Question for written answer E-015663/2015
to the Commission
Rule 130
Daniel Buda (PPE)

Subject: Bankruptcy four times more common in Romania than the average for Central and Eastern European countries

According to a study conducted by Coface, Romania is the country in which bankruptcies are most common, with 45 for every 1 000 active companies, followed by Serbia, with 41 bankruptcies for every 1 000, and Hungary, with 29, while the average for the Central and Eastern European countries is 10 bankruptcies for every 1 000 active companies. One of the reasons behind this increased risk of going bankrupt has been a process of gradual imbalance in the structuring of the balance sheet. The private sector has recorded very slow growth, in that while there has been a significant drop in the number of companies filing for bankruptcy, there has been an increase in other forms of discontinuation of activity, foremost among which is the number of companies struck off (38% rise). Hence 90 159 companies ceased operations in the first eight months of this year, which is roughly the same number as in the same period last year.

What financial instruments does the Commission have at its disposal to support companies that have gone bankrupt?

Are there any Commission programmes under which companies that go bankrupt can receive financial assistance?