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# EUROPEAN UNION STRATEGY FOR INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES DEVELOPMENT

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## Abstract

*In this article, the authors analyzed the European Union's strategy for industry, construction and services. Studying business statistics in the European Union, we believe that it covers the development of industry, construction, commerce, services including tourism. From another point of view, a number of other development directions within the European Union refer to the development of science, technology, digital society as well as many aspects of the labor market and social activity. The European Union's strategy is based on the policy of supporting the development of a business-friendly environment that is based on high productivity, ensuring economic growth, creating new jobs and social conditions for the health of the population. The European Union's strategy primarily aims at simplifying the administrative strategy, while stimulating innovation, encouraging sustainable production and the functioning of the internal market of the European Union. In 2015, 22.8 million small and medium-sized enterprises operated in the European Union, accounting for about 99.7% of all business non-financial businesses that provided economic growth, innovation development, workforce attraction and social integration European Union.*

**Keywords:** *industry and construction, trade, services, tourism, business*

**JEL Classification:** *G20, L74, M21*

## Introduction

The European Union's strategy aims at promoting entrepreneurial success, which will ensure the improvement of the business environment for small and medium-sized enterprises, which will increasingly contribute to the overall potential of economic development. The European Union's 2020 Strategy for

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Growing Competitiveness of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises is based on a budget of about 2.4 billion euros. Improving access to finance, access to the European Union market, supporting entrepreneurs and improving competitive conditions for small and medium-sized enterprises is to be allocated by impressive amounts. Over time, a number of proposals have been made so as to increase the potential of small and medium-sized enterprises, remove the obstacles that still exist and, above all, transform and secure an entrepreneurial culture in the European Union. The European Union's strategy in this area addresses the following aspects: improving entrepreneurial quality for both men and women, creating an environment based on demand-based management, access to the Community market and increasing conditions to ensure that investors are attracted to entrepreneurial activities for all countries The European Union.

#### **Literature review**

Anghelache, Anghel, Bardașu, and Popovici (2014), Anghelache and Anghel (2014) have analyzed the evolution of the Romanian tourism sector. Smeral (2009) analyzes the tourism sector in Europe, under the effects of economic crisis. Tykkä et al. (2010) focus on the timber framed firms' innovation. Anghelache (2014), Anghelache, Manole et.al. (2014) have evaluated the production of services in Romania during the recent period. Antonakakis, Dragouni and Filis (2013) study the role of tourism in sustaining economic growth at the European level. Restuccia (2010) develops on the present EU regulations and their impact on the market of market of active and intelligent packaging dedicated to food sector. Payne and Mervar (2010) analyze the characteristics of tourism growth in Croatia. Anghelache, Marinescu, and Diaconu (2015) discuss on the production of services in Romania in the previous period. Manole, Anghel, and Popovici (2016) have presented an overview of Romanian's construction sector evolution. Verma (2012) comments on the role of total factor productivity as explanatory parameter for the increase of value added in services. Brau, Di Liberto, and Piliaru (2011) analyze the impact of tourism on development. Schubert, Brida, and Risso (2011) comment on the role of international tourism in the economic development and growth of countries from the small economies group, whose economies are largely dependent of tourism. Anghelache, Anghelache, Fetcu and Iarca (2011) have analyzed the constructions and services sectors of the Romanian economy. Testa, Iraldo, and Frey (2011) evaluate the impact of environment-related regulation on companies in the construction sector in some regions of the European Union, their study takes into account the competitive performance. Prochniak (2011) approaches the determinants of economic growth in the central and eastern European region. Anghelache, Fetcu and Anghel (2012) evaluate the evolution of Romanian tourism sector in the previous decade. Herrendorf, Berthold and Akos

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(2012) comment on the low productivity in the case of poor countries. Rogerson (2008) discusses on the decrease of labor market outcomes in Europe. Seputiene (2007) develops on the relationship between economic freedom and economic growth within the European Union. Anghelache et al. (2014) have analyzed the international exchange of goods and services at the level of the Romanian economy, as part of Romania's foreign trade. Anghelache (2010) has analyzed the production of services in Romania. Pacheco-Torgal (2014) develops on the research aimed at developing building materials under the aegis of Horizon 2020. Anghelache, Marinescu, Manole and Dumbravă (2008) developed on the trends and evolution of the constructions sector in Romania.

### **Research methodology, data, results and discussions**

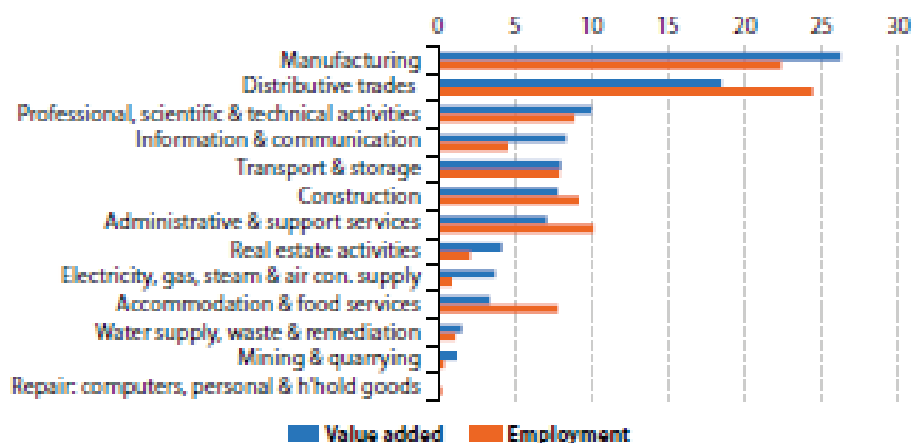
#### **• Business structure**

Studying the statistical data published by Eurostat, we can provide and find answers to questions about the structure of the business environment in the European Union, with emphasis on the level of gross value added, investment, labor market access and the most diversified activities. This analysis refers to the fact that, in the field of industry and services, the countries have specialized in their own way on certain activities that have to become complementary and to ensure wider cooperation within the European Union. The essential element in the development of industry and services is the increase in productivity and profitability, so as to ensure the increase of the concrete results highlighted by the most synthetic indicator of results, gross domestic product. In 2015, in the EU as a whole, gross value added of € 6327 billion was a key factor for economic growth. Non-financial and economic affairs reached 137 million employees, about 63% of the total workforce in the European Union. According to Rev. 2, the non-financial, economic, manufacturing sectors were the broadest sphere of coverage and gross value added. Two million businesses have generated 1637 billion gross-added and 29.8 million employees. The distribution of commercial enterprises also experienced a positive evolutionary stage. In this type of business, 32.7 million people were employed, which generated 1153 billion gross value added. From the professional, scientific and technical point of view, these activities accounted for one third of the gross added value and the fifth part of the employed workforce, with a positive evolution in terms of support and services and construction. In Figure 1, the contrasts on gross value added and employment of employees were quite different in terms of non-financial business. In the industrial activity of mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas exploitation there were a number of positive results, which marked the year-on-year increase of the added value as well as the number of employees that were included in these activities. Also in some activities in the field of services such as information and communication, in

science and technology, it has been noted the increase in activity and the attraction of an increasing number of people. In contrast, in the construction sector and in a number of services such as accommodation, food services, administrative services such as hiring in the field of computers, in the field of individual household activity or the distribution of commercial activity by sectors of activity, the level Labor productivity was not at the required level. It is worth pointing out that labor data show that somehow the number of employees with full-time contracts has increased, and the share of part-time employees has also increased to a certain extent in some activities that are appropriate for this type of work.

### Analysis of the added value of non-financial economic activity and employment in the European Union (%)

Figure 1



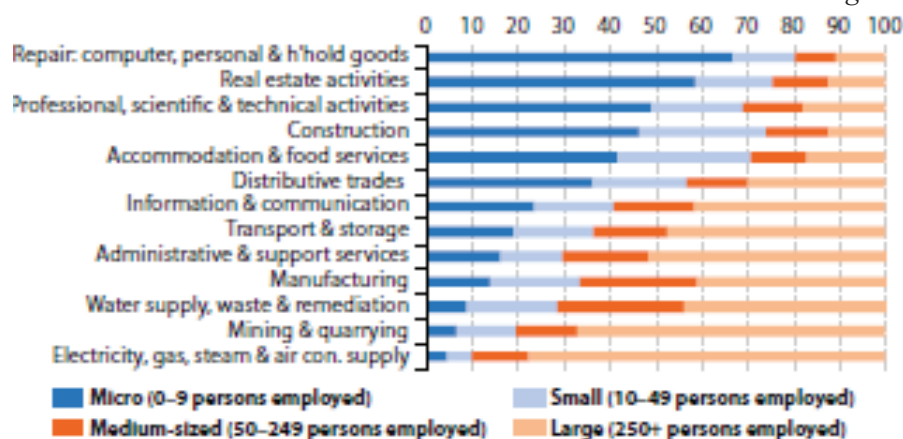
Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 123

From the point of view of the general activity of enterprises with activity in non-financial economic sector, an important role was played by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, which accounted for 22.7 million, contributing 57.8 % In the gross value added from the non-financial economic sector. We can appreciate that 9 out of 10 enterprises, that is, almost 92.8%, were micro-enterprises with less than 10 employees and with lower non-financial value added, about one fifth of gross value added in small and medium-sized enterprises . Not less than two-thirds, 66.8% of the non-financial business had significant workforce, some 22.9 million people working in the sector, of which 17.5 million in manufacturing, 10.7 million in Construction work together with those who worked together in this sector provided 57.4%

of the non-financial economic results. Several people have been employed in these sectors each year, ensuring that the activity of small and medium-sized enterprises as well as micro-enterprises is the basic element of middle class training in the European Union. There is much more to be said about this, but the data synthesized in Figure 2 reveals the main activities in which the activity took place, namely micro-enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises.

**Analysis of the employment size class of the enterprise in the European Union (% of the total sector)**

*Figure 2*



Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 124

Of course, there are also figures showing the indicators that ensured this employment opportunity and the way in which there was such a concern at the level of the European Union.

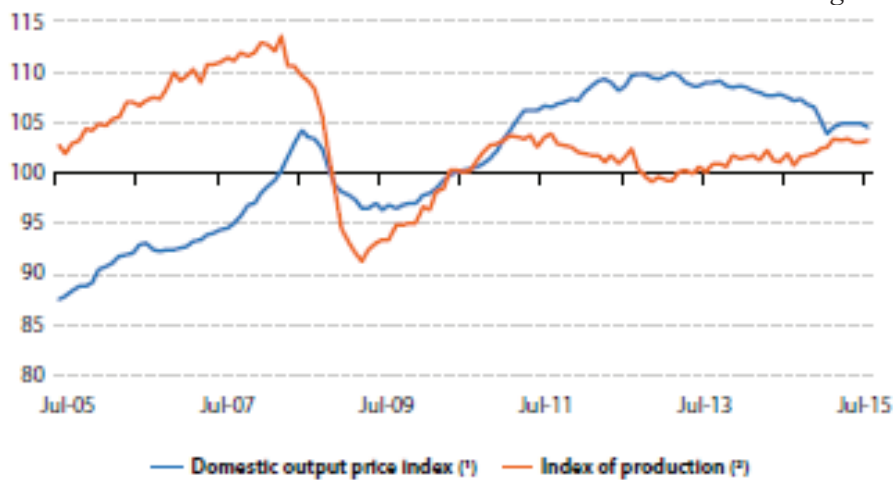
**• Industry and construction**

Studying the statistical results based on the results indicators, we find that in the field of industries and constructions the activity has grown at a sustained pace. Of course, in these two areas of activity, there is a growing rhythm from one year to the next, especially in the field of industry, both in terms of industry in the European Union and the industrial development of each country, as well as in the field of construction. We note that since April 2009, year-on-year increases have been recorded, with a period of 22 months in which economic growth has been recorded by 2011. As well as increasing economic and construction activity as a concrete result, it has contributed

to the employment of an increased number Of employees, with an average increase of 4.7% in 2008-2015. Figure 3 shows graphically the output and the domestic industrial price indicator excluding construction.

**Indices of production and domestic production prices for industry (excluding construction) in the European Union**

*Figure 3*



Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 125

It is noted that the domestic price index grew at a slower rate than production until 2008, after which it has narrowed, but has since 2009, in the period of the economic and financial crisis, the price index above the production index, and afterwards That by 2015 the price index was well above the production index. This shows that inflation, due to the crisis, had a negative influence. In contrast to this situation, if we return to see the price index in 2009, it is noticed that until then it was a sustainable price that ensured the maintenance of a level of market prices, of production, which ensured higher relative sales. Regarding the activity in the field of construction we find that it was more constant than in the field of industry. There have been growth periods in this area, which peaked in 2008, then declining until March 2015, as a result of the construction activity decline of about 26.2%. Production in construction increased by 6.7% between April 2014 and July 2015, remaining relatively stable. Construction activity was found to be superior in a number of countries that had private and government funding, which led to overcoming the decline that occurred in the aftermath of the economic and financial crisis. After 2014 there is a sustained growth rate of production in the construction

sector, compared to the level recorded in 2007 to 2010. Table 1 shows the annual change in the growth rate in industry.

**Annual growth rates for industry (excluding construction)**

*Table 1*

	Index of production (%)					Domestic output price index (%)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-28	6.8	3.1	-2.1	-0.5	1.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	0.0	-1.5
EA-19	7.3	3.4	-2.4	-0.7	0.8	2.7	5.7	2.8	-0.2	-1.5
Belgium	11.1	4.1	-2.1	0.9	1.0	5.4	8.1	3.5	0.6	-4.6
Bulgaria	2.1	5.9	-0.2	-0.1	1.7	7.1	8.6	5.3	-1.3	-0.9
Czech Republic	8.2	5.9	-0.8	0.1	5.0	1.3	5.5	2.1	0.8	-0.8
Denmark	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	6.4	7.8	2.5	2.2	-3.3
Germany	10.9	7.2	-0.3	0.2	1.3	1.5	5.1	1.7	0.0	-0.9
Estonia	22.9	19.7	1.5	4.2	2.4	1.7	4.6	3.4	9.9	-2.3
Ireland	7.5	-0.4	-1.5	-2.2	20.9	1.5	6.5	3.1	1.5	-0.3
Greece	-6.1	-5.8	-2.1	-2.2	-2.0	6.1	7.4	4.9	-0.7	-0.8
Spain	0.8	-1.7	-6.9	-1.7	1.2	3.7	6.9	3.8	0.6	-1.3
France	5.0	2.4	-2.6	-0.7	-1.1	2.7	5.4	2.8	0.3	-1.3
Croatia	-1.6	-1.2	-5.3	-2.0	1.3	4.3	6.4	7.0	0.4	-2.7
Italy	6.8	1.2	-6.3	-3.2	-0.5	3.1	5.1	4.1	-1.2	-1.8
Cyprus	-1.7	-7.7	-9.6	-13.5	-0.9	4.0	5.9	8.1	-2.1	-3.1
Latvia	14.4	8.8	6.2	-0.4	-0.9	-0.2	8.8	5.3	1.1	0.1
Lithuania	6.1	6.6	3.7	3.3	0.2	3.9	10.4	5.6	-0.3	-5.1
Luxembourg	8.7	1.9	-3.3	-3.9	5.7	1.5	4.4	3.6	1.3	-4.8
Hungary	10.3	5.7	-1.4	1.5	7.2	7.3	6.1	5.3	-0.5	-2.1
Malta	8.6	-0.1	5.4	-5.2	-5.8	11.5	2.2	2.3	0.9	-1.2
Netherlands	7.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.5	-3.0	4.2	9.8	3.8	-1.3	-3.2
Austria	6.7	6.8	-0.3	0.8	0.8	4.0	4.8	0.9	-1.0	-1.5
Poland	11.1	6.7	1.2	2.3	3.4	3.7	7.6	3.6	-1.2	-1.4
Portugal	1.6	-1.0	-6.1	0.5	1.8	3.6	6.0	2.9	0.1	-1.2
Romania	4.9	7.9	2.5	7.5	6.3	4.0	6.6	4.8	3.7	0.2
Slovenia	6.9	2.1	-0.5	-1.4	1.7	2.0	3.8	1.0	0.3	-1.1
Slovakia	8.2	5.3	8.0	5.2	3.7	-2.8	2.7	3.8	-0.2	-3.6
Finland	5.3	1.7	-1.5	-3.2	-2.1	6.7	5.8	2.3	0.9	-0.9
Sweden	8.7	2.6	-1.2	-4.6	-1.7	3.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.7	0.1
United Kingdom	3.1	-0.6	-3.0	-0.2	1.5	5.4	9.7	2.2	1.0	-2.3
Norway	-5.4	-4.5	2.7	-5.0	3.6	8.5	8.0	-0.1	2.9	0.4
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7
Montenegro	-	-10.2	-7.1	10.6	-11.4	-	-	-	-	-
FYR of Macedonia	-4.8	6.9	-2.8	3.2	4.8	8.7	12.4	4.6	0.4	-1.2
Serbia	1.1	2.5	-2.6	6.0	-6.6	12.1	14.4	5.6	3.0	1.0
Turkey	12.6	9.5	2.4	3.5	3.5	6.2	12.3	6.1	5.7	10.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.2	2.3	-3.6	5.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 127

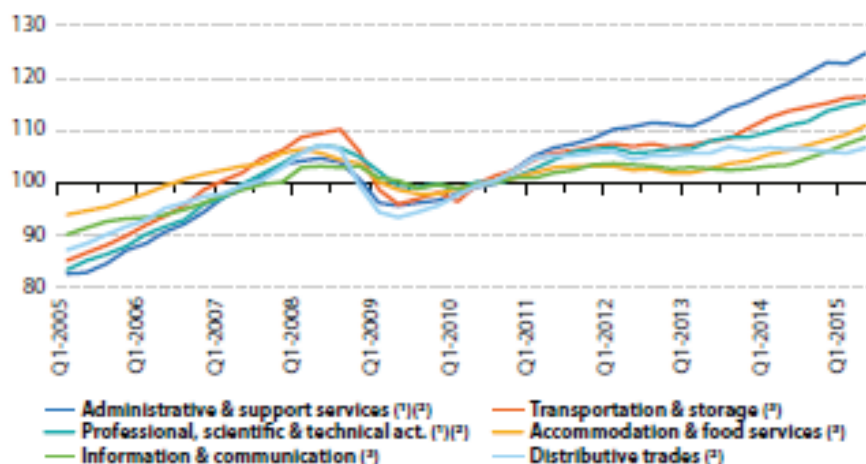
Romania has increased steadily since 2010, slightly lower in 2014 and 2015 when it was under a percentage. We find that many countries, including France, Croatia, Italy, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Sweden, have had periods after the economic and financial crisis of falling industrial growth. The same trend was also recorded in the domestic price index.

• **Services**

Traditionally, short-term business has focused not only on construction and industry, but has also grown in services that have grown year on year. Turnover in services in terms of current prices was 8.8% lower in 2009 compared to the following years, 2010, 2011, where there was an increase of 4.7-5%. The contribution of services to economic growth over the period 2012-2015 has, however, remained modest, rising from 0.4% in 2012 to 0.9% in 2013, 1.4% in 2014, 1.6% in 2015 and Approximately the same rate of growth in 2016. We can estimate that in terms of value in services in 6 categories they recorded 9.4% less in 2009 and 2010 compared to previous periods. From the professional, scientific and technical point of view, commercial activities, work-related activities, have seen somewhat higher levels. Thus, in the second half of 2005 the turnover increased by 16.9% and in the field of communications and information the growth was of 9.8%. Figure 4 shows growth rates for administrative, scientific and scientific services, information, communications, transport and storage, services, commerce, which shows that in 2009-2010 there was a decline determined by the economic and financial crisis which then In all sectors increased until 2016.

**Turnover index, selected service activities in the countries of the European Union (2010 = 100)**

*Figure 4*



Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 128

Table 2 also shows the annual growth rate of the figure index for the services that are shown in that chart. As far as our country is concerned, we find that from 2013 until 2014 there have been some significant increases in activity in these areas.



Annual Growth Rates for Turnover Index, Selected Services (%)

Table 2

	Retail trade		Transport and storage		Accommodation and food services		Information and communication activities		Professional, scientific and technical activities (1)		Administrative and support activities (1)	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
EU-28	1.7	0.2	1.3	5.0	0.5	3.3	-0.5	1.6	1.7	3.3	2.1	6.1
EA-19	-0.5	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	2.0	-1.7	1.4	-0.3	1.3	0.0	4.3
Belgium	0.8	1.3	-7.9	-4.7	3.3	5.4	0.6	1.0	5.6	-0.8	8.7	16.6
Bulgaria	3.5	-10.2	8.8	-3.7	6.0	5.8	1.6	-4.0	-3.8	-0.4	6.7	2.1
Czech Republic	1.1	4.3	1.0	4.1	1.1	2.5	-2.6	0.7	-6.5	-1.9	2.4	1.6
Denmark	-2.7	-3.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany	-0.1	0.7	0.3	2.1	1.0	3.6	-0.4	3.0	2.2	4.9	0.4	9.1
Estonia	15.2	-1.0	-5.9	-3.5	8.1	7.5	3.1	2.2	-9.0	1.5	-6.7	-2.9
Ireland	-5.0	-2.4	:	:	-1.9	10.9	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	-10.1	1.0	-4.4	-1.0	4.8	12.7	-9.2	-1.7	-8.9	-2.3	-3.5	-1.2
Spain	-1.8	3.0	-0.4	4.2	0.1	4.2	-5.1	-0.3	-1.8	-0.2	-3.1	0.9
France	0.0	-0.6	0.5	1.0	-0.8	-1.2	-1.7	-0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.2
Croatia	1.2	-1.4	-0.3	1.1	10.3	1.7	-4.2	-1.7	-0.8	2.3	0.8	-6.1
Italy	-2.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	-2.4	-0.1	-5.7	-3.4	-2.2	-2.1	-4.2	-1.7
Cyprus	-10.1	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6	-3.9	2.0	16.0	-3.3	-11.7	2.2	-12.8	-3.2
Latvia	4.9	-0.5	-2.1	-0.4	6.9	7.9	8.2	2.8	4.8	-2.0	16.3	4.3
Lithuania	6.8	3.0	8.3	6.0	7.5	7.5	2.9	2.8	17.6	10.5	12.9	2.5
Luxembourg	4.5	3.9	2.0	4.6	5.0	2.9	4.7	1.1	8.5	8.1	9.3	5.2
Hungary	4.2	8.4	10.6	12.8	14.9	22.5	16.9	7.5	10.6	15.6	18.6	1.2
Malta	0.2	2.4	5.2	1.1	7.3	9.9	1.9	-9.4	6.4	12.3	-3.3	-8.9
Netherlands	-3.1	-1.8	0.6	2.2	0.9	5.1	-2.5	2.6	-0.5	2.8	1.1	4.1
Austria	-2.3	-1.4	1.1	-0.4	3.9	3.7	0.2	-0.1	1.1	3.3	2.8	-0.3
Poland	2.2	0.5	5.0	2.4	5.8	5.7	2.8	7.8	5.4	3.9	9.1	15.1
Portugal	-2.5	-2.3	0.9	0.1	-3.4	3.9	-5.5	-3.8	-2.9	-5.2	-5.2	-0.2
Romania	2.2	0.5	9.5	4.0	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	14.2	4.2
Slovenia	-0.6	1.6	0.5	6.1	-1.2	2.1	-0.1	1.2	-2.2	-2.5	3.0	2.4
Slovakia	2.6	5.5	10.4	4.9	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.3	18.7	-1.8	16.0	7.2
Finland	-3.2	-0.8	-1.5	-0.8	1.1	0.8	2.5	8.5	0.8	3.0	-0.4	0.5
Sweden	-0.6	4.9	-1.6	0.5	5.2	4.8	-1.0	4.5	-0.1	2.6	0.5	2.6
United Kingdom	8.9	-0.5	3.1	2.1	0.9	6.4	2.2	1.6	2.8	8.1	2.8	11.4
Turkey	9.0	12.0	11.0	12.3	15.4	13.3	8.7	6.9	9.2	-0.5	11.0	10.8

Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 129

In other countries, we find negative figures which are probably based on the supersaturation of the internal market or the decline in the interest of consumers, for these types of services. We can see that in some countries like Belgium there were decreases in 2013 and 2014, with 7.9% and 4.7% respectively in the field of transport and storage. Also, during this period, we find that some countries like Italy have experienced continuous decreases in

almost all categories of services subject to attention. Slovenia is in the same situation as Finland or Sweden. It should be seen that the European Union strategy aims to ensure a more sustained pace of growth in service production in all member countries.

#### • Tourism

A particular service in the field of each country as well as the European Union is the activity in the field of tourism. In the year 2015, on average, in the total of the European Union, a total of 1.2 billion tourist coaches were estimated to be spent for recreational or business purposes. This activity accounted for 74.9% of total domestic and less external travel. Table 3 presents the accommodation conditions in 2014 in the EU Member States.

#### Tourist accommodation units

Table 3

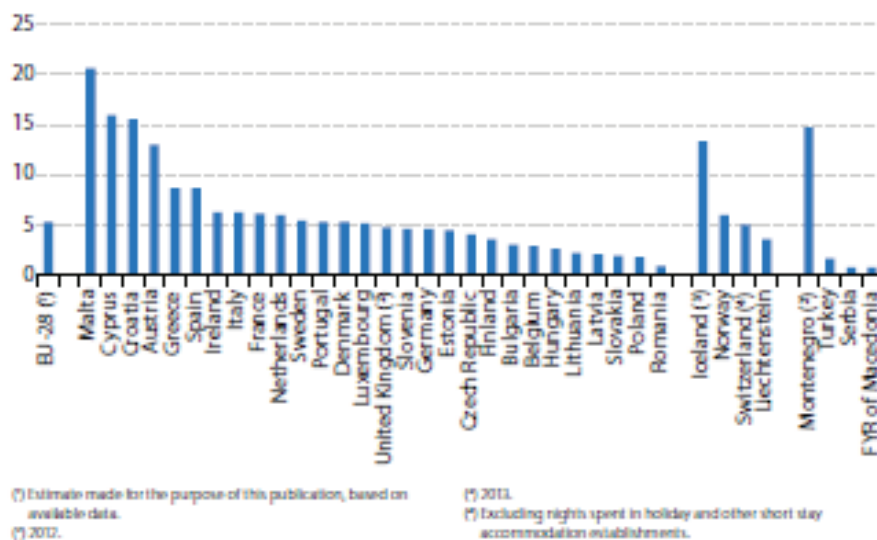
	Number of establishments (units)	Number of bed places (thousands)	Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions)
EU-28 (*)	520 268	30 933.0	2 684.0
Belgium	5 139	366.2	32.6
Bulgaria	3 163	314.3	21.7
Czech Republic	9 013	710.4	42.9
Denmark	1 118	420.0	29.6
Germany	50 925	3 318.6	366.5
Estonia	1 419	58.1	5.8
Ireland	6 574	205.9	29.2
Greece	34 522	1 238.6	95.1
Spain	47 689	3 483.0	404.0
France	28 895	5 109.9	402.3
Croatia	67 734	893.8	66.1
Italy	158 412	4 849.4	378.2
Cyprus	802	87.6	13.7
Latvia	644	39.1	4.2
Lithuania	2 062	72.9	6.5
Luxembourg	434	64.9	2.9
Hungary	4 176	435.6	26.1
Malta	166	41.9	8.8
Netherlands	9 214	1 373.6	99.8
Austria	20 329	993.6	110.4
Poland	9 885	694.0	66.6
Portugal	3 429	519.9	55.0
Romania	6 791	309.0	20.2
Slovenia	2 900	106.6	9.5
Slovakia	2 687	149.1	10.8
Finland	1 408	251.0	19.8
Sweden	4 269	805.3	52.3
United Kingdom (*)	87 079	4 001.0	303.6
Iceland (*)	916	-	4.3
Liechtenstein	86	2.0	0.1
Norway	2 707	575.3	30.6
Switzerland (*)	5 541	398.6	41.3
Montenegro (*)	524	149.3	9.2
FYR of Macedonia	441	43.4	1.5
Serbia	987	102.4	6.0
Turkey	-	-	130.0

Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 130

In Romania there were 6,191 accommodation units accommodating approximately 3,090,000 tourists. Accommodation nights in non-resident and non-resident areas accounted for 20.2 million people in Romania. Most countries recorded a somewhat rhythm of the increase in the number of tourists who visited the country or who left the country, the number of housing units improved by about 105 in all countries, the number of nights of accommodation increased, and of course there were, of course A number of countries that have a pronounced touristic specificity and have registered a relatively high number of tourists. Thus, in Malta, Slovenia, Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Portugal, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland there has been a substantial increase in the number of tourists visiting these countries, the number of seats The existing accommodation and especially the number of nights for accommodation. Business visitor numbers have also increased in most EU Member States, which give a high significance to the importance of this activity.

**Intensity of tourism in 2014** (nights spent by residents and non-residents in tourist accommodation units per capita)

Figure 5



Source: Eurostat - Key figures on Europe 2016, p. 131

Figure 5 on tourism intensity shows that nights of accommodation in resident and non-resident areas of tourists have increased. The graphical representation shows that Malta, Cyprus, Croatia, Austria, Greece, Spain,

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Ireland, Italy, France or the Netherlands have been a special attraction for tourists, and these countries also have a high tourist potential represented by tourist accommodation units, The number of places that ensured the increase in the number of nights of accommodation. Another key factor is the number of tourists who returned to the same tourist or tourist accommodation areas in a number of countries. Romania has a very high tourist potential, but from the point of view of the development of the tourism industry, it is very much left behind by the Member States of the European Union. Looking carefully we find that we are the theoretically the last place in the EU member countries and even compared with Turkey, Serbia or Macedonia, countries that aim to join the European Union. The chart shows that Romania has the potential but has to make financial efforts, sustained efforts to ensure the increase of the tourism activity and thus improve the contribution of this activity to the output index, Gross Domestic Product.

### **Conclusion**

The analysis shows that the European Union has a precise strategy of developing industrial activity, domestic trade, services and, last but not least, tourism. To conclude is that the development of these activities included in the European Union's evolution strategy as a whole by 2020 depends on the potential of each country, and especially on the investment capacity of each country in sensitive areas such as industry, construction, tourism or The computer system and others. We note that Romania needs to make great efforts to be able to integrate into European economic development projects, meaning it comes with some of its own activities in which it is competitive in terms of prices, investments and the level of technology it This strategy of the European Union. Of course, given the figures presented, which were the basis of the comparative analysis of the evolution over time but also between the member states of the European Union, we can say that it can be extended in the sense of using econometric methods that quantify more precisely the evolution perspectives of each Field of activity, both at the general level of the European Union and each member country. Of course, using econometric methods, we can also provide a closer look at the realities that underpin the improvement of efforts towards a harmonious and efficient economic development.

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