

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. **Data source** – the turnover (T) chapter of the monthly statistical survey on short-term service indicators (SERV TS), in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98, Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1503/2006 concerning short-term statistics.

2. **The statistical survey is a sample survey.** The type of sampling used/the method of sample extraction is the stratified sampling with simple random selection without replacement within each stratum, where 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) is exhaustively surveyed. The selection base of the sample provides representativeness, calculated according to the turnover, of 94.62% of the total number of active units. Data are collected from about 4700 economic units with market services rendered mainly to enterprises as main activity. The sampling volume was determined by imposing, at country level, an estimation accuracy of $\pm 3\%$, at a confidence level of 95%.

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 support activities for transportation;

Communication: postal and courier activities; telecommunications;

Motion picture, video and television programme production; programming and broadcasting activities: motion picture, video and television programme production; sound recording and music publishing activities; programming and broadcasting activities;

Information service activities and information technology activities: information technology activities; information service activities;

Other services rendered mainly to enterprises: publishing activities; legal and accounting activities; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; advertising and market research activities; other professional, scientific and technical activities; employment activities; investigation and security activities; cleaning activities; secretarial activities, support services and other services rendered mainly to enterprises; real estate transactions; rental and leasing activities.

3. **The market services rendered mainly to enterprises** include those services that may be sold or purchased on the market and that are provided by units whose revenues are obtained mostly (50% or more of the turnover) from the sale of their own production of transport services, postal and courier activities, motion picture, video and television programme production, programming and broadcasting, telecommunications. They also include information technology activities, legal and accounting activities, architecture and engineering, advertising, professional, scientific and technical activities, investigation and security activities, cleaning activities, secretarial activities and support services, real estate transactions and rental and leasing activities, regardless of the denomination of the applied prices (tariffs, sale prices) and the collection methods.

4. **The turnover (VAT excluded)** represents the total revenue recorded by the company during the reporting period, obtained from both the main activity and the secondary activities performed, less rebates, draws and other discounts to customers. Subsidies received from public authorities or EU institutions **are** included in the turnover. The turnover **does not** include excise and revenue from the sale or transfer of fixed assets.

The value indices of the turnover of 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 Structural Business Survey of the reference year (2015).

IMPORTANT! In order to highlight the changes in the economy structure, starting with the data release for **January 2018** reference month the base year used for the calculation of the indices, for all short-term indicators, was changed from 2010 to 2015.

The changing of the base year involves the updating of the weighting system, to reflect the structural modifications occurred in the national economy activities. These modifications determined the proper recalculation and revision of the data series previously published.

The changing of the base year was made in two steps, respectively the rebasing of the indices for the period 2005-2014 to the new reference year (2015=100) and the recalculation of the indices with the new weighting system starting from January 2015 until present.

Once passing to the new base year and weighting system 2015, the time series based 2010 will not be available anymore. The new data series, based 2015, will be available progressively, in the TEMPO online database starting with March 2018 when the data for January 2018 will be disseminated.

These changes will appear in press releases, statistical publications published by the INS and in the TEMPO online database.

The Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) and the other EU Member States will proceed similarly and simultaneously to the change of the base year, in order to ensure the comparability between member states.

5. For the adjustment of the data series the programme package JDEMETRA+ v 2.0 has been used; it estimates the effect of the number of working days, different from one month to another and the effect of the calendar (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 working 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 involves the recalculation of the adjusted series previously disseminated (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** that 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 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 2015=100) as follows:

- the turnover value indices compared to previous month: by dividing the index with fixed base (year 2015=100) of the respective month with the index with fixed base (year 2015=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 2015=100) of a certain month of the respective year with the index with fixed base (year 2015=100) of the same month from the previous year, multiplied by 100.

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