

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. **Data source** – the chapter turnover (T) of The Monthly Statistical Survey on the services short term indicators (SERV TS), in accordance with the European Council Regulation no. 1165/1998, European Council and Parliament Regulation no. 1158/2005 and European Commission Regulation no. 1503/2006 regarding the short term statistics.

2. **The Statistical Survey is of sample type.** The type of the survey used and the method of the sample extraction is that of the stratified survey with simple random selection with no recurrence within any strata, in which the stratification variables are represented by the following: the economic activity and the enterprise size class according to the number of employees. Due to the necessity regarding the comparability of results on groups of homogeneous activities as well as at enterprise level from a period to another, the category of economic units with high economic potential (50 employees and over) are exhaustively surveyed. The selection base of the sample provides representativeness calculated according to the turnover of 94.21% of the total multitude of active units. Data are collected from about 4500 economic units with market services rendered mainly to enterprises as main activity. Maximum permissible error of estimates is of $\pm 3\%$.

The aggregates shown in the table on page one of the press release have the following components:

Transports: land transport and transport via pipelines; water transport; air transport; warehousing and auxiliary activities for transportation;

Communications: postal and courier activities; telecommunications;

Cinema, video and television programs production; programs broadcasting and transmission activities: cinema, video and television programs production; sound recording and music editing activities; programs broadcasting and transmission activities;

Information services activities and activities of IT services: activities of IT services; information services activities;

Other services rendered mainly to enterprises: publishing activities; legal and accounting activities; activities of management consulting; architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; advertising and market research activities; other professional, scientific and technical activities; labour market services activities; investigation and security activities; cleaning activities; secretariat activities, support services and other activities of services rendered mainly to enterprises; real estate transactions; renting and leasing activities.

3. **The market services rendered mainly to enterprises** include those services that may be the subject of the sale and purchase market and are achieved by units whose revenues are obtained mostly (50% or more of the turnover) from their own output sale of transport services, postal and courier, cinema production, video and television programs, program broadcasting and transmission, telecommunications. It also includes activities in IT services, legal and accounting activities, architecture and engineering, advertising, professional, scientific and technical activities, investigation and security activities, cleaning activities, secretariat activities and support services, real estate transactions and renting and leasing activities, regardless of the denomination of the practiced prices (tariffs, sale prices) and collection methods.

4. **The Turnover (VAT excluded)** represents the total revenue recorded by the company during the reporting period, obtained both from the main activity and the secondary activities performed. The turnover does not include the revenue from the sale or transfer of assets.

The turnover value indices of the market services rendered mainly to enterprises are Laspeyres type indices and are calculated as undeflated weighted indices. The weights used for aggregation are calculated based on the turnover according to the results of the Business Structural Survey from the reference year (2010).

5. Starting with 2016, the program package JDEMETRA+ v 2.0 (TRAMO/SEATS method) has been used for the series adjustment, which estimates the effect of the number of work days, different from one month to another and the effect of the calendar (Orthodox Easter, leap year and other national holidays) as well as the identification and correction of extreme values (occasional, transient or permanent changes of level) and the interpolation of missing values. The adjusted series with the number of work days has been obtained by eliminating these effects from the

gross series with the help of some correction coefficients determined according to the regression model used (additive or multiplicative).

Setting the regression models used for each series is done in the beginning of each year and involves the recalculation of the adjusted series calculated during the previous year (recalculation due to the changes in the adopted models, to the number of used regressors and to the number of available observations).

The adjustment of the aggregate levels has been done by **direct method** which means direct adjustment of aggregated series. The use of the direct method may lead to some inconsistencies in the data series (that is, the aggregates may not be always contained between the values of the components from which they derive).

6. The calculation of the turnover value indices, compared to those of the previous month or compared to those of the corresponding month of the previous year, is done starting from the indices with fixed base (year 2010=100) as follows:

- the turnover value indices compared to previous month: by dividing the index with fixed base (year 2010=100) of the respective month with the index with fixed base (year 2010=100) of the previous month, multiplied by 100;
- the turnover value indices compared to the corresponding month of the previous year: by dividing the index with fixed base (year 2010=100) of a certain month of the respective year with the index with fixed base (year 2010=100) of the same month from the previous year, multiplied by 100.

Data are provisional and may be periodically revised based on adjustments done retroactively by the economic operators in the sample.