METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

1. Data source - the turnover chapter (CA) in The Monthly Statistical Survey on the short-term indicators in industry (IND TS) in accordance with the European Council Regulation no. 1165/1998, the European Parliament and Council Regulation no. 1158/2005 and the European Commission Regulation no. 1503/2006 on 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 following represent the stratification variables: 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 92.82% of the total multitude of active units. The collected data are from about 6500 economic units with industry as main activity (CANE Rev. 2 divisions: 05÷33). The sampling volume was determined by imposing, at country level, an estimation accuracy of ± 3%, at a confidence level of 95%.

3. Concepts and definitions
Generally, the turnover provides an insight into the evolution of sales, the goal of this indicator being to show the development of the goods and services for sale.
The turnover represents the total revenue recorded by the company during the reporting period, obtained from both the main activity and the secondary activities performed by it, 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 main industrial groups (intermediate goods industry, capital goods industry, durable goods industry, non-durable goods industry, energy industry) represent an aggregate classification of CANE Rev. 2 divisions or groups used in the European statistics in order to characterise the industry by the destination of the manufactured goods.
Intermediate goods industry consists of the following CANE Rev. 2 divisions, groups, respectively: 07, 08, 09, 106, 109, 131, 132, 133, 16, 17, 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 22, 23, 24, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261, 268, 271, 272, 273, 274, 279.
Capital goods industry consists of the following CANE Rev. 2 divisions, groups, respectively: 251, 252, 253, 254, 262, 263, 265, 266, 28, 29, 301, 302, 303, 304, 325, 33.
Durable goods industry consists of the following CANE Rev. 2 divisions, groups, respectively: 264, 267, 275, 309, 31, 321, 322.
Current use goods industry consists of the following CANE Rev. 2 divisions, groups, respectively: 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 11, 12, 139, 14, 15, 18, 204, 21, 323, 324, 329.
Energy industry consists of the following CANE Rev. 2 divisions: 05, 06, 19.

4. Calculation Algorithm
Value indices (nominal) of turnover are Laspeyres type indices and they measure its evolution (in current prices), per total, on CANE Rev. 2 sections (mining and quarrying, manufacturing), divisions, as well as on main industrial groups.
The turnover index per total (domestic market and external market) is calculated as weighted average between the turnover index on the domestic market and the turnover index on the external market, by every level of aggregation (division, section, main industrial group and total industry). The weights are calculated based on the turnover, in accordance with the results of the Business Structural Survey from the base year (2015).

5. 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 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

6. Data are provisional and may be periodically revised based on the retroactive adjustments done by the economic units in the sample.