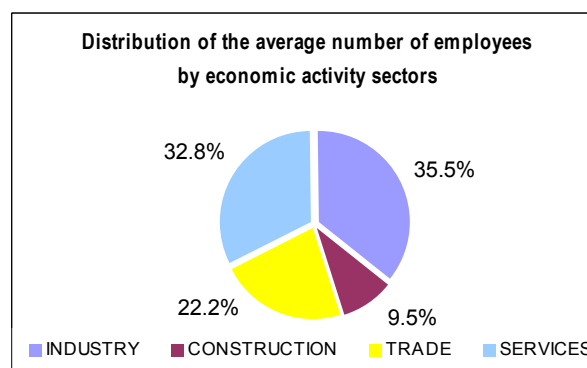
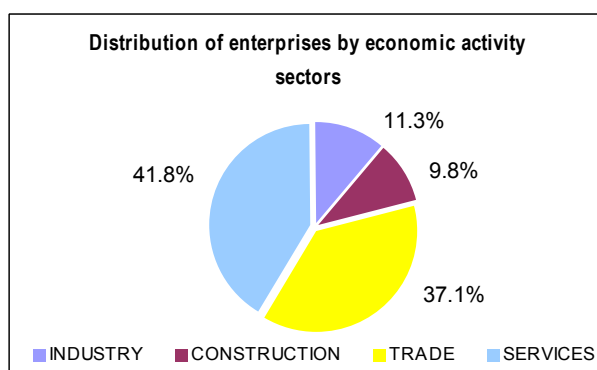


**PRESS RELEASE****No. 281 of November 19, 2014****The activity of enterprises from industry, construction, trade and market services, in 2013 – provisional data**

- 41.8% of the total active enterprises had as main activity market services
- The highest average number of employees was registered in *Industry*, representing 35.5% of total

Sector	Number of enterprises	Average number of employees	Turnover	Gross investments	Gross value added	Gross result of exercise
	- number -	- number -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -	- million lei -
TOTAL	461484	3871905	1055351	110172	243367	27941
INDUSTRY	52233	1372905	389965	51355	102287	14088
CONSTRUCTION	45382	369343	68879	22123	25816	482
TRADE	171259	858385	415083	11663	40979	7261
SERVICES	192610	1271272	181424	25031	74285	6110

Source: 2013 Structural Business Survey

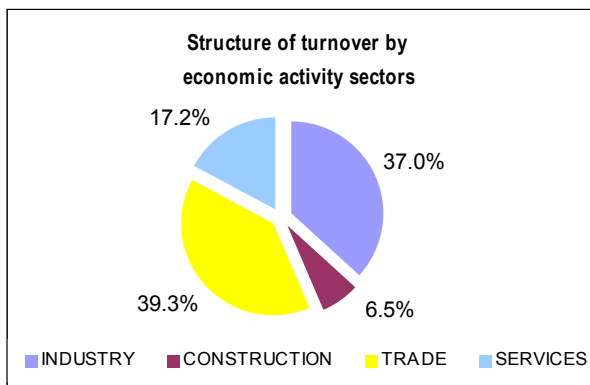


Compared to 2012, total number of enterprises increased by 3.0%.

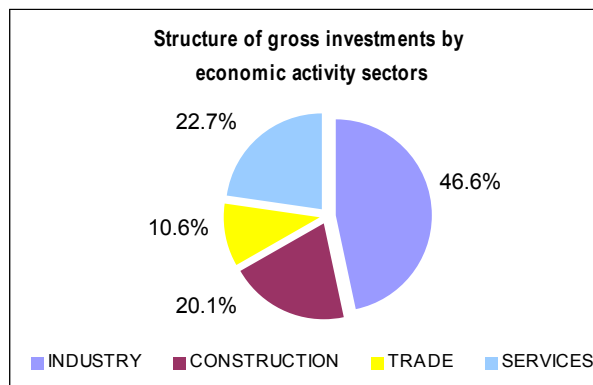
At the end of 2013, the sector industry amounted to 52233 enterprises, respectively 11.3% of total active enterprises from economic field (industry, construction, trade and services). The highest weight was held by active enterprises within the sector of "market services", respectively 41.8%.

In 2013, average number of employees increased by 0.5% compared to 2012.

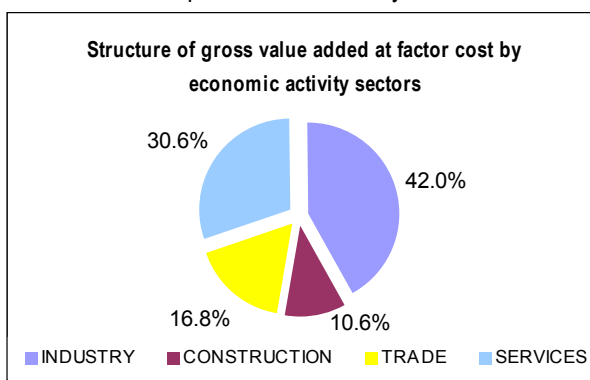
Enterprises from industry held the highest weight regarding average number of employees (35.5%), followed by those from market services (32.8%). On average, about 26 employees worked in an industrial enterprise, and approximately 5 in a commercial ones.



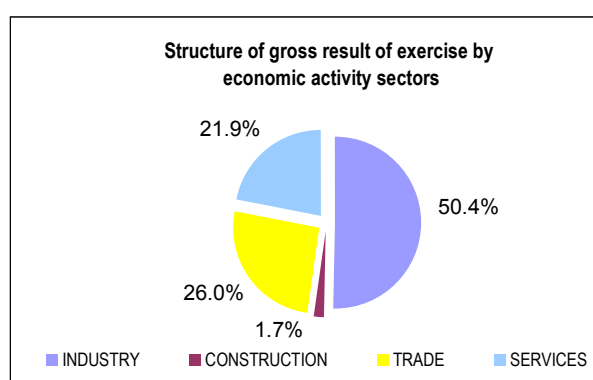
Regarding the turnover, the highest weight was held by enterprises having trade as main activity (39.3%), construction enterprises recorded only 6.5%.



The structure of gross investments within the sector is the following: industry 46.6%, construction 20.1%, trade 10.6% and market services 22.7%.



The structure of gross value added at factor cost within the sectors in 2013, was as follows: 42.0% in industry, 10.6% in construction, 16.8% in trade and 30.6% in market services.



Gross result of exercise registered positive values (profit) in all those four sectors.

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

Note:

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 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 and 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.