Commercio Estero



# **ROMANIA: Conjunctural Note concerning the textile sector**

Reference period: year 2009

Elaborated by: SC COVIMPEX SRL, ROMANIA

End user: ISTITUTO NAZIONALE PER IL COMMERCIO ESTERO, ITALY

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. The general economic situation in Romania</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.1 Evolution of the Romanian economy in the years 2005-2009</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.2 Evolution of the Romanian economy in the year 2009</b>	<b>5</b>
1.2.1. Gross Domestic Product	5
1.2.2 Industrial production	7
1.2.3. Export	7
1.2.4. Import	8
1.2.5. Foreign trade balance	9
1.2.6. Consumer prices (inflation)	9
1.2.7. Average exchange rate	9
1.2.8. Net average salary	9
1.2.9. Unemployment rate	9
<b>2. Summary of the economic trend in the textile sector</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>3. Imports of textile machines (2009, in thousand of EUR and variations over the year 2007)</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4. Origin of imported machines (2009, in thousand EUR)</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5. Positive qualities of Italian textile machinery production and trade</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>6. Shortcomings of Italian textile machinery and trade</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>7. Investments planned for the near future (5 years)</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>8. Production of:</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>9. Export of (code NACE/CLIO)</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>10. Import of (code NACE/CLIO)</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>11. Value of production</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>12. How did the production structure change in the 2009?</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>13. Other events</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>14. Expected changes</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>15. New laws and regulations for the textile industry enacted in the period considered</b>	<b>334</b>
<b>16. Tenders in the period considered</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>17. New joint ventures between textile producers or textile machinery manufacturers, if any (specify only partners and object)</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>18. New textile machines agencies</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>19. New trading companies</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>20. New engineering companies</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Selective bibliography:</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Appendixes</b>	<b>41</b>

## **1. The general economic situation in Romania**

### **1.1 Evolution of the Romanian economy in the years 2005-2009**

In the last five years, Romania's macroeconomic performance continued to grow until the end of 2008 in contrast with the general world's economic state. Until 2009, Romanian economic growth was among EU's fastest, three times higher than the EU average.

Economic activity weakened significantly in 2009, as a result of the financial crisis, after several years of very strong performance which culminated in a real GDP growth rate of 7.1 per cent in 2008. As of mid-2009, the economy was in a sharp recession.

Industrial output was down by about 15 % year on year according to the mid-year monthly figures, while exports fell by more than 20 % over the same period. Construction activity fell sharply and credit growth slowed from the very high rates recorded in previous years to 11.2% year on year in June as a result of the difficulties banks were facing finding viable projects.

The government deficit was originally targeted at 4.6 % of GDP this year, but once the full extent of the economic downturn became clear, the target was revised in August 2009 to 7.3% of GDP.

In March 2009 the government agreed a €12.95 billion stand-by agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a part of broader external aid package worth €19.95 billion. As a result of a sharp import contraction, the current account deficit has shrunk to 4.5 per cent of GDP. For 2010 a gradual bottoming-out of the recession is expected.

Businesses continue to struggle to maintain competitiveness in the EU single market, a problem exacerbated by the global economic crisis. Further efforts are needed to implement reforms in the areas of judiciary, business registration and law enforcement.

Despite the global economical crisis, Romania still has the 11th largest economy in the European Union by total nominal GDP and the 8th largest based on purchasing power parity.

The evolution of the main macroeconomic indicators for the period 2005-2009 is presented below (table no. 1.1).

Table no. 1.1

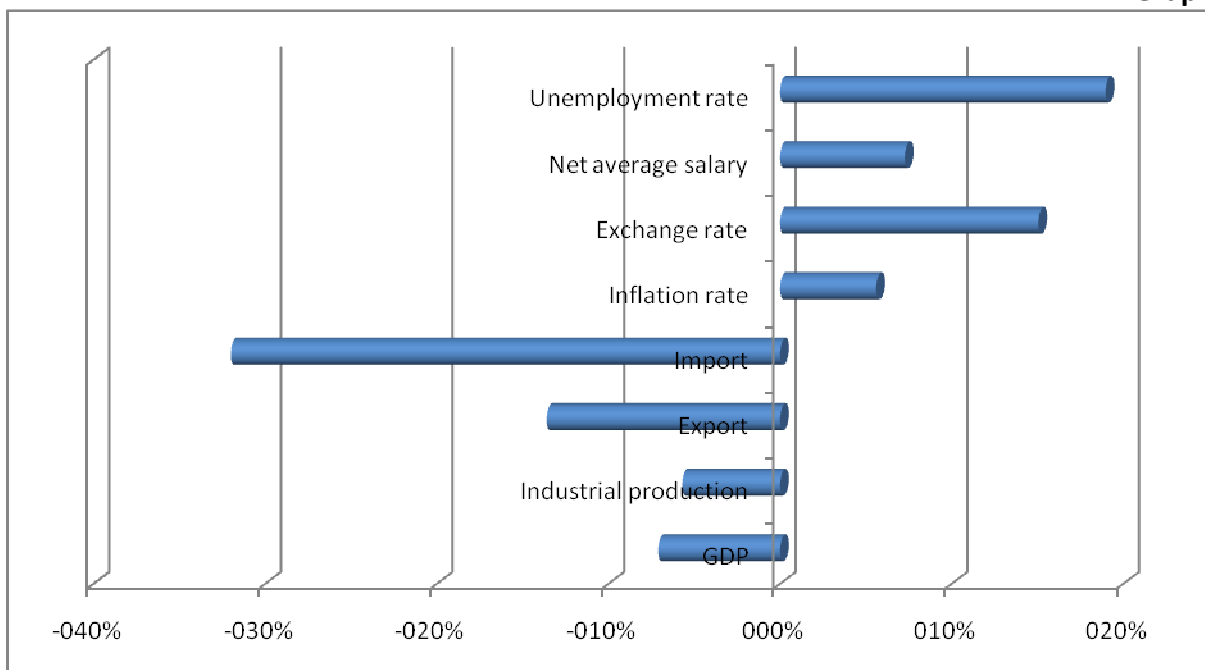
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population (at 1st of July)	<b>in 1000</b>				
	21.524	21.584	21.530	21.507	21.498
Total area	<b>in sq. Km</b>				
	238.391	238.391	238.391	238.391	238.391
GDP at current prices	<b>RON</b>				
	287.186	342.400	404.709	503.958	491.274
GDP at current prices	<b>1000 Million Euro</b>				
	79,3	97,1	121,27	124,8	115,94
GDP pro capita 1 at current prices	<b>Euro</b>				
	3.682	4.500	5.623	5.80	5.39
GDP at constant prices	<b>% change over the previous year</b>				
	4,1	7,7	8,5	10,4	9,7
Balance of payments	<b>Current account balance per cent of GDP</b>				
	7,2	12,0	14,3	13,6	5,9
Foreign direct investments inflows	<b>Million Euro</b>				
	21.885	30.891	39.849	9.496	4.899
Inflation rate (consumer price index)	<b>% change over the previous year</b>				
	9,0	6,56	4,84	7,9	5,6
Dollar exchange rate	<b>1 Dollar=..RON</b>				
	2,9137	2,8090	2,4383	2,5189	3,0493
Euro exchange rate	<b>1Euro=..RON</b>				
	3,6234	3,5245	3,3373	3,6827	4,2373
External trade	<b>Million Euro</b>				
	-10.334	-14.894	-21.502	-23.463	-9.731
Exports FOB	22.255	25.851	29.402	33.738	29.166
Imports CIF	32.569	40.746	50.993	57.201	38.897
Unemployment rate %	5,9	5,2	4,3	5,8	6,9

## 1.2 Evolution of the Romanian economy in the year 2009

The Romanian economy registered in 2009 a regressive trend in almost all main macroeconomic indicators. The trend was opposite to the one in 2008 and 2007: (Graph no.1)

- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) decreased by 7,1 %;**
- **Industrial production decreased by 5,7%;**
- **The activity of foreign trade, export decreased by 13,6% and import by 32%;**
- **Monthly average inflation rate was increased by 5,6%;**
- **The national currency registered an depreciation in real terms of 15,05% compared with Euro (December 2009/December 2008)**
- **Net average salary increased by 7,27%;**
- **Unemployment average rate was 6,9%, increasing by 19%**

Graph no. 1



The evolution of the main macroeconomic indicators in the year of 2009, as against the year 2008 is shown in detail, as follows.

### 1.2.1. Gross Domestic Product

The Gross Domestic Product estimated for 2009 amounted to lei 491273,7 million RON current prices, decreasing in real terms by 7,1% as against 2008. Services and construction activities hold together a share of 59,9% in GDP and continued their growth trend from the last years.

The analysis of the factors that contributed to the 7,1% decrease of GDP points out the 13,6% drop in construction, 11,2% drop in commerce and 4,3% drop in industry.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY CATEGORIES OF RESOURCES AND USES**

Table no.1.1

	Year 2009	Year 2009/Year 2008 (%)
	million RON current prices	
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	491.274	-7,1
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY CATEGORIES OF RESOURCES</b>		
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	30.768	-0,4
Industry	116.475	-4,3
Construction	48.386	-13,6
Wholesale and retail trade	104.293	-11,2
Financial, real estate and renting	74.133	-5,8
Other services	67.881	-0,3
Net taxes on product	49.338	-12,4
Gross Value Added	441.936	-6,5
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY CATEGORIES OF USES</b>		
Total final consumption	397.274	-8,2
Gross fixed capital formation	123.192	-24,7
Net export of goods and services	-29.193	-26,1
-Export of goods and services	153.357	-5,5
-Import of goods and services	182.549	-20,6

The evolution of gross domestic product from the viewpoint of its use points out an important decrease of domestic demand (-8,2%) and especially of households actual individual final consumption (-10,8%) and gross fixed capital formation (-24,7%), significantly lower than GDP decrease. In 2009, the households actual individual final consumption was negatively influenced by the decrease of goods volume sold by retail (over 10%) and the only positive trend was that of the volume of market services rendered to the population (+6,8%).

### 1.2.2 Industrial production

In 2009, the industrial production registered a decreasing trend as against 2008, with -5,5% (Table no.1.2).

The decrease was caused by two of the industrial sectors: manufacturing with -6,5% and mining and quarrying with -12%. The only positive trend was that of the electric and thermal energy with +7%.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Table no.1.2

	Year 2009/Year 2008 (%)
Industrial product, of which:	-5,5
- mining and quarrying	-12
- manufacturing	-6,5
- electric and thermal energy, gas and water	+ 7

### 1.2.3. Export

During 2009, FOB exports amounted to lei 123.478 million lei (29.116 million euro), their value being 0,3% lower than in 2008, calculated from the values expressed in lei, respectively 13,7% lower calculated on the values expressed in euro. (Table no. 1.3)

Table no.1.3

EXPORT FOB			
Groups of goods	Year 2009 /Year 2008	Structure	
		Year 2009	Year 2008
	(%)	(%)	
Total, of which:	-13,7	100,0	100,0
-Textiles and clothing	-17,8	5,4	6,8

Exports of textiles and textiles articles, hold the fourth place and registered a decrease with 5.3% at values expressed in lei (17.8% at values expressed in euro) as against 2008. Within this section, exports of clothing articles and accessories, other than knitted or crocheted represented 53.6% of total section and 5.4% of total exports. Also, exports of clothing and accessories knitted or crocheted had a weight of 22.5% in total section and 2.2% in total exports.

In the period 1.I-31.XII 2009, in comparison with the corresponding period of 2008, exports to the European Union countries (EU 26) increased by 5.0% at values expressed in lei (decreased by 8.9% at values expressed in euro), registering a weight of 74.3% in total exports.

Partner countries holding the first 10 places in the total amount of exports in the period 1.I-31.XII 2009 (representing 67.4% of total exports) were the following: Germany (18.8% of total exports), Italy (15.3%), France (8.2%), Turkey (5.0%), Hungary (4.3%), Bulgaria (3.8%), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (3.3%), Netherlands (3.3%), Spain (3.0%), Austria (2.4%).

#### 1.2.4. Import

CIF imports during 1.I-31.XII 2009 amounted to 164929.5 million lei (38896.9 million euro). Compared with the corresponding period of 2008, imports decreased by 21.5% at values expressed in lei (32.0% at values expressed in euro) (Table no. 1.4).

Table no. 1.4

IMPORT CIF			
Groups of goods	Year 2009 / Year 2008	Structure	
		Year 2009	Year 2008
	(%)	(%)	
Total, of which:	-32	100,0	100,0
Textiles and clothing	-20,9	7,1	7,7

Imports of textiles and textiles articles, with a weight of 7.1% in total imports, have decreased by 8.9% at values expressed in lei (20.9% at values expressed in euro) as against imports of similar products in the period 1.I-31.XII 2008. Imports of wool, cotton, synthetic or artificial fibres fabrics and special fabrics represented 45.1% of total section.

Partner countries holding the first 10 places in total amount of imports in the period 1.I-31.XII 2009 (representing 68.5% of total imports) were the following: Germany (17.3% of total imports), Italy (11.7%), Hungary (8.4%), France (6.2%), China (4.9%), Austria (4.8%), Russian Federation (3.9%), Netherlands (3.9%), Turkey (3.8%), Kazakhstan (3.6%).

### 1.2.5. Foreign trade balance

FOB-CIF trade balance during 1.I-31.XII 2009 amounted to 41450.9 million lei (9780.6 million euro), with 44869.8 million lei (13735.1 million euro) less compared with the period 1.I-31.XII 2008. (Table no. 1.5)

Table no.1.5

FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE			
	Year 2008	Year 2009	Year 2009/Year 2008
	Million Euro		%
Export FOB	33.105	29.116	-13,7
Import CIF	51.344	38.897	-32
<b>Trade balance (deficit)</b>	<b>-18.239</b>	<b>-9.781</b>	<b>-46,4</b>

### 1.2.6. Consumer prices (inflation)

During the year 2009, the increasing of the consumer prices was of 1,7%, monthly average inflation rate being by 0,28%.

### 1.2.7. Average exchange rate

According to the data supplied by the National Bank of Romania, the average exchange rate of the foreign currency market in the year 2009 was 4,2373 RON/Euro as against 3,6827 RON/Euro in 2008.

### 1.2.8. Net average salary

The nominal average salary earning in December 2009 was by **6,5% higher** than that recorded in the previous year, reaching **RON 1.967** (approx. 464 Euros).

### 1.2.9. Unemployment rate

According to the data provided by the National Agency for Employment, the number of registered unemployed was 709.4 thousand persons at the end of December 2009. In comparison with December 2008, the number of unemployed registered at the agencies for employment was by 306.0 thousand persons higher. Of total registered unemployed, women represented 42.6%.

The unemployment rate registered in December 2009 was 7.8% as against total civil active population (4.4% in December 2008). Female unemployment rate was by 1.2 percentage points

Conjuncture note concerning the textile sector in Romania – YEAR 2009

lower than male unemployment rate (7.1% as against 8.3%). High unemployment rates were registered in the counties: Mehedinți (14.1%), Vaslui (14.0%), Alba (12.6%), Teleorman (11.9%), Ialomița (11.6%), Dolj (11.2%), Covasna and Galați (11.1% each of them), Gorj (10.9%), Harghita and Hunedoara (10.6% each of them), Sălaj (10.5%), Caraș-Severin (10.4%), Buzău (9.5%), Argeș (9.4%), Călărași (9.2%), Prahova (9.0%), Bacău (8.9%), Olt and Tulcea (8.8% each of them).

The lowest unemployment rates were registered in the counties: Bucharest Municipality (2.3%), Ilfov (2.4%) and Timiș (4.4%).

### 1.3 Economic forecast for 2010

According to the National Commission of Prognosis (NCP) and to the Romanian financial analysts the main indicators for Romania in 2010 would be the next:

▪ GDP in real terms	+ 0,5%
▪ GDP value	117 billion EUR
▪ Industrial production, of which	+ 4,1%
▪ Inflation (average)	+ 4,3%
▪ Inflation Dec.2009/Dec. 2010	+ 4,2%
▪ Direct foreign investments	5,2 billion EUR
▪ RON/EUR	4,20
▪ RON/USD	3,05
▪ Deficit of current account	2,06 billion EUR
▪ Budget deficit	5,9% of GDP
▪ Unemployment rate	8,9%

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will advance by 0,5 % in 2010 and by 2,4 % in 2011, according to National Commission of Prognosis (NCP), these estimations have also been maintained for the next years as well. Romania's economic growth will increase by 5,2 % in 2010 and by 4,7 % in 2011, according to CNP estimations for the spring report of the Romanian economy over 2009 – 2014. CNP estimates a GDP amounting to RON 491 bn. (EUR 117 bn.), at an average exchange rate of RON / EUR 4,2 in 2010. The latest CNP prognosis in autumn was estimating GDP to amount to RON 526 bn. in 2010, and the short term March prognosis was indicating RON 485 bn. The medium term spring prognosis released by CNP anticipates a gradual decrease of inflation until 2014, when it is expected to be approximately 2,3 %. For 2010, the prognosis related to inflation indicates 4,3 %, and it is expected to be 3,2 % in 2011.

## 2. Summary of the economic trend in the textile sector

The value of industrial production in the textile and clothing industry decreased from EUR **1.382,6** million (2008) to EUR **1.143,3** million (2009), by -17,3 %:

- **in the textile industry**, the value of the industrial production decreased from EUR 384,9 million to EUR 300,3 million (-22%), and
- **in the clothing industry**, it decreased from EUR 997,6 million to EUR 842,9 million (-15,5%). (Table no. 2.1) (see Point 11)

### PRODUCTION IN 2009 COMPARED WITH 2008

Table no. 2.1

Group of products	MU	2008	2009	2009/2008 (%)
TEXTILES industrial production	1.000 EUR	384.991	300.293	-22 %
CLOTHINGS industrial production	1.000 EUR	997.625	842.993	-15,5 %
<b>TEXTILES and CLOTHINGS industrial production</b>	<b>1.000 EUR</b>	<b>1.382.616</b>	<b>1.143.286</b>	<b>-17,3 %</b>

The **value of the production** in 2009 decreased compared with 2008 from EUR 1.382,6 millions to 1.143,3 millions which represent a 17,3% decrease. The lohn production (production manufactured with the clients' raw materials) decreased by about 4,5% for the production of textiles and with about 8,1% for the production of clothing.

The **weight of the lohn production** in the total of textile and clothing industry, was of 84,5%, respectively 48,1% as presented in Table no.2.2.

### THE WEIGHT OF THE LOHN PRODUCTION IN THE TOTAL PRODUCTION IN 2009

Table no. 2.2

Group of products	MU	Production	Lohn	Lohn/ Production (%)
TEXTILES industrial production	1.000EUR	300.293	144.441	48,1%
CLOTHINGS industrial production	1.000EUR	842.993	712.329	84,5%
<b>TEXTILES AND CLOTHINGS industrial production</b>	<b>1.000EUR</b>	<b>1.382.616</b>	<b>856.770</b>	<b>62%</b>

During the year 2009, the textiles and clothing's industrial production had an ascendant trend for the physical production for 2 groups of articles and a descendant trend for other 7 groups of articles, as follows (Table no. 2.3) (see also Point 8):

**PHYSICAL PRODUCTION  
IN 2009 COMPARED WITH 2007**

Table no. 2.3

Group of products	MU	2007	2009	2009/2007 (%)
Chemical fibers	1000 tons	7,3	14	+47,9%
Cotton yarns	1000 tons	9,9	7,4	-25,3%
Cotton fabrics	million sq.m	45,3	27,1	-40,2%
Wool yarns	1000 tons	20,3	18,5	-8,9%
Wool fabrics	million sq.m	4,2	3,9	-7,2%
Silk yarns	1000 tons	1,1	0,7	-36,4%
Silk fabrics	million sq.m	9,3	5,7	-38,7%
Knitwear	million pcs.	15,5	15,6	+0,7%
Hosiery	million pairs	111,5	89,1	-20,1%

Thus, for seven groups of products, **the physical production in the 2009 is smaller** compared with the year 2007, in the fields of:

<b>Cotton yarns</b>	<b>-25,3%</b>
<b>Cotton fabrics</b>	<b>-40,2%</b>
<b>Wool yarns</b>	<b>-8,9%</b>
<b>Wool fabrics</b>	<b>-7,2%</b>
<b>Silk yarns</b>	<b>-36,4%</b>
<b>Silk fabrics</b>	<b>-38,7%</b>
<b>Hosiery</b>	<b>-20,1%</b>

The increases concern of:

<b>Chemical fibers</b>	<b>+47,9%</b>
<b>Knitwear</b>	<b>+0,7%</b>

Regarding the foreign trade with textile products, its dynamics were negative ones. The exports have decreased from EUR 812 million to 673 million (-17,2%), and the imports have decreased from EUR 1.848 million to 1.283 million (-30,6%).

The dynamics of Romania's foreign trade with textile products for the main groups of products is detailed below (Table no. 2.4) (see Points 9 and 10).

**FOREIGN TRADE WITH TEXTILE PRODUCTS IN  
2009 COMPARED WITH 2007**

Table no. 2.4

GROUP OF PRODUCTS	2007		2009		2009/2007	
	EXPORT	IMPORT	EXPORT	IMPORT	EXPORT	IMPORT
	000 EUR	000 EUR	000 EUR	000 EUR	%	%
Man-made fibers	139.563	212.907	146.131	169.120	+4,7%	-20,6%
Man-made fabrics	72.667	601.323	49.069	412.363	-32,5%	-31,5%
Cotton yarns	3.547	48.008	3.349	28.133	-5,6%	-41,4%
Cotton fabrics	34.373	562.569	26.152	333.355	-24%	-40,8%
Wool yarns	49.132	54.366	44.349	40.001	-18,6%	-16,5%
Wool fabrics	20.341	191.148	18.443	123.719	-9,3%	-35,3%
Silk yarns	29.877	10.413	22.663	4.029	-24,2%	-61,3%
Silk fabrics	12.953	17.340	5.741	14.181	-55,7%	-18,3%
Knitwear	373.197	121.777	291.532	128.979	-21,9%	+5,9%
Socks and stockings	76.789	28.877	65.506	28.626	-14,7%	-0,9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>812.439</b>	<b>1.848.728</b>	<b>672.935</b>	<b>1.282.506</b>	<b>-17,2%</b>	<b>-30,6%</b>

As concerns the export, for 9 of the 10 main groups of products the volume of exports was smaller in 2009 compared with 2007, respectively: man-made fabrics (-32,5%), cotton yarns (-5,6%), cotton fabrics (-24%), wool fabrics (-9,3%), wool yarns (-18,6%) silk fabrics (-55,7%), silk yarns (-24,2%), knitwear (-21,9%) and socks and stockings (-14,7%). The only larger volume of exports was in man-made fibers (+4,7%).

Regarding the import of textile products, in 9 of the 10 main groups of products the volume of imports was smaller in the 2009 than in 2007, respectively: man-made fibres (-20,6%), man-made fabrics (-31,5%), cotton yarns (-41,4%), cotton fabrics (-40,8%), wool fabrics (-35,3%), wool yarns (-16,5%) silk fabrics (-18,3%), silk yarns (-61,3%), and socks and stockings (-0,9%). The only larger volume of imports was in knitwear (+5,9%).

It has to be mentioned that the statistical data also includes the imports of fabrics designated to the Lohn production of the ready-made garments.

Under these circumstances, the foreign trade balance for textile products continues to be negative in 2009 with an important improvement over 2007 (EUR -609,1 millions.) (Table no. 2.5).

## FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE WITH TEXTILE PRODUCTS IN 2009

Table no. 2.5

GROUP OF PRODUCTS	2009		
	EXPORT	IMPORT	TRADE BALANCE
	000 EUR	000 EUR	000 EUR
Man-made fibers	146.131	169.120	-22.989
Man-made fabrics	49.069	412.363	-363.294
Cotton yarns	3.349	28.133	-24.784
Cotton fabrics	26.152	333.355	-307.203
Wool yarns	44.349	40.001	+4.348
Wool fabrics	18.443	123.719	-105.276
Silk yarns	22.663	4.029	+18.634
Silk fabrics	5.741	14.181	-8.440
Knitwear	291.532	128.979	+162.552
Socks and stockings	65.506	28.626	+36.880
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>672.935</b>	<b>1.282.506</b>	<b>-609.571</b>

Referring to the textile products export it has to be mentioned the group of products knitwear represents about 43,3% of the total export. Also, big export volume registered for the groups: man-made fibres (21,7%), socks and stockings (9,7%) and manmade fabrics (7,3%).

**The four groups concentrate about 82% of the total exports:**

Knitwear	43,3%
Man-made fibres	21,7%
Socks and stockings	9,7%
Man made fabrics	7,3%

A similar situation is also in the case of textile products import, **where four of all groups concentrate about 81,4% of total imports:**

Man-made fabrics	32,1%
Cotton fabrics	26%
Man-made fibres	13,2%
Knitwear	10,1%

As for **the geographical orientation of foreign trade with textile goods**, a strong concentration is to be noticed, as the first two partner countries hold a weight varying between 21,2% and 99,4%.

Thus, **in exports, the main partners are** (Table no. 2.6):

- **Italy (leader in eight groups of products).**
- **France (leader in one group of products).**
- **Germany (leader in one group of products).**

## MAIN PARTNER COUNTRIES IN EXPORT IN 2009

Table no. 2.6

GROUP OF PRODUCTS	COUNTRY		
	%		
Man-made fibres	ITALY	GERMANY	FRANCE
	54,5%	10,3%	7,1%
Man-made fabrics	ITALY	FRANCE	GERMANY
	21,2%	7,1%	4,7%
Cotton yarns	ITALY	GERMANY	HUNGARY
	26,3%	19,9%	6,9%
Cotton fabrics	ITALY	BELGIUM	MAROCCO
	25,2%	9,4%	6,8%
Wool yarns	GERMANY	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM
	51,5%	30,2%	3,1%
Wool fabrics	ITALY	BULGARIA	HUNGARY
	24,5%	16%	12,7%
Silk yarns	ITALY	AUSTRIA	-
	99,4%	0,6%	-
Silk fabrics	ITALY	BULGARIA	HUNGARY
	93,6%	3,1%	1,4
Knitwear	ITALY	GERMANY	FRANCE
	54,3%	20,3%	10,3%
Socks and stockings	FRANCE	ITALY	HOLLAND
	67,3%	23,5%	3,8%

The main partners' countries for import are: (Table no. 2.7)

- **Italy (leader in nine groups of products),**
- **France (leader in one group of products)**

## MAIN PARTNER COUNTRIES IN IMPORT IN 2009

Table no. 2.7

GROUP OF PRODUCTS	COUNTRY		
	%		
Man-made fibres	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE
	33,1%	7,7%	6,6%
Man-made fabrics	ITALY	GERMANY	UNITED KINGDOM
	32,3%	16,9%	11,3%
Cotton yarns	ITALY	TURKEY	FRANCE
	51,9%	17,7%	6,3%
Cotton fabrics	ITALY	GERMANY	TURKEY
	42,6%	22,1%	6,3%
Wool yarns	ITALY	FRANCE	GERMANY
	83,3%	7,2%	6,0%
Wool fabrics	ITALY	GERMANY	FRANCE
	45,8%	34,9%	7,6%
Silk yarns	ITALY	CHINA	BELGIUM
	87,8%	6,3%	3,8%
Silk fabrics	ITALY	GERMANY	FRANCE
	37,2%	19,2%	11,7%
Knitwear	ITALY	HUNGARY	CHINA
	26,8%	6,6%	5,5%
Socks and stockings	FRANCE	CHINA	ITALY
	29,7%	14,6%	11,01%

**3. Imports of textile machines (2009, in thousand of EUR and variations over 2007).**

The investments in technological equipment, were, in the year 2009 of EUR 137.512 thousand, less by 36,9% as compared with the year 2007 (EUR 217.869 thousand). (Table no.3.1). The imports refer also to second hand machines.

**IMPORTS OF TEXTILE MACHINES IN YEAR 2009**

(Table no.3.1)

Item	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	2007	2009	2009/2007
		VALUE 000 EUR	VALUE 000 EUR	%
1	SPINNING	13.155	12.916	-1,9%
2	WEAVING	5.398	2.133	-60,5%
3	KNITTING	10.318	11.377	+10,3%
4	ACCESSORIES	18.500	14.349	-32,5%
5	TEXTILE FINISHING	130.123	78.362	-39,8%
6	TEXTILE CLOTHING	40.375	18.375	-54,5%
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>217.869</b>	<b>137.512</b>	<b>-36,9%</b>

**Divided on industrial sectors, decreases were registered for:**

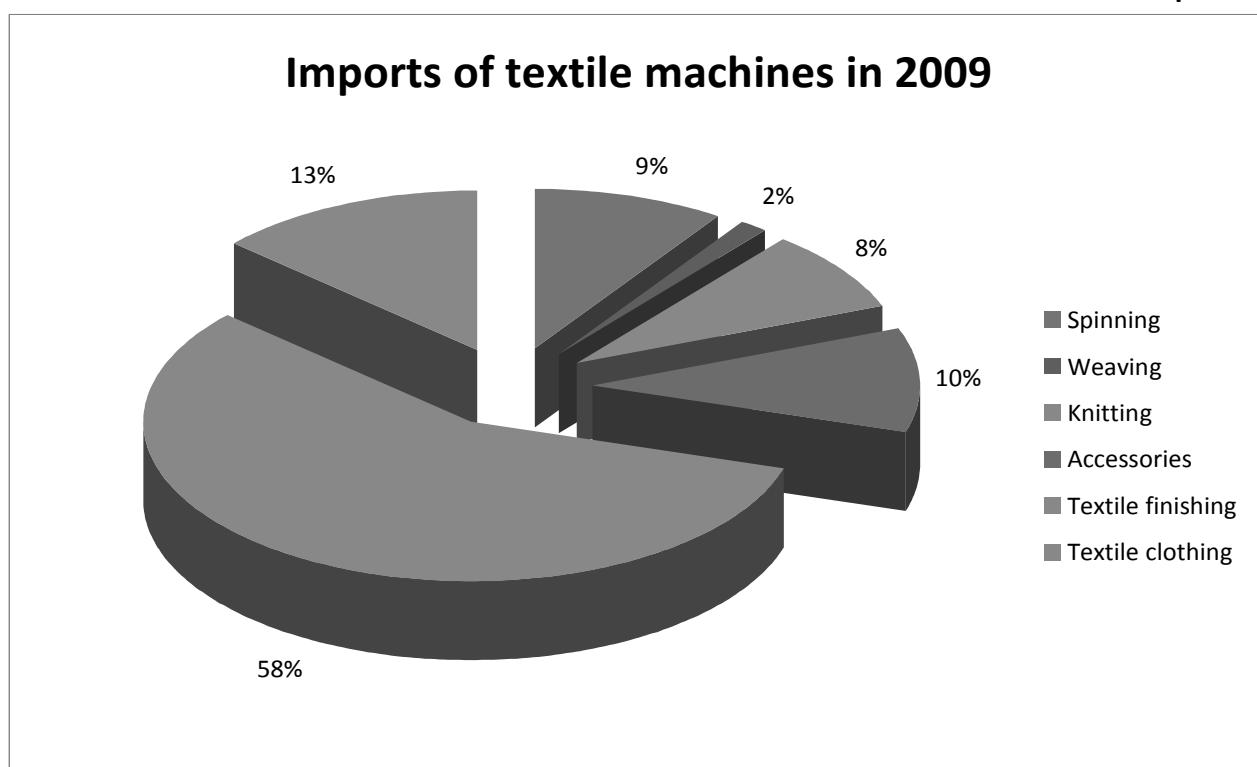
- **Spinning** - 1,9%
- **Weaving** - 60,5%
- **Accessories** - 32,5%
- **Textile finishing** - 39,8%
- **Textile clothing** - 54,5%

One industry sector had an increase:

- **Knitting** **+ 10,3%**

As regards the structure of the import of textile and clothing machines, it has to be mentioned that, same like in 2007, **during the year 2009, the industrial sectors of Textile Finishing and Textile Clothing have had a weight about 70,3%, meanwhile** the other 4 sectors have together only 29,7% of total imports (Graph no. 2).

Graph no. 2



## 4. Origin of imported machines (2009, in thousand EUR)

As concerns the origin of the import of textile machines and clothing, is listed below (Table no. 4.1).

### THE ORIGIN OF THE IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINES AND CLOTHING IN 2009

(Table no. 4.1)

Country	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR – 000 EUR						
	SPINNING	WEAVING	KNITTING	ACCESSORIES	TEXTILE FINISHING	TEXTILE CLOTHING	GRAND TOTAL
Italy	8.908	973	7.761	7.053	20.011	5.415	<b>50.121</b>
Germany	2.658	21	2.304	4.831	4.896	4.517	<b>19.227</b>
Turkey	-	-	-	-	16.368	-	<b>16.368</b>
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	11.028	-	<b>11.028</b>
China	-	-	-	-	6.926	966	<b>7.892</b>
Poland	127	-	-	-	6.224	-	<b>6.351</b>
France	34	-	183	315	1.549	-	<b>2.081</b>
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	1.980	<b>1.980</b>
Belgium	-	-	-	1.221	-	-	<b>1.221</b>
Austria	373	687	-	-	-	-	<b>1.060</b>
Spain	-	-	-	-	732	-	<b>732</b>
India	-	-	263	-	-	-	<b>263</b>
Others	816	452	866	929	10.628	5.497	<b>19.188</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12.916</b>	<b>2.133</b>	<b>11.377</b>	<b>14.349</b>	<b>78.362</b>	<b>18.375</b>	<b>137.512</b>

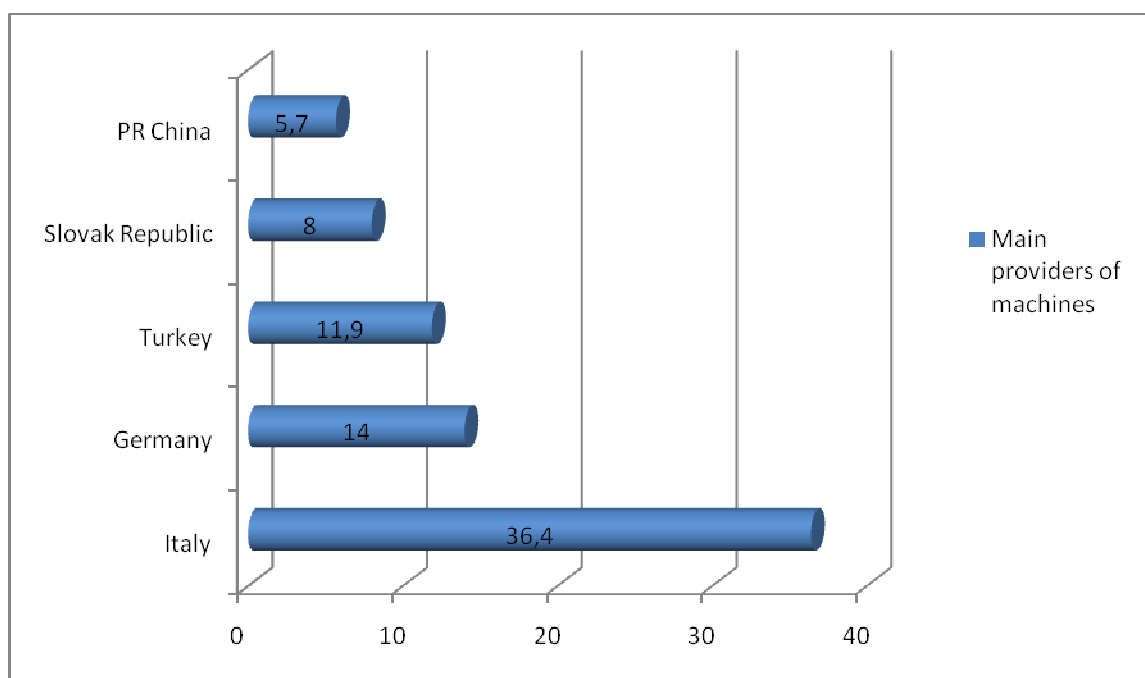
## THE MAIN PROVIDERS OF MACHINES IN 2009

Table no.4.2

Rank	Country	%
1	Italy	36,4 %
2	Germany	14,0 %
3	Turkey	11,9%
4	Slovak Republic	8,0 %
5	PR China	5,7 %

As concerns, the main machinery providers in the 2009 are listed above (Table no. 4.2 and Graph no. 3).

Graph no. 3



### 5. Positive qualities of Italian textile machinery production and trade

During 2009, the machines imported from Italy were well appreciated, especially for textile finishing because of their high productivity and versatility. This combined with a very competitive quality/price ratio were the main advantages of Italian machines over other European manufacturers.

## 6. Shortcomings of Italian textile machinery and trade

The **market share** of Italian textile machinery increased in 2009 as against 2007 from **35,1% in 2007**, to **36,4% in 2009**. It is followed by **Germany with 14,0% market share, decreasing from 14,3% in 2007**.

During the year 2009, Italy is the most important provider of textile machinery in Romania, according to the market shares for each industrial sector it is placed on rank one for Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Accessories, Textile finishing and Textile clothing. The market shares of Italy in the industrial sectors are presented as follows (Table no.6):

**THE MARKET SHARES OF ITALY IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN 2009**

Table no. 6

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	%	Rank
SPINNING	69,0%	1
WEAVING	45,6%	1
KNITTING	68,2%	1
ACCESSORIES	49,2%	1
TEXTILE FINISHING	25,5%	1
TEXTILE CLOTHING	29,5%	1

The quality of the Italian textile technology is attested by the high number of machines sold to Romania.

Regarding the shortcomings for some of the Italian machines, in the opinion of the managers, the main are:

- high level of technology content, that allow customers to get a big diversity of fabrics of high quality;
- reliability, that has as a result the minimum maintenance costs;
- creativity, offering the possibility of production for the fashion industry.

The German machines are considered also this year the main competitors for the Italian ones.

## 7. Investments planned for the near future (5 years)

The import of textile machines is expected to increase with 8,37 % until 2014. The import of textile clothing machines is expected to decrease starting 2012, because of the expected lohn production decrease. Because all the textile and clothing companies are private now, there are no official figures regarding the investments. The results of the prognosis are presented in the table no. 7.

## INVESTMENTS PLANNED FOR THE FUTURE

Table no. 7

Industrial sector	MU	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SPINNING	000 EUR	12.500	13.000	13.200	12.900	13.300
WEAVING	000 EUR	8.000	9.800	10.100	9.900	10.200
KNITTING	000 EUR	10.500	11.000	12.300	12.100	12.500
ACCESSORIES	000 EUR	22.000	23.000	23.400	23.800	24.100
TEXTILE FINISHING	000 EUR	60.500	63.000	64.000	64.500	66.000
TEXTILE CLOTHING	000 EUR	33.500	34.000	34.500	32.300	33.200
<b>Grand Total</b>	000 EUR	147.000	153.800	157.500	155.500	159.300

## 8. Production of:

Item	GROUP OF PRODUCTS	MU	2007	2009	2009/2007 (%)
1	Chemical fibres	1000 tons	7,3	14	+47,9%
2	Cotton yarns	1000 tons	9,9	7,4	-25,3%
3	Cotton fabrics	million sq.m	45,3	27,1	-40,2%
4	Wool yarns	1000 tons	20,3	18,5	-8,9%
5	Wool fabrics	million sq.m	4,2	3,9	-7,2%
6	Silk yarns	1000 tons	1,1	0,7	-36,4%
7	Silk fabrics	million sq.m	9,3	5,7	-38,7%
8	Knitwear	million pcs.	15,5	15,6	+0,7%
9	Hosiery	million pairs	111,5	89,1	-20,1%

**9. Export 2009 of (code NACE/CLIO)**

GROUP OF PRODUCTS	TARIFF POSITION	2009 TONS	2009 VALUE 000 EUR
Man-made fibres	5401-5406; 5509-5511	33.136	146.131
Man-made fabrics	5407-5408; 5512-5516	8.304	49.069
Cotton yarns	5204-5207	672	3.349
Cotton fabrics	5208-5212	3.232	26.152
Wool yarns	5106-5110	4.966	44.349
Wool fabrics	5111-5113	763	18.443
Silk yarns	5004-5006	794	22.663
Silk fabrics	5007	95	5.741
Knitwear	6109-6110	11.357	291.532
Socks and stockings	6115	2.965	65.506
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>66.284</b>	<b>672.935</b>

**10. Import 2009 of (code NACE/CLIO)**

GROUP OF PRODUCTS	TARIFF POSITION	2009 TONS	2009 VALUE 000 EUR
Man-made fibres	5401-5406; 5509-5511	44.524	169.120
Man-made fabrics	5407-5408; 5512-5516	41.968	412.363
Cotton yarns	5204-5207	8.670	28.133
Cotton fabrics	5208-5212	32.392	333.355
Wool yarns	5106-5110	3.108	40.001
Wool fabrics	5111-5113	5.027	123.719
Silk yarns	5004-5006	183	4.029
Silk fabrics	5007	227	14.181
Knitwear	6109-6110	12.817	128.979
Socks and stockings	6115	6.862	28.626
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>155.698</b>	<b>1.282.506</b>

**11. Value of production**

Group of products	MU	2008	2009	2009/2008 (%)
TEXTILES industrial production	1.000 EUR	384.991	300.293	-22 %
CLOTHINGS industrial production	1.000 EUR	997.625	842.993	-15,5 %
<b>TEXTILES and CLOTHINGS industrial production</b>	<b>1.000 EUR</b>	<b>1.382.616</b>	<b>1.143.286</b>	<b>-17,3 %</b>

**12. How did the production structure change in the 2009?**

	New plants		Shutdowns		Renovations /expansions	
	No.	MU	No.	MU	No.	MU
Spinning mills	1	624 t yarns /year	-	-	2	550 t/year yarns -
Weaving mills	3	2.000 thd. sqm/year	1	2.000 thd. sq.m/year	3	2.200 thd. sq.m/year
Knitting mills (flat and circular)	2	500 thd. pcs/year	-	-	7	2.500 thd. pcs/year
Dyeing and Finishing plants	1	800 thd. sqm/year	-	-	6	4.000 thd. sq.m/year
Paintworks	2	1.100 thd. sqm/year sqm/year	-	-	3	1.800 thd. sq.m/year
Textile clothing	11	1.400 thd. pcs/year	16	1.900 thd. pcs/year	21	2.050 thd. pcs/year

### 13. Other events

Between the significant events, with impact upon the textile and clothing industry, recorded in 2008-2009, some have to be mentioned:

- New investments in textile and clothing industry;
- Congresses, protocols, agreements regarding the textile and clothing industry;
- Various exhibitions for fashion and products of textile and garment industry.

Regarding the **new investments in the textile and clothing industry** we have to mention interest of some foreign textiles and clothing from Italy, Germany, Great Britain, France and Austria and also to create and develop production capacities in Romania.

#### ▪ GREEN FIBER

An European Supplier for the European market. GreenFiber International SA , producer of Recycled Polyester Staple Fibers and PET Strapping located in Romania, owes two production facilities ( Buzau and Iasi), with three production lines for the Polyester Staple.

The Fiber and one production line of PET Strapping are:

- 2006 – 1st production line of PSF
- 2007 – 2nd production line of PSF
- 2008 – 3rd production line of PSF
- 2009 – 1st production line of PET Strapping.

The strength of GreenFiber International SA comes from the capability of controlling the whole recycling chain, starting from the PET bottles up to final products, as Polyester Staple Fiber and PET Strapping.

The collecting network is implemented on the Romanian market since 2002, and within the following years our company developed similar subsidiaries in the surrounding countries. The investors were from Taiwan, Japony and Switzerland. The investment in the two companies Green Tech and Green Fiber is of 35 milion Euro.

#### ▪ MONOTEX Sighisoara

Sider Arc Spa invested in a complete new spinning mill in Sighisoara. The yarns manufactured here are used for the production of “ intelligent fabric” and industrial fabrics. The total investment is of 3 million Euro . A new modern industrial hall was built for the preparation and manufacturing of monofilament yarns with five complex production lines. The company produces fibbers and yarns for both domestic market and export. The production capacity is about 2.600 kg/day. In the future the production will be extended by the acquisition of new production lines.

The town Sighisoara was strategically selected because here there is the strategic customer of Sider Arc Spa, the weaving mill SEFAR Sighisoara.

#### ▪ MANIFATTURA FODERAMI CIMMINO

The company is importing and producing woven fabrics that are exported in a percentage of about 90%. The only contract they had for the domestic market was with a producer working for H&M. The main future target would be to create a fashion fabrics starting with the design.

#### ▪ **INDUSTRIAL PARK**

In 2008 the Romanian Agency for Foreign Investments (ARIS) was contacted by a group of textile and clothing companies from Portugal that expressed their wish of opening an industrial park on a total surface of 20 hectares available for aprox. 100 small and medium size companies. The estimated number of people that would work in this park would be about 800. During the next period the representatives of the Portuguese companies will select the district in Iasi, Neamt or Suceava.

#### ▪ **VITESSE Bistrita**

The company started the activity in Romania during year 2004. The total investment up till 2008 was of about three million Euro consisting in textile machines. The main activity consists in producing and selling wool fabrics for both export and domestic market. The production capacity is around 5.000 finished meters/day. The main problem of the company represents the high fiscality in Romania and the high level of contributions and taxes.

#### ▪ **TEXTILE BLUE WASH**

The company TBW was established in 2008 having as main share holder the former manager of Freshtex Textile Finishing. The company offers washing services using many kind of technological processes from quick wash to stonewash and superstone wash. The company is also dyeing: with direct, reactive dye staff and pigments, scraping, sandblasting, etc.

The main customers are MAC, BRAX, NEWMAN and others.

The company intends to have its own collection "TWB –Denim Spirit".

#### ▪ **SIDERMA Bucharest**

Siderma is one of the most important nonwoven manufacturers in Romania. The company EFFEEMMECI controls 54,44% of the company capital after buying 11.500 shares at the price of 148 RON/share. Other share holders of the company are PARADISIO UNO SRL (12,44%) and LEXIM AG (11,52%). The company invested about 650.00 Euro in a second hand line for manufacturing coated fabrics.

Siderma is a member of the European Association for Nonwoven Producers and Distributors (EDENA).

#### ▪ **NOVARTEX DIGITAL**

Novartex is an initiative of the investment group MONS MEDIUS INVESTMENT that promotes the digital printing technologies. The main customers are the fashion and fabrics designers.

The technological process consists in the initial preparation of the fabric for having a good absorption of the dye staff. After printing the print is fixed using a steamer.

#### ▪ **UCO TESATURA Giurgiu**

The decision to open a company in Giurgiu was taken because it is a perfect location, as it is close to Bucharest and the airport. The sections were ideal, even though they were old, as they needed generous areas, due to the long dyeing and finishing lines. UCO renovated the building and made significant investments in it.

At the end of the second phase completed a 30 million Euro investment.

**They have** clients from all over the world, from Marks & Spencer to Levi's, H&M. and sales agents for each country, and the head office of the sale department is in Ghent, Belgium.

**UCO** closed the Belgium weaving mill because they have better results in Romania.

The intention of the Belgian-Indian producer is to increase the production. The investment in Giurgiu is thus part of UCO Raymond's diversification strategy, which also stood at the basis of the merger of the two entities – extending the range of products and prices.

UCO Raymond has a capacity of 80 million metres of denim fabric per year being the world's third denim producer.

- **BIANCOSPINO Breaza**

The clients of the confection company Biancospino are the most important Italian brands like Pitti Uomo from Florence. The investment in the company from Breaza is estimated at two million Euro. Besides this company there is another one near Breaza where they manufacture special jackets filled in with goose down.

The turnover of the Biancospino in 2008 was of 8 million Euro.

Also, some **Romanian companies invested** in machinery in 2008-2009, by which we could mention the next:

- **VASTEX Vaslui**

The cotton weaving-finishing-confectioning company VASTEX Vaslui modernized the weaving mill buying 12 Picanol rapier machines for manufacturing technical fabrics. The company continued the investment policy started in 2005 for finishing machines.

The investment in weaving machines is estimated at 700.000 Euro.

Confections represent about 10% of the turnover of the company, the main market being the domestic one.

- **ELKA INTERNATIONAL**

Started ten years ago as a family business for transporting confections, the company had a good evolution and now has four offices in Cristuru Secuiesc, Odorheiu Secuiesc, Oradea and Constanta and a logistic center of 4.000 square meters. The company is finishing for German customers connections like trousers, blouses, jackets, etc.. In 2008 the company invested 56.000 Euro in textile machines so that the finishing capacity increased from 10.000 pieces to 16.000 pieces.

- **TRANSILANA Ghimbav**

The factory is located on the same industrial platform since 70 years ago. The production capacity increased in 2008 after an important machines acquisition from the wool fabrics manufacturer ARGESANA Pitesti that closed in 2007.

In 2009 the production reached 1.000 tonnes of yarns. The company also invested in modern laboratory equipment and IT.

- **TRICOTAJUL SOMESUL Cluj**

The knitted fabrics manufacturer Tricotaje Somesul had an ascendant evolution in 2008 and 2009. This happened due the fact that some important customers came back to them after their experience in China. The company is exporting to Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Czech Republic. With the help of Italian designer the company created its own brand "IL MODO" using noble fibers like wool cotton and cashmere.

- **TANEX Bucharest**

Tanex has two major sectors: clothing and knitting; there are two different companies Tanex and Tanex Conf. In the clothing segment they invested in special machines, in automation. In the knitting segment, bought other four Stoll machines fineness 12, in order to balance the winter season and the summer season. Also, purchased the latest generation software, which will allow them to create the knitting models easier. In the clothing segment, in order to stay competitive on the market, developed a technical department which is a more evolved department, in the sense that clients get everything, the mould, gradation, and all the other operations. That is why they bought an automatic cutting system.

Tanex evolved to an integrated business.

- **ORHIDEEA Fetesti**

Orhideea is a producer of confections for both women and men that has an annual turnover of about 500.000 Euro. The company invested in technology buying sewing and finishing machines in amount of 18.000 Euro. After the investment was done both productivity and quality increased rapidly. Orhideea is exporting 98% of the production.

- **CROMADI Pucioasa**

The company Cromadi is manufacturing bad and kitchen cloth using cotton type fabrics manufactured by Romanian companies and also imported from Moldova and Turkey. In 2009 they invested in a new automatic quilting machine.

- **SIRETUL Pascani**

The knitted fabric manufacturer SIRETUL Pascani invested during 2008 in a new LIBA line of machines for manufacturing geogrid fabrics with the destination geotextiles. The investment was of about 1,5 million Euro. Due to this investment recently the company declared the beginning of the insolvency procedure.

- **ARIESUL CONF Ariesi**

The company produces sport and leisure cloth for Dolce & Gabbana, Benetton, Spidi and Campagnolo. In 2008 they bought a plotter and new generation of sewing machines and finishing machines. The company is also selling on the Romanian market.

**Regarding the congresses, studies, protocols, agreements** in the textile and clothing industry, a few things need to be mentioned:

- **FEPAIUS** organized specialized seminars on actual problems of this period referring to aspects of the European legislation that will apply to the textile and clothing sectors. These took place in the next locations: Mamaia (February 29, 2009), Brasov (April 01-05, 2009), Focsani (March 25-29, 2009).

The program contained the next items:

- The crises of the working people after Romanian EU because of the mondial economic crises
- Possibilities for small and medium companies of financing by the EU or Romania Government
- Correlation of the Romanian standards with the European ones.

**▪ Forum of the Textile industry**

The 7<sup>th</sup>. Edition of the forum took place on June 06, 2009 at the UGIR headquarters.

The proposed measures to small and medium size companies, for getting out of the crises were:

- Distribution of the products through the multibrand shops
- Creating of associations in order to get bigger orders for covering the production capacities and obtain competitive prices
- Restructuring of the production at the market level
- Obtaining signed contracts from the customers

At the macroeconomic level the proposals were:

- Modifying the legislation for the VAT reimbursement according to Finance Ministry order no. 107/2007
- Discharge of taxes for the employers that work with people with handicap
- Decreasing of the contributions, taxes, taxations
- Payment of the profit tax annually
- Eliminating the many taxes that are not mentioned in Fiscal code (parafiscality)
- Creating of the Romanian Investment Bank
- Supporting the profitable companies with governmental funds (after Greece example)
- Forming of a national fund for the support economy (after France example)
- Ensuring a real competition of the Romanian products on the local market and promoting these to export on other markets of the EC.

**▪ World Trade Center Association Bucharest, World Trade Institute Bucharest and the Federal Patronat of the Textile Industry, Clothing and Leather (FEPAIUS)** signed in September 2009 in Bucharest during the event Emerging Fashion Capital a partnership for the relaunching of the clothing and fashion industry in Romania. The purpose was:

- Promote the fashion industry all over the world
- Create the premises for transforming Bucharest in „capital of fashion”
- Organize courses and seminars for training fashion specialists
- Promoting exhibitions, fairs, commercial missions.

## Fairs and exhibitions

- **RomaniaFabricDays**

International Fair for Fabrics, Accessories and Services for the Garment Industry

The next edition, the 11th, will be organized in the period March 17-18, 2011 at Parliament Hotel, Bucharest.

The concept of ROMANIAFABRICDAYS is simple and clear. Romania, with the largest garment industry in Europe, did not have a sourcing and information event before ROMANIAFABRICDAYS. All existing fairs for textile, accessories, services, but also garment industry, were in reality “Business to Consumer” exhibitions - a retail activity. At these fairs, the industrial and wholesale companies sell items to the final consumer, who is looking for a good bargain.

AVANZ F.E. offers “Business to Business” events and professional fairs. The demand came from sponsors and exhibitors, which pushed to do a professional fair in the sector for Romania, Bulgaria and the region.

The main visitor target groups for ROMANIAFABRICDAYS are:

- Romanian and South East European garment manufacturers, producing their own product ranges/ collections for export
- International purchasing/sourcing offices located in Romania and South east Europe as: Hennes & Mauritz, Zara, S-Oliver, Marks & Spencer, Karstadt Quelle, etc.
- Fashion companies selling on the fast growing domestic and regional market
- Agents, wholesalers, distributors for fabrics, accessories and services
- Industry experts
- Press

Concerning **exhibitions with products** of light industry, in 2009 were organised 15 fairs while in 2008 were 17 fairs and in 2007 were organised 23 fairs, having as theme „textiles, ready-made clothes, shoes and leather goods, fashion”.

Below, there are presented some details regarding the most important exhibitions (see table no.13.2)

## FASHION EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS FOR TEXTILES AND GARMENTS

Table no. 13.2

Item	Name	Town	2008	2009
1	<b>TINIMTEX</b> National fair for clothing and foot ware <a href="http://www.tinimtex.ro">www.tinimtex.ro</a> Organizers: ROMEXPO S.A., CCINA Constanta with FEPAIUS <b>Next edition: February 16-20, 2011</b>	Mamaia	25.02 – 01.03 13.05-17.05 09.09-13.09 02.12-06.12	17.02-21.02 13.05-17.05 09.09-13.09 02.12-06.12
2	<b>TIBCO</b> International fair for consummor goods <a href="http://www.tibco.ro">www.tibco.ro</a> Organizer: ROMEXPO S.A. <b>Next edition: April 06- 10, 2011</b>	Bucuresti	18.06-22.06	03.06-07.06
3	<b>CONFINTEX-BUCOVINA</b> Organizers: CCIA Suceava	Suceava	13.03-15.03	01.10
4	<b>CONFINTEXPO</b> Garments, fabrics, leather, fur, footwear, accessories Organizer: CCIA Bacau <b>Next edition: February 02-06, 2011</b>	Bacau	08.04-12.04 24.06-28.06 02.09-06.09 09.12-13.12	24.06-28.06 02.09-06.09
5	<b>CONFINTEX</b> Contracting national fair for textiles, garments, knitted fabrics, footwear and leather goods Organizer: CCIA Constanta	Constanta Mamaia	08-04-12.04 14.09-18.09 11.11-15.11	17.03-21.03 14.09-18.09 09-12-13.12

## Conjuncture note concerning the textile sector in Romania – YEAR 2009

Item	Name	Town	2008	2009
6	<p><b>MODEXPO</b> International fair for woven fabrics, clothing, lather, furs, foot ware and leather goods; accessories <a href="http://www.modexpo.ro">www.modexpo.ro</a> Organizor: ROMEXPO S.A.</p> <p><b>Next edition: September 21-25, 2011</b></p>	Bucuresti	19.02-22.02 18.09-21.09	19.02-22.02 17.09-20.09
7	<p><b>ROMANIA FABRIC DAYS</b> International fair for textile fabrics, accessories and services for the garment industry <a href="http://www.romaniafabricdays.ro">www.romaniafabricdays.ro</a> Organizor: AVANZ FAIRS &amp;EVENTS S.R.L. <b>Next edition: March 17-18, 2011</b></p>	Bucuresti Sibiu	29.10-31.10 02.10-03.10	25.03-27.03 14.10-15.10

#### 14. Expected changes

The expectations concerning the rate of growth of the textile industry in the third quarter of 2010 indicate a negative conjuncture balance for the production volume (-6) and a positive one for the number of orders (+1), and for the number of employees (1).

For the clothing industry, the expectations are not so optimistic, the conjuncture balance being expected to be negative for production (-2), positive for the number of orders (+1) and for the number of employees (0).

Table no. 14

Estimates Concerning the Tendencies in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> . quarter of 2010								
Conjuncture Balance - %								
Indicator	Textiles and Textile Products				Textiles Clothing			
	+	=	-	Conjuncture Balance <sup>1)</sup>	+	=	-	Conjuncture Balance <sup>1)</sup>
- production	29	36	36	-6	31	24	33	-2
- total volume of orders, of which:								
- exports	32	45	18	1	20	51	19	1
- exports	19	54	17	2	28	59	19	0
-manpower	20	61	19	1	19	62	19	0
(+ growth; = stagnation; - decrease)								

<sup>1)</sup> The conjuncture investigation in the textile and clothing industry is an opinion survey performed on a sample of managers of an important number of economic units concerning the tendencies of economic activities.

In order to obtain aggregate results, the answers were evaluated by the selection variable, i.e. by the number of employees. Thus, the ratio of the evolution alternatives (growth, stagnation and decrease) represents the share of the activity volume of the companies that have chosen the respective alternative. The percentage difference between the extreme alternatives (opinions "growth" –opinions "decrease") constitutes the conjuncture balance that determines the evolution tendency of the volume of activity as compared to the preceding semester.

According to the conjuncture investigation in the processing industry, the main reasons that limit the activity in the textile and clothing industry are as follows:

- **Mondial general economic crises**
- **The bureaucratic system in Romania does not encourage the investors**
- **The fluctuation of the skilled working people and migration to the western EU countries**
- **The increase in utilities prices, the high costs related to salaries, medical and maternity leaves;**
- **The instability of the Romanian fiscal code and the retroactive application of the fiscal legislation;**
- **Unfair competition from companies in China, India, Turkey, which, due to facilities offered by the respective states**
- **Narrowing the raw materials base especially for synthetic thread and fibers**

The developments and modernizing of the textile industry planned for the period up to 2013 take into consideration the growing of the competitiveness of the Romanian textile products because of the accession to UE and the reaction to the invasion of the market with products from Asia.

These will contribute to:

- the regain of the domestic market
- growing the export to EU markets and other new markets
- growing the export of processed products: yarns, woven and knitted fabrics, garments and reduction of the lohn production.

## 15. New laws and regulations for the textile industry enacted in the period considered

**Order No. 102/1** of 19/5 January 2009 issued by the Minister of Public Finance and the Governor of the National Bank of Romania repeals some pieces of legislation

**Order No.138** of 23 January 2009 issued by the Minister of Public Finance approves the procedures on incurring public debt by issuing government-backed collateral

**Decision No. 4** of 28 January 2009 issued by the President of the Private Pensions System Supervisory Commission approves Norms No. 4/2009 regarding investments by optional pension funds and the organisation of investment activity

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 1** of 29 January 2009 sets measures concerning remuneration of public sector employees

**Order No. 297** of 12 February 2009 issued by the Minister of Public Finance sets forth the inflation-based discount factor for payments in advance of annual profit tax

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 6** of 18 February 2009 establishes the minimum guaranteed pension

**Law No. 18** of 26 February 2009 – The 2009 Government Budget Act

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 23** of 11 March 2009 approves the establishment of the Romanian Counterguarantee Fund

**Order No. 11** of 11 March 2009 issued by the President of the National Securities Commission amends and supplements the accounting regulations harmonised with the Fourth Directive of the European Economic Community applicable to entities licensed, regulated and supervised by the National Securities Commission, as approved by Order No. 75/2005 issued by the National Securities Commission

**Law No. 39** of 13 March 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 83/2008 amending and supplementing Law No. 19/2000 on the public pension system and other social security rights

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 25** of 18 March 2009 amends and supplements Government Emergency Ordinance No. 99/2006 on credit institutions and capital adequacy

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 28** of 18 March 2009 regulates certain social protection measures

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 29** of 25 March 2009 amends Law No. 571/2003 on the Tax Code

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 31** of 1 April 2009 sets forth some measures on the remuneration of public sector employees

**Law No. 52** of 1 April 2009 approves Government Ordinance No. 47/2007 on the regulation of some financial and tax-related measures

**Law No. 79** of 1 April 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 204/2008 for amending Art. III para.(1) of Government Ordinance No. 3/2007 on some financial and tax-related measures in the field of social protection

*Conjuncture note concerning the textile sector in Romania – YEAR 2009*

**Law No. 88** of 8 April 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 82/2007 for amending and supplementing Law No. 31/1990 on trading companies and other pieces of legislation

**Law No. 90** of 8 April 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 91/2008 for amending and supplementing Law No. 571/2003 on Tax Code

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 34** of 11 April 2009 revises the 2009 budget and regulates some financial and tax-related measures

**Government Emergency Ordinance No. 41** of 28 April 2009 approves some measures on the remuneration of public sector employees during May-December 2009

**Order No. 219** of 4 May 2009 issued by the President of the National Institute of Statistics approves the Statistical Research Methodology on Innovation in Industry and Services

**Law No. 145** of 5 May 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 1/2009 on some measures regarding budgetary staff wages

**Law No. 227** of 10 June 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 34/2009 regarding the budget revision for 2009 and the regulation of some financial and tax measures

**Order No. 36** of 22 June 2009 issued by the President of the National Securities Commission approves Instruction No. 3/2009 on direct and indirect holdings

**Law No. 258** of 7 July 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 223/2008 regarding measures to cut some budget expenditures

**Law No. 259** of 7 July 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 31/2009 on measures related to compensation of public-sector employees

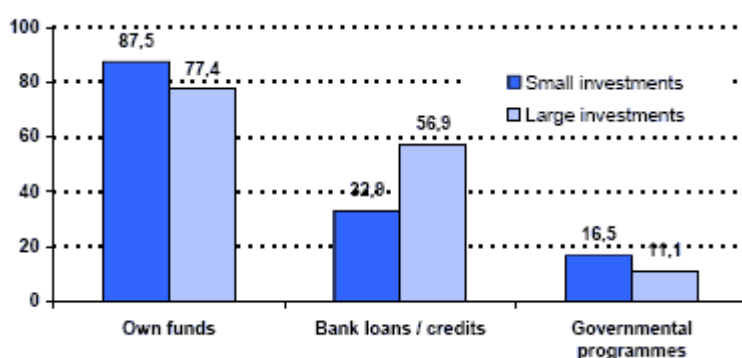
**Law No. 291** of 28 September 2009 approves Government Emergency Ordinance No. 33/2009 on supplementing Art. 270 of Law No. 86/2006 – The Customs Code of Romania

**Order No. 3055** of 29 October 2009 issued by the Minister of Public Finance approves Accounting Regulations compliant with European directives

## 16. Tenders in the period considered

Access to financing is a major factor for the development and growth of the small and medium size companies (SME) sector, as it influences their ability to invest. The Government of Romania understands the importance of SMEs in the creation of jobs, in order to counterbalance the negative effects of industrial adjustment and the restructuring process. Therefore, specific actions taken so far by the Government have aimed fundamentally at creating an institutional, legislative and financial framework that is favourable to the development of SMEs and private initiatives and stimulating for investments. These actions include the creation of a business environment which is favourable for SMEs' creation and development, by developing the capacity of productive and service-supplying SMEs, and, lastly but not least, by improving their access to financing

**Graph no. 4 Sources of finance for SMEs' investments**



Most of the small investments are financed exclusively from internal funds (59,7%), but as the investments grow larger, the mix of internal funds and bank loans gains ground (38,9%). SMEs' capacity to use more diversified financing portfolios is still very low (4,9%) and there are no investments financed from the capital market.

Improving companies' access to financing is a measure of utmost importance for the support of SMEs development in Romania. In consequence, NASMEC (National Association for Small and Medium companies) acts towards promoting multiple ways of access to financing, with the conviction that only a wide-ranging portfolio of financing sources will be capable of ensuring a larger access of private firms to financing.

The main modalities to facilitate an improved access to finance for SMEs are:

- Facilitating access to commercial bank loans;
- Improving firms' participation in grant schemes, offered in conditions of competition and transparency by international multilateral or bilateral donors, under the management of either some implementation units within ministries, or some special agencies or nongovernmental organizations;
- Developing micro-finance schemes;
- Facilitating access to „equity investment" financing through participation in the specially constituted investment funds for the social capital of companies;
- Developing a country wide system of loan guarantee funds, at national, regional and local levels;
- Finally, introducing new financing forms for promising but risky businesses, namely by instituting "venture capital". Promoting the "venture capital" as it is now practiced at international level is strongly linked with the development of "business incubators".

*Conjuncture note concerning the textile sector in Romania – YEAR 2009*

The SME working in the textile and clothing sector will benefit, starting with year 2010, of unrefundable funds in a total value of 100 million Euro, through the sectorial operational program of growing the economic competitiveness.

The total fund that will be assigned during years **2009-2015** will be of **810,34 million Euro**. In 2008 there were assigned 63 million Euro.

The eligible activities for which the funds are assigned refer to:

- creating of new production facilities (factory/section/installation)
- the extension of an existent factory by increasing the production capacity
- the diversification of the production of an existent factory by producing new types of articles
- modernizing of a factory, including changes in the fabrication process
- acquisition of: software, patents, know-how or technical solutions not patented
- specialized consultancy and training strictly for the investment activities.

According to the location of the company, the maximum unrefundable fund is **50-60%** from the total of the eligible expenses, for medium size companies and **60-70%** for small companies.

More information could be obtained visiting the site: [www.mimmctpl.ro](http://www.mimmctpl.ro)

**17. New joint ventures between textile producers or textile machinery manufacturers, if any (specify only partners and object)**

According to the National Register of Commerce provided data, during the whole year 2009, no new joint ventures were established.

**18. New textile machines agencies**

According to the National Register of Commerce provided data, during the whole year 2009, in this field no new companies were registered.

The main companies (acting in the textile machines sector) acknowledged, in Romania, for their activity and participation to local and international fairs and exhibitions, are shown in **Appendix 1 (Romanian producers of textile machines)** and **Appendix 2 (Importers company of textile machines)**

**19. New trading companies**

In the **textile and clothing industry, during the year 2009, were registered 780 new companies**, with 7 less companies compared with the year 2007, by which 154 in the textile industry and 526 in the clothing industry.

In structure, on industrial sectors and by juridical organization form, the situation is presented as follows:

Industrial sector	Juridical organization form		
	SRL- limited liability company	SA – Share company	Total
Textile industry	154	0	154
Clothing industry	522	4	526
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>780</b>

## 20. New engineering companies

During the period January - December 2009 were registered 3.076 new engineering and consulting limited liability companies (including architecture and constructions) with 7.227 less compared with 2007.

### INFORMATION SOURCES - DISTRIBUTION IN AREA



- Minim at least one information source
- More than two information sources
- Bucharest (all kind of sources – according to the appendix 1, 2 and 3)

**Selective bibliography:**

- **NIS (National Institute for Statistics):**
  - ✓ Industry Statistical Bulletin, no. 12/2008;
  - ✓ Industry Statistical Bulletin, no. 12/2009;
  - ✓ Industry Statistical Bulletin, no. 1/2009;
  - ✓ Industry Statistical Bulletin, no. 1/2010
  - ✓ Monthly Statistical Bulletin, no. 12/2009;
  - ✓ Monthly Statistical Bulletin, no. 1/2010;
  - ✓ Prices Statistical Bulletin, no. 12/2008;
  - ✓ Prices Statistical Bulletin, no. 12/2009
  - ✓ Foreign Trade Statistical bulletin, no. 12/2009;
  - ✓ Foreign Trade Statistical bulletin, no. 1/2010;
  - ✓ Studies for Economic Conjuncture, 3<sup>rd</sup>. quarter/2010;
- **European Commission:**
  - ✓ 2010, Government Strategy of the development of SME
- **NBR (National Bank of Romania):**
  - ✓ Monthly Bulletin, 12/2009;
  - ✓ Bulletin – Conjuncture, no.12/2009;
  - ✓ Annual raport 2009
- **CCIR (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania and Bucharest):**
  - ✓ Monthly Statistic Synthesis 2009;
- **DIALOG TEXTIL:**
  - ✓ Monthly magazine, no. 1-11/2008;
  - ✓ Monthly magazine, no. 1-11/2009;

## Appendixes

**LIST OF MAJOR COMPANIES THAT ACTIVATE IN  
THE TEXTILE MACHINES SECTOR**

## Appendix 1

## 1. Romanian producers of textile machines

Area Code + 40

Nb.	Company / Equipment for industrial sector	Address	Phone/ Fax/E-mail
1	IMATEX S.A. Weaving –spare parts	Str. G. Doja, 68, Tg. Mures	Phone : 0265/26.77.80; 26.08.05 Fax: 0265/26.80.32 E-mail: <a href="mailto:imatex@fx.ro">imatex@fx.ro</a>
2	MATRICON / Textile clothing, Knitting, e.g.	STR. G. DOJA NR. 155, TG. MURES	Phone : 0265-162222 Fax: 0265-164438 E-mail: <a href="mailto:matricon@matricon.ms.fx.ro">matricon@matricon.ms.fx.ro</a>
3	S.C. MAFIR S.A./ Spinning	B-DUL MUNCII NR.12, CLUJ-NAPOCA	Phone :0264-415019; Fax:0264-415028 E-mail: <a href="mailto:mafir@rdslink.ro">mafir@rdslink.ro</a>
4	POLY PLASTICS GAVANA S.R.L.	Str. Garlei, Pitesti, jud. Arges	Phone: 0248 280166 Fax: 0248 280142 E-mail: <a href="mailto:martin@polyplasticsgavana.ro">martin@polyplasticsgavana.ro</a>

## Appendix 2

## 2. Importers company of textile machines and accessories

Nb.	Company	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
1	A EOL S.R.L.	Str. Baraganului 17, bl.K17 , ap.3, Calarasi	Phone/fax : 0242 334 394 E-mail : <a href="mailto:aeol@xnet.ro">aeol@xnet.ro</a> Web-site : <a href="http://www.aeol.ro">www.aeol.ro</a>
2	ALGERNON IMPEX S.R.L	Str. Morarilor nr. 21, sector 3, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 3326451 Fax: 021 3327397 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@algeron.ro">office@algeron.ro</a>
3.	BIANCHI MARE INTERNATIONAL	Str.Calea Calarasilor, 240, bl. 76, sc. 2, ap. 54; sector 3- Bucuresti	Phone: 021/321.17.20, Fax: 021/321.44.45 E-mail: <a href="mailto:bianchimare@libero.it">bianchimare@libero.it</a>
4	BRO ROM INDUSTRIAL MACHINES S.R.L.	Str. Fabrica de Glucoza, 2-4; sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone/Fax: 021/232.38.44, 021/232.38.72, 021/232.39.69 E-mail: <a href="mailto:brother@rdsnet.ro">brother@rdsnet.ro</a>
5	COMPACT RB COM S.R.L.	Sos. Oltenitei, 244, bl. 86, sc. 2, ap. 22; sector 4, Bucuresti	Phone : 021/ 332.36.95, Fax: 021/332.38.90 E-mail: <a href="mailto:compact@hades.ro">compact@hades.ro</a>
6	CAZTEX COM S.R.L.	Calea Dorobantilor nr. 168, bl.15, ap 115-116, sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 2305183 Fax: 021 2300807 E-mai: <a href="mailto:caztexromania@gmail.com">caztexromania@gmail.com</a>

Nb.	Company	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
7	CONTEX S&S TRADING S.R.L.	Str. Paharnicului, 23, sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone : 021/260.16.19 Fax : 021/222.65.82 E-mail : <a href="mailto:officecontex@dpg.ro">officecontex@dpg.ro</a>
8	COVIMPEX S.R.L.	Str. Baba Novac, 9D-9F; sector 3, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/324.14.65 Fax: 021/324.49.40 E-mail: <a href="mailto:covimpex@covimpex.ro">covimpex@covimpex.ro</a> <a href="http://www.covimpex.ro">www.covimpex.ro</a>
9	DANTEX RO S.R.L.	Str. Cazarmii, Sanpetru, jud. Brasov	Phone : 0268 360 600 Fax : 0268 306 220 E-mail : <a href="mailto:adim2dantex.ro">adim2dantex.ro</a> Web-site : <a href="http://www.dantex.ro">www.dantex.ro</a>
10	DATAS S.R.L.	Str. Independentei, 1, Targu Secuiesc	Phone: 0267/36.48.47 Fax: 0267/36.21.99 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@datas.ro">office@datas.ro</a>
11	DESPA ROMANIA S.R.L.	Sos. Borsului nr. 19, Oradea	Phone: 0259 463318 Fax: 0259 467774 E-mail: <a href="mailto:despabucuresti@despa.ro">despabucuresti@despa.ro</a>
12	DUMI-TEX S.R.L.	Bd. Iuliu Maniu, 7, sector 6, Bucuresti	Phone : 021/410.28.56 Fax : 021/411.84.86
13	EMAROL IMPEX S.R.L.	Str. Ana Ipatescu nr. 9, bl.A9, ap. 2, Piatra Neamt	Phone: 0233 234710 Fax: 0233 234750 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ace.tricotat@artelecom.net">ace.tricotat@artelecom.net</a>
14	ENDORE COM S.R.L.	Str. Berzei, 70, parter, ap.3; sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/414.04.55 Fax: 021/413.80.60 E-mail: <a href="mailto:endore@xnet.ro">endore@xnet.ro</a>
15	EURO IMAC PROD S.R.L.	Calea Rahovei , 262; sector 5, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/423.88.14 Fax: 021/423.88.14 E-mail: <a href="mailto:euroimacprod@mymail.ro">euroimacprod@mymail.ro</a>
16	EURO TECHNOLOGY	Str, Unirii, 15/D/1 RO-5500 Bacau –	Phone: 0234/51.86.67 Fax: 0234/51.87.84 E-mail: <a href="mailto:carino@europrest.ro">carino@europrest.ro</a>
17	EXCLUSIV IMPORT-EXPORT S.R.L.	Str. Barbu Vacarescu nr. 4, bl. 1, ap.3, sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone/fax : 021 210 4994 ; 2112987 E-mail : <a href="mailto:exclusiv@fx.ro">exclusiv@fx.ro</a>
18	FRANC TEXTILE S.R.L.	B-dul Decebal nr. 9, bl.S13, parter, sector 3, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 3204375 Fax: 021 3266586 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office.bucuresti@franctextile.ro">office.bucuresti@franctextile.ro</a>
19	GEMATEX TRADING	Str.Scarlatescu, 15; sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/212.99.08, Fax: 021/206.62.75 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@gematex.ro">office@gematex.ro</a>
20	GEMINI CAD	Aleea Mihail	Phone: 0232 237546

Nb.	Company	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
	SYSTEMS	Sadoveanu nr. 27, Iasi	Fax: 0232 237546 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sales@gemicad.com">sales@gemicad.com</a>
21	G&G 2000 TRADING S.R.L.	Sos. Oltenitei, 12, bl. 2D, sc. 1, ap. 3; sector 4, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/332.39.52 Fax: 021/332.37.09 E-mail: <a href="mailto:gg_trading2000@hotmail.com">gg_trading2000@hotmail.com</a>
22	GIMSID S.R.L.	Str. Arcului, 9, ap. 2; sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/211.87.01 Fax: 021/210.26.75 E-mail: <a href="mailto:gimsid@gimsid.ro">gimsid@gimsid.ro</a>
23	GLOBAL INTERNATIONAL S.R.L.	Str. Aurel Vlaicu, 87, Iasi, Romania	Phone: 0232/21.59.24 Fax: 0232/21.57.24 E-mail: <a href="mailto:globalconf@pcnet.ro">globalconf@pcnet.ro</a>
24	GLOBAL SEWING MACHINES S.R.L.	B-dul Iuliu Maniu, 6; sector 6, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/411.81.99 Fax: 021/411.57.76 E-mail: <a href="mailto:jrgr@xnet.ro">jrgr@xnet.ro</a>
25	GLORY INVEST	Str. Atomistilor nr. 126C, Magurele, jud. Ilfov	Phone/fax: 021 788303906 E-mail: <a href="mailto:gloryinvest10@gmail.com">gloryinvest10@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.gloryinvest10.com">www.gloryinvest10.com</a>
26	HARRY KATIKAS ROMANIA S.R.L.	Sos. Berceni nr. 8, sector 4, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 332 6555 Fax: 021 332 6288 E-mail: <a href="mailto:katikas_romania@katikas.com">katikas_romania@katikas.com</a>
27	HOREIND S.R.L.	Str. Tuzla nr. 1, bl. 11, ap. 69, sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone/fax: 021 490 6257 E-mail: <a href="mailto:horeind@hotmail.com">horeind@hotmail.com</a> Web-site: <a href="http://www.spalatorii-textile.ro">www.spalatorii-textile.ro</a>
28	HTC COM S.R.L.	Str. Veteranilor, 23, bl. B4, sc. 2, ap. 33, sector 6, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 430.27.50 Fax: 021/430.27.50 E-mail: <a href="mailto:htc@pcnet.ro">htc@pcnet.ro</a> Web-site: <a href="http://www.santoni.com">www.santoni.com</a> Web-site: <a href="http://www.vignoni.com">www.vignoni.com</a>
29	IDEAL CONCEPT S.R.L.	Str. Sadului nr. 35, sector 5, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 4231136 Fax: 021 4231136 E-mail: <a href="mailto:romsew@yahoo.com">romsew@yahoo.com</a>
30	ILE TRADE COMPANY S.R.L.	Piata Alba Iulia, 8, bl. 17, parter; sector 3, RO–Bucuresti	Phone: 021/326.35.40, 41, 42 Fax: 021/326.35.40, 41, 42 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ile_trade@hotmail.com">ile_trade@hotmail.com</a>
31	INDUKAT TRADING & SERVICE S.R.L.	B-dul Armata Poporului, 7; sector 6, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/411.45.84 Fax: 021/411.45.83 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@indukat.ro">office@indukat.ro</a>
32	INTERCOMMEX INTERNATIONAL SRL	Str. Fabrica de glucoza 2-4, sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 233 2421 Fax: 021 232 5904
33	JOMRO TEXTILTECHNIK ROMANIA S.R.L.	Str. Cugir nr. 1, Sibiu, jud. Sibiu	Phone: 0269 239 133 Fax: 0269 239 1989 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info-ro@jomro.de">info-ro@jomro.de</a> Web-site: <a href="http://www.jomro.de">www.jomro.de</a>

Nb.	Company	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
34	JUKI ROMANIA S.R.L.	B-dul Gen. V. Milea, 2; sector 6, –Bucuresti –	Phone: 021/410.44.42, Fax: 01/410.11.61 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@jukirom.ro">office@jukirom.ro</a>
35	KNIT-TEX ROM S.R.L.	Str. Uzinei, 2, Savinesti, Piatra Neamt	Phone: 0233/21.78.01 Fax: 0233/22.04.91 E-mail: <a href="mailto:knittex@artelecom.net">knittex@artelecom.net</a>
36	LANDAU IMPEX S.R.L.	Str. Poiana Narciselor, 5, ap. 7, sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/312.05.71 Phone /Fax: 021/312.05.15 E-mail: <a href="mailto:landau@xnet.ro">landau@xnet.ro</a>
37	LECTRA ÖSTERREICH S.R.L. VIENA, SUCURSALA CLUJ	Calea Dorobantilor nr. 38/1, Cluj Napoca, jud. Cluj	Phone : 0264 593 268 Fax : 0265 439 033 E-mail : <a href="mailto:g.trbovic@lectra.com">g.trbovic@lectra.com</a> E-mail : <a href="mailto:d.lepadatu@lectra.com">d.lepadatu@lectra.com</a>
38	MIBROM S.R.L.	Sos. Clinceni nr. 3, Hala 6, Bragadiru, jud. Ilfov	Phone: 021 4480937 Fax: 021 4480936 E-mail: <a href="mailto:ionut@mibrom.ro">ionut@mibrom.ro</a>
39	MONDOTEX S.R.L.	Str. Gheorghe Doja, 197, Targu-Mures	Phone: 0265/31.16.62, Fax: 0265/31.16.62 E-mail : <a href="mailto:mondotex2001@yahoo.com">mondotex2001@yahoo.com</a>
40	MONOVIS S.R.L.	P-TA 1Mai nr. 4-5, Cluj Napoca, jud. Cluj	Phone/fax : 0264 437 699
41	NEXUS DSI	B-dul Ferdinand nr. 72, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 2525955 Fax: 021 2525956 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@nexusdsi.com">office@nexusdsi.com</a>
42	NUOVA FOX CVC S.R.L.	Str. Av. Lt.Caranda, 53, sector 6, Bucuresti	Phone : 021/411.25.54 Fax : 021/411.25.54 E-mail : <a href="mailto:nuovafox@xnet.ro">nuovafox@xnet.ro</a>
43	OMNITECH TRADING S.A.	Sos. Stefan cel Mare, 30; sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/212.11.40, Fax: 021/212.47.11
44	PAXAR ROMANIA S.R.L.	B-dul Tudor Vladimirescu, 29, sector 5, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/411.77.79 Fax: 021/411.77.39 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sales@paxer.ro">sales@paxer.ro</a>
45	PEGO EXIM	Str. Marin Sorescu, 3, sat Dudovicessti, Simnicul de Sus, Dolj	Phone: 0251/41.94.45 Fax: 0251/41.94.45 E-mail: <a href="mailto:pego@rds.ro">pego@rds.ro</a>
46	PELLSACO S.R.L.	Str. Berzei, 88; sector 1 Bucuresti	Phone: 021/224.41.90, Fax: 021/222.41.90 E-mail: <a href="mailto:pellsaco@pcnet.ro">pellsaco@pcnet.ro</a>
47	POLISEA S.A.	B-dul Nicolae Titulescu, 35, bl. I5, parter, Craiova	Phone: 0251/46.18.33, Fax: 0251/59.94.48 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@polisea.ro">office@polisea.ro</a>
48	PROTTI ROMANIA S.R.L.	Parcul Campul Libertatii 1848, Vila D12, Craiova	Phone : 0251/31.59.41 Fax : 0251/31.59.41

Nb.	Company	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
			E-mail : <a href="mailto:prottirom@artelecom.net">prottirom@artelecom.net</a>
49	RO INTERBUY S.R.L.	Str. Closca nr. 67, Oradea, jud. Bihor	Phone : 0259 472 489 Fax : 0259 472 489 E-mail : <a href="mailto:ro.interbuy@clicknet.ro">ro.interbuy@clicknet.ro</a>
50	ROCCAS ICCP S.R.L.	Sos. Pantelimon nr. 10-12, et. 6, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 2528990 Fax: 021 2527747 E-mail: <a href="mailto:roccas@roccas.ro">roccas@roccas.ro</a>
51	ROMATEX S.A.	Calea Mosilor, 276, Bucuresti	Phone : 021/210.16.64 Fax : 021/210.13.01 E-mail : <a href="mailto:manager@romatex.ro">manager@romatex.ro</a>
52	ROMEGATEST S.R.L.	Str. Radovanu, 15, bl. 39, sc. 2, ap. 65; sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/324.19.79 Fax: 021/324.60.81 E-mail: <a href="mailto:florindm@rnc.ro">florindm@rnc.ro</a>
53	ROMPRIX S.R.L.	Sos. Morarilor nr. 1, et. 5, sector 2, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 255 4765 Fax: 021 255 5760 E-mail: <a href="mailto:romprix@romprix.ro">romprix@romprix.ro</a> Web-site: <a href="http://www.romprix.ro">www.romprix.ro</a>
54	ROMTEXTIL IMPEX S.R.L.	Str. Dreptatii, 23, bl. 717, Arad	Phone: 0257/25.94.31 Fax: 0257/25.94.31
55	ROTEXX 005 SERV S.R.L.	Str. Varful Inalt nr. 75, sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 031 8059900 Fax: 031 8059904 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@rotexx.ro">office@rotexx.ro</a>
56	SAKURA CONSULT	Calea Rahovei nr. 266-268, et.3, sector 5, Bucuresti	Phone: 021 4230441 Fax: 021 4230451 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sakura_impex_consult@yahoo.com">sakura_impex_consult@yahoo.com</a>
57	SERCOTEX INTERNATIONAL S.R.L.	Str. Al. Vlahuta nr. 1, bl. M49, ap. 54, sector 3, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/3195477 Fax: 021/330.7549 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sercotex@pcnet.ro">sercotex@pcnet.ro</a>
58	SEWING MACHINE CO S.R.L.	Calea Bucuresti, 24A, bl. 1B, Ploiesti,	Phone: 0244/57.71.73 Fax: 0244/57.71.52 E-mail: <a href="mailto:sewingmachineco@xnet.ro">sewingmachineco@xnet.ro</a>
59	TECHITEX IMPEX S.R.L.	Str. Petre Ispirescu nr. 4, bl. 49, ap. 7, sector 5, Bucuresti	Phone : 0723 539885 Fax : 021 424 6849 E-mail : <a href="mailto:echitex@dnt.ro">echitex@dnt.ro</a>
60	TETAS – ROM S.R.L.	B-dul Mircea Voda, 34, bl. M1, sc. 1, et. 3, ap. 10; sector 3, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/302.97.00 Fax: 021/326.52.34 E-mail: <a href="mailto:tetasrom@fx.ro">tetasrom@fx.ro</a>
61	TEX - AS PROD S.R.L.	Str. Sabinelor, 111; sector 5, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/411.97.37 Fax: 021/411.97.36 E-mail: <a href="mailto:tex.as@xnet.ro">tex.as@xnet.ro</a>
62	THEOBALD	B-dul Decebal, 47,	Phone: 0259/46.54.15

## Conjuncture note concerning the textile sector in Romania – YEAR 2009

Nb.	Company	Address	Phone/Fax/E-mail
	PRODIMPEX S.R.L.	Oradea	Fax:0259/41.79.78 E-mail: <a href="mailto:theobald@rdelink.ro">theobald@rdelink.ro</a>
63	UNIVERSAL Agent Trading S.R.L.	B-dul Bucuresti Noi, 233b; sector 1 Bucuresti	Phone: 021/312.80.39 Fax: 021/312.80.39 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@universal94.ro">office@universal94.ro</a>
64	VEIT ROMANIA S.R.L.	Str. Spiru Haret, 5, sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/312.65.23 Fax: 021/312.65.23 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office-veitrom@rdsmail.ro">office-veitrom@rdsmail.ro</a>
65	WILHELM ROMCO S.R.L.	Str. Soseaua Nordului, 58; sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/232.00.90 Fax: 021/232.22.84 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@wilhelm.ro">office@wilhelm.ro</a>
66	YAMATO & BUSCHE ROMANIA S.R.L.	Str. Gheorghe Moceanu, 2-4, ap. 1; sector 1, Bucuresti	Phone: 021/231.39.11 Fax: 021/230.35.62 E-mail: <a href="mailto:office@yamato-romania.ro">office@yamato-romania.ro</a>