Industrial Turnover Indices

Methodological Manual

Index

INE. National Statistics Institute

1 Introduction

The Industrial Turnover and Industrial New Orders Received Indices statistical operation began to be compiled as part of the action programme for the Development of the Statistical System on Industry compiled by Eurostat, at first pursuant to (EC) Council Regulation no. 1165/98, of 19 May 1998 regarding short- term statistics. The objective of this Regulation is the creation of a common framework for the production of community statistics regarding the short-term evolution of the economic cycle.

The Industrial Turnover Indices statistics, follows REGULATION (EU) 2019/2152 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics and COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 ofthe European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics establishing the compulsory nature for all Member States to compile this statistical operation.

The Industrial Turnover Indices (ITI) have the objective of measuring the evolution of the activity of companies included in the industrial sector in Spain, through their turnover. the INORI is a value indicators, in other words, it measure the joint evolution of quantity, quality and price.

2 Definitions

Conceptually, Turnover is comprised of the invoicing of a company, in monetary terms, due to the sale of industrial goods and services provided to third parties.

ITI together with the Industrial Production Index, whose objective is to measure the evolution of the volume of production generated by the industrial branches, and which conceptually includes the production actually carried out, constitute two basic short-term industrial indicators.

Thus, the time occurrence of the business activity, as related to the business, may be expressed in the following way:

Production	→	Turnover
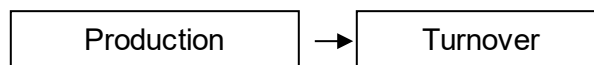
From this perspective, IPI can be considered a leading indicator of the ITI. Given the nature of these statistical indicators, the time evolution of the same refers solely to the products manufactured by domestic industries.

– **Industrial Turnover**

This corresponds to the value of the invoicing of the establishment, in the reference month, for the sales of industrial goods and provision of industrial services, considering both those carried out by the establishment itself, and those performed through subcontracting with third parties. It therefore includes the income from the sales of finished products, of semi-finished products, of sub- products, of waste and recovered materials, of packages and packaging and of merchandise (goods acquired for resale in the same state as that in which they were acquired), as well as the income from the provision of services related to the normal activity of the establishment.

From the definition of turnover, we exclude VAT and other taxes on the operation, as well as returns on sales. We should also exclude price reductions, sales, and discounts, bearing in mind that those granted to the client after the sale, for example, at the end of the year, should not be considered. This shall also include those subsidies received from the Public Administrations and Institutions of the European Union.

The value of turnover shall include all those amounts charged to the client (transport, packaging, etc.), even where invoiced separately.

From a practical perspective, the definition is drawn from the accounting definitions used by companies in the General Accounting Plan (GAP), and is completely harmonized with that of the Industrial Companies Survey, and therefore with the ESA-2010 of the National Accounts.

– **Subcontracting**

According to the National Classification of Economic Activities, CNAE-09, the term subcontracting refers to the contractual agreement according to which the principle asks the contractor to carry out certain specific tasks, such as part of the production process, or even the entire production process the services related to human resources or certain support services.

The contractors that is, those units that carry out an activity for third parties, are classified in general, with the units that produce the current goods and services freelance, except in trade and construction. The term subcontractor is also used.

In the manufacturing industry, the principle provides the contractor with the technical specifications for the manufacturing activity to be carried out over the input material. The input material (raw materials or intermediate products) may be provided by (that is, property of), the principle or not.

Classification of the principle and of the contractor

- A principle that completely subcontracts the transformation process must be classified in the manufacturing industry solely if s/he is the owner of the raw material used as input in the production process (and therefore, is also the owner of the final product).

- A principle that subcontracts only part of the transformation process is classified in the manufacturing industry.

- In the remaining cases, the principles must be classified according to the principle of added value: this might be in section G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles) or in other sections.

In the case of the subcontracting of providing labour, this must distinguish between temporary and permanent subcontracting:

- In temporary subcontracting, the principle is classified based on the activity s/he actually carries out (for example, the manufacturing industry). The contractor is classified in class 78.20 Activities of temporary employment agencies.

- In long-term subcontracting, the principle is classified based on the activity s/he actually carries out (for example, the manufacturing industry). The contractor is classified in class 78.30. Another provision of human resources.

– **Treatment of subcontracting in turnover**

The treatment of subcontracting in turnover is the following: the principle contractor should consider turnover to be that income obtained from the sales of products manufactured by the subcontractor; the subcontractor should include, in its turnover, the amounts invoiced for the services provided under subcontracting.

This treatment therefore produces a dual accounting, as the services provided and the sales of products are considered by both units (principle and subcontractor) in their turnover. This problem cannot be resolved, as it is considered a priority that the surveyed units respond in accordance with the accounting principles, so as to enable responding.

3 Survey scope

3.1 Population scope

The population scope of the Industrial Turnover Indices in CNAE-09 is comprised of the units of economic activity whose main activity is included in **sections B *Extractive industries"*** (except divisions 05, 06 and 09, as they are not relevant in Spanish industry) **and C *Manufacturing industry* of CNAE-2009**. Annex 1 presents the listing of industrial activities that comprise the population scope.

3.2 Time scope

The reference period is monthly.

3.3 Geographical scope

The Indices provide data on a national level and by Autonomous Community, not including Ceuta and Melilla.

4 Framework, information unit and sample

4.1 Survey framework

The framework of the Surveys are the Industrial Products Survey and the Structural Business Statistics: Industrial Sector. For these operations, information is available with data on identification, location, territorial distribution, economic activity of companies and establishments and their turnover.

4.2 Informant unit and information unit

The **information unit** is that for which the information of the statistics is requested. Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament And of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics establishes that the basic statistical unit (or information unit) is the economic activity unit. For ITI-, this is defined as that which performs a single activity, on a level to four digits of CNAE-2009, included in sections B and C.

Facing the lack of administrative registers to break down this type of unit, the information unit of the ITI-INORI is the establishment (productive unit located in a place which is topographically delimited (workshop, mine, factory, warehouse, shop, office etc.) from where the economic activities that one or more persons from the same company dedicate their work to are carried out).

The **information unit** to which the questionnaires are sent may be the establishment itself or the company, so long as the company provides the information broken down for each establishment.

4.3 Sample

For the purpose of making the results of the ITI comparable with those of the IPI, and to thus have a joint vision available of the activity of the industrial sector, the sample selected initially for ITI was the same as that existing at that time in the IPI. Nevertheless, it must be considered that the population scope of the IPI is broader, as it includes companies whose activity is classified in section D of CNAE-09 (Supply of electrical energy, steam and air conditioning).

Moreover, it is important to bear in mind that, although the initial sample of this survey has begun with that of the IPI, differences may have arisen between the two, over time, due to different reasons, such as the case of an establishment that stops manufacturing products included in the basket of products selected in the IPI (in this case, the establishment will have caused a delisting in the IPI, but this needs not have occurred in the sample of the Industrial Turnover).

The sample size of the ITI is approximately 11,000 establishments.

5 Information collection

The information collection is carried out through the Provincial Delegations and the Central Services of the INE. The collection system is through the completion of a monthly questionnaire by the informant of the establishment.

Respondents may use different means for returning the completed questionnaires (Internet via the IRIA system, electronic questionnaire via e-mail, post or fax).

The following table presents that tasks undertaken in each phase prior to the publication of results, and the periods during which they are carried out.

Task to carry out	Date
Mailing of questionnaires to the informant units	Last week of month t
Arrival of questionnaires to the informant delegation	As of day 1 of month t+1
Recording and filtering	Continuously from receipt onwards
Receipt of questionnaire at Central Services	For each reference month (t), the Central Services receive three different dispatches, the first near the 15th day of t+1, the second near the 27th day of t+1 and the third near the 8th day of t+2
Selective filtering, calculation of indices	As of the first dispatch received in the Central Service
Publication of results	According to the short-term statistics availability calendar of the INE, approximately 48 days after the reference month

6 Base year and reference years

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1197 of 30 July 2020 laying down technical specifications and arrangements pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council on European business statistics requires that the indices change base every five years, with the base years being those ending in zero and in five, with the exception of the year 2021. All indices must adapt to the new base year within a period of three years as of the end of the said new base year.

In the Industrial Turnover, the base year (that in which the arithmetic average of the indices of the twelve months is equal to 100) is 2021. The reference period (that regarding which the comparisons are made of the different situations, and which is chosen for the calculation of the basic indices) is January 2015. Lastly, the reference period of the weightings (the period to which the weightings that serve as the system's structure refer) is also 2021.

The Industrial Turnover Indices and Industrial New Orders Received Indices began to be disseminated in base 2021 in March 2024, coinciding with the publication of the data for January 2024.

7 National Classification of Economic Activities. CNAE-09

The European Parliament and Council passed the new classification of economic activities for statistical purposes within the European Union, known as NACE Rev.2, on 20 December 2006, via Regulation (EC) no. 1893/2006. This Regulation also stipulates the use of the new classification in the statistics of the community scope, for the purpose of ensuring the harmonized implementation of the same. Within these statistics we find the short-term statistics, which include the Industrial Turnover.

The adaptation to the new European classification (NACE Rev.2) and the domestic version of the same (CNAE-2009) caused changes in these indicators. For some activities, the new classification only caused a change in code, and not in content; in other cases, some activities have changed to belong to different branches or sectors.

On 29 May 2008, Commission Regulation (EC) no. 472/2008 was passed, regarding the transfer to NACE Rev.2 of the short-term statistics, where the European guidelines were established for the dissemination of results in the new classification. Pursuant to this Regulation, beginning with reference month January 2009, publication began of the indices in the new classification, CNAE- 2009.

8 Formulation of the Indices

The Industrial Turnover Indices are value indices, that is, they measure the joint evolution of quantity, quality and price. Unlike what happens with the Industrial Production Indices (IPI) or the Industrial Price Indices (IPRI), these indices are not based on a basket of representative products, but rather, the fundamental variable for their compilation is the main activity of the establishment.

The formula used to calculate the ITI, base 2021, is the fixed-base Laspeyres formula, in which, each month, the situation of the current month is compared, both in invoicing and in orders received, with the average of the twelve months of the year 2021.

8.1 Basic Indices

A basic aggregate is the lowest grouping component for which indices are obtained, and whose calculation entails no weightings. The indices of these aggregates are known as basic indices.

In the Industrial Turnover and Industrial New Orders Received Indices, we calculate a basic index for the crossing of each Autonomous Community with the following divisions (two digits), or set of groups (three digits) of sections B and C of CNAE-09.

Divisions or set of groups	CNAE-2009
Extraction of metallic minerals	07
Other mining and quarrying	08
Food industries (except grain mill products and animal feeds)	101+102+103+104+ 105+107+108
Manufacture of grain mill products, and of animal feeds	106+109
Manufacture of beverages	11
Manufacture of tobacco	12
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres. Manufacture of woven textiles. Textile finishing	131+132+133
Manufacture of knitted fabrics, carpets, rope, non-woven fabrics, textile products for technical and industrial use and other textile products	139
Manufacture of garments	14
Leather and footwear industry	15
Wood and cork industry; except furniture, basketmaking and wickerwork	16
Paper industry	17
Graphic arts and reproduction media	18
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	19
Manufacture of cleaning articles, perfumes and cosmetics	204
Chemical industry except cleaning articles, perfumes and cosmetics	201+202+203+205+ 206
Manufacture of pharmaceutical products	21

Divisions or set of groups	CNAE-2009
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	22
Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products	23
Metallurgy, manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products	24
Manufacture of metal elements for construction, containers made of metal, steam generators, weapons and ammunition	251+252+253+ 254
Forging, stamping, embossing and rolling of metals. Manufacture of tools, goods, containers and other metal products	255+256+257+259
Manufacture of electronic components, assembled printed circuits, and magnetic and optical media	261+268
Manufacture of computers, peripherals and telecommunications equipment; appliances for measuring and navigation; radiation and electro-medical equipment	262+263+265+ 266
Manufacture of consumer electronics, optical instruments and photographic equipment	264+267
Manufacture of household appliances	275
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, n.e.c.	28
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	29
Naval, railway, aeronautical and spacecraft construction, manufacture of combat vehicles	301+302+303+ 304
Manufacture of motorcycles, bicycles, vehicles for disabled persons and other transport material n.e.c.	309
Manufacture of furniture	31
Manufacture of jewellery, costume jewellery and musical instruments	321+322
Manufacture of sporting goods; games and toys and other manufacturing industries n.e.c.	323+324+329
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	325
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	33

The basic indices of the ITI and the INORI are calculated according to the following formula:

$$_{2021}I_i^{mt} = \frac{\sum_j f_{j,i}^{mt}}{\sum_{m=1}^{12} \sum_j f_{j,i}^{m,2021} \Big/ 12} \times 100$$

Where:

$_{2021}I_i^{mt}$	is the index, referring to the year 2021, of basic aggregate i, in the month m of year t
$f_{j,i}^{mt}$	is the value, measured in monetary terms, of the invoicing of establishment j, which corresponds to the basic aggregate (crossing the activity with the Autonomous Community) i.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{12} \quad \sum_j f_{j,i}^{m,2021} \Big/ 12$$

is the value, in monetary terms, of the average invoicing from the year 2021, of group of establishments *j* corresponding to the basic aggregate (crossing the activity with the Autonomous Community) *i*

It is important to note that, with the base change, new weightings are available for the base year 2021, so that both the indices and the variation rates for the 2021-2023 period will be different from those published using the indices in base 2015. With respect to the 2002-2020 period, the variation rates will remain the same.

In practice, the calculation process of the basic indices should consider the possibility that in the reference month of process there may beestablishments that have been registered and others that have been delisted, since the sample (panel) stays the same throughout time, so as to ensure coverage.

For the purpose of establishing homogeneous time comparisons, the information used in the calculation of the basic index is that provided by the establishments that have collaborated for two consecutive months. Thus, the monthly variation rate of the invoicing or the new orders from the crossing of each activity with each Autonomous Community is calculated with the information of common establishments in the current reference month and the previous month.

Therefore, the basic index is obtained by applying the monthly variation rate of the invoicing of the establishments that have collaborated during the current reference month and the previous month:

$$_{2015}I_i^{mt} = {}_{2015}I_i^{m\text{-}1t} \times \frac{\sum_j f_{j,i}^{mt}}{\sum_j f_{j,i}^{m\text{-}1t}} \qquad _{2021}I_i^{mt} = I_i^{m-1t} \, x \, \frac{\sum_j f_{j,i}^{mt}}{\sum_j f_{j,i}^{m-1t}}$$

Where:

$_{2021}I_i^{mt}$	is the index, referring to the year 2021 of basic aggregate i, in month m of year *t*
$_{2015}I_i^{m\text{-}1t}$ $_{2021}I_i^{m-1t}$	is the index, referring to the year 2021 of basic aggregate i, in month *m-1* of year *t*
$f_{j,i}^{mt}$	is the value of invoicing (or of new orders received) in month m of yea*r t* of establishment *j* belonging to basic aggregate *i*
$f_{j,i}^{m\text{-}1t}$	is the value of invoicing (or of new orders received) in month *m-1* of year t of establishment *j* belonging to basic aggregate *i*

8.2 Weights

The weights that are involved in the calculation of the aggregate indices are obtained with the data from the Structural Business Statistics: Industrial Sector. This structural, annual survey has the fundamental objective of providing information that is precise, reliable and opportune, for the different sectors that constitute industrial activity.

The weights of each basic aggregate represent the relation between the value of the invoicing or turnover of the industrial activity/ies that comprise that basic aggregate, and the total of the invoicing of the industries that comprise the population scope of those indices (sections B and C of CNAE-09).

$$W_i = \frac{\text{Turnover of the activities of basic aggregate } i \text{ in the year } 20021}{\text{Total turnover of the extractive and manufacturing industries}(\text{Sections B and C}), 2021}$$

From these weights, we obtain the weights of the different functional aggregates: divisions / subdivisions [1], sections B and C. Weights are also obtained for the sectors, by economic destination: consumer goods (durable and non-durable consumer goods), capital goods, intermediate goods and energy, and those for the Autonomous Communities and for destination markets. The weight of each functional aggregate, by economic destination or by Autonomous Community or by destination, is obtained as the sum of the weights of the basic aggregates that comprise them:

$$w_A = \sum_{i \in A} W_i$$

8.3 Aggregate indices

The index, base 2021, of any functional aggregation (divisions7subdivisions, sections B and C and general) or economic sectors by economic destination (durable consumer goods, non-durable consumer goods, capital goods, intermediate goods and energy) or Autonomous Community or destination market, is obtained as the aggregation of the indices of the basic aggregates belonging to said aggregation, with the corresponding weights obtained by using the Industrial Companies Survey (ICS) for the year 2021.

$$_{2021}I_A^{mt} = \sum_{i \in A} {}_{2021}I_i^{mt} \times W_i$$

Where:

$_{2021}I_A^{mt}$ is the index, referring to the year 2021 of aggregate *A,* in month *m* of year *t*

$_{2021}I_i^{mt}$ is the index, referring to the year 2021 of basic aggregate *i*, corresponding to aggregation A in month *m* of year *t*

$$W_i = \frac{\text{Turnover of the activities in } CNAE-09 \text{ for basic aggregate in the year } 2021}{\text{Total turnover of the activities in } CNAE- 09 \text{ for aggregate A in the year } 2021}$$

9 Industrial Turnover Indices adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects

The Industrial Turnover Indices are published in base 2021 and adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects.

These indicators were published in base 2005 adjusted for calendar effects, and from the base 2010, they are also published adjusted for seasonal effects.

The seasonal adjustment of these indicators is carried out in according to the *INE Standard for adjusting seasonal and calendar effects in short-term series*[1] that is available in INEbase. This standard follows the European Union recommendations contained in the ESS guidelines on seasonal adjustment.

The series adjusted for calendar effects and the series adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects are obtained with the JDemetra+ software (version 2.2.2)[2], from the publication of data in base 2021. JDemetra+ has been officially recommended by Eurostat since February 2015 for performing seasonal and calendar adjustments in the official statistics of the European Union.

The time series analysis methodology recommends a periodic review of models to incorporate the most current information. This means that the series adjusted for calendar effects and for seasonal and calendar effects are always provisional.

9.1 Indices adjusted for calendar effects

The European Regulation regarding European business statistics, for the purpose of harmonising all of the indicators compiled by the different European Union countries and achieving the greatest comparability possible, asks that the indices be provided in net terms, that is, eliminating the calendar effect, among others.

The calendar effect is defined as the impact produced in the time series of a variable, due to the different structure that the months (or quarters) present in the different years (in both length and composition), even if the remaining factors influencing said variable remain constant.

The length of the month is not completely absorbed by the seasonal component, since the number of days in February is not the same each year. This non-seasonal part of the component of the length of the month must be eliminated in the series adjusted for the calendar effect.

On the other hand, the composition of the month refers to the variations in Industrial Turnover caused by the different number of public holidays in the same month in different years and the week days, ie, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc., of the same month in consecutive years.

The method used to adjust calendar effects is based on regARIMA models (regression models with stationary ARIMA errors), following the INE Standards and Eurostat recommendations. Particularly, regARIMA models with centered regressors have been used for the calendar effect covering the three following effects:

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[1] http://www.ine.es/en/clasifi/estandar_efectos_estacionales_en.pdf
[2] https://github.com/jdemetra/jdemetra-app/releases/tag/v2.2.2

a) Effect of trading days

The adjustment for the effect of trading days has been carried out with Trading Days regressors calculated by default by JDemetra+ taking into account the national holidays. These regressors take into account the different composition of working days in the month, as the performance can vary from one day to another.

b) Effect of the Easter Holiday

Regarding the moving holidays, the most important in Europe is Easter. The Easter regressor used is JDemetra+ by default. This regressor considers Easter Monday as bank holiday.

c) Effect of the leap year

The intervention variable that covers the effect of the leap year distinguishes those months of February that have 29 from the remaining months of February.

9.2 Indices adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects

Once the calendar effects are adjusted, a further step is taken and the indices of seasonal effects are adjusted. Seasonal fluctuations are movements that occur with a similar intensity each month, each quarter or each season of the year, and which are expected to continue occurring.

Seasonally adjusted series, that is, those that are adjusted for seasonal and calendar effects, provide an estimate of what is "new" in a series (change in the trend, the cycle and the irregular component).

Annex I

Population scope according to National Classification of Economic Activities CNAE-09

The scope of application of the Industrial are sections B (Extractive Industries) and C (Manufacturing Industry) of CNAE-09.

B. Extractive industries

The extractive, or mining and quarrying, industries include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally: solid (coal and metal ores), liquid (petroleum) or gaseous (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods, such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc.

This section includes those supplementary activities intended for preparing the raw materials for their commercialization, such as breaking, crushing, cleaning, drying, classifying and concentrating minerals, liquifying natural gas and agglomerating solid fuels.

Of the five divisions that comprise section B of the extractive industry, only three do not belong to the scope of application of these indicators, as they are not relevant in Spanish industry, divisions 05 (extraction of anthracite, coal and lignite), 06 (extraction of crude oil and natural gas) and 09 (support activities for extractive industries) are not studied.

C. Manufacturing industries

This section includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products, even though this condition cannot be considered a universal and sole criterion for its definition. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, livestock rearing, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying activities or other manufacturing activities. Any substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of goods is generally considered to be manufacturing.

The output of a manufacturing process may be finished, if it is ready for use or consumption, or it may be semi-finished, if it is to become an input for further manufacturing.

The manufacture of specialized parts and components of machinery and equipment, and accessories thereof, is generally classified in the same class as the manufacture of the machinery and equipment for which said parts and accessories are intended.

Assembly of the component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing. This includes the assembly of manufactured products from either self-produced or purchased components.

The following table presents the divisions of sections B Extractive industries and C Manufacturing industry, which are part of the scope of application of the Industrial Turnover Indices.

Population scope according to CNAE-09

B. Mining and quarrying industries	
Division07	Mining of metal ores
Division08	Other mining and quarrying

C. Manufacturing industry	
Division10	Food industry
Division11	Manufacture of beverages
Division12	Manufacture of tobacco
Division13	Textile industry
Division14	Manufacture of garments
Division15	Leather and footwear industry
Division16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; basketmaking and wickerwork
Division17	Paper industry
Division18	Graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media
Division19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
Division20	Chemical industry
Division21	Manufacture of pharmaceutical products
Division22	Rubber and plastic material transformation industry
Division23	Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products
Division24	Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products
Division25	Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and equipment o
Division26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products s
Division27	Manufacture of electrical material and equipment
Division28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
Division29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
Division30	Manufacture of other transport material
Division31	Manufacture of furniture
Division32	Other manufacturing industries
Division33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

Annex II

Classification of the industrial sectors by economic destination of the goods

Regulation no. 1165/98 and subsequent modifications (no. 1158/2005, no. 1893/2006) establish the series that should be calculated by economic destination of the goods.

The definition of industrial sectors by economic destination of the goods, based on NACE Rev.2 (and its domestic version, CNAE-09), is established in Commission Regulation no. 656/2007, of 14 June 2007. Said Regulation modifies the previous Commission Regulation no. 586/2001, which established the industrial sectors by economic destination of the goods, based on NACE Rev. 1 (and its domestic version, CNAE-93).

These Regulations specify the activities, to three digits of CNAE, which comprise each of the industrial sectors by economic destination of the goods: consumer goods (durable and non-durable consumer goods), capital goods, intermediate goods and energy.

However, Regulation no. 586/2001, amended by Commission Regulation (EC) no. 656/2007, authorises Member States to calculate the domestic weights of each activity that comprise the sectors by economic destination, considering the complete divisions or part of them that is part of a same sector by economic destination. In the calculation of the Industrial Turnover or Industrial New Orders Received Indices, this definition is considered in order to obtain the activity groups that enable obtaining the basic aggregates on crossing them with the Autonomous Communities.

The following table presents the composition of each sector, by economic destination, according to the activity groups that enable obtaining the basic aggregates, on crossing them with the Autonomous Communities. Moreover, this includes (on an informative level) those activities to three digits of CNAE- 2009 that comprise said activity groups.

Classification of the industrial sectors by economic destination of the good

CONSUMER GOODS

Durable consumer goods

Manufacture of consumer electronics, optical instruments and photographic equipment

264	Manufacture of consumer electronics
267	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment

Manufacture of household appliances

275	Manufacture of household appliances

Manufacture of motorcycles, bicycles, vehicles for the disabled and others

309	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.

Manufacture of furniture

310	Manufacture of furniture

Manufacture of jewellery, costume jewellery and musical instruments

321	Manufacture of jewellery, costume jewellery and the like
322	Manufacture of musical instruments

Non-durable consumer goods

Food industries (except grain mill products and food for animals)

101	Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products
102	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
103	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
104	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
105	Operation of dairies and cheese making
107	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products
108	Manufacture of other food products

Manufacture of beverages

110	Manufacture of beverages

Manufacture of tobacco

120	Manufacture of tobacco

Manufacture of knitted fabrics, rugs, ropes, non-woven fabrics, textile products for technical and industrial use and other textile products

139	Manufacture of other textile products

Manufacture of garments

141	Manufacture of garments, except fur apparel
142	Manufacture of fur articles
143	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted garments

Leather and footwear industry

151	Tanning and dressing of leather; leather goods, travel and saddlery saddlery; dressing and dyeing of fur
152	Manufacture of footwear

Graphic arts and reproduction of recorded media

181	Graphic arts and related services
182	Reproduction of recorded media

Manufacture of cleaning articles, perfumes and cosmetics

204	Manufacture of soap and detergents, and other cleaning and polishing articles manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics

Classification of the industrial sectors by economic destination of the good

Manufacture of pharmaceutical products

211	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
212	Manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities

Manufacture of sporting goods; games and toys and other industries

323	Manufacture of sporting goods
324	Manufacture of games and toys
329	Manufacturing industries n.e.c.

CAPITAL GOODS

Manufacture of metal elements for construction, containers made of metal, steam generators, weapons and ammunition

251	Manufacture of metal elements for constructioN
252	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
253	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating boilers
254	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition

Manufacture of computers, peripherals and telecommunications equipment; appliances for measuring and and navigation; radiation and medical and therapeutic equipment

262	Manufacture of computers and peripherals
263	Manufacture of telecommunications equipment
265	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, verification and navigation; manufacture
266	Manufacture radiation, electro-medical and electro-therapeutic equipment

Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.

281	Manufacture of machinery for general purposes
282	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.
283	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
284	Manufacture of machines-tools for working metal and other machines-tools
289	Manufacture of other specific purpose machinery

Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers

291	Manufacture of motor vehicles
292	Manufacture of bodywork for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
293	Manufacture of components, pieces and accessories for motor vehicles

Naval, railway, aircraft and spacecraft construction. Combat vehicles

301	Naval construction
302	Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
303	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft and machinery thereof
304	Manufacture of military combat vehicles

Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies

325	*Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies*

Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

331	Reparación de productos metálicos, maquinaria y equipo
332	Repair of metallic products, machinery and equipment

ENERGY

Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products

191	Manufacture of coke oven products
192	Petroleum refinement

Classification of the industrial sectors by economic destination of the good

INTERMEDIATE GOODS

Mining of metal ores

071	Mining of iron ores
072	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores

Other mining and quarrying

081	Extraction of stone, sand and clay
089	Mining and quarrying industries n.e.c.

Manufacture of grain mill products, starches, and food for animals

106	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
109	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds

Preparation and spinning of textile fibres. Manufacture of woven textiles. Textile finishings

131	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
132	Manufacture of woven textiles
133	Textile finishings

Wood and cork industry

161	Sawmilling and planing of wood
162	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials

Paper industry

171	Manufacture of pulp, paper and cardboard
172	Manufacture of articles of paper and cardboard

Chemical industry, except cleaning articles, perfumes and cosmetics

201	Manufacture of basic chemical products, nitrogen compounds, fertilisers, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms
202	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
203	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings; printing inks and mastics
205	Manufacture of other chemical products
206	Manufacture of man-made and synthetic fibres

Rubber and plastic material transformation industry

221	Manufacture of rubber products
222	Manufacture of plastic products

Manufacture of other non-metallic ore products

231	Manufacture of glass and glass products
232	Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
233	Manufacture of ceramic products for construction
234	Manufacture of other ceramic products
235	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
236	Manufacture of elements made of concrete, cement and plaster
237	Stone cutting, working and finishing
239	Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.

Metallurgy; manufacture of iron, steel and ferro-alloy products

241	Manufacture of basic products in iron, steel and ferro-alloys
242	Manufacture of steel tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and accessories
243	Manufacture of other products from the primary transformation of steel
244	Production of precious metals and other non-ferrous metals
245	Casting of metals

Classification of the industrial sectors by economic destination of the good

Forging, stamping, embossing and rolling of metals. Manufacture of tools, hardware goods, packages and other metal products

255	Forging, embossing and drawing of metals; powder metallurgy
256	Treatment and coating of metals; mechanical engineering by third parties
257	Manufacture of cutlery and silverware, tools and hardware
259	Manufacture of other metal products

Manufacture of electrical material and equipment, except household appliances

261	Fabricación de componentes electrónicos y circuitos impresos ensamblados
268	Fabricación de soportes magnéticos y ópticos

Fabricación de material y equipo eléctrico excepto aparatos domésticos

271	Manufacture of engines, generators and electric transformers, and of distribution and electric control appliances
272	Manufacture of electric accumulators and batteries
273	Manufacture of cables and cable devices
274	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps
279	Manufacture of other electrical equipment and material