

# **Short-term Stock and Inventory Survey (ECSE)**

## **Base 2015**

Methodological manual

October 2018

# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Areas of the survey</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Population scope	3
2.2	Temporal scope	4
2.3	Geographical scope	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Statistical unit</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Concepts and definitions</b>	<b>6</b>
4.1	Classification variables of statistical units	6
4.2	Variables under study	6
<b>5</b>	<b>Sample design</b>	<b>8</b>
5.1	Sample framework	8
5.2	Sample design	9
5.3	Rotation of sampling units	9
<b>6</b>	<b>Base year</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Elementary aggregates</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Formulation of the indices</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Annex I. CNAE-2009 groups that make up the population scope</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Annex II. Links to the various statistical operations whose questionnaires integrate questions related to inventories</b>		<b>18</b>

---

## 1 Introduction

The Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey (ECSE) was approved at the meeting of the Permanent Commission of the High Council on Statistics on 26 June 2013 and currently follows the guidelines set out in the National Statistical Plan 2017-2020.

The objective of the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey is twofold. On the one hand, it provides the necessary information to obtain a short-term indicator that measures in the short term the evolution of the value of the inventory level and, on the other hand, it provides information on the variation of the inventory level as an input for National Accounts.

In order to measure the evolution of the inventory level in trade, value indices are calculated for the level of goods at the end of the month and, in the case of manufacturing industry, value indices are calculated for the inventory level at the end of the month depending on whether they are “raw materials, other supplies and goods” or “products”.

Monthly and quarterly indices of the inventory level in trade are published on a quarterly basis. The indices of the inventory level in industry will be published later.

In compliance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1085/2014 of 19 December approving the 2015 Annual Programme of the 2013-2016 National Statistical Plan, the INE published in December 2015, for the first time, the results corresponding to the statistical operation Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey (ECSE), disseminating at that time the indices, in base 2010, of the inventory level in trade, with January 2013 being the first month available.

In October 2018, we start publishing the indices with base 2015. The first data published in this base was January 2018. In order to avoid a break in the series, all published series have been linked backwards.

---

## 2 Areas of the survey

The application scope is defined relating to the population researched, time and space.

---

### 2.1 POPULATION SCOPE

The population scope of the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey (ECSE) is made up of the economic units whose main activity, according to the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-2009, is included in Section C: “*Manufacturing*” except division 19: “*Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products*” and Section G: “*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*” excluding group 46.1: “*Wholesale on a fee or contract basis*”.

**Annex I** presents the list of activities that comprise the population scope, coded according to groups (three-digit codes) of the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-2009.

---

## 2.2 TIME SCOPE

Inventory level indices are compiled on a monthly basis.

The questionnaires that collect the information relating to the value of the inventory level request its value at the end of the month.

Three periods can be distinguished within the time scope:

---

### 2.2.1 Base period

The base period or reference period of the index is the one in which the index equals 100. This is normally an annual period. In the new system, the arithmetic mean of the twelve monthly indices of the year 2015 published in base 2015, equals 100 (in the quarterly data, the arithmetic mean of the four indices of the year 2015 published is 100); therefore, the reference period of the index is 2015 (or in other words, the base is 2015). This means that all indices published will refer to this year.

---

### 2.2.2 Reference period of the value of the inventory level

This is the period whose values are compared with the values of the variables (either the inventory level of “goods” in Trade, or of “raw materials, other supplies and goods” or “products” in Industry) of the reference month. In other words, the period chosen for calculating the elementary indices.

With the calculation formula used to estimate the indices relative to the value of the inventory level—Laspeyres chained—the reference period of the variables changes each year, this being the month of December of the year immediately preceding the year under consideration.

---

### 2.2.3 Reference period of the weightings

The reference period of the weightings is the period to which the weightings that serve as the structure of the system refer.

The reference period for weightings varies each year, and is the month of December of the year immediately prior to the one being considered.

The calculation of the weightings has been carried out on the basis of data from the Structural Business Statistics: Industrial Sector and Trade Sector for the year 2015, which provides information on the variable inventory at the beginning and

end of the year. In order to correct the mismatch that occurs between this period and that of the weightings (December of the year immediately preceding the year considered), these are updated using information obtained from the indices calculated in the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey itself.

In addition, every five years, when the base change takes place, the weightings for the new base year will be updated with the structural information from the Structural Business Statistics (former Annual Trade Survey and Industrial Companies Survey).

---

### 2.3 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The statistical units investigated in the Short-term Stock and Inventory Survey are those located in the national territory except Ceuta and Melilla. However, for statistical units whose main activity is included in division 47 of CNAE-2009: “Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles” the units located in the Autonomous Cities of Ceuta and Melilla are also under study.

---

## 3. Statistical unit

The three INE short-term surveys, whose questionnaires collect information relating to the value of the inventory level—Turnover Indices, Industrial New Orders Received Indices (INORI), Services Sector Activity Indicators (SSAI) and Retail Trade Indices (RTI)—are designed with appropriate methodologies to measure, in each case, the variables required by the Regulation on short-term statistics No. 1165/98. This is why they have different observation units: establishments in the case of Industry and companies in the case of Trade.

For economic units whose main activity is included in the activities of **section C** of CNAE-2009: “*Manufacturing*” except division 19: “*Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products*”, the **establishment** is used as the statistical unit, which is the unit that carries out one or more activities in a single physical location, to which one or more persons from the same company dedicate their work. Although in most cases it is the establishment itself that also acts as the information unit, there are situations where it is the companies that provide the information for all their establishments.

For economic units whose main activity is included in the activities of **section G** of CNAE-2009: “*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*”, except group 46.1: “*Wholesale on a fee or contract basis*”, the **company** is used as the statistical unit and as the information unit.

The company, which carries out one or more activities in one or more places, corresponds to an organisational unit of production of goods and services which enjoys a certain autonomy of decision, mainly in the use of current resources at its disposal.

---

## 4 Concepts and definitions

---

### 4.1 CLASSIFICATION VARIABLES OF STATISTICAL UNITS

Statistical units are classified by their main activity coded according to the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-2009.

#### **Economic activity:**

The economic activity carried out by a company or establishment is defined as the creation of added value by means of the production of goods and services.

Each of the statistical units studied (companies in trade and establishments in industry) frequently carry out different activities that should be classified in separate classes of the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-2009. In general, the activities carried out by an economic unit may be one of three types: main, secondary and auxiliary activities. The main activity is different from secondary as it is the one that generates the greater added value; in turn, auxiliary activities are those which generate services that are not sold on the market and which only serve the unit on which they depend (administration department, transport or storage services).

Given the difficulty for companies of calculating added value when they carry out several activities, the main activity is considered to be that which generates the greatest volume of turnover or that which generates the greatest production volume and, failing this, that which employs the greatest number of persons employed.

The information requested from the reporting units refers not only to the activity considered to be the main activity but also to all the secondary and auxiliary activities that it carries out.

---

### 4.2 VARIABLES UNDER STUDY

The economic units whose main activity is included in any of the classes of **section C** of CNAE-2009: Manufacturing, except for division 19: Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, are requested to provide the inventory value of **raw materials, other supplies and goods** at the end of each month and the inventory value of **products** (in progress, semi-finished, finished, by-products, waste and recovered materials) at the end of each month.

The economic units whose main activity is included in one of the classes of **section G** of CNAE-2009: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, except group 46.1: Wholesale on a fee or contract basis, are requested to provide the inventory value of **goods** at the end of each month.

## Inventory

The Spanish General Accounting Plan (approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of 16 November) defines inventories as assets held to be sold in the normal operating cycle, in the production process or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the provision of services.

They are classified into goods, raw materials, other supplies, work in progress, semi-finished products, finished products and by-products, waste and recovered materials:

- **Goods:** products acquired by the company and intended for sale without transformation.
- **Raw materials:** goods which, by working or processing, are intended to form part of the products manufactured.
- **Other supplies.** Classified in:
  - o Incorporatable elements and assemblies: those normally manufactured outside the company and acquired by the company in order to incorporate them into its production without transforming them.
  - o Fuels: energy materials that can be stored.
  - o Spare parts: parts destined to be assembled in installations, equipment or machines in substitution of other similar ones with a storage cycle of less than one year.
  - o Sundry materials: other consumable materials which are not to be incorporated into the manufactured product.
  - o Packaging: Covers or wrappings, usually irretrievable, destined to protect products or goods to be transported.
  - o Containers: recipients or vessels, normally intended for sale together with the product they contain.
  - o Office supplies: supplies dedicated to this purpose that are not consumed in the year in which they are acquired.
- **Work in progress:** goods or services that are in the process of formation or transformation.
- **Semi-finished goods:** Goods manufactured by the company which are not normally intended for sale until they are further worked, incorporated or processed.
- **Finished goods:** goods manufactured by the company and intended for final consumption or use by other companies.
- **By-products, waste and recovered materials:**
  - o By-products: secondary or incidental products resulting from the main manufacture.
  - o Waste: materials inevitably obtained in conjunction with products and by-products, providing they have intrinsic value and can be used or sold.
  - o Recovered materials: materials which, on the basis of their intrinsic value, are returned to storage after having been used in the production process.

Goods held in inventories **are valued at cost, either the purchase price or production cost.**

The purchase price includes the amount invoiced by the seller after deducting any discounts, rebates or other similar items as well as interest incorporated into the nominal value of the debits, and all additional expenses incurred until the goods are placed for sale are added, such as transport, customs duties, insurance and others directly attributable to the acquisition of inventories.

Notwithstanding the above, interest may be included in debits with a maturity of no more than one year that do not have a contractual interest rate, when the effect of not updating cash flows is not significant.

The production cost is determined by adding to the purchase price of raw materials and other consumable materials the costs directly attributable to the product. In addition, the reasonable part of the costs indirectly attributable to the products concerned should be added in so far as those costs relate to the period of manufacture, working or assembly, incurred when placing them for sale and are based on the level of utilisation of the normal working capacity of the means of production.

Indirect taxes on inventories are only included in the purchase price or production cost when they are not directly recoverable from the tax authorities.

In addition, where value is to be assigned to particular goods that are part of an inventory of goods interchangeable with each other, the weighted average price or weighted average cost method shall be generally adopted. The FIFO method is acceptable and can be adopted if the company considers it more convenient for its management. A single value-allocation method should be used for all inventories having a similar nature and use.

---

## 5 Sample design

---

### 5.1 SAMPLING FRAME

The sample frame for Trade companies is the Central Business Register (CBR), a list of companies that is updated once a year with administrative sources, mainly from tax authorities and Social Security. It is also updated with information from the statistical operations of the INE.

The CBR contains information on the main economic activity and on the number of employees, variables that are used in the sample design, and on identification and location data, which are necessary for correct information collection.

For companies in the Industrial Sector, the population framework is made up of establishments whose main activity is included in section C of the CNAE 2009. The sources are the Structural Business Statistics: Industrial Sector and the Annual Industrial Products Survey.



---

## 5.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample of this statistical operation comes from three short-term surveys carried out by the INE:

- Services Sector Activity Indicators (SSAI)
- Retail Trade Indices (RTI)
- Indices of Industrial Turnover and Industrial New Orders Received (ITI-INORI)

Each of them has its own sample design, which can be consulted in the corresponding methodology published on the INE website. The links to these methodologies are included in **Annex II**.

The part of the sample formed by the units with main trade activity (section G of CNAE-2009), comes from the SSAI and RTI and, therefore, it is a stratified random sample. The other part, formed by the units with main industrial activity (Section C of CNAE-2009) comes from the ITI-INORI, which consists of a non-probabilistic panel of establishments.

Information on the inventory value is requested from the sample units of these surveys that meet the following requirements:

- Companies in the SSAI sample, whose main activity is included in divisions 45 and 46 (except group 46.1) of CNAE-2009, with 10 or more employees.
- Companies in the RTI sample with 10 or more employees, except groups 47.4, 47.5, 47.6 and 47.7 (not including, of the latter, class 47.79) where also companies of between 3 and 9 employees respond.
- Establishments in the ITI-INORI sample, whose main activity is found within section C of CNAE-2009 (except for division 19) belonging to companies with 50 or more employees and in the questionnaires of establishments in companies with between 20 and 49 employees, whose main activity is included in divisions 13 (Manufacture of textiles), 14 (Manufacture of wearing apparel), 15 (Manufacture of leather and related products), 16 (Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials) and 31 (Manufacture of furniture).

---

## 5.3 ROTATION OF SAMPLING UNITS

Every five years, a base change is made, and at that time a sample renewal is carried out to reflect the new population distribution.

However, in January of each year, part of the sample of companies involved in trade is renewed. The objective of this annual rotation is, firstly, to avoid the fatigue of the respondents and, secondly, to renew the sample to reflect the changes occurring in the population.

The criterion used for rotation is to replace the companies that have been cooperating in the calculation of the Index for approximately 5 years, and all those

that have been delisted, untraceable, erroneously included and merged or absorbed.

In the case of the sample of industrial establishments, a gradual renovation is also carried out replacing establishments erroneously included or delisted.

---

## 6 Base year

The base year of the indices of the variable inventory level is consistent with the base year of the short-term statistics through which the data for this variable are collected. These statistics (Turnover and Industrial New Orders Received Indices, Retail Trade Indices and Activity Indicators for the Services Sector) determine the base year in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics, which states that the indices must change base every five years, in the years ending in 0 and 5. All indices must be adapted to the new base year within three years from the end of said new base year.

In order to comply with said Regulation, the short-term indicators have changed base, moving from base 2010 to base 2015; therefore, the indices of the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey also change to the new base 2015. It should be noted that the base changes are used to update the indices, so that they are adapted to the changes that have occurred in recent years in the different sectors and their evolution is measured more precisely.

January 2018 is the first month that is published in the new base 2015. In this change the years 2015 and 2016 (division 47) and 2017 (divisions 45, 46 and 47) have been recalculated due to sample updates. In addition, new weights have been used to obtain the G aggregate. The series have been linked to obtain comparable indices since their beginning.

### Chained series

The series linking is carried out from December 2015 to the beginning, that is, January 2013, thus maintaining the variation rates published in base 2010 in all years, except in recalculated years, that is, except in 2015, 2016 and 2017 in division 47 and therefore in the aggregate of Trade, and in 2017 in divisions 45 and 46.

The structural link is used which equals the average of the 2015 indices to 100. The values of each of the months until December 2015 of each of the series in base 2010 are divided by the average of the indices of the year 2015 in base 2010. In other words, they are multiplied by the structural link coefficient in order to pass them to base 2015:

$$\text{Coeficiente de enlace} = \frac{1200}{\sum_{m=1}^{12} I_{10}^{m,15}}$$

Being:

${}_{10}I^{m,15}$  the index of month m of the year 2015 in base 2010.

Thus, the index linked in base 2015 of month m of year t is:

$${}_{15}IE^{m,t} = {}_{10}I^{m,t} * \frac{1200}{\sum_{m=1}^{12} {}_{10}I^{m,15}}$$

## 7 Elementary aggregates

An elementary aggregate is the component with the lowest level of aggregation for which indices are obtained and in whose calculation no weightings are involved. The indices of these aggregates are called elementary indices.

In manufacturing industry, elementary indices will be calculated for the inventory level of products and the inventory level of raw materials, other supplies and goods for the following MIGs (main industrial groupings defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No. 656/2007 of 14 June 2007):

Elementary index	CNAE-2009
- Durable consumer goods	26.4, 26.7, 27.5, 30.9, 31, 32.1, 32.2
- Non-durable consumer goods	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7, 10.8, 11, 12, 13.9, 14, 15, 18, 20.4, 21, 32.3, 32.4, 32.9
- Capital goods	25.1, 25.2, 25.3, 25.4, 26.2, 26.3, 26.5, 26.6, 28, 29, 30.1, 30.2, 30.3, 30.4, 32.5, 33
- Intermediate goods (except divisions 07, 08 and 09 of CNAE-2009)	10.6, 10.9, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 16, 17, 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.5, 20.6, 22, 23, 24, 25.5, 25.6, 25.7, 25.9, 26.1, 26.8, 27.1, 27.2, 27.3, 27.4, 27.9

In trade, an elementary index is calculated for the following divisions (two digits) of CNAE-09

Elementary index	CNAE-2009
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	45
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (except group 46.1: Wholesale on a fee or contract basis)	46 (except 46.1)
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47

---

## 8 Formulation of the indices

The indices obtained in the Short-term Stock and Inventory Survey are value indices in which the information is presented in current (nominal) terms, that is, without adjusting the effects on the price variations.

They are calculated according to a chained Laspeyres index with base year 2015. A chain-linked index measures accumulative movements of indices in the short term in different base periods. That is, it establishes comparisons between the current period (t) and the base period (0) but considering the intermediate situations (k). In the ECSE indices base 2015 the intermediate situations considered correspond to the months of December of each year.

A chain-linked index is used because, although this is a value index, where it is equivalent to use fixed base indices or chain-linked indices, the fact of carrying out an annual rotation of between 20% and 25% of the sample units means that these linked indices are considered to be methodologically more appropriate.

To get the indices that are chained and are the publishable indices, we must first calculate the indices that we call non-publishable.

Below is a description of the formulation used to calculate the indices that allow to measure the evolution of the inventory level in the two areas separately (manufacturing industry and trade) obtaining value indices of the inventory level for:

In the manufacturing industry:

- Indices of the inventory level of products including finished products, semi-finished products, work in progress, by-products, waste and recovered materials.
- Indices of the level of raw materials, other supplies and goods

In trade:

- Indices of the inventory level of goods

### Non-publishable elementary indices:

Elementary (non-publishable) indices are constructed for elementary aggregates:

$${}_{dic(t-1)}INP_A^{m,t} = \frac{\hat{E}_A^{m,t}}{\hat{E}_A^{dic(t-1)}} \times 100$$

where:

$\hat{E}_A^{m,t}$  is the estimated value of inventories of economic activity  $A$ , in month “ $m$ ” of year  $t$ . When this value corresponds to trading companies, the estimator is the simple expansion, given by the following expression:

$$\hat{E}_A^{m,t} = \sum_{h \in A} \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i \in h} y_i$$

Where  $h$  indicates the stratum,  $y_i$  the value taken by inventories in company  $i$ ,  $N_h$  the number of companies in the population of stratum  $h$  and  $n_h$  the number of sample companies that respond in  $h$ .

When the value corresponds to industrial establishments, it is calculated simply by adding the inventories of the sampled establishments. Here, the expression is reduced to:

$$\hat{E}_A^{m,t} = \sum_{h \in A} \sum_{i \in h} y_i$$

#### Non-publishable aggregate indices:

$${}^{dic,t-1}INP_S^{m,t} = \sum_{A \in S} {}^{dic,t-1}INP_A^{m,t} \times \hat{W}_A^{dic,t-1}$$

- Calculation of weightings:

The weightings that intervene in the calculation of the aggregate indices come from the Structural Business Statistics: Trade Sector and Industrial Sector for 2015. This survey provides estimates of the value of the inventory level of goods and raw materials and other supplies at the end of 2015.

The weighting reference period (the one to which these refer) varies each year, and is the month of December the year immediately preceding the year under consideration.

The weightings obtained from the Structural Business Statistics for the year 2015, present a gap with the weighting period. To correct this gap, they are updated using information on the evolution of the inventory level from the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey itself.

In addition, a base change will be made every five years, in which the weightings will be updated (with a new structural survey) for all levels of disaggregation.

Based on the information from the 2015 Structural Business Statistics, the weightings are calculated as the product of those of the previous year by a quotient of indices from the survey itself.

Thus, the general equation used to calculate them will be the following:

$$\widehat{W}_A^{dic,t} = \widehat{W}_A^{dic,t-1} \times \frac{dic,t-1 INP_A^{dic,t}}{dic,t-1 INP_S^{dic,t}}$$

The year 2016 is the first year in which weightings are used on the basis of the information from the SBS for the year 2015 ( $\widehat{W}_A^{dic,2015}$ ). For the calculation of the 2017 indices, the weightings are updated applying the above formula:

$$\widehat{W}_A^{dic,2016} = \widehat{W}_A^{dic,2015} \times \frac{dic,2015 INP_A^{dic,2016}}{dic,2015 INP_S^{dic,2016}}$$

And so on, for all years in base year 2015.

#### **Publishable indices:**

Once the unpublishable indices have been calculated, both the elementary indices (A) and the aggregated indices (S), it is necessary to chain them. These indices are those which are finally disseminated and give continuity to the series published in base 2015.

These publishable indices are obtained as follows:

$${}_{2015}IP_{AoS}^{m,t} = {}_{2015}IP_{AoS}^{dic,t-1} \times \frac{dic,t-1 INP_{AoS}^{m,t}}{100}$$

The quarterly publishable indices, elementary and aggregated, are calculated as the average of the monthly publishable indices of the three months of the corresponding quarter.

---

## Annex I

CNAE-2009 groups that make up the population scope

The population scope of the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey (ECSE) is made up of the economic units whose main activity, according to the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-2009, is included in Section C: “Manufacturing” except division 19: “Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products” and Section G: “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” excluding group 46.1: “Wholesale on a fee or contract basis”.

The activities that make up the population scope of the Short-Term Stock and Inventory Survey are those corresponding to the groups (three-digit codes) of the National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-2009 that appear below.

### Section C: Manufacturing Industry

---

10.1	Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products
10.2	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
10.3	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
10.4	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
10.5	Manufacture of dairy products
10.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
10.7	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products
10.8	Manufacture of other food products
10.9	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
11.0	Manufacture of beverages
12.0	Manufacture of tobacco products
13.1	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
13.2	Weaving of textiles
13.3	Finishing of textiles
13.9	Manufacture of other textiles
14.1	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
14.2	Manufacture of articles of fur
14.3	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel
15.1	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur
15.2	Manufacture of footwear
16.1	Sawmilling and planing of wood
16.2	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
17.1	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
17.2	Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard
18.1	Printing and service activities related to printing
18.2	Reproduction of recorded media

---

## Section C: Manufacturing industry

(Continued)

---

20.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms
20.2	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products
20.3	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
20.4	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
20.5	Manufacture of other chemical products
20.6	Manufacture of man-made fibres
<hr/>	
21.1	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
21.2	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations
<hr/>	
22.1	Manufacture of rubber products
22.2	Manufacture of plastics products
<hr/>	
23.1	Manufacture of glass and glass products
23.2	Manufacture of refractory products
23.3	Manufacture of clay building materials
23.4	Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products
23.5	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
23.6	Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster
23.7	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
23.9	Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
<hr/>	
24.1	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys
24.2	Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel
24.3	Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel
24.4	Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals
24.5	Casting of metals
<hr/>	
25.1	Manufacture of structural metal products
25.2	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
25.3	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
25.4	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
25.5	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
25.6	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering on a fee or contract basis
25.7	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
25.9	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
<hr/>	
26.1	Manufacture of electronic components and boards
26.2	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment
26.3	Manufacture of communication equipment
26.4	Manufacture of consumer electronics
26.5	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks
26.6	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment
26.7	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
26.8	Manufacture of magnetic and optical media

---



**Section C: Manufacturing industry**

(Continued)

---

27.1	Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus
27.2	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators
27.3	Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices
27.4	Manufacture of electric lighting equipment
27.5	Manufacture of domestic appliances
27.9	Manufacture of other electrical equipment
<hr/>	
28.1	Manufacture of machinery for general purposes
28.2	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery
28.3	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
28.4	Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools
28.9	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery
<hr/>	
29.1	Manufacture of motor vehicles
29.2	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
29.3	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles
<hr/>	
30.1	Shipbuilding
30.2	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock
30.3	Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles
30.4	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles
30.9	Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.
<hr/>	
31.0	Manufacture of furniture
<hr/>	
32.1	Manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles
32.2	Manufacture of musical instruments
32.3	Manufacture of sports goods
32.4	Manufacture of games and toys
32.5	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies
32.9	Manufacturing n.e.c.
<hr/>	
33.1	Repair of metal products, machinery and equipment
33.2	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment

---

## **Section G: Wholesale and retail business; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles**

---

45.1	Sale of motor vehicles
45.2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
45.3	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
45.4	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
46.2	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
46.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
46.4	Wholesale of household goods
46.5	Wholesale of information and communication equipment
46.6	Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies
46.7	Other specialised wholesale trade
46.9	Non-specialised wholesale trade
47.1	Retail sale in non-specialised stores
47.2	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
47.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores
47.4	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores
47.5	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
47.6	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores
47.7	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
47.8	Retail sale via stalls and markets
47.9	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets

---

---

### **Annex II:**

Links to the various statistical operations in which questionnaires are integrated questions related to inventories

1 Methodology of Industrial Turnover Indices and Industrial New Orders Received Indices (ITI-INORI): [http://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t05/t0530053\\_2015\\_en.pdf](http://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t05/t0530053_2015_en.pdf)

2. Methodology of Services Sector Activity Indicators (SSAI):  
[http://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t37/notaiass15\\_en.pdf](http://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t37/notaiass15_en.pdf)

3. Methodology of Retail Trade Indices (RTI):  
[http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco43/notaccm15\\_en.pdf](http://www.ine.es/en/daco/daco43/notaccm15_en.pdf)