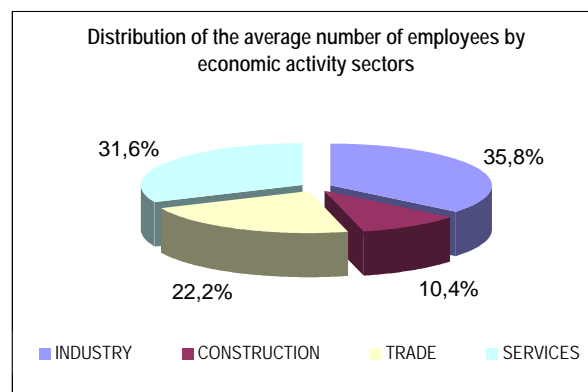
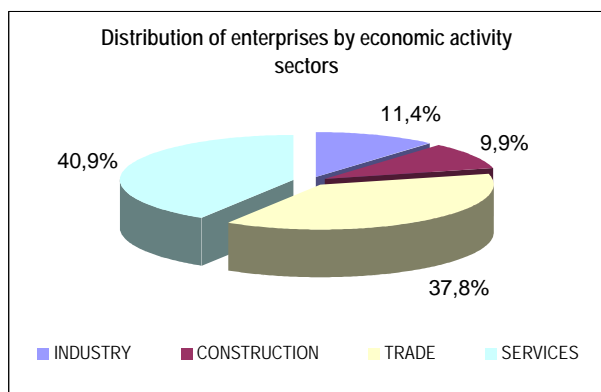


**PRESS RELEASE****No. 279 of November 19, 2013****The activity of enterprises from industry, construction, trade and market services, in 2012 - provisional data**

- 41% of the total active enterprises had as main activity Market *services*
- The highest average number of employees was recorded in *Industry*

Sector	Number of enterprises	Average number of employees	Turnover	Gross investments	Gross value added at factor cost	Gross results of exercise ¹⁾
	- number -	- number -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -
TOTAL	447938	3852570	1061302	120880	223170	19753
INDUSTRY	50896	1379989	384882	54378	95379	8638
CONSTRUCTION	44447	399413	77547	25760	18487	-623
TRADE	169133	854401	423299	12960	39843	5864
SERVICES	183462	1218767	175574	27782	69461	5874

Source: 2012 Structural Business Survey

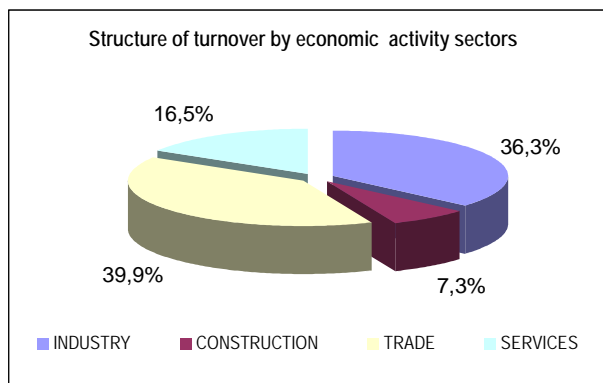
¹⁾ See the explanations in "the note" on page.2

Compared to 2011, total number of enterprises increased by 4.0%.

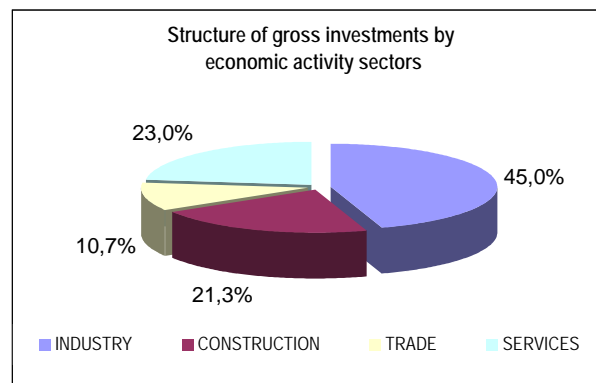
At the end of 2012, industry sector amounted to 50896 enterprises, respectively 11.4% of total active enterprises from economic field (industry, construction, trade and market services). The highest weight was held by active enterprises within the sector of "Market services", respectively 40.9%.

In 2012, average number of employees decreased by 0.2% compared to 2011.

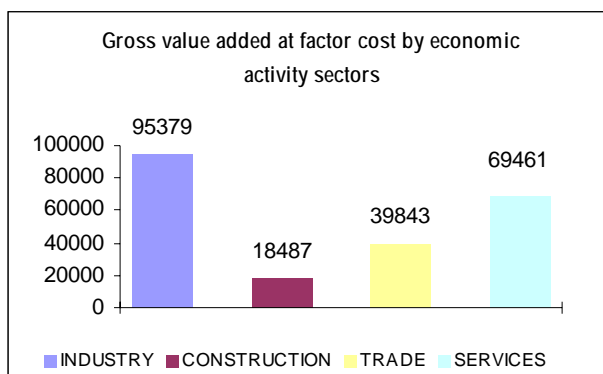
Industry enterprises held the highest weight regarding average number of employees (35.8%), followed by those from market services (31.6%). On average, about 27 employees worked in an industrial enterprise and approximately 5 in a commercial one.



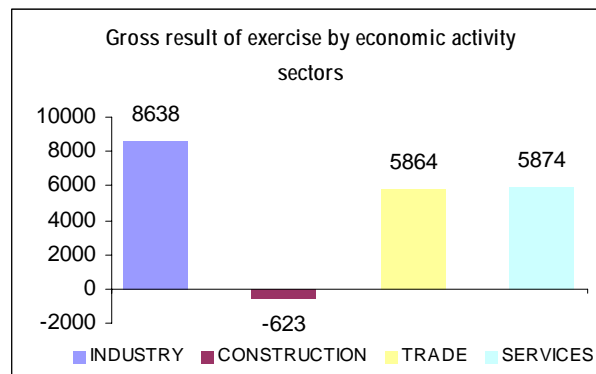
Regarding the turnover, the highest weight was held by enterprises having trade as main activity (39.9%), construction enterprises holding only 7.3%.



The structure of investments within the sectors is the following: industry 45.0%, construction 21.3%, trade 10.7% and market services 23.0%.



The gross value added at factor cost structure within the sectors in 2012, presents as follows: industry 42.7%, construction 8.3%, trade 17.9% and market services 31.1%.



Gross result of exercise registered positive values (profit) in industry, trade and market services, "Construction" sector being the only one which registered negative values (losses).

Final data and details regarding the evolution of main economic indicators will be available in the statistical publications: "Results and performances of industry and construction enterprises" and "Results and performances of trade and services enterprises".

Notes:

Industry – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 05-39;

Construction – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 41-43;

Trade – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 45-47;

Market services – CANE Rev. 2 divisions 49-96 (except divisions 64, 65, 66, 84, 94). CANE Rev. 2 divisions 85 (Education) and 86-88 (Health and social assistance) only include the enterprises organised as trading companies.

The **grouping** of enterprises by activity sector was done taking into account the main activity of the enterprise.

Number of (active) enterprises – the total number of entities that, from an economic point of view, are active in the reference period, namely they produce goods or provide services, enter expenses in the accounting records and draw up balance sheets.

The **average number of employees** is a simple arithmetic mean, calculated by dividing the total daily number of personnel in the year in question – including on weekends, legal holidays and other non-working days – by the total number of calendar days (365 days).

Turnover – the amount of income resulted from sales of goods and commodities, execution of works and rendering services, excluding rebates, commissions and other discounts for the customers.

Gross investments in tangible goods – the value of investments carried out during the reference period for all tangible goods (acquired from third parties or self-produced, whose duration of use exceeds 1 year).

Gross value added at factor cost – the amount of salaries and other elements related to labour factor cost, profit, exploitation subsidies, fixed capital amortisation, after subtracting production taxes.

Gross result of the exercise – the difference between the revenues from exploitation, financial and extraordinary income and the amount of exploitation, financial and extraordinary expenditure. The positive difference represents profit and the negative one, losses.