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Methodology of short-term business statistics

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Council Regulation no 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1165/98
of 19 May 1998
concerning short-term statistics

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 213 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission [1],

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament [2],

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee [3],

Having regard to the opinion of the European Monetary Institute [4],

(1) Whereas Council Directive 72/211/EEC of 30 May 1972 concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and small craft industries [5] and Council Directive 78/166/EEC of 13 February 1978 concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in building and civil engineering [6] which aimed to provide a body of coherent statistics, have not been able to take account of economic and technical changes;

(2) Whereas the European Union has in the meantime made further progress towards integration; whereas new economic, competition, social, environmental and enterprise policies and guidelines call for initiatives and decisions based on valid statistics; whereas the information provided for under existing Community legislation or available in the various Member States is partly inadequate or insufficiently comparable to serve as a reliable basis for the work of the Communities;

(3) Whereas the future European Central Bank needs rapid short term statistics in order to assess economic development in the Member States in the context of a single European monetary policy;

(4) Whereas standardisation is required to meet Community needs for information concerning economic convergence;

(5) Whereas it is necessary to have reliable and rapid statistics available in order to report on the economic development in each Member State of the Union within the framework of the economic policy of the Union;

(6) Whereas businesses and their professional associations need such information in order to understand their markets and to know their activity and performance relative to their sector, at national and international level;

(7) Whereas the compilation of national accounts according to Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the Community [7] requires the development of comparable, complete and reliable statistical sources;

(8) Whereas by Decision 92/326/EEC [8] the Council adopted a two-year programme (1992 to 1993) for the development of European statistics on services; whereas this programme includes the compilation of harmonised statistics at national and regional levels, particularly for the distributive trades;

(9) Whereas in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity the creation of common statistical norms that permit the production of harmonised statistics is an action which can only be undertaken efficiently at Community level and whereas they will be applied in each Member State under the authority of the bodies and institutions in charge of compiling official statistics;

(10) Whereas the best method of ascertaining the business cycle consists of compiling statistics which conform to common methodological principles and with common definitions of characteristics; whereas it is only from coordinated compilation that harmonised statistics can be drawn up with reliability, speed, flexibility and the level of detail required to

[1] OJ C 267, 3. 9. 1997, p. 1.
[2] Opinion delivered on 20 February 1998 (OJ C 80, 16.3.1998).
[3] OJ C 19, 21. 1. 1998, p. 125.
[4] Opinion delivered on 11 September 1997 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
[5] OJ L 128, 3. 6. 1972, p. 28.
[6] OJ L 52, 23. 2. 1978, p. 17.
[7] OJ L 310, 30. 11. 1996, p. 1.
[8] OJ L 179, 1. 7. 1992, p. 131.

meet the needs of the Commission and of enterprises;

(11) Whereas seasonal adjustment and the calculation of trend-cycle series for national data can best be carried out by the national statistical authorities; whereas the transmission to the Commission (Eurostat) of seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle series will increase the coherence between data disseminated nationally and at an international level;

(12) Whereas kind-of-activity units (KAU) correspond to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise; whereas for a KAU to be observable, the enterprise's information system must be capable of indicating or calculating for each KAU at least the value of production, intermediate consumption, manpower costs, the operating surplus and employment and gross fixed capital formation; whereas KAUs falling within a particular heading in the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1) can produce products outside the homogeneous group, on account of secondary activities connected with them which cannot be separately identified from available accounting documents; whereas the enterprise and the KAU are identical when it proves impossible for an enterprise to indicate or calculate information on all of the variables listed in this recital for one or more operational subdivisions;

(13) Whereas the statistical data compiled within the Community system must be of a satisfactory quality and this quality, as well as the burden it entails, must be comparable from one Member State to another, and whereas it is therefore necessary to establish jointly the criteria enabling these requirements to be met; whereas short-term statistics must be consistent with the results transmitted in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics [1];

(14) Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community statistics [2] constitutes the reference framework for the provisions of this Regulation, in particular those which cover access to administrative data sources and statistical confidentiality;

(15) Whereas it is necessary to simplify the administrative procedures for enterprises, particularly smaller enterprises, including the promotion of new technologies for data collection and compilation; whereas the use of existing administrative data for statistical purposes is one of the measures to decrease the burden on enterprise; whereas if a direct data collection from businesses is indispensable for compiling the statistics, the methods and techniques must ensure that the data are reliable and up to date, without giving rise for the parties concerned, in particular for small and medium sized businesses, to a burden out of proportion to the results which users of the said statistics can reasonably expect;

(16) Whereas it is necessary to have a legal framework common to all business activities and domains of business statistics covering also the activities and domains for which statistics are not yet developed; whereas the scope of the statistics to be compiled can be defined by reference to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community [3] and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1) [4];

(17) Whereas, in order to enable the rules for the collection and statistical processing of data and for processing and transmission of the variables to be clarified further, it is necessary to confer upon the Commission, assisted by the Statistical Programme Committee set up by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom [5], the power to adopt measures for the application of this Regulation;

(18) Whereas the Statistical Programme Committee has been consulted in accordance with Article 3 of Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

General aims

1. The objective of this Regulation is to establish a common framework for the production of short-term Community statistics on the business cycle.

2. The statistics comprise information (variables) necessary to provide a uniform basis for the analysis of the short-term evolution of supply and demand, production factors and prices.

(1) OJ L 14, 17. 1. 1997, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 52, 22. 2. 1997, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 76, 30. 3. 1993, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 293, 24. 10. 1990, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 761/93 (OJ L 83, 3. 4. 1993, p. 1).
(5) OJ L 181, 28. 6. 1989, p. 47.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to all market activities in Sections C to K and M to O of the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1) as established by Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90.

2. Statistical units of the types listed in Section I of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 and classified under one of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be included in the scope of this Regulation. The use of particular units for the compilation of statistics is specified in the Annexes to this Regulation.

Article 3

Annexes

1. The specific requirements for the variables are described in the Annexes.

2. The following information is laid down in each Annex where relevant:

(a) the specific activities for which the statistics are to be compiled;

(b) the types of statistical unit to be used for the compilation of the statistics;

(c) the lists of variables;

(d) the form of the variables;

(e) the reference period of the variables;

(f) the level of detail of the variables;

(g) the deadlines for data transmission;

(h) the list of voluntary pilot studies;

(i) the first reference period;

(j) the length of the transition period which may be conceded.

Article 4

Collection of data

1. Member States shall obtain the necessary data for the compilation of the variables listed in the Annexes.

2. Member States may acquire the necessary data using a combination of different sources specified below, applying the principle of administrative simplification:

(a) compulsory surveys: the legal units as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 696/93, to which the statistical units called upon by the Member States belong or of which they are composed, shall be obliged to give timely, accurate and complete information;

(b) other appropriate sources, including administrative data;

(c) appropriate statistical estimation procedures.

3. Member States and the Commission within their respective fields of competence shall promote the conditions for increased use of electronic data collection and automatic data processing.

Article 5

Periodicity

All variables shall be produced more frequently than annually. The frequency for each variable is specified in the Annexes.

Article 6

Level of detail

The variables shall be produced in accordance with the prevailing classifications at the level of detail specified in the Annexes.

Article 7

Processing

Member States shall process the completed data acquired in accordance with Article 4(2) into comparable variables following the rules laid down in the Annexes. Member States shall also take account of the guidance provided by the advisory methodological manual referred to in Article 12.

Article 8

Transmission

Member States shall transmit the variables provided for in Article 7, including confidential data, to Eurostat by electronic or other appropriate means within a period of time from the end of the reference period which is laid down in the Annexes. In any case, the variables shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) not later than the day they are disseminated by the national authority.

Article 9

Treatment of confidential data

The treatment of confidential data and the transmission of such data as provided for in Article 8 shall be carried out in accordance with the existing Community provisions governing statistical confidentiality.

Article 10

Quality

1. Member States shall ensure that the transmitted variables reflect the population of units. For this purpose, the data acquired in accordance with Article 4(2) must cover as many units as necessary to ensure a sufficient degree of representativeness.

2. The quality of the variables shall be measured by each Member State according to common criteria.

3. The quality of the variables shall be tested regularly by comparing them with other statistical information. In addition they shall be checked for internal consistency.

4. Quality evaluation shall be carried out comparing the benefits of the availability of the data with the costs of collection and the burden on businesses, especially on small enterprises. For the purpose of this evaluation, Member States shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, the necessary information.

Article 11

Change of weightings and base year

1. Member States shall adapt where necessary the weighting system of composite indices at least every five years. The weights used in the adapted weighting systems shall be transmitted to the Commission within three years after the end of the new base year.

2. Every five years, Member States shall rebase the indices using as base years the years ending with a 0 or a 5. All indices must be rebased on the new base year within three years after the end of this new base year.

Article 12

Methodological manual

1. The Commission, after consulting the Statistical Programme Committee, shall publish an advisory methodological manual which explains the rules set out in the Annexes and also contains guidance concerning short term statistics.

2. The manual shall be revised at regular intervals.

Article 13

Transition period and derogations

1. Transition periods may be conceded, not extending more than five years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

2. During the transition periods derogations from the provisions of this Regulation may be accepted by the Commission in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations.

Article 14

Reports

1. Member States shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, any relevant information with regard to the implementation of this Regulation in the Member States.

2. The Commission shall, within three years of the date of entry into force of this Regulation and again every three years thereafter, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the statistics compiled pursuant to this Regulation and in particular on their relevance and quality and the burden on business.

Article 15

Coordination in the Member States

In each Member State one national authority shall coordinate:

1. the transmission of variables (Article 8),

2. the quality measurement (Article 10),

3. the transmission of relevant information (Article 14(1)).

Article 16

Pilot studies

1. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, institute a series of voluntary pilot studies to be carried out by Member States. These pilot studies are specified in the Annexes.

2. The pilot studies shall be carried out in order to assess the relevance and feasibility of obtaining data, taking into account the benefits of the availability of the data in relation to the cost of collection and the burden on business.

3. The Commission shall inform the Council of the results of the pilot studies.

Article 17

Implementation

The Commission shall determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the measures for implementing this Regulation, including the measures to accommodate economic and technical developments concerning the collection and statistical processing of data and the transmission of the variables. In doing so, consideration shall be given to the principle that the benefits of the measure must outweigh its cost, and to the principle that major additional resources are not involved either for Member States or for enterprises as compared with the original provisions of this Regulation. In particular the measures for implementing this Regulation shall include:

(a) the use of particular units (Article 2);

(b) the updating of the list of variables (Article 3);

(c) the definitions and the appropriate forms of the transmitted variables (Article 3);

(d) the frequency of compilation of the statistics (Article 5);

(e) the levels of breakdown and aggregation to be applied to the variables (Article 6);

(f) the transmission deadlines (Article 8);

(g) the criteria for the measurement of quality (Article 10);

(h) the transition periods and derogations granted during the transition period (Article 13);

(i) the institution of pilot studies (Article 16).

Article 18

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Statistical Programme Committee, hereinafter referred to as 'the committee'.

2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote.

3. The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the committee. If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall without delay submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority.

If on the expiry of a period of three months from the date of the referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 19

Repealing provisions

Directives 72/211/EEC and 78/166/EEC are hereby repealed.

Article 20

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 May 1998.

For the Council

The President

G. BROWN

ANNEX A

INDUSTRY

(a) **Scope**

This Annex applies to all activities listed in Sections C to E of NACE Rev.1.

(b) **Observation unit**

1. Unless otherwise stated in paragraph 2 or decided otherwise according to the procedure in paragraph 3, the observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the kind-of-activity unit.

2. For enterprises with few persons employed in secondary activities the local unit or the enterprise may be used as the observation unit.

3. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) **List of variables**

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variable	Name
110	Production
120	Turnover
121	Domestic turnover
122	Non-domestic turnover
130	New orders received
131	Domestic new orders
132	Non-domestic new orders
210	Number of persons employed
220	Hours worked
230	Gross wages and salaries
310	Output prices
311	Output prices of the domestic market
312	Output prices of the non-domestic market

2. Only if output prices of the non-domestic market (No 312) are not available, then this variable may be approximated by the unit value index (No 313).

3. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on new orders (Nos 130, 131, 132) may be approximated by an alternative leading indicator, which may be calculated from business opinion survey data. This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. This period shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a peirod of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. This period shall be extended by up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

5. The term ‘domestic’ means the territorial area of the Member State in question.

6. The information on production (No 110) is not required for Division 41 and Group 40.3 of NACE Rev.1.

7. The information on turnover (Nos 120, 121, 122) is not required for NACE Rev.1, Section E.

8. The information on orders (Nos 130, 131, 132) is only required for the following divisions of NACE Rev.1: 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. The list of NACE divisions could be modified within three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

9. The information on output prices or the unit value index (Nos 310, 311, 312 or 313) is not required for the following groups of NACE Rev.1: 12.0, 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1, 35.3. The list of groups could be modified within three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(d) **Form**

1. All of the variables except production (No 110) are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form.

2. The production variable (No 110) is to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form.

3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend-cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, then the Commission (Eurostat) may produce seasonally adjusted and trend cycle series for these variables.

4. The variables Nos 110, 310, 311, 312 and 313 are to be transmitted as an index. All other variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) **Reference period**

The following reference periods shall apply:

Variable	Reference period
110	month
120	month
121	month
122	month
130	month
131	month
132	month
210	at least quarter
220	at least quarter
230	at least quarter
310	month
311	month
312 or 313	month

(f) **Level of detail**

1. All variables are to be transmitted at the 2-digit level of NACE Rev.1.

2. In addition, for Section D of NACE Rev.1, the index of production (No 110) and the index of output prices (Nos 310, 311, 312 or 313) are to be transmitted at the 3-digit and 4-digit levels of NACE Rev.1. The transmitted indices at the 3-digit and 4-digit levels must represent at least 90 % of the total value added for each Member State of Section D of NACE Rev.1 in a given base year. These variables need not be transmitted at these detailed levels by those Member States whose total value added of Section D of NACE Rev.1 in a given base year represents less than 5 % of the European Community total.

3. The variables transmitted at the 3-digit and 4-digit levels of NACE Rev.1 are used to produce aggregated indicators at these levels for the Community as a whole and for the group of Member States participating in the single currency. These indicators may also be disseminated at 3-digit and 4-digit levels for individual Member States and other groupings of Member States, where the Member States concerned have indicated that the data are of sufficient quality.

4. In addition, all variables are to be transmitted for main industrial groupings, the definition of which (reference to NACE Rev.1 activities) shall be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(g) **Deadlines for data transmission**

1. The variables shall be transmitted by the following deadlines after the end of the reference period:

Variable	Deadlines
110	1 month and 15 calendar days
120	2 months
121	2 months
122	2 months
130	1 month and 20 calendar days
131	1 month and 20 calendar days
132	1 month and 20 calendar days
210	3 months
220	3 months
230	3 months
310	1 month and 15 calendar days
311	1 month and 5 calendar days
312	1 month and 5 calendar days
313	1 month and 15 calendar days

2. The deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for those Member States whose value added in Sections C, D and E of NACE Rev.1 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.

(h) **Pilot studies**

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. assess the possibilities of earlier data transmission;
2. collect output prices of the non-domestic market;
3. break down the non-domestic market variables into 'Monetary Union', 'intra-EC' and 'extra-EC';
4. collect short-term information concerning births and deaths of enterprises;
5. produce monthly employment information;
6. collect data on inventories;
7. provide information for more activities than listed in paragraphs 6 to 9 of Section C;
8. collect short-term investment information;
9. collect data on the stock of orders.

(i) **First reference period**

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter for quarterly data.

(j) **Transition period**

1. For the production variable (No 110), persons employed and the hours worked variables (Nos 210, 220) and the domestic output prices variable (No 311) a transition period of no longer than three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.
2. For all other variables a transition period of no longer than five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

ANNEX B

CONSTRUCTION

(a) **Scope**

This Annex applies to all activities listed in Section F of NACE Rev. 1.

(b) **Observation unit**

1. Unless otherwise stated in paragraph 2 or 3 or decided otherwise according to the procedure in paragraph 4, the observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the kind-of-activity unit.
2. For enterprises with few persons employed in secondary activities the local unit or the enterprise may be used as the observation unit.
3. Where appropriate, the statistics may be derived from information produced according to the classification of constructions (CC).
4. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) **List of variables**

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variable	Name
110	Production
115	Production of building construction
116	Production of civil engineering
130	New orders received
135	New orders received for building construction
136	New orders received for civil engineering
210	Number of persons employed
220	Hours worked
230	Gross wages and salaries
320	Construction costs
321	Material costs
322	Labour costs
411	Building permits: number of dwellings
412	Building permits: square metres of useful floor area or alternative size measure

2. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period, the information on new orders (No 130) may be approximated by an alternative leading indicator, which may be calculated from business opinion survey data. This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. The period shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.
3. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. The procedure shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.
4. The information on new orders variables (Nos 130, 135, 136) may be approximated by information on building permits. Further approximations for these and other variables can be defined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.
5. Only if construction costs variables (Nos 320, 321, 322) are not available, then they may be approximated by the output prices variable (No 310).

(d) **Form**

1. All of the variables except production (No 110) are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form.
2. The production variable (No 110) is to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form.
3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend-cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, then the Commission (Eurostat) may produce seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for these variables.
4. The variables Nos 110, 115, 116, 320, 321 and 322 are to be transmitted as an index. The variables Nos 411 and 412 are to be transmitted in absolute figures. Other variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) **Reference period**

A reference period of at least a quarter shall apply to all variables in this Annex.

(f) **Level of detail**

1. The variables Nos 110, 130, 210, 220 and 230 are to be transmitted at least at the two-digit level of NACE Rev. 1.
2. The new orders variables (Nos 130, 135 and 136) are required only for groups 45.1 and 45.2 of NACE Rev. 1.
3. Construction costs variables (Nos 320, 321 and 322) are only mandatory for new residential buildings excluding residencies for communities.
4. The building permits variable (No 411) covers only new residential buildings (excluding residencies for communities) and is to be broken down between:
   (i) one-dwelling residential buildings;
   (ii) two- and more dwelling residential buildings.
5. The building permits variable (No 412) covers only buildings and is to be broken down between:
   (i) one-dwelling residential buildings;
   (ii) two- and more dwelling residential buildings;
   (iii) residencies for communities;
   (iv) office buildings;
   (v) other buildings.

(g) **Deadlines for data transmission**

1. The variables shall be transmitted by the following deadlines after the end of the reference period:

Variable	Deadline
110	2 months
115	2 months
116	2 months
130	3 months
135	3 months
136	3 months
210	3 months
220	3 months
230	3 months
320	3 months
321	3 months
322	3 months
411	3 months
412	3 months

2. The deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for those Member States whose total value added in Section F of NACE Rev.1 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the Community total.

(h) **Pilot studies**

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. provide output prices information;
2. break down production (No 110) into new work and repair and maintenance;
3. provide monthly data;
4. break down the variables Nos 210, 220 and 230 into building and civil engineering;
5. provide cost information (Nos 320, 321 and 322) for other types of construction than residential buildings as well as for repair and maintenance work;
6. break down the production of building construction (No 115) into residential and non-residential buildings;
7. provide short-term investment information;
8. provide short-term information concerning births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) **First reference year**

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter 1998 for quarterly data.

(j) **Transition period**

1. For the production variable (No 110) and the persons employed and hours worked variables (Nos 210 and 220) a transition period of no longer than three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.
2. For all other variables a transition period of no longer than five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

ANNEX C

RETAIL TRADE AND REPAIR

(a) **Scope**

This Annex applies to the activities listed in Division 52 of NACE Rev. 1.

(b) **Observation unit**

1. The observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the enterprise.
2. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) **List of variables**

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variable	Name
120	Turnover
210	Number of persons employed
330	Deflator of sales

2. The information on the volume of sales (No 123) may be produced instead of the deflator of sales (No 330).
3. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. This period shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(d) **Form**

1. All variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form.
2. The turnover variable (No 120) and the volume of sales variable (No 123) are also to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form.
3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend-cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, then Eurostat may produce seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for these variables.
4. All variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) **Reference period**

The following reference periods shall apply:

Variable	Reference period
120	month
210	quarter
330 or 123	month

(f) **Level of detail**

1. The turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) are to be transmitted according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The persons employed variable (No 210) is to be transmitted according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 3 and 4.

2. Detailed level regrouping NACE Rev. 1 classes and groups:

   Class 52.11;

   Class 52.12;

   Group 52.2;

   Group 52.3;

   sum of Classes 52.41, 52.42 and 52.43;

   sum of Classes 52.44, 52.45 and 52.46;

   sum of Classes 52.47 and 52.48;

   Class 52.61.

3. Aggregate levels regrouping NACE Rev. 1 classes and groups:

   sum of Class 52.11 and Group 52.2;

   sum of Class 52.12 and Groups 52.3 to 52.6;

   sum of Groups 52.1 to 52.6.

4. Division 52

   Member States whose value added for Group 52.7 represents less than 5 % of their value added for Division 52 in a given base year may approximate Division 52 by the sum of Groups 52.1 to 52.6.

(g) **Deadlines for data transmission**

1. The variables shall be transmitted within three months after the end of the reference period. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within two months at the levels of detail specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section F.

2. The deadline may be up to one month longer for those Member States whose value added in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.

(h) **Pilot studies**

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. provide a more detailed activity breakdown;

2. assess the possibilities of earlier data transmission;

3. collect information on the number of employees;

4. collect wages and salary information;

5. use the kind-of-activity unit as observation unit;

6. collect short-term information on the births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) **First reference year**

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter 1998 for quarterly data.

(j) **Transition period**

1. For the persons employed variable (No 210) a transition period of no longer than three years may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

2. For the turnover variable (No 120) at the levels of detail specified in paragraph 3 of Section F a transition period of no longer than two years may be conceded in accordance with procedures laid down in Article 18.

3. For the turnover variable (No 120) at the level of detail specified in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Section F and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) a transition period of no longer than five years may be conceded from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

ANNEX D

OTHER SERVICES

(a) **Scope**

This Annex applies to all activities listed in Divisions 50 and 51 and Sections H, I, J, K, M, N and O of NACE Rev. 1.

(b) **Observation unit**

1. The observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the enterprise.
2. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) **List of variables**

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variables	Name
120	Turnover
210	Number of persons employed

2. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. The period shall be extended by up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(d) **Form**

1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form.
2. The turnover variable (No 120) is also to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form.
3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, may the Commission (Eurostat) produce seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for these variables.
4. All variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) **Reference period**

A reference period of a quarter shall apply to all variables in this Annex.

(f) **Level of detail**

1. The turnover variable (No 120) is to be transmitted according to the following groupings of NACE Rev. 1:

   sum of 50.1, 50.3, 50.4;

   50.2;

   50.5;

   51, 64 each at three-digit;

   50, 60, 61, 62, 63, 72 each at two-digit;

   sum of 74.11, 74.12, 74.13, 74.14;

   sum of 74.2, 74.3;

   74.4 to 74.8 each at three-digit.

2. The persons employed variable (No 210) is to be transmitted at the two-digit level of NACE Rev. 1 for Divisions 50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72 and 74.

3. For Divisions 50, 51, 64 and 74 of NACE Rev. 1, the turnover variable need only be transmitted at the two-digit level by those Member States whose value added in those divisions of NACE Rev. 1 in a given base year represents less than 5 % of the European Community total.

4. For Section I of NACE Rev. 1, the persons employed variable (No 120) need only be transmitted at Section level by those Member States whose total value added in Section I in a given base year represents less than 5 % of the European Community total.

(g) **Deadlines for data transmission**

The variables shall be transmitted within three months after the end of the reference period.

(h) **Pilot studies**

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. collect wages and salary information;
2. collect information on deflators;
3. assess the feasibility and relevance of collection data on:
   (i) travel agents NACE Rev. 1 Group 63.3;
   (ii) real estate NACE Rev. 1 Division 70;
   (iii) renting activity NACE Rev. 1 Division 71;
   (iv) research and development NACE Rev. 1 Division 73;
   (v) management activities of holding companies NACE Rev. 1 Class 74.15;
   (vi) NACE Rev. 1 Sections J, M, N and O;
4. produce a more detailed breakdown;
5. assess the possibility of earlier data transmission;
6. collect information on the number of employees;
7. use the kind-of-activity unit as observation unit;
8. collect short-term information on the births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) **First reference period**

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is the first quarter 1998.

(j) **Transition period**

For all variables a transition period of five years may be conceded from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

2. Regulation no 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Council Regulation no 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

REGULATION (EC) No 1158/2005 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 6 July 2005

amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 285(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Central Bank ([1]),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ([2]),

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 ([3]) established a common basic framework for the collection, compilation, transmission and evaluation of Community business statistics for the purpose of the analysis of the economic cycle.

(2) The implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 effected by Commission Regulations (EC) No 586/2001 ([4]), (EC) No 588/2001 ([5]), and (EC) No 606/2001 ([6]), concerning respectively the definition of Main Industrial Groupings, the definition of variables and the granting of derogations to Member States, has created a body of practical experience that allows measures for further improvements in short-term statistics to be identified.

(3) In its Action Plan on EMU Statistical Requirements and in subsequent progress reports on the implementation of that plan, the Ecofin Council identified additional fundamental aspects for improving the statistics covered by Regulation (EC) No 1165/98.

(4) For its monetary policy, the European Central Bank (ECB) needs short-term statistics to be further developed, as is stated in its document ECB Statistical Requirements in the field of General Economic Statistics, and, in particular, it needs timely, reliable and meaningful aggregates for the euro zone.

(5) The Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom ([7]), has identified Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEI) that go beyond the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98.

([1]) OJ C 158, 15.6.2004, p. 3.

([2]) Opinion of the European Parliament of 22 February 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Council Decision of 6 June 2005.

([3]) OJ L 162, 5.6.1998, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

([4]) OJ L 86, 27.3.2001, p. 11.

([5]) OJ L 86, 27.3.2001, p. 18.

([6]) OJ L 92, 2.4.2001, p. 1.

([7]) OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.

(6) It is therefore necessary to amend Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 in areas of particular importance to monetary policy and to the study of the business cycle.

(7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee.

(8) The implementation of the Lisbon strategy for growth and employment includes the reduction of unnecessary burdens on businesses and the dissemination of new technologies,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 shall be amended as follows:

1. Article 4(2) shall be amended as follows:

   (a) the following point shall be added to the sole subparagraph:

      '(d) participation in European sample schemes coordinated by Eurostat in order to produce European estimates.

      The details of the schemes referred to in the first subparagraph shall be as specified in the Annexes. Their approval and implementation shall be governed by the procedure laid down in Article 18.

      European sample schemes shall be established when national sample schemes do not meet the European requirements. Furthermore, Member States may opt to take part in European sample schemes when such schemes create possibilities for substantial reductions in the cost of the statistical system or the burden on business which meeting the European requirements entails. Participation in a European sample scheme shall satisfy the conditions of a Member State for the supply of the variable concerned according to the objective of such a scheme. European sample schemes may target the conditions, the level of detail and the deadlines for data transmission.';

   (b) the following subparagraph shall be added:

      'Compulsory surveys shall be used to obtain information that is not already available (within the required timelines) in other sources, such as registers. Surveys shall be performed using electronic questionnaires and web-questionnaires where applicable.';

2. Article 10 shall be amended as follows:

   (a) paragraph 3 shall be replaced by the following:

      '3. The quality of the variables shall be tested regularly by comparing them with other statistical information, such comparison to be effected by each Member State and the Commission (Eurostat). In addition they shall be checked for internal consistency.';

   (b) paragraph 4 shall be replaced by the following:

      '4. Quality evaluation shall be carried out comparing the benefits of the availability of the data with the costs of collection and the burden on businesses, especially on small enterprises. For the purpose of this evaluation, Member States shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, the necessary information according to a common European methodology developed by the Commission in close cooperation with the Member States.';

3. Article 12(1) shall be replaced by the following:

   '1. The Commission, after consulting the Statistical Programme Committee, shall publish by 11 February 2006 an advisory methodological manual which explains the rules set out in the Annexes and also contains guidance concerning short-term statistics.';

4. Article 14(2) shall be replaced by the following:

   '2. The Commission shall, by 11 August 2008 and again every three years thereafter, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the statistics compiled pursuant to this Regulation and in particular on their relevance and quality and the revision of indicators. The report shall also specifically address the cost of the statistical system and the burden on business arising from this Regulation in relation to its benefits. It shall report on best practices for lessening the burden on business and shall indicate ways of reducing the burden and costs.';

5. The following point shall be added to Article 17:

   ‘(j) the establishment of European sample schemes (Article 4).’;

6) Annexes A to D shall be amended as shown in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Strasbourg, 6 July 2005.

For the European Parliament	For the Council
The President	*The President*
J. BORRELL FONTELLES	J. STRAW

ANNEX

PART (A)

Annex A to Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 is amended as follows:

Scope

The text under heading (a) (Scope) is replaced by the following:

'This Annex applies to all activities listed in Sections C to E of NACE, or as the case may be, to all products listed in Sections C to E of the CPA.'

List of variables

The text under heading (c) (List of variables) is hereby amended as follows:

1. the following variable is added to paragraph 1:

'Variable	Name
340	Import prices';

2. paragraph (2) is replaced by the following:

   '2. The information on output prices for non-domestic markets (No 312) and import prices (No 340) may be compiled using unit values for products originating from foreign trade or other sources only if there is no significant deterioration in quality compared to specific price information. The Commission shall determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the conditions for assuring the necessary data quality.';

3. paragraph (9) is replaced by the following:

   '9. The information on output prices and import prices (Nos 310, 311, 312 and 340) is not required for the following groups of NACE respectively CPA: 12.0, 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1, 35.3, 37.1, 37.2. The list of groups may be revised until 11 August 2008 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.';

4. the following paragraph is added:

   '10. The variable on import prices (No 340) is calculated on the basis of CPA products. The importing kind-of-activity units may be classified outside the activities of Sections C to E of NACE.'

Form

The text under heading (d) (Form) is replaced by the following:

‘1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in unadjusted form, if available.

2. In addition, the production variable (No 110) and the hours-worked variable (No 220) are to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. In addition, Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, may the Commission (Eurostat) produce and publish seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for these variables.

4. Variables Nos 110, 310, 311, 312 and 340 are to be transmitted as an index. All other variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.’

Reference period

Under heading (e) (Reference period), the following variable is added:

‘Variable	Reference period
340	month’

Level of detail

The text under heading (f) (Level of detail), is amended as follows:

1. paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:

   ‘1. All variables, except the import price variable (No 340), are to be transmitted at the Section (one letter), Sub-section (two letter) and Division two-digit level of NACE. The variable 340 is to be reported at the Section (one letter), Sub-section (two letter) and Division two-digit level of CPA.

   2. In addition, for Section D of NACE, the index of production (No 110) and the index of output prices (Nos 310, 311, 312) are to be transmitted at the three-digit and four-digit levels of NACE. The transmitted indices for production and output prices at the three-digit and four-digit levels must represent at least 90 % of the total value added for each Member State of Section D of NACE in a given base year. The variables need not be transmitted at these detailed levels by those Member States whose total value added of Section D of NACE in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.’;

2. paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

‘4. In addition, all variables except for the turnover and new orders variables (Nos 120, 121, 122, 130, 131, 132) are to be transmitted for total industry defined as NACE Sections C to E and the main industrial groupings (MIGs) as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 586/2001 (*).

(*) OJ L 86, 27.3.2001, p. 11.’

3. the following paragraphs are added:

‘5. The turnover variables (Nos 120, 121, 122) are to be transmitted for total industry defined as NACE Sections C and D and the MIGs with the exception of the main industrial grouping defined for energy-related activities.

6. The new orders variables (Nos 130, 131, 132) are to be transmitted for total manufacturing, Section D of NACE and a reduced set of MIGs calculated from covering the list of NACE Divisions defined in paragraph 8 under heading (c) (“List of variables”) of this Annex.

7. The import price variable (No 340) is to be transmitted for total industrial products, Sections C to E of CPA and MIGs defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 586/2001 from product groups of the CPA. This variable does not need to be transmitted by those Member States that have not adopted the euro as their currency.

8. For the import price variable (No 340), the Commission may determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the terms for applying a European sample scheme as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2).

9. The variables on the non-domestic markets (Nos 122, 132 and 312) are to be transmitted according to the distinction into euro-zone and non-euro-zone. The distinction is to be applied to the total industry defined as NACE Sections C to E, the MIGs, the Section (one letter), Sub-section (two letter) and Division two-digit level of NACE. The information on NACE E is not required for variable 122. In addition, the import price variable (No 340) is to be transmitted according to the distinction into euro-zone and non-euro-zone. The distinction is to be applied to the total industry defined as CPA Sections C to E, the MIGs, the Section (one letter), Sub-section (two letter) and Division two-digit level of CPA. For the distinction into the euro-zone and non-euro-zone, the Commission may determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the terms for applying European sample schemes as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2). The European sample scheme may limit the scope of the import price variable to the import of products from non-euro-zone countries. The distinction into the euro-zone and non-euro-zone for the variables 122, 132, 312 and 340 does not need to be transmitted by those Member States that have not adopted the euro as their currency.

10. Those Member States whose value added in Sections C, D and E of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1 % of the European Community total only need to transmit data for total industry, MIGs, and NACE Section level, or CPA Section level.’

Deadlines for data transmission

The text under heading (g) (Deadlines for data transmission) is amended as follows:

1. in paragraph 1, certain variables are amended, or added, as follows:

‘Variable	Deadlines
110	1 month and 10 calendar days
(…)	(…)
210	2 months
(…)	(…)
340	1 month and 15 calendar days’;

2. paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. The deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for data on the NACE Group and Class levels or the CPA Group and Class levels.

For those Member States whose value added in Sections C, D and E of NACE in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total, the deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for data on total industry, MIGs, NACE Section and Division level or CPA Section and Division level.’

Pilot studies

Under heading (h) (Pilot Studies), items 2 and 3 are deleted.

First reference period

Under heading (i) (First reference period) the following paragraphs are added:

‘The first reference period for the transmission of the distinction of the variables on the non-domestic markets into euro-zone and non-euro-zone is not later than January 2005.

The first reference period for the variable 340 is not later than January 2006 on condition that a base year not later than 2005 is applied.’

Transition period

Under heading (j) (‘Transition period’), the following paragraphs are added:

‘3. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the variable 340 and the distinction into the euro-zone and non-euro-zone for the variables 122, 132, 312 and 340 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variable 110 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

5. A transition period ending on 11 August 2006 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variable 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.'

PART (B)

Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 is amended as follows:

List of variables

The text under heading (c) (List of variables) is hereby amended as follows:

1. paragraph 5 is replaced by the following text:

   '5. Only if construction costs variables (Nos 320, 321, 322) are not available, may they be approximated by the output prices variable (No 310). This practice shall be permitted until 11 August 2010.';

2. the following paragraph is added:

   '6. Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of collecting the data in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business, in order to:

   (a) assess the feasibility of a quarterly variable of output prices (No 310) in construction;

   (b) define a suitable methodology for data collection and index calculation.

   The Commission shall no later than 11 August 2006 propose a definition to be applied to the output price variable.

   Member States shall submit a report to the Commission on the results of the studies no later than 11 August 2007.

   Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(b) to replace the construction costs variable with the output price variable with effect from base year 2010.'

Form

The text under heading (d) (Form) is replaced by the following:

'1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form, if available.

2. In addition, the variables on production (Nos 110, 115, 116) and the hours worked variable (No 220) are to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States

may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. In addition, Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, may the Commission (Eurostat) produce and publish seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for the variables.

4. Variables 110, 115, 116, 320, 321 and 322 are to be transmitted as an index. Variables 411 and 412 are to be transmitted as absolute values. All other variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.'

Reference period

The text under heading (e) (Reference period) is replaced by the following:

'A reference period of a month shall apply to variables 110, 115 and 116. A reference period of at least a quarter shall apply to all other variables in this Annex.

Those Member States whose value added in Section F of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1 % of the European Community total need only supply variables 110, 115 and 116 with a reference period of a quarter.'.

Level of detail

Under heading (f) (Level of detail), the following paragraph is added:

'6. Those Member States whose value added in Section F of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1 % of the European Community total only need to transmit data for total construction (NACE Section level).'

Deadlines for data transmission

Under heading (g) (Deadlines for data transmission) the variables 110, 115, 116 and 210 are replaced by the following:

'Variable	Deadlines
110	1 month and 15 calendar days
115	1 month and 15 calendar days
116	1 month and 15 calendar days
(…)	(…)
210	2 months'.

Pilot studies

Under heading (h) (Pilot studies), items 1 and 3 are deleted.

First reference period

Under heading (i) (First reference period), the following text is added:

'The first reference period for the transmission of variables 110, 115, and 116 with a monthly reference period is not later than January 2005.'.

Transition period

Under heading (j) (Transition period), the following paragraphs are added:

'3. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the amendment of the reference period for variables 110, 115, and 116 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variables 110, 115, 116 and 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.'.

PART (C)

Annex C to Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 is amended as follows:

List of variables

Under heading (c) (List of variables), the following paragraph is added:

'4. Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of collecting the data in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business, in order to:

(a) assess the feasibility of transmitting a quarterly variable of hours worked (No 220) for retail trade and repair;

(b) assess the feasibility of transmitting a quarterly variable of gross wages and salaries (No 230) for retail trade and repair;

(c) define a suitable methodology for data collection and index calculation.

Member States shall submit a report on the results of the studies to the Commission no later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(b), so as to include the variable hours worked (No 220) and the variable gross wages and salaries (No 230) with effect from the base year 2010.'.

Form

Under heading (d) (Form), paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:

‘1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form, if available.

2. The turnover variable (No 120) and the volume of sales variable (No 123) are also to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.’

Level of detail

The text under heading (f) (Level of detail) is amended as follows:

1. paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

   ‘1. The turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) are to be transmitted according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The number of persons employed variable (No 210) is to be transmitted according to the level of detail defined in paragraph 4.’;

2. the following paragraph is added:

   ‘5. Those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1 % of the European Community total, need only transmit the turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 3 and 4.’

Deadlines for data transmission

The text under heading (g) (Deadlines for data transmission) is replaced by the following:

‘1. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within two months at the levels of detail specified in paragraph 2 under heading (f) of this Annex. The deadline may be up to 15 days longer for those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.

2. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within one month for the level of detail specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 under heading (f) of this Annex. Member States may choose to participate for the turnover and deflator of sales/volume of sales variables Nos 120 and 330/123 with contributions according to the allocation of a European sample scheme as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2). The terms of the allocation are to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. The number of persons employed variable shall be transmitted within 2 months after the end of the reference period. The deadline may be up to 15 days longer for those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.’

Form

Under heading (d) (Form), paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:

‘1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form, if available.

2. The turnover variable (No 120) and the volume of sales variable (No 123) are also to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.’

Level of detail

The text under heading (f) (Level of detail) is amended as follows:

1. paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

   ‘1. The turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) are to be transmitted according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The number of persons employed variable (No 210) is to be transmitted according to the level of detail defined in paragraph 4.’;

2. the following paragraph is added:

   ‘5. Those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1 % of the European Community total, need only transmit the turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 3 and 4.’

Deadlines for data transmission

The text under heading (g) (Deadlines for data transmission) is replaced by the following:

‘1. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within two months at the levels of detail specified in paragraph 2 under heading (f) of this Annex. The deadline may be up to 15 days longer for those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.

2. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within one month for the level of detail specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 under heading (f) of this Annex. Member States may choose to participate for the turnover and deflator of sales/volume of sales variables Nos 120 and 330/123 with contributions according to the allocation of a European sample scheme as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2). The terms of the allocation are to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. The number of persons employed variable shall be transmitted within 2 months after the end of the reference period. The deadline may be up to 15 days longer for those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.’

(d) define a suitable level of detail. The data shall be broken down by economic activities defined by NACE Sections and by further dis-aggregations, not beyond the level of NACE Divisions (two-digit level) or groupings of Divisions.

Member States shall submit a report on the results of the studies to the Commission not later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(b) so as to include the variable hours worked (No 220) and the variable gross wages and salaries (No 230) with effect from base year 2010.'

Form

The text under heading (d) (Form) is hereby amended as follows:

1. paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:

   '1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in unadjusted form, if available.

   2. The turnover variable (No 120) is also to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.';

2. paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

   '4. The output price variable (No 310) is to be transmitted as an index. All other variables are to be transmitted as an index or as absolute figures.'

Reference period

Under heading (e) (Reference period), the following subparagraphs are added:

'Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of a reduced reference period in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business in order to assess the feasibility of reducing the reference period of a quarter for the turnover variable (No 120) to a reference period of a month.

Member States shall submit a report on the results of the studies to the Commission no later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(d) in connection with a revision of the frequency of compilation of the turnover variable.'.

Level of detail

The text under heading (f) (Level of detail) is hereby amended as follows:

1. paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:

   ‘3. For Divisions 50, 51, 64 and 74 of NACE, the turnover variable need only be transmitted at the two-digit level by those Member States whose turnover in those divisions of NACE in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.

   4. For Section I of NACE, the number of persons employed variable (No 210) need only be transmitted at Section level by those Member States whose total value added in Section I in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.’

2. The following paragraphs are added:

   ‘5. the output price variable (No 310) is to be transmitted according to the following activities and groupings of NACE:

   60.24, 63.11, 63.12, 64.11, 64.12 at four digits;

   61.1, 62.1, 64.2 at three digits;

   72.1 to 72.6 at three digits;

   sum of 74.11 to 74.14;

   sum of 74.2 and 74.3;

   74.4 to 74.7 at three digits.

   NACE 74.4 may be indicated approximately by advertising placements.

   NACE 74.5 covers the total price of labour recruited and personnel provided.

   6. The list of activities and groupings may be amended no later than 11 August 2008 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

   7. For Division 72, the output price variable (No 310) need only be transmitted at the two-digit level by those Member States whose turnover in those divisions of NACE in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.’.

Deadlines for data transmission

The text under heading (g) (Deadlines for data transmission) is hereby replaced by the following:

'The variables shall, after the end of the reference period, be transmitted within the following deadlines:

Variable	Deadlines
120	2 months
210	2 months
310	3 months'.

First reference period

Under heading (i) (First reference period), the following text is added:

'The first reference period for transmission of the output price variable No 310 is not later than the first quarter of 2006. A derogation of a further year may be granted for the first reference period in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, on condition that a base year not later than 2006 is applied.'.

Transition period

Under heading (j) (Transition period) the following paragraphs are added:

'A transition period ending no later than 11 August 2008 may be granted for variable No 310 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. A further transition period of one year may be granted for the implementation of variable No 310 for the NACE Divisions 63 and 74 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. In addition to those transition periods, a further transition period of one year may be granted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, to those Member States whose turnover in the NACE activities referred to under heading (a) "Scope" in a given base year represents less than 1 % of the European Community total.

A transition period ending no later than 11 August 2006 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for the variables 120 and 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.'

3. Commission Regulation no 588/2001 implementing Council Regulation no 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definitions of variables

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 588/2001

of 26 March 2001

implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of variables

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short-term statistics [1], and in particular Article 3 and Article 17(c) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 established a common framework for the production of short-term Community statistics on the business cycle.

(2) In accordance with Article 17(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98, implementing measures are necessary concerning the definition of variables to be provided.

(3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion delivered by the Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom [2],

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Definition of the variables

Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 specifies in Annex A(c)(1), Annex B(c)(1), Annex C(c)(1) and Annex D(c)(1) the variables to be covered by short-term statistics. The definitions of the variables, as well as the objectives, characteristics and calculation of the relevant indices, are set forth in the Annex.

Article 2

Implementation of the definitions

Member States shall apply the definitions set forth in the Annex for the collection of statistical data covered by Regulation (EC) 1165/98 not later than one year after the present Regulation enters into force.

Member States shall comply with the definition of statistical data covered by Regulation (EC) 1165/98 to definitions set forth in the Annex not later than in the next revision of the base year foreseen in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) 1165/98.

Member States shall, in the implementation of the definitions set forth in the Annex, take the necessary measures to assure that existing statistical data covered by Regulation (EC) 1165/98 will be revised by recalculation or estimation to satisfy these definitions.

Results for a variable which differ by no more than 0,2 % from the results of a variable which conforms with the definitions of the variable laid down in the Annex shall be deemed conforming.

Article 3

Information on conformance to the definitions

Each Member State shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, any relevant information on the conformance of statistical data within that Member State to the definitions set forth in the Annex.

Article 4

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 March 2001.

For the Commission

Pedro SOLBES MIRA

Member of the Commission

[1] OJ L 162, 5.6.1998, p. 1.
[2] OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.

ANNEX

DEFINITION OF OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIABLES

Variable 110: Production

It is the objective of the production index to measure changes in the volume of output at close and regular intervals. It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period [1].

The production index is a theoretical measure that must be approximated by practical measures.

Value added at factor cost [2] can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalised production, plus other operating income plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production.

Income and expenditure classified as financial or extraordinary in company accounts is excluded from value-added.

Subsidies on products and on production are included in value added at factor cost, whereas all taxes on products and on production are excluded.

Value-added at factor cost is calculated 'gross' as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Note: indirect taxes can be separated into three groups.

(i) The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.

(ii) The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either: (1) linked to turnover and not deductible, or (2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

(iii) The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.

The theoretical formula for an index of production (Q) is a Laspeyres-type volume index, i.e.

$$Q_t^L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_{i,0} \times q_{i,t} - \sum_{j=1}^{M(t)} \alpha_{j,0} \times \delta_{j,t}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_{i,0} \times q_{i,0} - \sum_{j=1}^{M(0)} \alpha_{j,0} \times \delta_{j,0}}$$

with
- q = output quantity
- p = output price
- α = input material prices
- δ = input material quantities
- i = one of N commodoties
- j = one of M input materials
- 0 = base period
- t = current period

(1) The common understanding of the term 'production index' as an 'evolution of value added' contradicts the definition of 'production' in the framework of national accounts or structural business statistics, but nonetheless is the correct term traditionally used in this area of business statistics. The term 'value added index' is never used in practice. As the index follows the evolution of production at constant prices, sometimes the term 'production volume index' is used. The term production index is always used in this text as a quantity index, in other words at constant prices.

(2) National accounts have introduced the concept of 'value added at basic prices'. In comparison to value added at factor costs, it includes taxes linked to production, but operating subsidies on production are excluded. The alignment with the national accounts may introduce some advantages, so Member States may use the concept of value added at basic prices as a proxy for value added at factor costs.

ANNEX

DEFINITION OF OBJECTIVES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF VARIABLES

Variable 110: Production

It is the objective of the production index to measure changes in the volume of output at close and regular intervals. It provides a measure of the volume trend in value added at factor cost over a given reference period ([1]).

The production index is a theoretical measure that must be approximated by practical measures.

Value added at factor cost ([2]) can be calculated from turnover (excluding VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover), plus capitalised production, plus other operating income plus or minus the changes in stocks, minus the purchases of goods and services, minus other taxes on products which are linked to turnover but not deductible, minus the duties and taxes linked to production.

Income and expenditure classified as financial or extraordinary in company accounts is excluded from value-added.

Subsidies on products and on production are included in value added at factor cost, whereas all taxes on products and on production are excluded.

Value-added at factor cost is calculated 'gross' as value adjustments (such as depreciation) are not subtracted.

Note: indirect taxes can be separated into three groups.

(i) The first comprises VAT and other deductible taxes directly linked to turnover which are excluded from turnover. These taxes are collected in stages by the enterprise and fully borne by the final purchaser.

(ii) The second group concerns all other taxes and duties linked to products which are either: (1) linked to turnover and not deductible, or (2) taxes on products not linked to turnover. Included here are taxes and duties on imports and taxes on the production, export, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods and services or as a result of their use for own consumption or own capital formation.

(iii) The third group concerns taxes and duties linked to production. These are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind which are levied by general government, or by the institutions of the European Union, in respect of the production and importation of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production irrespective of the quantity or the value of goods and services produced or sold.

The theoretical formula for an index of production (Q) is a Laspeyres-type volume index, i.e.

$$Q_t^L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_{i,0} \times q_{i,t} - \sum_{j=1}^{M(t)} \alpha_{j,0} \times \delta_{j,t}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p_{i,0} \times q_{i,0} - \sum_{j=1}^{M(0)} \alpha_{j,0} \times \delta_{j,0}}$$

with
- q = output quantity
- p = output price
- α = input material prices
- δ = input material quantities
- i = one of N commodoties
- j = one of M input materials
- 0 = base period
- t = current period

([1]) The common understanding of the term 'production index' as an 'evolution of value added' contradicts the definition of 'production' in the framework of national accounts or structural business statistics, but nonetheless is the correct term traditionally used in this area of business statistics. The term 'value added index' is never used in practice. As the index follows the evolution of production at constant prices, sometimes the term 'production volume index' is used. The term production index is always used in this text as a quantity index, in other words at constant prices.

([2]) National accounts have introduced the concept of 'value added at basic prices'. In comparison to value added at factor costs, it includes taxes linked to production, but operating subsidies on production are excluded. The alignment with the national accounts may introduce some advantages, so Member States may use the concept of value added at basic prices as a proxy for value added at factor costs.

The data necessary for the compilation of such an index are, however, not available on a monthly basis. In practice, suitable proxy values for the continuation of the indices are:

- continuation with gross production values (deflated),
- continuation with volumes,
- continuation with turnover (deflated),
- continuation with work input,
- continuation with raw material input,
- continuation with energy input.

Dependent on the approximation method used, the index of production should take account of:

- variations in type and quality of the commodities and of the input materials,
- changes in stocks of finished goods and work in progress on goods and services,
- changes in technical input-output relations (processing techniques),
- services related to the achievement of value added, such as the assembling of production units, mounting, installations, repairs, planning, engineering, creation of software.

Variable 115: Production of building construction

Variable 116: Production of civil engineering

The objectives and characteristics of indices for variable 110 (production) also apply to the indices for the variables on building construction and civil engineering.

The division of production between building construction and civil engineering is based on the classification of types of construction (CC). These indices aim to show the evolution of value added for each of the two main sections in construction, namely buildings and civil engineering works. These indices are calculated by assigning the basic information (deflated output, hours worked, authorisations/permits) to products in the CC and then aggregating the product indices in accordance with the CC to the section level.

Variable 120: Turnover

It is the objective of the turnover index to show the evolution of the market for goods and services.

Turnover ([1]) comprises the totals invoiced by the observation unit during the reference period, and this corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties.

Turnover includes all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT invoiced by the unit vis-a-vis its customer and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

Turnover also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice.

Reduction in prices, rebates and discounts as well as the value of returned packing must be deducted. Price reductions, rebates and bonuses conceded later to clients, for example at the end of the year, are not taken into account.

Income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts is excluded from turnover. Subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union are also excluded.

According to this definition, the items generally included are:

- sales of manufactured products,
- sales of products manufactured by subcontractors,
- sales of goods purchased for resale in the same condition as received,
- invoiced services provided,
- sales of by-products,
- invoiced charges for packaging and transport,

([1]) The expressions 'turnover', 'sales', 'deliveries' and 'shipments' are often used as synonyms in the context of short-term statistics.

— invoiced hours worked to third parties for labour only subcontracting,
— invoiced mounting, installations and repairs,
— invoiced instalments (stage payments),
— invoiced development of software and software licences,
— sales of supplied electric power, gas, heat, steam and water,
— sales of waste and scrap materials.

Subject to the treatment of income classified as other operating income, financial income and extraordinary income in company accounts [1], the items generally excluded are:

— commissions,
— leases and rentals,
— leases for own production units and machines if used by third parties,
— leases of company-owned dwellings,
— receipts for licence-fees,
— receipts from staff facilities (for example from a factory canteen),
— the supply of products and services within the observation unit,
— sales of own land and fixed assets,
— sales or leases of own properties,
— sales of shares,
— interest receipts and dividends,
— subsidies,
— other extraordinary income.

The above items may be included if they generate turnover in the principle field of operation of the observation unit.

Variable 121: Domestic turnover
Variable 122: Non-domestic turnover

The objectives and characteristics of indices for variable 120 (turnover) also apply to the indices for the distinction between domestic and non-domestic turnover.

The indices of domestic and non-domestic turnover require turnover to be split according to the first destination of the product based on the change of ownership (whether or not there are also corresponding physical movements of goods across frontiers). The destination is determined by the residency of the third party that purchased the goods and services. The domestic market is defined as third parties resident in the same national territory as the observation unit.

Variable 123: Volume of sales

The volume of sales represents the value of turnover in constant prices and as such is a quantity index. It can be calculated as turnover at current prices, deflated by the deflator of sales, or as a quantity index derived directly from the quantity of goods sold.

The information on the volume of sales (variable 123) can be used instead of the deflator of sales (variable 330) in Annex C (retail trade and repair) of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98.

Variable 130: New orders received

It is the objective of the new orders received index to show the development of demand for products and services as an indication of future production. It is also suitable to indicate whether the demand originates from the domestic or non-domestic market.

An order is defined as the value of the contract linking a producer and a third party in respect of the provision by the producer of goods and services. The order is accepted if, in the producer's judgement, there is sufficient evidence for a valid agreement.

New orders refer to goods and services to be provided by the observation unit, including those originating from sub-contractors.

The following items should be deducted from the value of orders:

— VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover,
— reduction in prices, rebates and discounts when they are given at the moment of order as well as the value of packing that is expected to be returned after the delivery,
— subsidies received from public authorities or the institutions of the European Union.

[1] National accounting rules should be used as guiding principles of what to include and to exclude.

Orders of previous periods that have been cancelled during the observation period are not to be deducted from the new orders received nor is the index for previous periods revised due to cancellations.

New orders include all duties and taxes on the goods or services that will be invoiced by the unit with the exception of the VAT and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to turnover.

The value of new orders also includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges will be listed separately in the invoice.

Variable 131: Domestic new orders

Variable 132: Non-domestic new orders

The objectives and characteristics of indices for variable 130 (new orders received) also apply to the indices for the distinction between domestic and non-domestic new orders.

The indices of domestic and non-domestic new orders received require the new orders received to be split according to the origin of the order based on the change of ownership. The origin is determined by the residency of the third party that has made the order. The domestic market is defined as third parties resident in the same economic territory (see definition of economic territory at the end of this annex) as the observation unit.

Variable 135: New orders for building construction

Variable 136: New orders received for civil engineering

The objectives and characteristics of indices for variable 130 (new orders received) also apply to the indices for the variables on new orders received for building construction and civil engineering.

The division of new orders received between building construction and civil engineering is based on the classification of types of construction (CC). These indices aim to show the future production possibilities for each of the two main sections in construction namely buildings and civil engineering works. These indices are calculated by assigning basic information on orders to products in the CC and then aggregating the product indices in accordance with the CC to the section level.

Variable 210: Number of persons employed

It is the objective of the index of number of persons employed to show the development of employment in industry, construction and services.

The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period. It also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the payroll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the payroll.

The number of persons employed excludes manpower supplied to the unit by other enterprises, persons carrying out repair and maintenance work in the observation unit on behalf of other enterprises, as well as those on compulsory military service.

Unpaid family workers refer to persons who live with the proprietor of the unit and work regularly for the unit, but do not have a contract of service and do not receive a fixed sum for the work they perform. This is limited to those persons who are not included on the payroll of another unit as their principal occupation.

According to this definition, the groups included are:

— all paid employees, including the following categories as long as they are included on the payroll:

  — homeworkers,
  — apprentices/trainees,
  — paid working proprietors and paid family workers,
  — persons on temporary leave (maternity, sickness leave, strike, lock-out, etc.) for a definite period,
  — part time workers,
  — temporary workers,
  — seasonal workers,

— unpaid persons employed:

  — unpaid working proprietors (owners),
  — unpaid family workers ([1]).

The groups excluded are:

— agency workers (except for the activity in which such employment agencies are classified),
— persons on indefinite leave (e.g. long term sickness, military service or social service),
— persons carrying out repair or maintenance work on behalf of other observation units and other staff borrowed from other observation units,
— family workers included on the payroll of another unit as their principal occupation.

The number of persons employed should be determined as a representative figure for the reference period.

Variable 211: Number of employees

The number of employees is used as a temporary approximation of the number of persons employed.

The number of employees is defined as those persons who work for an employer and who have a contract of employment and receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, piecework pay or remuneration in kind.

The relationship of employer to employee exists when there is an agreement, which may be formal or informal, between an enterprise and a person, normally entered into voluntarily by both parties, whereby the person works for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.

A worker is considered to be a wage or salary earner of a particular unit if he or she receives a wage or salary from the unit regardless of where the work is done (in or outside the production unit). A worker from a temporary employment agency is considered to be an employee of the temporary employment agency and not of the unit (customer) in which they work.

According to this definition, the groups included are:

— paid working proprietors,
— students who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute to the unit's process of production in return for remuneration and/or education services,
— employees engaged under a contract specifically designed to encourage the recruitment of unemployed persons,
— homeworkers if there is an explicit agreement that the homeworker is remunerated on the basis of the work done and they are included on the payroll.

The number of employees includes part-time workers, seasonal workers, persons on strike or on short-term leave, but excludes persons on long-term leave.

The number of employees does not include voluntary workers.

The number of employees should be determined as a representative figure for the reference period.

Variable 220: Hours worked

It is the objective of the hours worked index to show the development in the volume of work done.

The total number of hours worked by employees represents the aggregate number of hours actually worked for the output of the observation unit during the reference period.

This variable excludes hours paid but not actually worked such as for annual leave, holidays and sickness leave. It also excludes meal breaks and commuting between home and work.

Included are hours actually worked during normal working hours; hours worked in addition to those; time which is spent at the place of work on tasks such as preparing the site and time corresponding to short periods of rest at the work place.

If the exact number of hours actually worked is not known, it may be estimated on the basis of the theoretical number of working hours and the average rate of absences (sickness, maternity, etc.).

([1]) The unpaid family workers have been added as a matter of principle although accurate figures may be difficult to obtain.

According to this definition, the items included are:

— the total amount of all hours actually worked:

  — during regular working hours,

  — overtime, whether paid or unpaid [1],

  — during nights, Sundays or public holidays,

— the time spent on tasks such as work preparation, preparing, maintaining and cleaning tools and machines and writing up work cards and reports,

— time spent at the place of work during which no work is done owing to, for example, machine stoppages, accidents or occasional lack of work but for which payment is made in accordance with the employment contract,

— short rest periods at the place of work, including tea and coffee breaks.

The items excluded are:

— hours paid but not worked due to leave, sickness, accidents, strikes, lock outs, slack time, etc.,

— time spent for meal breaks,

— commuting between home and work.

Variable 230: Wages and salaries

It is the objective of the wages and salaries index to approximate the development of the wage and salaries bill.

Wages and salaries are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable to all persons counted on the payroll (including homeworkers), in return for work done during the accounting period, regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework and whether it is paid regularly.

Wages and salaries include the values of any social contributions, income taxes, etc. payable by the employee even if they are actually withheld by the employer and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc. on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries do not include social contributions payable by the employer.

Wages and salaries include: all gratuities, bonuses, ex gratia payments, 13th month payments, severance payments, lodging, transport, cost-of living, and family allowances, tips, commission, attendance fees, etc. received by employees, as well as taxes, social security contributions and other amounts payable by employees and withheld at source by the employer.

Payments for agency workers are not included in wages and salaries.

According to this definition, the items included are:

— all basic wages and salaries payable at regular intervals,

— enhanced rates of pay for overtime, nightshift, weekend work, etc.,

— any allowances, gratuities or bonuses paid by the employer, such as:

  — cost of living, housing, local or expatriation allowances,

  — food allowances,

  — allowances for travelling to and from work,

  — holiday bonuses, 13th month pay,

  — allowances actually paid for annual holidays not taken,

  — output, production or productivity bonuses,

  — extra allowances for extreme working conditions like dust, dirt, temperature, smoke, danger, etc.,

  — redundancy payments actually paid to laid-off employees,

  — allowances for improvement proposals and patent fees paid to the person employed,

  — directors' and employees' fees,

  — family allowances paid by the employer under a collective agreement,

— commissions,

— value of bonus shares distributed free to the employees,

— payments made by employers to employees under saving schemes or other schemes,

— taxes, contributions and other sums payable by employees and deducted by employers,

— any payment in kind.

[1] Unpaid overtime work is diffcult to obtain in various Member States but is, nevertheless, included as a matter of principle.

Variable 311: Output prices of the domestic market

Variable 312: Output prices of the non-domestic market

The objectives and characteristics of indices for variable 310 (output prices) also apply to the indices for the distinction between domestic and non-domestic output prices.

The indices of domestic and non-domestic prices require separate output price indices to be compiled according to the destination of the product. The destination is determined by the residency of the third party that has ordered or purchased the product. The domestic market is defined as third parties resident in the same national territory as the observation unit.

Variable 313: Unit value index

The unit value index may be used as an approximation for non-domestic output prices.

For the purpose of this index, unit values are calculated as the value of sales of a product divided by the quantity sold derived from foreign trade data. This unit value is then treated as the average price of the product and the index calculated in the same way as for the traditional output price indices.

Variable 320: Construction costs

It is the objective of the construction cost index to show the evolution of costs incurred by the contractor to carry out the construction process.

The component costs index (material costs and labour costs) shows the price developments of production factors used in the construction industry.

The construction cost index is calculated as:

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (w_i^M * M_i + w_i^L * L_i + \ldots\ldots)$$

with I = Construction index
M_i = Material costs index
L_i = Labor costs index
w_i^M = weight for materials
w_i^L = weight for labour costs

Costs that constitute components of the construction costs are also plant and equipment, transport, energy and other costs.

Architect's fees are not part of the construction costs.

Variable 321: Material costs

The material costs index is generally calculated using material prices. Prices of materials should be based on actual prices rather than list prices. Prices should be based on a sample of products and suppliers. Prices are valued excluding VAT.

Variable 322: Labour costs

The labour cost index should cover wages and salaries and social security charges for all persons employed. Social security charges include: (i) statutory social contributions payable by the employer, (ii) collectively agreed, contractual and voluntary social contributions payable by the employer and (iii) imputed social contributions (social benefits paid directly by the employer).

Variable 411: Building permits: number of dwellings

It is the objective of the number of dwellings building permit index to show the future development of construction activity in terms of unit numbers.

A building permit is an authorisation to start work on a building project. As such, a permit is the final stage of planning and building authorisations from public authorities, prior to the start of work.

An index based on these permits should provide a good indication of the workload for the building industry in the near future, although this may not be the case when a large proportion of permits are not used or when there is a long time lag between permits and building starts.

Indices of the number of permits are compiled for one-dwelling residential buildings and residential buildings with two and more dwellings. A dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt, converted and so on, is intended for private habitation. It should have separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, and so on). Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly to be used as a part of the dwelling should be counted as part of the dwelling. A dwelling may thus be constituted of separate buildings within the same enclosure, provided they are clearly intended for habitation by the same private household.

Variable 412: Building permits: square metres of useful floor area or alternative size measure

It is the objective of the useful floor area building permit index to show the future development of construction activity in terms of volume.

A building permit is an authorisation to start work on a building project. As such a permit is the final stage of planning and building authorisations from public authorities, prior to the start of work.

An index based on these permits should provide a good indication of the workload for the building industry in the near future, although this may not be the case when a large proportion of permits are not used or when there is a long time lag between permits and building starts.

This index is compiled from the square metre of useful floor area of buildings for which permits have been granted. The useful floor area of a building (1) is measured within its external walls, excluding:

— construction areas (e.g. areas of demarcation components, supports, columns, pillars, shafts, chimneys),
— functional areas for ancillary use (e.g. areas occupied by heating and air-conditioning installations, or by power generators),
— thoroughfares (e.g. areas of stairwells, lifts, escalators).

The part of the overall useful area of a building used for residential purposes includes the area used for kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms and ancillary rooms, cellars and common rooms used by the owners of the residential units.

Other measures may be used as long as they are unambiguously and consistently used by the Member States as allowed by Annex B(c)(1) to Regulation (EC) No 1165/98.

Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 refers to the CC classification in requesting data about building permits for different categories of buildings. The category ‘other buildings’ of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 includes the following categories in the CC classification:

— hotels and similar buildings,
— wholesale and retail trade buildings,
— traffic and communication buildings,
— industrial buildings and warehouses,
— public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care buildings,
— other non-residential buildings.

Variable 330: Deflator of sales

It is the objective of the deflator of sales to adjust turnover for the impact of price changes.

The deflator of sales in retail trade is a deflator not of the service provided but of the goods sold.

The prices used to calculate the deflator for an activity are calculated as a weighted average of the relevant goods price indices for that activity. It is essential that all price-determining characteristics of the products are taken into account, including quantity of units sold, transport provided, rebates, guarantee conditions and destination.

The specification must be such that in subsequent reference periods, the observation unit is able uniquely to identify the good and to provide the appropriate price per unit.

In order to show the true evolution of price movements, it should be an actual transaction price, and not a list price.

The collected price information refers preferably to a specific date during the month.

(1) The definition of useful floor area is aligned with the Classification of Types of Construction which itself refers to the Statistical Standards and Studies, No 40 United Nations, New York 1987, and Statistical Standards and Studies, No 43 United Nations, New York 1994.

Definition of economic territory

The economic territory includes the following items:

— the geographic territory administered by a national government within which persons, goods, services and capital move freely,
— any free zones, including bonded warehouses and factories under customs control,
— the national airspace, territorial waters and the continental shelf lying in international waters, over which the country enjoys exclusive rights,
— territorial enclaves, i.e. geographic territories situated in the rest of the world and used, under international treaties or agreements between States, by general government agencies of the country (embassies, consulates, military bases, scientific bases, etc.),
— deposits of oil, natural gas, etc. in international waters outside the continental shelf of the country, worked by units resident in the territory as previously defined.

The economic territory excludes the following items:

— extraterritorial enclaves (i.e. the parts of the country's own geographic territory used by general government agencies of other countries, by the institutions of the European Union or by international organisations under international treaties or agreements between States).

This definition follows the European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995, paragraphs 2.05-2.06.

The difference between domestic and non-domestic markets is to be interpreted for the purpose of short-term statistics according to the territory of the Member States. This definition may be revised in the future in order to take specific account of European and/or monetary integration in line with other relevant regulations.

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The economic territory includes the following items:

— the geographic territory administered by a national government within which persons, goods, services and capital move freely,

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— territorial enclaves, i.e. geographic territories situated in the rest of the world and used, under international treaties or agreements between States, by general government agencies of the country (embassies, consulates, military bases, scientific bases, etc.),

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This definition follows the European System of Accounts (ESA) 1995, paragraphs 2.05-2.06.

The difference between domestic and non-domestic markets is to be interpreted for the purpose of short-term statistics according to the territory of the Member States. This definition may be revised in the future in order to take specific account of European and/or monetary integration in line with other relevant regulations.

4. Commission Regulation no 586/2001 implementing Council Regulation no 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of Main industrial Groupings (MIGs)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 586/2001

of 26 March 2001

on implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 [1] concerning short-term statistics, and in particular Article 3 and Article 17(c) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 established a common framework for the production of short-term Community statistics on the business cycle.

(2) In accordance with Article 3 and Article 17(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98, implementing measures are necessary concerning the definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS).

(3) The definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS) is based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 [2], as last amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 761/93 [3], (NACE rev. 1). It uses the level of Groups (3 digits) for distinguishing between the Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS).

(4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion delivered by the Statistical Programme Committee, established by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom [4],

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS)

The allocation of NACE rev. 1 Groups to the Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS) is defined in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

Non-availability of data on NACE rev. 1 Group level

Member States that do not calculate the statistical data covered by Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 to the level of detail of NACE rev. 1 Groups are allowed to calculate national weights for the Groups within a Division in order to do the split-up of the Division-based data into Groups.

The Member States that apply the allocation to Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS) in part or in total on the basis of NACE rev. 1 Divisions shall inform Eurostat on the weights used for the split-up into NACE rev. 1 Groups.

Article 3

Implementation of the definitions

Member States shall apply the definitions set forth in the Annex for statistical datas communicated pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1165/98, not later than three months after the present Regulation enters into force; Member States shall, in applying the definitions set forth in the Annex, take the necessary measures to assure that existing statistical data covered by Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 will be revised by means of recalculation or estimation to satisfy these definitions.

Article 4

Information on conformance to the definitions

Each Member State shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, any relevant information on conformance within that Member State to the definitions set forth in the Annex.

Article 5

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day after its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities.*

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 26 March 2001.

For the Commission

Pedro SOLBES MIRA

Member of the Commission

(1) OJ L 162, 5.6.1998, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 293, 24.10.1990, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 83, 3.4.1993, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 586/2001

of 26 March 2001

on implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics as regards the definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 [1] concerning short-term statistics, and in particular Article 3 and Article 17(c) thereof,

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(1) Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 established a common framework for the production of short-term Community statistics on the business cycle.

(2) In accordance with Article 3 and Article 17(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1165/98, implementing measures are necessary concerning the definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS).

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(2) OJ L 293, 24.10.1990, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 83, 3.4.1993, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 181, 28.6.1989, p. 47.

ANNEX

ALLOCATION OF NACE HEADINGS TO CATEGORIES OF AGGREGATE CLASSIFICATION

NACE	NACE description	Aggregate classification
13	Mining of metal ores	Intermediate goods
14	Other mining and quarrying	Intermediate goods
15.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products	Intermediate goods
15.7	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds	Intermediate goods
17.1	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	Intermediate goods
17.2	Textile weaving	Intermediate goods
17.3	Finishing of textiles	Intermediate goods
17.6	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	Intermediate goods
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	Intermediate goods
21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	Intermediate goods
24.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals	Intermediate goods
24.2	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products	Intermediate goods
24.3	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	Intermediate goods
24.6	Manufacture of other chemical products	Intermediate goods
24.7	Manufacture of man-made fibres	Intermediate goods
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Intermediate goods
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Intermediate goods
27	Manufacture of basic metals	Intermediate goods
28.4	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy	Intermediate goods
28.5	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering	Intermediate goods
28.6	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware	Intermediate goods
28.7	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	Intermediate goods
31.2	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus	Intermediate goods
31.3	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable	Intermediate goods
31.4	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries	Intermediate goods
31.5	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps	Intermediate goods
31.6	Manufacture of electrical equipment n.e.c.	Intermediate goods
32.1	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components	Intermediate goods

NACE	NACE description	Aggregate classification
37	Recycling	Intermediate goods
28.1	Manufacture of structural metal products	Capital goods
28.2	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers	Capital goods
28.3	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers	Capital goods
29.1	Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	Capital goods
29.2	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery	Capital goods
29.3	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	Capital goods
29.4	Manufacture of machine-tools	Capital goods
29.5	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery	Capital goods
29.6	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	Capital goods
30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers	Capital goods
31.1	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	Capital goods
32.2	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy	Capital goods
33.1	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances	Capital goods
33.2	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment	Capital goods
33.3	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment	Capital goods
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Capital goods
35.1	Building and repairing of ships and boats	Capital goods
35.2	Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock	Capital goods
35.3	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft	Capital goods
29.7	Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.	Consumer durables
32.3	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods	Consumer durables
33.4	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	Consumer durables
33.5	Manufacture of watches and clocks	Consumer durables
35.4	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles	Consumer durables
35.5	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.	Consumer durables
36.1	Manufacture of furniture	Consumer durables
36.2	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles	Consumer durables
36.3	Manufacture of musical instruments	Consumer durables
15.1	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products	Consumer non-durables

5. Council Regulation no 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics amended by the Regulation no 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council – unofficial consolidated version

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1165/98 of 19 May 1998 concerning short -term statistics AMENDED by the REGULATION (EC) No 1158/2005 of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the COUNCIL

Unofficial consolidated version

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 213 thereof,

Having regard to the draft Regulation submitted by the Commission [(1)],

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament [(2)],

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee [(3)],

Having regard to the opinion of the European Monetary Institute [(4)],

(1) Whereas Council Directive 72/211/EEC of 30 May 1972 concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in industry and small craft industries [(5)] and Council Directive 78/166/EEC of 13 February 1978 concerning coordinated statistics on the business cycle in building and civil engineering [(6)] which aimed to provide a body of coherent statistics, have not been able to take account of economic and technical changes;

(2) Whereas the European Union has in the meantime made further progress towards integration; whereas new economic, competition, social, environmental and enterprise policies and guidelines call for initiatives and decisions based on valid statistics; whereas the information provided for under existing Community legislation or available in the various Member States is partly inadequate or insufficiently comparable to serve as a reliable basis for the work of the Communities;

(3) Whereas the future European Central Bank needs rapid short term statistics in order to assess economic development in the Member States in the context of a single European monetary policy;

(4) Whereas standardisation is required to meet Community needs for information concerning economic convergence;

(5) Whereas it is necessary to have reliable and rapid statistics available in order to report on the economic development in each Member State of the Union within the framework of the economic policy of the Union;

(6) Whereas businesses and their professional associations need such information in order to understand their markets and to know their activity and performance relative to their sector, at national and international level;

(7) Whereas the compilation of national accounts according to Council Regulation (EC) No 2223/96 of 25 June 1996 on the European system of national and regional accounts in

the Community [7] requires the development of comparable, complete and reliable statistical sources;

(8) Whereas by Decision 92/326/EEC [8] the Council adopted a two-year programme (1992 to 1993) for the development of European statistics on services; whereas this programme includes the compilation of harmonised statistics at national and regional levels, particularly for the distributive trades;

(9) Whereas in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity the creation of common statistical norms that permit the production of harmonised statistics is an action which can only be undertaken efficiently at Community level and whereas they will be applied in each Member State under the authority of the bodies and institutions in charge of compiling official statistics;

(10) Whereas the best method of ascertaining the business cycle consists of compiling statistics which conform to common methodological principles and with common definitions of characteristics; whereas it is only from coordinated compilation that harmonised statistics can be drawn up with reliability, speed, flexibility and the level of detail required to meet the needs of the Commission and of enterprises;

Footnotes

(1) OJ C 267, 3. 9. 1997, p. 1.

(2) Opinion delivered on 20 February 1998 (OJ C 80, 16.3.1998).

(3) OJ C 19, 21. 1. 1998, p. 125.

(4) Opinion delivered on 11 September 1997 (not yet published in the Official Journal).

(5) OJ L 128, 3. 6. 1972, p. 28.

(6) OJ L 52, 23. 2. 1978, p. 17.

(7) OJ L 310, 30. 11. 1996, p. 1.

(8) OJ L 179, 1. 7. 1992, p. 131.

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(11) Whereas seasonal adjustment and the calculation of trend-cycle series for national data can best be carried out by the national statistical authorities; whereas the transmission to the Commission (Eurostat) of seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle series will increase the coherence between data disseminated nationally and at an international level;

(12) Whereas kind-of-activity units (KAU) correspond to one or more operational subdivisions of the enterprise; whereas for a KAU to be observable, the enterprise's information system must be capable of indicating or calculating for each KAU at least the value of production, intermediate consumption, manpower costs, the operating surplus and employment and gross fixed capital formation; whereas KAUs falling within a particular heading in the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1) can produce products outside the homogeneous group, on account of secondary activities connected with them which cannot be separately identified from available accounting documents; whereas the enterprise and the KAU are

identical when it proves impossible for an enterprise to indicate or calculate information on all of the variables listed in this recital for one or more operational subdivisions;

(13) Whereas the statistical data compiled within the Community system must be of a satisfactory quality and this quality, as well as the burden it entails, must be comparable from one Member State to another, and whereas it is therefore necessary to establish jointly the criteria enabling these requirements to be met; whereas short-term statistics must be consistent with the results transmitted in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 58/97 of 20 December 1996 concerning structural business statistics [(1)];

(14) Whereas Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 of 17 February 1997 on Community statistics [(2)] constitutes the reference framework for the provisions of this Regulation, in particular those which cover access to administrative data sources and statistical confidentiality;

(15) Whereas it is necessary to simplify the administrative procedures for enterprises, particularly smaller enterprises, including the promotion of new technologies for data collection and compilation; whereas the use of existing administrative data for statistical purposes is one of the measures to decrease the burden on enterprise; whereas if a direct data collection from businesses is indispensable for compiling the statistics, the methods and techniques must ensure that the data are reliable and up to date, without giving rise for the parties concerned, in particular for small and medium sized businesses, to a burden out of proportion to the results which users of the said statistics can reasonably expect;

(16) Whereas it is necessary to have a legal framework common to all business activities and domains of business statistics covering also the activities and domains for which statistics are not yet developed; whereas the scope of the statistics to be compiled can be defined by reference to Council Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community [(3)] and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 of 9 October 1990 on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1) [(4)];

(17) Whereas, in order to enable the rules for the collection and statistical processing of data and for processing and transmission of the variables to be clarified further, it is necessary to confer upon the Commission, assisted by the Statistical Programme Committee set up by Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom [(5)], the power to adopt measures for the application of this Regulation;

(18) Whereas the Statistical Programme Committee has been consulted in accordance with Article 3 of Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

General aims

1. The objective of this Regulation is to establish a common framework for the production of short-term Community statistics on the business cycle.

2. The statistics comprise information (variables) necessary to provide a uniform basis for the analysis of the short-term evolution of supply and demand, production factors and prices.

Footnotes

(1) OJ L 14, 17. 1. 1997, p. 1.

(2) OJ L 52, 22. 2. 1997, p. 1.

(3) OJ L 76, 30. 3. 1993, p. 1.

(4) OJ L 293, 24. 10. 1990, p. 1. Regulation as amended by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 761/93 (OJ L 83, 3. 4. 1993, p. 1).

(5) OJ L 181, 28. 6. 1989, p. 47.

Article 2

Scope

1. This Regulation shall apply to all market activities in Sections C to K and M to O of the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1) as established by Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90.

2. Statistical units of the types listed in Section I of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 696/93 and classified under one of the activities referred to in paragraph 1 shall be included in the scope of this Regulation. The use of particular units for the compilation of statistics is specified in the Annexes to this Regulation.

Article 3

Annexes

1. The specific requirements for the variables are described in the Annexes.

2. The following information is laid down in each Annex where relevant:

(a) the specific activities for which the statistics are to be compiled;

(b) the types of statistical unit to be used for the compilation of the statistics;

(c) the lists of variables;

(d) the form of the variables;

(e) the reference period of the variables;

(f) the level of detail of the variables;

(g) the deadlines for data transmission;

(h) the list of voluntary pilot studies;

(i) the first reference period;

(j) the length of the transition period which may be conceded.

Article 4

Collection of data

1. Member States shall obtain the necessary data for the compilation of the variables listed in the Annexes.

2. Member States may acquire the necessary data using a combination of different sources specified below, applying the principle of administrative simplification:

(a) compulsory surveys: the legal units as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 696/93, to which the statistical units called upon by the Member States belong or of which they are composed, shall be obliged to give timely, accurate and complete information;

(b) other appropriate sources, including administrative data;

(c) appropriate statistical estimation procedures.

(d) participation in European sample schemes coordinated by Eurostat in order to produce European estimates. The details of the schemes referred to in the first subparagraph shall be as specified in the Annexes. Their approval and implementation shall be governed by the procedure laid down in Article 18. European sample schemes shall be established when national sample schemes do not meet the European requirements. Furthermore, Member States may opt to take part in European sample schemes when such schemes create possibilities for substantial reductions in the cost of the statistical system or the burden on business which meeting the European requirements entails. Participation in a European sample scheme shall satisfy the conditions of a Member State for the supply of the variable concerned according to the objective of such a scheme. European sample schemes may target the conditions, the level of detail and the deadlines for data transmission.

Compulsory surveys shall be used to obtain information that is not already available (within the required timelines) in other sources, such as registers. Surveys shall be performed using electronic questionnaires and web-questionnaires where applicable.

3. Member States and the Commission within their respective fields of competence shall promote the conditions for increased use of electronic data collection and automatic data processing.

Article 5

Periodicity

All variables shall be produced more frequently than annually. The frequency for each variable is specified in the Annexes.

Article 6

Level of detail

The variables shall be produced in accordance with the prevailing classifications at the level of detail specified in the Annexes.

Article 7

Processing

Member States shall process the completed data acquired in accordance with Article 4(2) into comparable variables following the rules laid down in the Annexes. Member States shall also take account of the guidance provided by the advisory methodological manual referred to in Article 12.

Article 8

Transmission

Member States shall transmit the variables provided for in Article 7, including confidential data, to Eurostat by electronic or other appropriate means within a period of time from the end of the reference period which is laid down in the Annexes. In any case, the variables shall be transmitted to the Commission (Eurostat) not later than the day they are disseminated by the national authority.

Article 9

Treatment of confidential data

The treatment of confidential data and the transmission of such data as provided for in Article 8 shall be carried out in accordance with the existing Community provisions governing statistical confidentiality.

Article 10

Quality

1. Member States shall ensure that the transmitted variables reflect the population of units. For this purpose, the data acquired in accordance with Article 4(2) must cover as many units as necessary to ensure a sufficient degree of representativeness.

2. The quality of the variables shall be measured by each Member State according to common criteria.

3. The quality of the variables shall be tested regularly by comparing them with other statistical information, such comparison to be effected by each Member State and the Commission (Eurostat). In addition they shall be checked for internal consistency.

4. Quality evaluation shall be carried out comparing the benefits of the availability of the data with the costs of collection and the burden on businesses, especially on small enterprises. For the purpose of this evaluation, Member States shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, the necessary information according to a common European methodology developed by the Commission in close cooperation with the Member States.

Article 11

Change of weightings and base year

1. Member States shall adapt where necessary the weighting system of composite indices at least every five years. The weights used in the adapted weighting systems shall be transmitted to the Commission within three years after the end of the new base year.

2. Every five years, Member States shall rebase the indices using as base years the years ending with a 0 or a 5. All indices must be rebased on the new base year within three years after the end of this new base year.

Article 12

Methodological manual

1. The Commission, after consulting the Statistical Programme Committee, shall publish by 11 February 2006 an advisory methodological manual which explains the rules set out in the Annexes and also contains guidance concerning short-term statistics.

2. The manual shall be revised at regular intervals.

Article 13

Transition period and derogations

1. Transition periods may be conceded, not extending more than five years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

2. During the transition periods derogations from the provisions of this Regulation may be accepted by the Commission in so far as the national statistical systems require major adaptations.

Article 14

Reports

1. Member States shall transmit to the Commission, at its request, any relevant information with regard to the implementation of this Regulation in the Member States.

2. The Commission shall, by 11 August 2008 and again every three years thereafter, submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the statistics compiled pursuant to this Regulation and in particular on their relevance and quality and the revision of indicators. The report shall also specifically address the cost of the statistical system and the burden on business arising from this Regulation in relation to its benefits. It shall report on best practices for lessening the burden on business and shall indicate ways of reducing the burden and costs.

Article 15

Coordination in the Member States

In each Member State one national authority shall coordinate:

1. the transmission of variables (Article 8),

2. the quality measurement (Article 10),

3. the transmission of relevant information (Article 14(1)).

Article 16

Pilot studies

1. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, institute a series of voluntary pilot studies to be carried out by Member States. These pilot studies are specified in the Annexes.

2. The pilot studies shall be carried out in order to assess the relevance and feasibility of obtaining data, taking into account the benefits of the availability of the data in relation to the cost of collection and the burden on business.

3. The Commission shall inform the Council of the results of the pilot studies.

Article 17

Implementation

The Commission shall determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the measures for implementing this Regulation, including the measures to accommodate economic and technical developments concerning the collection and statistical processing of data and the transmission of the variables. In doing so, consideration shall be given to the principle that the benefits of the measure must outweigh its cost, and to the principle that major additional resources are not involved either for Member States or for enterprises as compared with the original provisions of

eurostat

this Regulation. In particular the measures for implementing this Regulation shall include:

(a) the use of particular units (Article 2);

(b) the updating of the list of variables (Article 3);

(c) the definitions and the appropriate forms of the transmitted variables (Article 3);

(d) the frequency of compilation of the statistics (Article 5);

(e) the levels of breakdown and aggregation to be applied to the variables (Article 6);

(f) the transmission deadlines (Article 8);

(g) the criteria for the measurement of quality (Article 10);

(h) the transition periods and derogations granted during the transition period (Article 13);

(i) the institution of pilot studies (Article 16).

(j) the establishment of European sample schemes (Article 4).

Article 18

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Statistical Programme Committee, hereinafter referred to as `the committee'.

2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter. The opinion shall be delivered by the majority laid down in Article 148(2) of the Treaty in the case of decisions which the Council is required to adopt on a proposal from the Commission. The votes of the representatives of the Member States within the committee shall be weighted in the manner set out in that Article. The chairman shall not vote.

3. The Commission shall adopt the measures envisaged if they are in accordance with the opinion of the committee. If the measures envisaged are not in accordance with the opinion of the committee, or if no opinion is delivered, the Commission shall without delay submit to the Council a proposal relating to the measures to be taken. The Council shall act by a qualified majority. If on the expiry of a period of three months from the date of the referral to the Council, the Council has not acted, the proposed measures shall be adopted by the Commission.

Article 19

Repealing provisions

Directives 72/211/EEC and 78/166/EEC are hereby repealed.

Article 20

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 19 May 1998.

For the Council

The President

G. BROWN

ANNEX A

INDUSTRY

(a) Scope

This Annex applies to all activities listed in Sections C to E of N ACE, or as the case may be, to all products listed in Sections C to E of the CPA.

(b) Observation unit

1. Unless otherwise stated in paragraph 2 or decided otherwise according to the procedure in paragraph 3, the observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the kind-of-activity unit.

2. For enterprises with few persons employed in secondary activities the local unit or the enterprise may be used as the observation unit.

3. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the proc edure laid down in Article 18.

(c) List of variables

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variable	Name
110	Production
120	Turnover
121	Domestic turnover
122	Non-domestic turnover
130	New orders received
131	Domestic new orders
132	Non-domestic new orders
210	Number of persons employed
220	Hours worked
230	Gross wages and salaries
310	Output prices
311	Output prices of the domestic market
312	Output prices of the non-domestic market
340	Import prices

2. The information on output prices for non-domestic markets (No 312) and import prices (No 340) may be compiled using unit values for products originating from foreign trade or other sources only if there is no significant deterioration in quality compared to specific price information. The Commission shall determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the conditions for assuring the necessary data quality.

3. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on new orders (Nos 130, 131, 132) may be approximated by an alternative leading indicator, which may be calculated from business opinion survey data. This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. This period shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a peirod of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. This period shall be extended by up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

5. The term `domestic' means the territorial area of the Member State in question.

6. The information on production (No 110) is not required for Division 41 and Group 40.3 of NACE Rev.1.

7. The information on turnover (Nos 120, 121, 122) is not required for NACE Rev.1, Section E.

8. The information on orders (Nos 130, 131, 132) is only required for the following divisions of NACE Rev.1: 17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. The list of NACE divisions could be modified within three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

9. The information on output prices and import prices (Nos 310, 311, 312 and 340) is not required for the following groups of NACE respectively CPA: 12.0, 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1, 35.3, 37.1, 37.2. The list of groups may be revised until 11 August 2008 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

10. The variable on import prices (No 340) is calculated on the basis of CPA products. The importing kind-of-activity units may be classified outside the activities of Sections C to E of NACE.

(d) Form

1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form, if available.

2. In addition, the production variable (No 110) and the hours-worked variable (No 220) are to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend-cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, may the Commission (Eurostat) produce and publish seasonally adjusted and trend cycle series for these variables.

4. Variables Nos 110, 310, 311, 312 and 340 are to be transmitted as an index. All other variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) Reference period

The following reference periods shall apply:

Variable	Reference period
110	month
120	month
121	month
122	month
130	month
131	month
132	month
210	at least quarter
220	at least quarter
230	at least quarter
310	month
311	month
312 or 313	month
340	month

(f) Level of detail

1. All variables, except the import price variable (No 340), are to be transmitted at the Section (1 letter), Sub-section (2 letter) and Division 2-digit level of NACE. The variable 340 is to be reported at the Section (1 letter), Sub-section (2 letter) and Division 2-digit level of CPA.

2. In addition, for Section D of NACE, the index of production (No 110) and the index of output prices (Nos 310, 311, 312) are to be transmitted at the 3-digit and 4-digit levels of NACE. The transmitted indices for production and output prices at the 3-digit and 4-digit levels must represent at least 90 % of the total value added for each Member State of Section D of NACE in a given base year. The variables need not be transmitted at these

detailed levels by those Member States whose total value added of Section D of NACE in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.

3. The variables transmitted at the 3-digit and 4-digit levels of NACE Rev.1 are used to produce aggregated indicators at these levels for the Community as a whole and for the group of Member States participating in the single currency. These indicators may also be disseminated at 3-digit and 4-digit levels for individual Member States and other groupings of Member States, where the Member States concerned have indicated that the data are of sufficient quality.

4. In addition, all variables except for the turnover and new orders variables (Nos 120, 121, 122, 130, 131, 132) are to be transmitted for total industry defined as NACE Sections C to E and the main industrial groupings (MIGs) as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 586/2001 (OJ L 86, 27.3. 2001, p. 11).

5. The turnover variables (Nos 120, 121, 122) are to be transmitted for total industry defined as NACE Sections C and D and the MIGs with the exception of the main industrial grouping defined for energy-related activities.

6. The new orders variables (Nos 130, 131, 132) are to be transmitted for total manufacturing, Section D of NACE and a reduced set of MIGs calculated from covering the list of NACE Divisions defined in paragraph 8 under heading (c) ("List of variables") of this Annex.

7. The import price variable (No 340) is to be transmitted for total industrial products, Sections C to E of CPA and MIGs defined in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 586/2001 from product groups of the CPA. This variable does not need to be transmitted by those Member States that have not adopted the euro as their currency.

8. For the import price variable (No 340), the Commission may determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the terms for applying a European sample scheme as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2).

9. The variables on the non-domestic markets (Nos 122, 132 and 312) are to be transmitted according to the distinction into euro-zone and non-euro-zone. The distinction is to be applied to the total industry defined as NACE Sections C to E, the MIGs, the Section (1 letter), Sub-section (2 letter) and Division 2-digit level of NACE. The information on NACE E is not required for variable 122. In addition, the import price variable (No 340) is to be transmitted according to the distinction into euro-zone and non-euro-zone. The distinction is to be applied to the total industry defined as CPA Sections C to E, the MIGs, the Section (1 letter), Sub-section (2 letter) and Division 2-digit level of CPA. For the distinction into the euro-zone and non-euro-zone, the Commission may determine, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the terms for applying European sample schemes as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2). The European sample scheme may limit the scope of the import price variable to the import of products from non-euro-zone countries. The distinction into the euro-zone and non-euro-zone for the variables 122, 132, 312 and 340 does not need to be transmitted by those Member States that have not adopted the euro as their currency.

10. Those Member States whose value added in Sections C, D and E of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1% of the European Community total only need to transmit data for total industry, MIGs, and NACE Section level, or CPA Section level.

(g) Deadlines for data transmission

1. The variables shall be transmitted by the following deadlines after the end of the reference period:

Variable	Deadlines
110	1 month and 10 calendar days
120	2 months
121	2 months
122	2 months
130	1 month and 20 calendar days
131	1 month and 20 calendar days
132	1 month and 20 calendar days
210	2 months
220	3 months
230	3 months
310	1 month and 15 calendar days
311	1 month and 5 calendar days
312	1 month and 5 calendar days
313	1 month and 15 calendar days
340	1 month and 15 calendar days

2. The deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for data on the NACE Group and Class levels or the CPA Group and Class levels. F or those Member States whose value added in Sections C, D and E of NACE in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total, the deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for data on total industry, MIGs, NACE Section and Division level or CPA Sect ion and Division level.

(h) Pilot studies

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. assess the possibilities of earlier data transmission;
2. collect short-term information concerning births and deaths of enterprises;

3. produce monthly employment in formation;
4. collect data on inventories;
5. provide information for more activities than listed in paragraphs 6 to 9 of Section C;
6. collect short-term investment information;
7. collect data on the stock of orders.

(i) First reference period

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter for quarterly data.

The first reference period for the transmission of the distinction of the variables on the non-domestic markets into euro-zone and non-euro-zone is not later than January 2005.

The first reference period for the variable 340 is not later than January 2006 on condition that a base year not later than 2005 is applied.

(j) Transition period

1. For the production variable (No 110), persons employed and the hours worked variables (Nos 210, 220) and the domestic output prices variable (No 311) a transition period of no longer than three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

2. For all other variables a transition period of no longer than five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the variable 340 and the distinction into the euro-zone and non-euro-zone for the variables 122, 132, 312 and 340 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variable 110 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

5. A transition period ending on 11 August 2006 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variable 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

ANNEX B

CONSTRUCTION

(a) Scope

This Annex applies to all activities listed in Section F of NACE Rev. 1.

(b) Observation unit

1. Unless otherwise stated in paragraph 2 or 3 or decided otherwise according to the procedure in paragraph 4, the observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the kind-of-activity unit.

2. For enterprises with few persons employed in secondary activities the local unit or the enterprise may be used as the observation unit.

3. Where appropriate, the statistics may be derived from information produced according to the classification of constructions (CC).

4. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) List of variables

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variable	Name
110	Production
115	Production of building construction
116	Production of civil engineering
130	New orders received
135	New orders received for building construction
136	New orders received for civil engineering
210	Number of persons employed
220	Hours worked
230	Gross wages and salaries
320	Construction costs
321	Material costs
322	Labour costs
411	Building permits: number of dwellings

412 Building permits: square metres of useful floor area or alternative size measure

2. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period, the information on new orders (No 130) may be approximated by an alternative leading indicator, which may be calculated from business opinion survey data. This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. The period shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. The procedure shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. The information on new orders variables (Nos 130, 135, 136) may be approximated by information on building permits. Further approximations for these and other variables can be defined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

5. Only if construction costs variables (Nos 320, 321, 322) are not available, may they be approximated by the output prices variable (No 310). This practice shall be permitted until 11 August 2010.

6. Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of collecting the data in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business, in order to:

(a) assess the feasibility of a quarterly variable of output prices (No 310) in construction;

(b) define a suitable methodology for data collection and index calculation.

The Commission shall no later than 11 August 2006 propose a definition to be applied to the output price variable.

Member States shall submit a report to the Commission on the results of the studies no later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(b) to replace the construction costs variable with the output price variable with effect from base year 2010.

(d) Form

1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form, if available.

2. In addition, the variables on production (No 110, 115, 116) and the hours worked variable (No 220) are to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in

working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend-cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, may the Commission (Eurostat) produce and publish seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for the variables.

4. Variables 110, 115, 116, 320, 321 and 322 are to be transmitted as an index. Variables 411 and 412 are to be transmitted as absolute figures. All other variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) Reference period

A reference period of a month shall apply to variables 110, 115 and 116. A reference period of at least a quarter shall apply to all other variables in this Annex.

Those Member States whose value added in Section F of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1% of the European Community total need only supply variables 110, 115 and 116 with a reference period of a quarter.

(f) Level of detail

1. The variables Nos 110, 130, 210, 220 and 230 are to be transmitted at least at the two-digit level of NACE Rev. 1.

2. The new orders variables (Nos 130, 135 and 136) are required only for groups 45.1 and 45.2 of NACE Rev. 1.

3. Construction costs variables (Nos 320, 321 and 322) are only mandatory for new residential buildings excluding residencies for communities.

4. The building permits variable (No 411) covers only new residential buildings (excluding residencies for communities) and is to be broken down between:

(i) one-dwelling residential buildings;

(ii) two- and more dwelling residential buildings.

5. The building permits variable (No 412) covers only buildings and is to be broken down between:

(i) one-dwelling residential buildings;

(ii) two- and more dwelling residential buildings;

(iii) residencies for communities;

(iv) office buildings;

(v) other buildings.

6. Those Member States whose value added in Section F of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1% of the European Community total only need to transmit data for total construction (NACE Section level).

(g) Deadlines for data transmission

1. The variables shall be transmitted by the following deadlines after the end of the reference period:

Variable	Deadline
110	1 month and 15 calendar days
115	1 month and 15 calendar days
116	1 month and 15 calendar days
130	3 months
135	3 months
136	3 months
210	2 months
220	3 months
230	3 months
320	3 months
321	3 months
322	3 months
411	3 months
412	3 months

2. The deadline may be up to 15 calendar days longer for those Member States whose total value added in Section F of NACE Rev.1 in a given bas e year represents less than 3 % of the Community total.

(h) Pilot studies

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. break down production (No 110) into new work and repair and maintenance;
2. break down the variables Nos 210, 220 and 230 into buil ding and civil engineering;
3. provide cost information (Nos 320, 321 and 322) for other types of construction than residential buildings as well as for repair and maintenance work;
4. break down the production of building construction (No 115) into residential and non-residential buildings;

5. provide short-term investment information;
6. provide short-term information concerning births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) First reference year

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter 1998 for quarterly data.

The first reference period for the transmission of variables 110, 115, and 116 with a monthly reference period is not later than January 2005.

(j) Transition period

1. For the production variable (No 110) and the persons employed and hours worked variables (Nos 210 and 220) a transition period of no longer than three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

2. For all other variables a transition period of no longer than five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the amendment of the reference period for variables 110, 115, and 116 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variables 110, 115, 116 and 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

5. provide short-term investment information;
6. provide short-term information concerning births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) First reference year

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter 1998 for quarterly data.

The first reference period for the transmission of variables 110, 115, and 116 with a monthly reference period is not later than January 2005.

(j) Transition period

1. For the production variable (No 110) and the persons employed and hours worked variables (Nos 210 and 220) a transition period of no longer than three years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

2. For all other variables a transition period of no longer than five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the amendment of the reference period for variables 110, 115, and 116 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. A transition period ending on 11 August 2007 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for variables 110, 115, 116 and 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

ANNEX C

RETAIL TRADE AND REPAIR

(a) Scope

This Annex applies to the activities listed in Division 52 of NACE Rev. 1.

(b) Observation unit

1. The observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the enterprise.

2. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) List of variables

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variable	Name
120	Turnover
210	Number of persons employed
330	Deflator of sales

2. The information on the volume of sales (No 123) may be produced instead of the deflator of sales (No 330).

3. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. This period shall be extended for up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of collecting the data in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business, in order to:

(a) assess the feasibility of transmitting a quarterly variable of hours worked (No 220) for retail trade and repair;

(b) assess the feasibility of transmitting a quarterly variable of gross wages and salaries (No 230) for retail trade and repair;

(c) define a suitable methodology for data collection and index calculation.

Member States shall submit a report on the results of the studies to the Commission no later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(b), so as to include the variable hours worked (No 220) and the variable gross wages and salaries (No 230) with effect from the base year 2010.

(d) Form

1. All variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form , if available.

2. The turnover variable (No 120) and the volume of sales variable (No 123) are also to be transmitted in a working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend-cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, then Eurostat may produce seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for these variables.

4. All variables are to be transmitted either as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) Reference period

The following reference periods shall apply:

Variable	Reference period
120	month
210	quarter
330 or 123	month

(f) Level of detail

1. The turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) are to be transmitted according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The number of persons employed variable (No 210) is to be transmitted according to the level of detail defined in paragraph 4.

2. Detailed level regrouping NACE Rev. 1 classes and groups:

Class 52.11;

Class 52.12;

Group 52.2;

Group 52.3;

sum of Classes 52.41, 52.42 and 52.43;

sum of Classes 52.44, 52.45 and 52.46;

sum of Classes 52.47 and 52.48;

Class 52.61.

3. Aggregate levels regrouping NACE Rev. 1 classes and groups:

sum of Class 52.11 and Group 52.2;

sum of Class 52.12 and Groups 52.3 to 52.6;

sum of Groups 52.1 to 52.6.

4. Division 52

Member States whose value added for Group 52.7 represents less than 5 % of their value added for Division 52 in a given base year may approximate Division 52 by the sum of Groups 52.1 to 52.6.

5. Those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 of NACE in a given base year represents less than 1% of the European Community total , need only transmit the turnover variable (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales variables (No 330/123) according to the levels of detail defined in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(g) Deadlines for data transmission

1. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within two months at the levels of detail specified in paragraph 2 under heading (f) of this Annex. The deadline may be up to 15 days longer for those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3 % of the European Community total.

2. The variables shall be transmitted for turnover (No 120) and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) within one month for the level of detail specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 under heading (f) of this Annex. Member States may choose to participate for the turnover and deflator of sales/volume of sales variables Nos 120 and 330/123 with contributions according to the allocation of a European sample scheme as defined in point (d) of the first subparagraph of Article 4(2). The terms of the allocation are to be determined in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. The number of persons employed variable shall be transmitted within 2 months after the end of the reference period. The deadline may be up to 15 days longer for those Member States whose turnover in Division 52 in a given base year represents less than 3% of the European Community total.

(h) Pilot studies

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. provide a more detailed activity breakdown;
2. collect information on the number of employees;

3. use the kind-of-activity unit as observation unit;
4. collect short-term information on the births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) First reference year

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is January 1998 for monthly data and the first quarter 1998 for quarterly data.

(j) Transition period

1. For the persons employed variable (No 210) a transition period of no longer than three years may be conceded in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. This transition period may be extended by a further two years in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

2. For the turnover variable (No 120) at the levels of detail specified in paragraph 3 of Section F a transition period of no longer than two years may be conceded in accordance with procedures laiddown in Article 18.

3. For the turnover variable (No 120) at the level of detail specified in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Section F and the deflator of sales/volume of sales (No 330/123) a transition period of no longer than five years may be conceded from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

4. A transition period ending no later than 11 August 2006 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission of the variable 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

ANNEX D

OTHER SERVICES

(a) Scope

This Annex applies to all activities listed in Divisions 50 and 51 and Sections H, I, J, K, M, N and O of NACE Rev. 1.

(b) Observation unit

1. The observation unit for all variables in this Annex is the enterprise.

2. The use of other observation units can be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

(c) List of variables

1. The statistics in this Annex comprise the following variables:

Variables	Name
120	Turnover
210	Number of persons employed
310	Output prices

2. Starting from the beginning of the first reference period the information on persons employed (No 210) may be approximated by the number of employees (No 211). This approximation is permitted for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Regulation. The period shall be extended by up to five more years unless decided differently in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. The output price variable (No 310) covers services delivered to customers that are enterprises or persons representing enterprises.

4. Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of collecting the data in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business, in order to:

(a) assess the feasibility of transmitting a quarterly variable of hours worked (No 220) for other services;

(b) assess the feasibility of transmitting a quarterly variable of gross wages and salaries (No 230) for other services;

(c) define a suitable methodology for data collection and index calculation;

(d) define a suitable level of detail. The data shall be broken down by economic activities defined by NACE Sections and by further dis-aggregations, not beyond the level of NACE Divisions (two-digit level) or groupings of Divisions.

Member States shall submit a report on the results of the studies to the Commission not later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2008 whether to invoke Article 17(b) so as to include the variable hours worked (No 220) and the variable gross wages and salaries (No 230) with effect from base year 2010.

(d) Form

1. All of the variables are to be transmitted in an unadjusted form, if available.

2. The turnover variable (No 120) is also to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form. Wherever other variables show working-day effects, Member States may also transmit those variables in working-day adjusted form. The list of variables to be transmitted in working-day adjusted form may be amended in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

3. In addition Member States may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted and may also transmit the variables in the form of trend cycles. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, may the Commission (Eurostat) produce seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle series for these variables.

4. The output price variable (No 310) is to be transmitted as an index. All other variables are to be transmitted as an index or as absolute figures.

(e) Reference period

A reference period of a quarter shall apply to all variables in this Annex.

Member States shall carry out studies instituted by the Commission and set up in consultation with the Member States. The studies shall be carried out taking into account the benefits of a reduced reference period in relation to the cost of collection and burden on business in order to assess the feasibility of reducing the reference period of a quarter for the turnover variable (No 120) to a reference period of a month.

Member States shall submit a report on the results of the studies to the Commission no later than 11 August 2007.

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, the Commission shall decide no later than 11 August 2007 whether to invoke Article 17(d) in connection with a revision of the frequency of compilation of the turnover variable.

(f) Level of detail

1. The turnover variable (No 120) is to be transmitted according to the following groupings of NACE Rev. 1:

sum of 50.1, 50.3, 50.4;

50.2;

50.5;

51, 64 each at three-digit;

50, 60, 61, 62, 63, 72 each at two-digit;

sum of 74.11, 74.12, 74.13, 74.14;

sum of 74.2, 74.3;

74.4 to 74.8 each at three-digit.

2. The persons employed variable (No 210) is to be transmitted at the two-digit level of NACE Rev. 1 for Divisions 50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72 and 74.

3. For Divisions 50, 51, 64 and 74 of NACE, the turnover variable need only be transmitted at the 2 digit level by those Member States whose turnover in those divisions of NACE in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.

4. For Section I of NACE, the number of persons employed variable (No 210) need only be transmitted at Section level by those Member States whose total value added in Section I in a given base year represents less than 4 % of the European Community total.

5. The output price variable (No 310) is to be transmitted according to the following activities and groupings of NACE:

60.24, 63.11, 63.12, 64.11, 64.12 at 4 digits;

61.1, 62.1, 64.2 at 3 digits;

72.1 to 72.6 at 3 digits;

sum of 74.11 to 74.14;

sum of 74.2 and 74.3;

74.4 to 74.7 at 3 digits.

NACE 74.4 may be indicated approximately by advertising placements.

NACE 74.5 covers the total price of labour recruited and personnel provided.

6. The list of activities and groupings may be amended no later than 11 August 2008 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

7. For Division 72, the output price variable (No 310) need only be transmitted at the 2 digit level by those Member States whose turnover in those divisions of NACE in a given base year represents less than 4% of the European Community total.

(g) Deadlines for data transmission

The variables shall, after the end of the reference period, be transmitted within the following deadlines:

Variable	Deadlines
120	2 months
210	2 months
310	3 months

(h) Pilot studies

The priorities for the pilot studies are as follows:

1. collect wages and salary information;
2. collect information on deflators;
3. assess the feasibility and relevance of collection data on:
   - (i) travel agents NACE Rev. 1 Group 63.3;
   - (ii) real estate NACE Rev. 1 Division 70;
   - (iii) renting activity NACE Rev. 1 Division 71;
   - (iv) research and development NACE Rev. 1 Division 73;
   - (v) management activities of holding companies NACE Rev. 1 Class 74.15;
   - (vi) NACE Rev. 1 Sections J, M, N and O;
4. produce a more detailed breakdown;
5. assess the possibility of earlier data transmission;
6. collect information on the number of employees;
7. use the kind-of-activity unit as observation unit;
8. collect short-term information on the births and deaths of enterprises.

(i) First reference period

The first reference period for which all variables are to be transmitted is the first quarter 1998.

The first reference period for transmission of the output price variable No 310 is not later than the first quarter of 2006. A derogation of a further year may be granted for the first reference period in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, on condition that a base year not later than 2006 is applied.

(j) Transition period

For all variables a transition period of five years may be conceded from the date of entry into force of the Regulation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

A transition period ending no later than 11 August 2008 may be granted for variable No 310 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. A further transition period of one year may be granted for the implementation of variable No 310 for the NACE Divisions 63 and 74 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18. In addition to those transition periods, a further transition period of one year may be granted, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18, to those Member States whose turnover in the NACE activities referred to under heading (a) "Scope" in a given base year represents less than 1% of the European Community total.

A transition period ending no later than 11 August 2006 may be granted for the changing of the deadlines for data transmission for the variables 120 and 210 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 18.

6. Statistical classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev.1.1)

NACE Rev.1.1

	Description
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
01.1	Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
01.11	Growing of cereals and other crops n.e.c.
01.12	Growing of vegetables, horticultural specialities and nursery products
01.13	Growing of fruit, nuts, beverage and spice crops
01.2	Farming of animals
01.21	Farming of cattle, dairy farming
01.22	Farming of sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules and hinnies
01.23	Farming of swine
01.24	Farming of poultry
01.25	Other farming of animals
01.3	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
01.30	Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
01.4	Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities ; landscape gardening
01.41	Agricultural service activities ; landscape gardening
01.42	Animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
01.5	Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities
01.50	Hunting, trapping and game propagation including related service activities
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities
02.0	Forestry, logging and related service activities
02.01	Forestry and logging
02.02	Forestry and logging related service activities
B	Fishing
05	Fishing, fish farm ing and related; service activities
05.0	Fishing, fish farm ing and related; service activities
05.01	Fishing
05.02	Fish farming
C	Mining and quarrying
CA	Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
10.1	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
10.10	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
10.2	Mining and agglomeration of lignite
10.20	Mining and agglomeration of lignite
10.3	Extraction and agglomeration of peat
10.30	Extraction and agglomeration of peat
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
11.1	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
11.10	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
11.2	Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
11.20	Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
12.0	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
12.00	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
CB	Mining and quarrying except energy producing materials
13	Mining of metal ores
13.1	Mining of iron ores
13.10	Mining of iron ores

	Description
13.2	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
13.20	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
14	Other mining and quarrying
14.1	Quarrying of stone
14.11	Quarrying of ornamental and building stone
14.12	Quarrying of limestone, gypsum and chalk
14.13	Quarrying of slate
14.2	Quarrying of sand and clay
14.21	Operation of gravel and sand pits
14.22	Mining of clays and kaolin
14.3	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals
14.30	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals
14.4	Production of salt
14.40	Production of salt
14.5	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.
14.50	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.
D	Manufacturing
DA	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
15.1	Production, processing, preserving of meat, meat products
15.11	Production and preserving of meat
15.12	Production and preserving of poultry meat
15.13	Production of meat and poultry meat products
15.2	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
15.20	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
15.3	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
15.31	Processing and preserving of potatoes
15.32	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice
15.33	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables n.e.c.
15.4	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
15.41	Manufacture of crude oils and fats
15.42	Manufacture of refined oils and fats
15.43	Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats
15.5	Manufacture of dairy products
15.51	Operation of dairies and cheese making
15.52	Manufacture of ice cream
15.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
15.61	Manufacture of grain mill products
15.62	Manufacture of starches and starch products
15.7	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
15.71	Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals
15.72	Manufacture of prepared pet foods
15.8	Manufacture of other food products
15.81	Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes
15.82	Manufacture of rusks and biscuits; manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes
15.83	Manufacture of sugar
15.84	Manufacture of cocoa; chocolate and sugar confectionery
15.85	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products
15.86	Processing of tea and coffee
15.87	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings
15.88	Manufacture of homogenized food preparations and dietetic food
15.89	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.

	Description
15.9	Manufacture of beverages
15.91	Manufacture of distilled potable alcoholic beverages
15.92	Production of ethyl alcohol from fermented materials
15.93	Manufacture of wines
15.94	Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines
15.95	Manufacture of other non-distilled fermented beverages
15.96	Manufacture of beer
15.97	Manufacture of malt
15.98	Production of mineral waters and soft drinks
16	Manufacture of tobacco products
16.0	Manufacture of tobacco products
16.00	Manufacture of tobacco products
DB	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
17	Manufacture of textiles
17.1	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
17.11	Preparation and spinning of cotton-type fibres
17.12	Preparation and spinning of woollen-type fibres
17.13	Preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres
17.14	Preparation and spinning of flax-type fibres
17.15	Throwing and preparation of silk, including from noils, and throwing and texturing of synthetic or artificial filament yarns
17.16	Manufacture of sewing threads
17.17	Preparation and spinning of other textile fibres
17.2	Textile weaving
17.21	Cotton-type weaving
17.22	Woollen-type weaving
17.23	Worsted-type weaving
17.24	Silk-type weaving
17.25	Other textile weaving
17.3	Finishing of textiles
17.30	Finishing of textiles
17.4	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
17.40	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
17.5	Manufacture of other textiles
17.51	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
17.52	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
17.53	Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel
17.54	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
17.6	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
17.60	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
17.7	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles
17.71	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery
17.72	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted pullovers, cardigans and similar articles
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing; dyeing of fur
18.1	Manufacture of leather clothes
18.10	Manufacture of leather clothes
18.2	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories
18.21	Manufacture of workwear
18.22	Manufacture of other outerwear
18.23	Manufacture of underwear
18.24	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories n.e.c.
18.3	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur

	Description
18.30	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur
DC	Manufacture of leather and leather products
19	Tanning, dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage
19.1	Tanning and dressing of leather
19.10	Tanning and dressing of leather
19.2	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddler
19.20	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddler
19.3	Manufacture of footwear
19.30	Manufacture of footwear
DD	Manufacture of wood and wood products
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
20.1	Sawmilling and planing of wood, impregnation of wood
20.10	Sawmilling and planing of wood, impregnation of wood
20.2	Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards
20.20	Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards
20.3	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
20.30	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
20.4	Manufacture of wooden containers
20.40	Manufacture of wooden containers
20.5	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials
20.51	Manufacture of other products of wood
20.52	Manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials
DE	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
21.1	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
21.11	Manufacture of pulp
21.12	Manufacture of paper and paperboard
21.2	Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard
21.21	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard
21.22	Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites
21.23	Manufacture of paper stationery
21.24	Manufacture of wallpaper
21.25	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard n.e.c.
22	Publishing, printing, reproduction of recorded media
22.1	Publishing
22.11	Publishing of books
22.12	Publishing of newspapers
22.13	Publishing of journals and periodicals
22.14	Publishing of sound recordings
22.15	Other publishing
22.2	Printing and service activities related to printing
22.21	Printing of newspapers
22.22	Printing n.e.c.
22.23	Bookbinding
22.24	Pre-press activities
22.25	Ancillary activities related to printing
22.3	Reproduction of recorded media
22.31	Reproduction of sound recording
22.32	Reproduction of video recording

	Description
22.33	Reproduction of computer media
DF	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
23.1	Manufacture of coke oven products
23.10	Manufacture of coke oven products
23.2	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
23.20	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
23.3	Processing of nuclear fuel
23.30	Processing of nuclear fuel
DG	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
24.1	Manufacture of basic chemicals
24.11	Manufacture of industrial gases
24.12	Manufacture of dyes and pigments
24.13	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals
24.14	Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals
24.15	Manufacture of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds
24.16	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms
24.17	Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms
24.2	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
24.20	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
24.3	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
24.30	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
24.4	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
24.41	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
24.42	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations
24.5	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
24.51	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations
24.52	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations
24.6	Manufacture of other chemical products
24.61	Manufacture of explosives
24.62	Manufacture of glues and gelatines
24.63	Manufacture of essential oils
24.64	Manufacture of photographic chemical material
24.65	Manufacture of prepared unrecorded media
24.66	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.
24.7	Manufacture of man-made fibres
24.70	Manufacture of man-made fibres
DH	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
25.1	Manufacture of rubber products
25.11	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes
25.12	Retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres
25.13	Manufacture of other rubber products
25.2	Manufacture of plastic products
25.21	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles
25.22	Manufacture of plastic packing goods
25.23	Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic
25.24	Manufacture of other plastic products
DI	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

	Description
26.1	Manufacture of glass and glass products
26.11	Manufacture of flat glass
26.12	Shaping and processing of flat glass
26.13	Manufacture of hollow glass
26.14	Manufacture of glass fibres
26.15	Manufacture and processing of other glass, including technical glassware
26.2	Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products
26.21	Manufacture of ceramic household and ornamental articles
26.22	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures
26.23	Manufacture of ceramic insulators and insulating fittings
26.24	Manufacture of other technical ceramic products
26.25	Manufacture of other ceramic products
26.26	Manufacture of refractory ceramic products
26.3	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags
26.30	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags
26.4	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products
26.40	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products
26.5	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
26.51	Manufacture of cement
26.52	Manufacture of lime
26.53	Manufacture of plaster
26.6	Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster, cement
26.61	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes
26.62	Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes
26.63	Manufacture of ready-mixed concrete
26.64	Manufacture of mortars
26.65	Manufacture of fibre cement
26.66	Manufacture of other articles of concrete, plaster and cement
26.7	Cutting, shaping and finishing of ornamental and building stone
26.70	Cutting, shaping and finishing of ornamental and building stone
26.8	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
26.81	Production of abrasive products
26.82	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
DJ	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
27	Manufacture of basic metals
27.1	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys
27.10	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys
27.2	Manufacture of tubes
27.21	Manufacture of cast iron tubes
27.22	Manufacture of steel tubes
27.3	Other first processing of iron and steel
27.31	Cold drawing
27.32	Cold rolling of narrow strip
27.33	Cold forming or folding
27.34	Wire drawing
27.4	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
27.41	Precious metals production
27.42	Aluminium production
27.43	Lead, zinc and tin production
27.44	Copper production

	Description
27.45	Other non-ferrous metal production
27.5	Casting of metals
27.51	Casting of iron
27.52	Casting of steel
27.53	Casting of light metals
27.54	Casting of other non-ferrous metals
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
28.1	Manufacture of structural metal products
28.11	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures
28.12	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery of metal
28.2	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
28.21	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
28.22	Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
28.3	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
28.30	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
28.4	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
28.40	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
28.5	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering
28.51	Treatment and coating of metals
28.52	General mechanical engineering
28.6	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
28.61	Manufacture of cutlery
28.62	Manufacture of tools
28.63	Manufacture of locks and hinges
28.7	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
28.71	Manufacture of steel drums and similar containers
28.72	Manufacture of light metal packaging
28.73	Manufacture of wire products
28.74	Manufacture of fasteners, screw machine products, chain and springs
28.75	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.
DK	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
29.1	Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
29.11	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
29.12	Manufacture of pumps and compressors
29.13	Manufacture of taps and valves
29.14	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements
29.2	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery
29.21	Manufacture of furnaces and furnace burners
29.22	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment
29.23	Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment
29.24	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.
29.3	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
29.31	Manufacture of agricultural tractors
29.32	Manufacture of other agricultural and forestry machinery
29.4	Manufacture of machine-tools
29.41	Manufacture of portable hand held power tools
29.42	Manufacture of other metalworking machine tools
29.43	Manufacture of other machine tools n.e.c.

	Description
29.5	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
29.51	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy
29.52	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction
29.53	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing
29.54	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production
29.55	Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production
29.56	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery n.e.c.
29.6	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
29.60	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
29.7	Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.
29.71	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances
29.72	Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances
DL	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
30.0	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
30.01	Manufacture of office machinery
30.02	Manufacture of computers and other information processing equipment
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
31.1	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
31.10	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
31.2	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
31.20	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
31.3	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
31.30	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
31.4	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
31.40	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
31.5	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps
31.50	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps
31.6	Manufacture of electrical equipment n.e.c.
31.61	Manufacture of electrical equipment for engines and vehicles n.e.c.
31.62	Manufacture of other electrical equipment n.e.c.
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
32.1	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
32.10	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
32.2	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
32.20	Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
32.3	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
3230	Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
33.1	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
33.10	Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
33.2	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
33.20	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
33.3	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
33.30	Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
33.4	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
33.40	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
33.5	Manufacture of watches and clocks

	Description
33.50	Manufacture of watches and clocks
DM	Manufacture of transport equipment
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
34.1	Manufacture of motor vehicles
34.10	Manufacture of motor vehicles
34.11	Manufacture of motor vehicles for professional use
34.12	Manufacture of motor vehicles for private use
34.2	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
34.20	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
34.3	Manufacture of parts, accessories for motor vehicles
34.30	Manufacture of parts, accessories for motor vehicles
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
35.1	Building and repairing of ships and boats
35.11	Building and repairing of ships
35.12	Building and repairing of pleasure and sporting boats
35.2	Manufacture of railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock
35.20	Manufacture of railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock
35.3	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
35.30	Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
35.4	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
35.41	Manufacture of motorcycles
35.42	Manufacture of bicycles
35.43	Manufacture of invalid carriages
35.5	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.
35.50	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.
DN	Manufacturing n.e.c.
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
36.1	Manufacture of furniture
36.11	Manufacture of chairs and seats
36.12	Manufacture of other office and shop furniture
36.13	Manufacture of other kitchen furniture
36.14	Manufacture of other furniture
36.15	Manufacture of mattresses
36.2	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
36.21	Striking of coins and medals
36.22	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles n.e.c.
36.3	Manufacture of musical instruments
36.30	Manufacture of musical instruments
36.4	Manufacture of sports goods
36.40	Manufacture of sports goods
36.5	Manufacture of games and toys
36.50	Manufacture of games and toys
36.6	Miscellaneous manufacturing n.e.c.
36.61	Manufacture of imitation jewellery
36.62	Manufacture of brooms and brushes
36.63	Other manufacturing n.e.c.
37	Recycling
37.1	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
37.10	Recycling of metal waste and scrap
37.2	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
37.20	Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
E	Electricity, gas and water supply

	Description
40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
40.1	Production and distribution of electricity
40.11	Production of electricity
40.12	Transmission of electricity
40.13	Distribution and trade of electricity
40.2	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
40.21	Manufacture of gas
40.22	Distribution and trade of gaseous fuels through mains
40.3	Steam and hot water supply
40.30	Steam and hot water supply
41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
41.0	Collection, purification and distribution of water
41.00	Collection, purification and distribution of water
F	Construction
45	Construction
45.1	Site preparation
45.11	Demolition and wrecking of buildings; earth moving
45.12	Test drilling and boring
45.2	Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
45.21	General construction of buildings and civil engineering works
45.22	Erection of roof covering and frames
45.23	Construction of motorways, roads, airfields and sport facilities
45.24	Construction of water projects
45.25	Other construction work involving special trades
45.3	Building installation
45.31	Installation of electrical wiring and fittings
45.32	Insulation work activities
45.33	Plumbing
45.34	Other building installation
45.4	Building completion
45.41	Plastering
45.42	Joinery installation
45.43	Floor and wall covering
45.44	Painting and glazing
45.45	Other building completion
45.5	Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator
45.50	Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
50.1	Sale of motor vehicles
50.10	Sale of motor vehicles
50.2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
50.20	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
50.3	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
50.30	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
50.4	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related
50.40	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related
50.5	Retail sale of automotive fuel
50.50	Retail sale of automotive fuel
51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor and motorcycles

	Description
51.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
51.11	Agents involved in the sale of agricultural raw materials live animals, textile raw materials and semi-finished goods
51.12	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals
51.13	Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials
51.14	Agents involved in the sale of machinery, industrial equipment ships and aircraft
51.15	Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery
51.16	Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods
51.17	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco
51.18	Agents specializing in the sale of particular products or ranges of products n.e.c.
51.19	Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods
51.2	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals
51.21	Wholesale of grain, seeds and animal feeds
51.22	Wholesale of flowers and plants
51.23	Wholesale of live animals
51.24	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather
51.25	Wholesale of unmanufactured tobacco
51.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
51.31	Wholesale of fruits and vegetables
51.32	Wholesale of meat and meat products
51.33	Wholesale of dairy produce, eggs and edible oils and fats
51.34	Wholesale of alcoholic and other beverages
51.35	Wholesale of tobacco products
51.36	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery
51.37	Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices
51.38	Wholesale of other food including fish, crustaceans and molluscs
51.39	Non-specialized wholesale of food beverages and tobacco
51.4	Wholesale of household goods
51.41	Wholesale of textiles
51.42	Wholesale of clothing and footwear
51.43	Wholesale of electrical household appliances and radio and television goods
51.44	Wholesale of china and glassware, wallpaper and cleaning materials
51.45	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics
51.46	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods
51.47	Wholesale of other household goods
51.5	Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
51.51	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products
51.52	Wholesale of metals and metals ores
51.53	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment
51.54	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies
51.55	Wholesale of chemical products
51.56	Wholesale of other intermediate products
51.57	Wholesale of waste and scrap
51.8	Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
51. 81	Wholesale of machine tools
51. 82	Wholesale of construction machinery
51. 83	Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines
51.84	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software
51. 85	Wholesale of office machinery and equipment
51. 86	Wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation
51.87	Wholesale of other machinery for use in industry, trade and navigation
51. 88	Wholesale of agricultural machinery and accessories and implements, including tractors

	Description
51.9	Other wholesale
51. 90	Other wholesale
52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
52.1	Retail sale in non-specialized stores
52.11	Retail sale in non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco predominating
52.12	Other retail sale in non-specialized stores
52.2	Retail sale of food, beverages, tobacco in specialized stores
52.21	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables
52.22	Retail sale of meat and meat products
52.23	Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
52.24	Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery
52.25	Retail sale of alcoholic and other beverages
52.26	Retail sale of tobacco products
52.27	Other retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores
52.3	Retail sale of pharmaceutical, medical goods, cosmetic
52.31	Dispensing chemists
52.32	Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods
52.33	Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles
52.4	Other retail sale of new goods in specialized stores
52.41	Retail sale of textiles
52.42	Retail sale of clothing
52.43	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods
52.44	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles n.e.c.
52.45	Retail sale of electrical household appliances and radio and television
52.46	Retail sale of hardware paints and glass
52.47	Retail of books, newspapers and stationery
52.48	Other retail sale in specialized stores
52.5	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
52.50	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
52.6	Retail sale not in stores
52.61	Retail sale via mail order houses
52.62	Retail sale via stalls and markets
52.63	Other non-store retail sale
52.7	Repair of personal and household goods
52.71	Repair of boots, shoes and other articles of leather
52.72	Repair of electrical household goods
52.73	Repair of watches clocks and jewellery
52.74	Repair n.e.c.
H	Hotels and restaurants
55	Hotels and restaurants
55.1	Hotels
55.10	Hotels
55.2	Camping sites, other provision of short-stay accommodation
55.21	Youth hostels and mountain refuges
55.22	Camping sites, including caravan sites
55.23	Other provision of lodgings n.e.c.
55.3	Restaurants
55.30	Restaurants
55.4	Bars
55.40	Bars

	Description
55.5	Canteens and catering
55.51	Canteens
55.52	Catering
I	Transport, storage and communication
60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
60.1	Transport via railways
60.10	Transport via railways
60.2	Other land transport
60.21	Other scheduled passenger land transport
60.22	Taxi operation
60.23	Other land passenger transport
60.24	Freight transport by road
60.3	Transport via pipelines
60.30	Transport via pipelines
61	Water transport
61.1	Sea and coastal water transport
61.10	Sea and coastal water transport
61.2	Inland water transport
61.20	Inland water transport
62	Air transport
62.1	Scheduled air transport
62.10	Scheduled air transport
62.2	Non-scheduled air transport
62.20	Non-scheduled air transport
62.3	Space transport
62.30	Space transport
63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
63.1	Cargo handling and storage
63.11	Cargo handling
63.12	Storage and warehousing
63.2	Other supporting transport activities
63.21	Other supporting land transport activities
63.22	Other supporting water transport activities
63.23	Other supporting air transport activities
63.3	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
63.30	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
63.4	Activities of other transport agencies
63.40	Activities of other transport agencies
64	Post and telecommunications
64.1	Post and courier activities
64.11	National post activities
64.12	Courier activities other than national post activities
64.2	Telecommunications
64.20	Telecommunications
J	Financial intermediation
65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
65.1	Monetary intermediation
65.11	Central banking
65.12	Other monetary intermediation
65.2	Other financial intermediation
65.21	Financial leasing
65.22	Other credit granting

	Description
65.23	Other financial intermediation n.e.c.
66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
66.0	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
66.01	Life Insurance
66.02	Pension funding
66.03	Non-life insurance
66.04	Reinsurance specialist
67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
67.1	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
67.11	Administration of financial markets
67.12	Security broking and fund management
67.13	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation n.e.c.
67.2	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding
67.20	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding
K	Real estate, renting and business activities
70	Real estate activities
70.1	Real estate activities with own property
70.11	Development and selling of real estate
70.12	Buying and selling of own real estate
70.2	Letting of own property
70.20	Letting of own property
70.3	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
70.31	Real estate agencies
70.32	Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
71.1	Renting of automobiles
71.10	Renting of automobiles
71.2	Renting of other transport equipment
71.21	Renting of other land transport equipment
71.22	Renting of water transport equipment
71.23	Renting of air transport equipment
71.3	Renting of other machinery and equipment
71.31	Renting of agricultural machinery and equipment
71.32	Renting of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment
71.33	Renting of office machinery and equipment including computers
71.34	Renting of other machinery and equipment n.e.c.
71.4	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.
71.40	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.
72	Computer and related activities
72.1	Hardware consultancy
72.10	Hardware consultancy
72.2	Software consultancy and supply
72.21	Publishing of software
72.22	Other software consultancy and supply
72.3	Data processing
72.30	Data processing
72.4	Data base activities
72.40	Data base activities
72.5	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery
72.50	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery
72.6	Other computer related activities

	Description
72.60	Other computer related activities
73	Research and development
73.1	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering
73.10	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering
73.2	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities
73.20	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities
74	Other business activities
74.1	Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy; holdings
74.11	Legal activities
74.12	Accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
74.13	Market research and public opinion polling
74.14	Business and management consultancy activities
74.15	Management activities of holding companies
74.2	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
74.20	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
74.3	Technical testing and analysis
74.30	Technical testing and analysis
74.4	Advertising
74.40	Advertising
74.5	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
74.50	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
74.6	Investigation and security activities
74.60	Investigation and security activities
74.7	Industrial cleaning
74.70	Industrial cleaning
74.8	Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.
74.81	Photographic activities
74.82	Packaging activities
74.85	Secretarial and translation activities
74.86	Call centre activities
74.87	Other business activities n.e.c.
L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
75.1	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
75.11	General (overall) public service activities
75.12	Regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security
75.13	Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of business
75.14	Supporting service activities for the government as a whole
75.2	Provision of services to the community as a whole
75.21	Foreign affairs
75.22	Defence activities
75.23	Justice and judicial activities
75.24	Public security, law and order activities
75.25	Fire service activities
75.3	Compulsory social security activities
75.30	Compulsory social security activities
M	Education
80	Education
80.1	Primary education
80.10	Primary education

	Description
80.2	Secondary education
80.21	General secondary education
80.22	Technical and vocational secondary education
80.3	Higher education
80.30	Higher education
80.4	Adult and other education
80.41	Driving school activities
80.42	Adult and other education n.e.c.
N	Health and social work
85	Health and social work
85.1	Human health activities
85.11	Hospital activities
85.12	Medical practice activities
85.13	Dental practice activities
85.14	Other human health activities
85.2	Veterinary activities
85.20	Veterinary activities
85.3	Social work activities
85.31	Social work activities with accommodation
85.32	Social work activities without accommodation
O	Other community, social, personal service activities
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
90.0	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
90.01	Collection and treatment of sewage
90.02	Collection and treatment of other waste
90.03	Sanitation, remediation and similar activities
91	Activities of membership organization n.e.c.
91.1	Activities of business, employers, professional organizations
91.11	Activities of business and employers organizations
91.12	Activities of professional organizations
91.2	Activities of trade unions
91.20	Activities of trade unions
91.3	Activities of other membership organizations
91.31	Activities of religious organizations
91.32	Activities of political organizations
91.33	Activities of other membership organizations n.e.c.
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
92.1	Motion picture and video activities
92.11	Motion picture and video production
92.12	Motion picture and video distribution
92.13	Motion picture projection
92.2	Radio and television activities
92.20	Radio and television activities
92.3	Other entertainment activities n. e. c.
92.31	Artistic and literary creation and interpretation
92.32	Operation of arts facilities
92.33	Fair and amusement park activities
92.34	Other entertainment activities n.e.c.
92.4	News agency activities
92.40	News agency activities
92.5	Library, archives, museums, other cultural activities

	Description
92.51	Library and archives activities
92.52	Museums activities and preservation of historical sites and buildings
92.53	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities
92.6	Sporting activities
92.61	Operation of sports arenas and stadiums
92.62	Other sporting activities
92.7	Other recreational activities
92.71	Gambling and betting activities
92.72	Other recreational activities n.e.c.
93	Other service activities
93.0	Other service activities
93.01	Washing and dry-cleaning of textile and fur products
93.02	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment
93.03	Funeral and related activities
93.04	Physical well-being activities
93.05	Other service activities n.e.c.
P	Activities of households
95	Activities of households as employers of domestic staff
95.0	Activities of households as employers of domestic staff
95.00	Activities of households as employers of domestic staff
Q	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
96	Undifferentiated goods producing activities of private households for own use
96.0	Undifferentiated goods producing activities of private households for own use
96.00	Undifferentiated goods producing activities of private households for own use
97	Undifferentiated services producing activities of private households for own use
97.0	Undifferentiated services producing activities of private households for own use
97.00	Undifferentiated services producing activities of private households for own use
99	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
99.0	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
99.00	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies

7. Construction Classification (CC)

Construction Classifications (CC)

Section 1	Buildings
11	Residential buildings
111	One-dwelling buildings
1110	One-dwelling buildings
112	Two- and more dwelling buildings
1121	Two-dwelling buildings
1122	Three- and more dwelling buildings
113	Residences for communities
1130	Residences for communities
12	Non-residential buildings
121	Hotels and similar buildings
1211	Hotel buildings
1212	Other short-stay accommodation buildings
122	Office buildings
1220	Office buildings
123	Wholesale and retail trade buildings
1230	Wholesale and retail trade buildings
124	Traffic and communication buildings
1241	Communication buildings, stations, terminals and associated buildings
1242	Garage buildings
125	Industrial buildings and warehouses
1251	Industrial buildings
1252	Reservoirs, silos and warehouses
126	Public entertainment, education, hospital or institutional care buildings
1261	Public entertainment buildings
1262	Museums and libraries
1263	School, university and research buildings
1264	Hospital or institutional care buildings
1265	Sports halls
127	Other non-residential buildings
1271	Non-residential farm buildings
1272	Buildings used as places of worship and for religious
1273	Historic or protected monuments
1274	Other buildings not elsewhere classified

Section 2	Civil engineering works
21	Transport infrastructures
211	Highways, streets and roads
2111	Highways
2112	Streets and roads
212	Railways
2121	Long-distance railways
2122	Urban railways
213	Airfield runways
2130	Airfield runways
214	Bridges, elevated highways, tunnels and subways
2141	Bridges and elevated highways
2142	Tunnels and subways
215	Harbours, waterways, dams and other waterworks
2151	Harbours and navigable canals
2152	Dams

Section 2	Civil engineering works
2153	Aqueducts, irrigation and cultivation waterworks
22	Pipelines, communication and electricity lines
221	Long-distance pipelines, communication and electricity lines
2211	Long-distance oil and gas pipelines
2212	Long-distance water pipelines
2213	Long-distance telecommunication lines
2214	Long-distance electricity lines
222	Local pipelines and cables
2221	Local gas supply lines
2222	Local water supply pipelines
2223	Local waste water pipelines
2224	Local electricity and telecommunication cables
23	Complex constructions on industrial sites
230	Complex constructions on industrial sites
2301	Constructions for mining or extraction
2302	Power plant constructions
2303	Chemical plant constructions
2304	Heavy industrial plants, not elsewhere classified
24	Other civil engineering works
241	Sport and recreation constructions
2411	Sports grounds
2412	Other sport and recreation constructions
242	Other civil engineering works not elsewhere classified
2420	Other civil engineering works not elsewhere classified

8. STS-Recommendations

STS Recommendations

1. working-day adjustment

The term 'working-day adjustment', as mentioned by the STS-Regulations, covers both calendar and working/trading day effect adjustments. The calendar effect is related to the fact that the economic activity varies around the special periods and dates in the year (Easter, moving holidays) while the working/trading day effect originates from the varying number of days of the week (Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays,..., Sundays) in each month. Working-day effect causes deviations from the month specific 'average' values disturbing the comparability between the equivalent months in the consecutive years.

Eurostat proposes the following recommendations for working-day adjustment:

(1) The aim of the adjustment procedure for working-day variations is to eliminate the structural effects of the calendar, i.e. to translate the respective time series values to the average month-specific situation. For instance, Easter regressors, leap year regressors and/or holiday regressors should be considered. Since the effect due to the length of a month is the same every year, it should not be included in the working-day component, but in the seasonal component and be disregarded in the adjustment for working-day variations.

(2) All working day corrections should be made by using a regression approach rather than an approach based on proportional working day adjustment. The proportional methods should be avoided. These methods do not permit to obtain European aggregates with good quality.

(3) The working day adjustment should be done for those time series for which there is statistical evidence and economic explanation of working day effects. If there are no working day effects in the time series, the working day adjusted series and the gross series are identical. For practical reasons, two series, codified as gross and working day adjusted, should be transmitted to Eurostat.

(4) It is recommended to use regressors based on national calendars. Country specific regressors for certain periods of the year or weekdays (e.g. Fridays) can be considered. If for technical reasons the use of national calendars is not possible, default calendars can be used. In this case, the number of regressors should be chosen to ensure the most adequate adjustment.

(5) The following aspects should be made clear in the metadata and could be presented by Eurostat as accompanying notes for publishing purposes:

- the method used;
- the regressors used in working day adjustment;
- the aggregation method: aggregation of gross data with subsequent adjustment of the aggregated series (direct method) or aggregation of already adjusted detailed levels (indirect method). The necessary information should be provided in the framework of the STS Sources database on national methodological information.

(6) Although the STS-Regulations does not explicitly require it, both gross and working day adjusted series should be made available to Eurostat in order to allow the data users to see the impact of the adjustment in the data analyses. If due to the method of collection of data, only working day adjusted figures are available, the gross figures do not have to be supplied.

(7) It is necessary to have a methodological consistency between working-day adjustment and seasonal adjustment. For example if the seasonal adjustment incorporates a prior working day adjustment, the same approach as for the working day adjustment should be used.

(8) The STS-Regulations requires working day adjustment only for some variables (industrial production, production in construction, hours worked in industry and construction, turnover/volume of sales in retail trade, turnover in other services)

only. However, it is strongly recommended that for other, often related variables the working day effects are treated and adjustments are made according to the recommendations outlined above. In this case, the unadjusted, the working day adjusted and the seasonally adjusted data should be transmitted to Eurostat.

(9) Eurostat produces working day adjustment for data for individual Member States only if Member States do not supply any working day adjusted data. Eurostat indicates clearly whether the working day adjusted figures are calculated by the Member States or by Eurostat itself.

(10) To guarantee comparability among the figures provided by the MS and consistency in the aggregation, the arithmetic average of the index of the working day adjusted series supplied to Eurostat should be 100 for the base year. The transformation requires a re-scaling of the entire time series and not only for the base year.

2. seasonal adjustment

The STS-Regulations specifies that Member States 'may transmit the variables seasonally adjusted' and 'in form of trend cycles'. Only if data are not transmitted in these forms, then Eurostat may produce seasonally adjusted and trend cycle series for these variables.
Users of data are very concerned with the effects of the seasonal adjustment on the data published by Eurostat. In order to make the process more transparent and to provide a better service to users, Eurostat proposes the following recommendations for seasonal adjustment for national data and, where it applies, for European aggregates:

(1) Eurostat applies within the STS domain the direct method of aggregation to European figures. National gross and working day adjusted data is aggregated to European aggregates and subsequently seasonally adjusted.

(2) National data supplied to Eurostat in seasonally adjusted form or as trend cycle is always disseminated without further adjustments by Eurostat.

(3) As default, seasonal adjustment is carried out by the Member States on working day adjusted data for those indicators that require working day adjustment by the STS Regulations. For the other indicators, the seasonal adjustment is done based on gross data, subject to the conditions of paragraph 4.

(4) In addition, the Member States are requested to perform a working day adjustment for series that show working day effects even though the working day adjustment may not be required by the STS-Regulations (see recommendations on working day adjustment). For those series, the seasonal adjustment should be done based on working day adjusted data.

(5) For data received by Eurostat that exhibits seasonal effects and for which the Member State does not supply seasonally adjusted data and a trend cycle, Eurostat performs the seasonal adjustment and a trend cycle calculation. Eurostat is allowed to disseminate the seasonally adjusted data and the trend cycle. Eurostat indicates clearly whether the seasonal adjustment and trend cycle are calculated by the Member State or by Eurostat itself, in particular to avoid problems of consistency between trend and seasonal adjusted series.

(6) Member State supply to Eurostat detailed information on the methodology and the technical tools used in the seasonal adjustment and the trend cycle calculation in the framework of the STS Sources documentation. Eurostat is allowed to pass this information on to users of data.

(7) Member States should briefly explain (maximum one page) the general approach (direct or indirect) to data aggregation and explain the consistency between detailed activities and aggregates in the STS Sources documentation. However, specific cases may require information from the Member States about their treatment of the seasonal adjustment of specific time series.

(8) Characteristics used in the seasonal adjustment (e.g. models, log-transformation…) should be kept constant over one year as far as it is possible. Parameters (e.g. coefficients of regression) and/or seasonal factors should be updated

regularly at least yearly intervals, and also in case of important changes in the gross series (new base year, change in methodology…).

3. data transmission

A reliable and timely transmission of STS data from the Member States to Eurostat is of critical importance for the quality of the data and it's processing without delays. Although many improvements can be stated – among which the implementation of GESMES/TS as a common data transmission protocol is the most important one – there are still issues to be solved.

The STS domain managers encounter every day different problems that make additional quality checking and error correction necessary resulting in timeliness and quality problems.

The Short Term Statistics Data Transmission guide for GESMES/TS contained already in its appendix2 "Practical guidelines for data transmission" some recommendations. These guidelines have been updated to become a reference for recommendations on data transmission.
Eurostat proposes the following recommendations for data transmission:

(1) Member States should send a complete set of consistent time series. There are several subtopics to that:
(2) All presentations of a series (gross, working day adjusted, seasonal adjusted, trend) that are available in the Member States should be sent to Eurostat, even if the series are not required by the Regulation.
(3) Series of higher level: If all two-digit NACE codes (= division level of NACE) for a subsection are available in a Member State then the aggregate of the subsection of NACE should be sent as well. The same should be true for the section aggregates (it is obligatory according to the amendment regulation)
(4) Series of lower level: If Member States are able to send subsection or section aggregates of NACE then the details (i.e. division level) that compose these aggregates should be sent as well (optional for small Member States).
(5) If a NACE subsection is composed only of one two-digit level (example: subsection DC = division 19) then both should be sent, despite the fact that they are identical (it is obligatory according to the amendment regulation).
(6) If not all details of an aggregate are available, but the Member States wish to send the aggregate, then it should be made sure that this aggregate is representative.
(7) For practical reason, explanatory notes regarding data transmission should not be sent together with GESMES file via STADIUM. If some Member States wish to send comments regarding data or data transmission they should use the common mail box for STS (Email:sts-data@cec.eu.int).

Time series of a complete set should have the same length:
(1) Different presentations of a series (gross, working day adjusted, seasonal adjusted, trend) should have the same length and should be as long as possible.
(2) Aggregates should have the same length as the detailed series and be as long as possible.

Time series should include Eurostat's base year:
(1) Time series with absolute values should have values for Eurostat's base year (currently 2000) included allowing the creation of an index series.
(2) Index series with a different base year should have values for Eurostat's base year included allowing a re-scaling.

4. common information policy on STS data revisions

One of the main points of criticism of STS data is the high frequency of revisions in the European data and the absence of a common European revision policy. The absence of a co-ordination of revisions and the absence of planning information is considered a quality problem by users.

The proposed revision policy does not aim at impeding revisions. It is aimed at providing Eurostat and the users with the necessary information to cope with revisions in an orderly fashion. In particular, the necessary information on the reasons for revisions and the nature of the revisions should be given a high priority. Moreover, the necessary information should be passed together with data and in important cases beforehand. A correct information policy related to revisions enhances the credibility of STS data.

In general, there are two reasons for revisions:

- Revisions due to “normal” statistical procedures (for instance new information available, change in the methodology, change of base year)
- Revisions due to the correction of errors.

Eurostat proposes the following policy for information on revisions:

(1) The need for timely and accurately information on revisions primarily applies to gross data and working day adjusted data as specified in the Regulation, and for the correction of errors also to seasonally adjusted and trend-cycle data.

(2) Corrections of errors should in principle be done as soon as possible after they are detected. This concerns all kinds of errors, statistical as well as data processing or data transmission of errors. The NSI will need to judge the importance of the errors and decide on the timing of the national publication for the error correction.

(3) Detected errors in national data should be made known as soon as possible to Eurostat. Ideally, this should be done immediately after the detection. In addition, the data corrections should be communicated as soon as they have been applied to the data.

(4) In case of significant errors, Eurostat must be given the possibility to inform its users of the reasons and the nature of errors and to take itself appropriate action. This background information on the errors and their correction should be provided together with the corrected data. Ideally, this information should be aligned with the national publication of the error correction.

(5) Changes in seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle data due to the regular revision of seasonal or trend-cycle estimation are not part of the information policy on revisions. However, significant changes, for example of the method used or a fundamental readjustment of parameters should be treated like a revision.

(6) For normal statistical data revisions, each NSI should develop a coherent revision policy with the occasions on when to apply revisions as well as a regular time pattern for the revision. This revision policy should be made known to Eurostat and should appear in the release calendar for the data supply by the NSIs.

(7) In case, revisions apply to longer periods, the revisions should be done for entire calendar years. Successive partial revisions should be avoided.

(8) Normal statistical data revisions do not require explicit information unless the degree of the revision is very high and may need to be explained to users. In that case, Eurostat should be informed about the nature of the revisions. A guideline in which case an explicit information of Eurostat is required should be the perceived national need for information. When a NSI sees such a need nationally, it must give this information also to Eurostat. Nevertheless, Eurostat can see itself a need for information that goes beyond the national level. In that case, the NSI must respond to a request for information by Eurostat within a short period of time.

(9) At any moment in time, the NSI may decide to carry out a special revision for any period, in addition to the correction of errors and normal statistical data revisions. It should be subject to a prior information from the NSI to Eurostat and from Eurostat to users that covers the reasons and information on the impact of the revision on the data. NSIs and Eurostat should only use this possibility for well-founded reasons, such as change of base year, change of methodology, etc.

(10) The revisions should not cause differences in the data published in electronic form by Eurostat and the Member State concerned. This implies that revisions are to be transmitted to Eurostat not later than they are released at the national level.

5. publishing of STS data

The following recommendations aim at helping the users of data to see the correspondence between publications by Eurostat and the NSIs by stating the same figures. Often, national press releases are consulted by users for further details.

The requirements listed below do not at all attempt to align the particular styles of national press releases across Europe. Eurostat only recommends the use of footnotes or annexes in order to help the data users that consult both European and national publications to see the link between the data. This limits the impact on existing national publications to a minimum.

The aim of the recommendation on publications is not to replace the national dissemination but to assure that the user can find supplementary information.

Increasingly, the users of data should be made aware of the interplay of the NSIs with Eurostat in providing statistical information.

(1) Both the Eurostat and the national press releases should give the primary focus to the highest aggregate of economic sectors according to the aggregation of the STS-Regulations and transmitted by the Member State to Eurostat.
(2) In case the usage of aggregates in national publications differs from the structure of the STS-Regulations, e.g. figures for total industry including construction, these aggregations should be supplemented by figures according to the definition of sectors in the STS- Regulations;
(3) In case, the nationally published figure is calculated differently from the figure that is provided by the NSI to Eurostat in the context of European statistical legislation, this difference should be indicated, for example, in a footnote. Such different calculation may derive from a different seasonal adjustment method, different working day adjustment methods, etc.
(4) In case the figure that is published is calculated based on a different definition from the definition defined in relevant Commission Regulations, i.e. 586/2001 and 588/2001, this differences should be stated as well.
(5) For indicators for which there is no adjustment deemed useful, e.g. aggregated output prices, there should be growth rates for month-on-month (quarter-on-quarter) and year-on-year.
(6) Month-on-month (quarter-on-quarter) growth rates should be generally shown for seasonally adjusted series.
(7) A Member State may use gliding averages, e.g. two-months-on-two-months differences. In this case, the comparison of the month-on-month (quarter-on-quarter) should be given in addition.
(8) Year-on-year growth rate comparisons should be used for gross data series. In case, working day adjustment is required by the STS-Regulations, the year-to-year growth rate should be shown based on the working day adjusted series instead of the gross data series. In case gliding averages are used, e.g. two-months-on-two-months differences, the monthly (quarterly) year-on-year comparisons should be shown in addition.
(9) For Annex A, if data on MIGS is shown that is calculated differently from the common definitions of MIGS according to Commission Regulation 586/2001, the difference should be pointed out in the national Press Release;
(10) It is recommended that NACE sectors covered by the data shown should be clearly indicated.
(11) In the case that a classification different from the ones used in the STS-Regulations (NACE, CPA and CC) is used, the fact should be clearly indicated and, if possible, the differences shown, e.g. in a methodological annex.
(12) Both Eurostat and the NSIs should start indicating in their respective publication the location of where to find additional information, i.e. in the Internet.

The Eurostat and national Press Releases may show any supplementary information according to specific preferences of the NSIs and Eurostat.

6. treatment of data that should not be published by Eurostat

In some cases, Member States transmit data to Eurostat with the request not to publish these data. After consulting the legal service of Eurostat the legal situation is as follows: Eurostat has the right to publish those data that are delivered according to a legal act and are not considered to be of truly confidential nature (as defined in Article 13(1) of Council Regulation No 322/97 of 17 February 1997). The Member States are obliged to ensure a sufficient degree of representativeness of data (STS-Regulation, Article 10 (1)). Several cases have to be distinguished:

- **Confidentiality**

There is no doubt that if data are of truly confidential nature according to the above mentioned regulation, they have to be flagged confidential, and they will not be published by Eurostat.

- **Embargo**

To enable Eurostat to produce press releases, sometimes data are sent in advance to Eurostat. Those data, if considered under embargo will not be published by Eurostat until the embargo expires. This case is currently handled by using confidentiality flags. *Eurostat is working on possibilities to introduce an embargo flag.*

- **Data should not be published by Eurostat on request of a Member State**

There is the case that data are of good quality, but for some reasons, countries would not want these data to be published. In such a case the NSI should contact Eurostat and express their request that Eurostat should not publish these data. An informal agreement is needed between Eurostat and a NSI, considering the information needs of users.

- **Quality issues**

(a) bad quality

It is not acceptable, that national data of questionable quality are submitted to Eurostat to satisfy the requirements of the STS Regulation, and then these data are flagged as confidential.

(b) data good enough for European aggregates, but not reliable on a national level

If data are not reliable at a national level, but are considered to be a reliable input for a European aggregate, the national data can be flagged confidential and will not be published by Eurostat. In this case an informal agreement is needed between Eurostat and a NSI, if there are no other agreements like a Commission Regulation on European Sample Schemes.

9. Short-term Statistics (STS) - Data transmission guide GESMES/TS

Short-Term Statistics (STS) Data Transmission Guide GESMES/TS

Version 2.9.1–24/11/2005

Abstract: This guide defines the use of GESMES/TS for the transmission of Short-Term Statistics (STS) data to Eurostat according to the Council Regulation 1165/98 and its amendment Regulation 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It contains the list of statistical concepts, the definition of the key family structure, a cross-reference to code lists and some practical guidelines. GESMES/TS –TS stands for Time Series – has formerly been called GESMES/CB.

Table of Contents

STATUS OF THE DOCUMENT

Actual Status

Data transmission with GESMES/TS is implemented by almost all Member States, Candidate Countries and EFTA Countries for all the indicators covered by the Council Regulation 1165/98 and Regulation 1158/2005.

History of changes

Version	Date	Description
2.7.1	19/11/2001	Initial document
2.8.1	13/06/2003	Changes due to the amendment of Council Regulation 1165/98 New indicators: TOVX, TOVZ, ORDX, ORDZ, PREX, PREZ, IMPR, IMPX, IMPZ Delete of indicators: UVIM, UVEX New Examples Changes to practical guidelines Delete of Fixed length text format (BTC-Format)
2.8.2	14/07/2003	Minor changes after approval of the document by the STS Working Party in Luxembourg, 30th of June / 1st of July 2003: - Other attributes marked as conditional in table "STS Key Family" - LU1 in table CL_ORGANISATION, - PRON in table CL_STS_INDICATOR (incl. footnote),
2.8.3	11/03/2004	- Turkey added to the list of countries - New aggregate N100D1 added - All references to GESMES/CB changed to GESMES/TS - Correction of errors - Some additional comments to the code lists in Appendix 1
2.8.4	18/11/2004	Data set names changed Code lists updated - Malta added to the list of countries - STS-internal database code added to CL_STS_ACTIVITY tables - New aggregate NS00K1 added Practical guidelines for data transmission updated - New: Transferring NACE codes to GESMES codes - New: Structure of NACE - New: Complete set of time series - Changed: Common base year - Changed: Length of series
2.8.5	30/11/2004	Data set names changed - STSRTD added and description for STSSERV changed
2.9.1	24//11/2005	Chapter added for special cases for new orders in industry - "MIGs working on orders" inserted - N100D1 (manufacturing working on orders) changed to NS00D2 for coherence reasons Chapter added for special cases for prices in industry Components of aggregates added New aggregate for Annex D added: NS0008

INTRODUCTION

This document defines the specific use of GESMES/TS for Short-Term Statistics. The use of GESMES/TS defined in this document is compliant with GESMES version 2.1.

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Relevant Documents

- **WORKING PAPERS COUNCIL AND COMMISSION REGULATIONS**

  Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-terms statistics
  Commission Regulation (EC) No 588/2001 as regards the definition of variables
  Commission Regulation (EC) No 586/2001 as regards the definition of Main Industrial Groupings (MIGS)
  Amendment of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98
  Regulation (EC) No 1158/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 concerning short-terms statistics

- **GESMES/TS. The time series data exchange message. User Guide. (Release 3.0, 28. February 2003)**

  That document describes the use of GESMES/TS subset of GESMES message for time series data exchange. The guide can be downloaded from the European Central Bank's site *http://www.ecb.int/stats/services/gesmes/html/index.en.html*. The changes in that document in comparison to the previous version (GESMES/CB, Release 2.0) are not of major importance for STS data transmissions. They more likely reflect the adoption of GESMES by a larger statistical community like the IMF, OECD, etc.

INTRODUCTION TO DATASETS AND STRUCTURES

There are 21 available data sets for Short-Term Statistics reporting and these are listed in the section Data Sets. To report this information, one key family structure is used.

The Data Set names have been changed to be compliant with "Eurostat Data Transmission Tools & Services". There is now a unique naming convention for all tools used for Data Transmission to Eurostat as there are GESMES/TS, Genedi, Stadium and Ediflow.

Data Sets

The table below lists the available data sets following the naming conventions of "Eurostat Data Transmission Tools & Services". The variable numbers refer to the variables as defined in the Council Regulation 1165/98 and its Amendment Regulation 1158/2005. The variable descriptions refer to the definition of variables as specified in the Commission Regulation 588/2001.

Data Set Identifier		Variables	Form	Description
STSIND_PROD	(_M, _Q)	110	I	Production in industry
STSIND_TURN	(_M, _Q)	120, 121, 122, 122z, 122x	N, I	Turnover in industry, total, domestic, non-domestic, split of non-domestic for Euro-zone, non-Euro-zone
STSIND_ORD	(_M, _Q)	130, 131, 132, 132z, 132x	N, I	New orders received in industry, total, domestic, non-domestic, split of non-domestic for Euro-zone, non-Euro-zone
STSIND_EMPL	(_M, _Q)	210	N, I	Number of persons employed, Number of employees, in industry
STSIND_HOUR	(_M, _Q)	220	N, I	Hours worked in industry
STSIND_EARN	(_M, _Q)	230	N, I	Gross wages and salaries in industry
STSIND_PRIC	(_M, _Q)	310, 311, 312, 312z, 312x, 340, 340z, 340x	I	Output prices in industry, total, domestic market, non-domestic market, split non-domestic market Euro-zone, non Euro-zone, Import prices (total, Euro-zone, non-Euro-zone)
STSCONS_PROD	(_M, _Q)	110, 115, 116	I	Production in construction, total, building construction, civil engineering
STSCONS_ORD	(_M, _Q)	130, 135, 136	N, I	New orders received in construction, total, building construction and civil engineering
STSCONS_EMPL	(_M, _Q)	210, 211	N, I	Number of persons employed, Number of employees, in construction
STSCONS_HOUR	(_M, _Q)	220	N, I	Hours worked in construction
STSCONS_EARN	(_M, _Q)	230	N, I	Gross wages and salaries in construction
STSCONS_PRIC	(_M, _Q)	310, 320, 321, 322	I	Output prices in construction, construction costs, material costs, labour costs
STSCONS_PERM	(_M, _Q)	411, 412	N	Building permits, number of dwellings or square metres of useful floor area
STSRTD_TURN	(_M, _Q)	120, 123	N, I	Turnover in retail trade, value or deflated
STSRTD_EMPL	(_M, _Q)	210, 211	N, I	Number of persons employed, Number of employees, in retail trade
STSSERV_TURN	(_M, _Q)	120, 123	N, I	Turnover in repair and other services, value or deflated
STSSERV_PRIC	(_M, _Q)	310	I	Output prices in other services
STSSERV_EMPL	(_M, _Q)	210, 211	N, I	Number of persons employed, Number of employees, in repair and other services
STSSERV_CAR	(_M, _Q)			Number of car registrations
STSOTHER_OTH	(_M, _Q)			Any other indicator not mentioned in the list above

<u>Please note:</u>

- The suffix to the data set identifiers of "_M" or "_Q" indicates the periodicity with which the MS sends the data to Eurostat; monthly or quarterly. Therefore, for Variable 110, Production in Industry (Index), if sent monthly the **D**ata **S**et **I**dentifier becomes "STSIND_PROD_M" while for car registrations if sent quarterly the **D**ata **S**et **I**dentifier becomes "STSSERV_CAR_Q".

- The column **Form** of the above table indicates weather a variable has to be sent as an index (I) or can be sent alternatively as number or index (N, I)
- Some of the variables can be approximated or replaced by other variables. Please refer to "Approximations of the target variable" on page 150 for more details.

Statistical Concepts

The following table shows the name and the description of the most important to STS statistical concepts used in this document.

Concept Mnemonic	Concept Name	Format	Description	Code list
ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment	AN1	Code defining the adjustment of data such as working day or seasonally adjusted, etc.	CL_ADJUSTMENT
FREQ	Frequency	AN1	Frequency of the series (e.g. A, Q, M).	CL_FREQ
OBS_CONF	Confidentiality flag	AN1	Confidentiality status of the observation	CL_OBS_CONF
OBS_PRE_BREAK	Pre-break observation value	AN…15	Observation value if the reason of the "break" did not show up.	[Conditional]
OBS_STATUS	Status flag	AN1	Status of the observation, such as normal, estimated or provisional	CL_OBS_STATUS
OBS_VALUE	Value	AN…15	The value of the index.	
ORGANISATION	Organisation	AN3	Reporting/sending or receiving organisation used in the message administration section.	CL_ORGANISATION
REF_AREA	Reference area	AN2	Reporting Country in ISO code (The country, or geographical/political group of countries that the measured economic phenomenon relates to)	CL_AREA_EE
STS_ACTIVITY	Economic Activity code	AN6	NACE Rev. 1.1 & special STS aggregates	CL_STS_ACTIVITY
STS_BASE_YEAR	Series variation in short-term stats context	AN4	Concept to distinguish series variations in a short-term stats context	CL_STS_BASE_YEAR
STS_INDICATOR	STS Indicator	AN4	Type of indicator, such as production, turnover, etc.	CL_STS_INDICATOR
STS_INSTITUTION	Institution originating STS dataflow	AN1	Institution originating STS dataflow	CL_STS_INSTITUTION
TIME_FORMAT	Time Format Code	AN3	Technical use in message.	
TIME_PERIOD	Time Period	AN…35	The time period of the data.	

Code Lists

The following table lists all the code lists used by the statistical concepts.

Code List Mnemonic	Code List Name	Format
CL_ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment code	AN1
CL_AREA_EE	Country code	AN2
CL_FREQ	Frequency code	AN1
CL_OBS_CONF	Confidentiality flag	AN1
CL_OBS_STATUS	Observation status flag	AN1
CL_ORGANISATION	Organisation code list	AN3
CL_STS_ACTIVITY	STS Economic Activity code list	AN6
CL_STS_BASE_YEAR	Suffix in short-term stats context code list	AN4
CL_STS_INDICATOR	Indicators index code	AN4
CL_STS_INSTITUTION	Institution originating STS dataflow code list	AN1

Code values of the above code lists are presented in APPENDIX 1.

Key Family Structure

Key Family Structure Identifier: EUROSTAT_STS

Description: Short-Term Statistics

KEY FAMILY STRUCTURE DEFINITION Version: **1.1**

EUROSTAT "STS" KEY FAMILY

KEY FAMILY MNEMONIC: EUROSTAT_STS

Organization and statistical concepts involved

Position In key:	Attachment level and Usage status		Concept Mnemonic	Concept Name	Format	Code list Mnemonic	Code List Name
			DIMENSIONS				
1			FREQ	Frequency	AN1	CL_FREQ	Frequency code list
2			REF_AREA	Reference Area	AN2	CL_AREA_EE	Area code list (EUROSTAT-BoP, ECB)
3			ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment	AN1	CL_ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment indicator code list
4			STS_INDICATOR	STS Indicator	AN4	CL_STS_INDICATOR	Type of indicator code list
5			STS_ACTIVITY	Economic Activity code	AN6	CL_STS_ACTIVITY	STS Economic Activity code list
6			STS_INSTITUTION	Institution originating STS	AN1	CL_STS_INSTITUTION	Institution originating STS dataflow code list
7			STS_BASE_YEAR	Series variation in short-	AN4	CL_STS_BASE_YEAR	Suffix in short-term stats context code list
In ARR:			*Time reference and observations*				
8			TIME_PERIOD	Time period or range	AN…35	-	
9			TIME_FORMAT	Time format code	AN3	-	
10			OBS_VALUE	Observation Value	AN…15	-	
	Assignment level	**C, M**	**OBSERVATION ATTACHED ATTRIBUTES**	*(in the main ARR segment)*			
11	*Observation*	*M*	OBS_STATUS	Observation Status	AN1	CL_OBS_STATUS	Observation Status code list
12	*Observation*	*C*	OBS_CONF	Observation Confidentiality	AN1	CL_OBS_CONF	Observation Confidentiality code list
13	*Observation*	*C*	OBS_PRE_BREAK	Pre-break observation value	AN..15		
			OTHER ATTRIBUTES *				
	Sibling	*C*	TITLE	Title	AN…70		
	Sibling	*C*	UNIT	Unit	AN…12	CL_UNIT	Unit code list
	Sibling	*C*	UNIT_MULT	Unit multiplier	AN…2	CL_UNIT_MULT	Unit multiplier code list
	Sibling	*C*	DECIMALS	Decimals	N1	CL_DECIMALS	Decimals code list
	Time Series	*C*	COLLECTION	Collection indicator	AN1	CL_COLLECTION	Collection indicator code list
	Time Series	*C*	AVAILABILITY	Availability	AN1	CL_AVAILABILITY	Organization availability code list (BIS, ECB)
	Time Series	*C*	UNIT_INDEX_BASE	Unit index base	AN…35		
	Sibling	*C*	TITLE_COMPL	Title complement	AN…1050		
	Sibling	*C*	NAT_TITLE	National language title	AN…350		
	Time Series	*C*	DOM_SER_IDS	Domestic series ids	AN…70		
	Sibling	*C*	COMPILATION	Compilation	AN…1050		
	Time series	*C*	BREAKS	Breaks	AN…350		
	Sibling	*C*	COVERAGE	Coverage	AN…350		
	Sibling	*C*	SOURCE_PUB	Source publication	AN…350		
	Sibling	*C*	SOURCE_AGENCY	Source agency	AN3	CL_ORGANISATION	Organization code list
	Observation	*C*	OBS_COM	Observation comment	AN..350		
Message Administration			ORGANISATION	Organisation	AN3	CL_ORGANISATION	

* The use of attributes in the EUROSTAT_STS implementation is absolutely conditional. Their presence in the structure of the key family is to conform to the sibling key family structure ECB_STS1 maintained by ECB. Respondents are not expected to use those attributes in transmissions to Eurostat.

EXAMPLES

Implementation Guidelines of how to encode a simple data update GESMES/TS message can be found in Appendix 3.

A full GESMES/TS User Guide is referred to in the section "Relevant Documents" (page 131).

EXAMPLE-1

The following example is fairly easy to read, because it contains only one indicator and every value is represented on a single line in a separate ARR segment.
It shows Central Statistical Office of Romania (code = RO1) reporting to Eurostat (code = 4D0) the '*Volume of sales in retail trade (variable 123)*' dataset (code = STSRTD_TURN and 'TOVV' in the ARR segment) for the period Jan 2002 - March 2003 (DTM+Z02:200201200303:710') and economic activity 52 (Retail trade excluding 52.7 - code = NS5201 in the ARR segment). The base year is 2000 (code 2000 in the ARR segment). Most of the values are normal and public (codes A and F in the ARR segment), except the last three ones, which are provisional values (code P).

Note the fields TIME_PERIOD (indicating one month) and TIME_FORMAT (610) in the ARR segments that are necessary to have a single value per line.

The GESMES/TS message:

```
UNA:+.? '
UNB+UNOC:3+RO1+4DO+030609:1449+IREF000006++GESMES/TS'
UNH+MREF000006+GESMES:2:1:E6'
BGM+74'
NAD+Z02+EUROSTAT'
NAD+MR+4D0'
NAD+MS+RO1'
CTA+CP+DP/STS:Mr.Someone'
COM+Someone@insse.ro:EM'
DSI+STSRTD_TURN_M'
STS+3+7'
DTM+242:200306091600:203'
DTM+Z02:200201200303:710'
IDE+5+EUROSTAT_STS'
GIS+AR3'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200201:610:84.4:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200202:610:85.5:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200203:610:95.3:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200204:610:106.1:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200205:610:97.9:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200206:610:95.2:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200207:610:105.3:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200208:610:107:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200209:610:105.1:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200210:610:109.3:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200211:610:104.4:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200212:610:111.8:A:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200301:610:89:P:F'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200302:610:88.2:P:F'
```

```
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200303:610:96:P:F'
UNT+29+MREF000006'
UNZ+1+IREF000006'
```

EXAMPLE-2

This is a variation of the GESMES message in Example-1. It has the same content but the presentation of the values is no longer separately on one line each but all together with a range of time. The result of both files (Example-1 and Example-2) is identical.

Note the change of the fields TIME_PERIOD (indicating a range of time) and the TIME_FORMAT (710). All the values are represented in one ARR segment

The GESMES/TS message:

```
UNA:+.? '
UNB+UNOC:3+RO1+4DO+030609:1449+IREF000006++GESMES/TS'
UNH+MREF000006+GESMES:2:1:E6'
BGM+74'
NAD+Z02+EUROSTAT'
NAD+MR+4D0'
NAD+MS+RO1'
CTA+CP+DP/STS:Mr.Someone'
COM+Someone@insse.ro:EM'
DSI+STSRTD_TURN_M'
STS+3+7'
DTM+242:200306091600:203'
DTM+Z02:200201200303:710'
IDE+5+EUROSTAT_STS'
GIS+AR3'
ARR++M:RO:N:TOVV:NS5201:1:2000:200201200303:710:84.4:A:F+85.5:A:F
+95.3:A:F+106.1:A:F+97.9:A:F+95.2:A:F+105.3:A:F+107:A:F+105.1:A:F
+109.3:A:F+104.4:A:F+111.8:A:F+89:P:F+88.2:P:F+96:P:F'
UNT+15+MREF000006'
UNZ+1+IREF000006'
```

EXAMPLE-3

The following example shows Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Spain) (code = `ES1`) reporting to Eurostat (code = `4D0`) the '*Number of persons employed in Industry (variable 210)*' dataset (code = `STSIND_EMPL` and '`EMPL`' in the `ARR` segment) for the period Jan1990 - April 1990 (`DTM+Z02:199001199004:710'`) and for Total Industry (Mining, Quarrying, Manufacturing and Energy) without construction (code = `NS0020` in the `ARR` segment). The values are absolute, normal and public (codes `ABS0`, `A` and `F` in the `ARR` segment).

The GESMES/TS message:

```
UNA:+,? '
UNB+UNOC:3+ES1+4D0+010719:1524+IREF000001++GESMES/TS++++1'
UNH+MREF000001+GESMES:2:1:E6'
BGM+74'
NAD+Z02+EUROSTAT'
NAD+MR+4D0'
NAD+MS+ES1'
IDE+10+This describes the reported dataset'
CTA+CP+DP/STS:Mr. Someone'
COM+?+33 123 1234567:TE'
DSI+STSIND_EMPL_M'
STS+3+7'
DTM+242:200107181500:203'
DTM+Z02:199911200002:710'
IDE+5+EUROSTAT_STS'
GIS+AR3'
GIS+1:::-'
ARR++M:ES:N:EMPL:NS0020:1:ABS0:199001199004:710:789980:A:F+789583:A:F+834567:A:F
+845659:A:F'
UNT+17+MREF000001'
UNZ+1+IREF000001'
```

EXAMPLE-4

The following example shows Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom) (code = GB1) reporting to Eurostat (code = 4D0) the '*Production in Industry (variable 210)*' dataset (code = STSIND_PROD and 'PROD' in the ARR segment) for the period Jan 1999 - May 2000 (DTM+Z02:199901200005:710') and for Total Industry (Mining, Quarrying, Manufacturing and Energy) without construction (code = NS0020 in the ARR segment). The base year is 1995 (code 1995 in the ARR segment). The values are gross data and working day adjusted (codes N and W in the ARR segment), normal and public (codes A and F in the ARR segment).

The GESMES/TS message:

```
UNA:+,? '
UNB+UNOC:3+GB1+4D0+010719:1818+IREF000001++GESMES/TS++++1'
UNH+MREF000001+GESMES:2:1:E6'
BGM+74'
NAD+Z02+EUROSTAT'
NAD+MR+4D0'
NAD+MS+GB1'
IDE+10+This describes the reported data set'
CTA+CP+DP/STS:Mr. Someone'
COM+?+44 171 1234567:TE'
DSI+STSIND_PROD_M'
STS+3+7'
DTM+242:200006302016:203'
DTM+Z02:199901200005:710'
IDE+5+EUROSTAT_STS'
GIS+AR3'
GIS+1:::-'
ARR++M:GB:N:PROD:NS0020:1:1995:199901200005:710:97.0:A:F+102.0:
A:F+120.0:A:F+108.7:A:F+104.6:A:F+115.8:A:F+108.8:A:F+110.7:A:F
+119.1:A:F+117.6:A:F+122.7:A:F+113.7:A:F+102.5:A:F+113.8:A:F+12
5.9:A:F+108.4:A:F+124.1:A:F'
ARR++M:GB:W:PROD:NS0020:1:1995:199901200005:710:100.0:A:F+102.3
:A:F+116.9:A:F+108.1:A:F+105.5:A:F+113.7:A:F+109.2:A:F+100.9:A:
F+118.2:A:F+118.1:A:F+119.9:A:F+109.6:A:F+103.3:A:F+110.0:A:F+1
23.9:A:F+113.9:A:F+116.4:A:F'
UNT+18+MREF000001'
UNZ+1+IREF000001'
```

EXAMPLE-5

This example shows several indicators in the same GESMES message:

Here the Office for National Statistics (Germany) (code = `DE1`) is reporting to Eurostat (code = `4D0`) the '*Building permits in construction (variables 411, 412)*' dataset (code = `STSCONS_PERM`, '`PNUM`' and '`PSQM`' in the `ARR` segment) for the period March 2003 (`DTM+Z02:200303:610'`) and for residential buildings (code = `NS4610` in the `ARR` segment), one-dwelling buildings (code = `NS4611`), two and more dwelling buildings, (code = `NS4612`), residencies for communities (code = `NS4613`), non-residential buildings (code = `NS4620`), office buildings (code = `NS4621`), other non-residential buildings (code = `NS4629`).
The values are absolute figures (code `ABS0` in the `ARR` segment). The values are gross data (code `N` `ARR` segment), normal and public (codes `A` and `F` in the `ARR` segment).

The GESMES/TS message:

```
UNA:+.? '
UNB+UNOC:3+DE1+4D0+030611:1032+IREF000001++GESMES/TS'
UNH+MREF000001+GESMES:2:1:E6'
BGM+74'
NAD+Z02+EUROSTAT'
NAD+MR+4D0'
NAD+MS+DE1'
DSI+STSCONS_PERM_M'
STS+3+7'
DTM+242:200306111032:203'
DTM+Z02:200303:610'
IDE+5+EUROSTAT_STS'
GIS+AR3'
GIS+1:::-'
ARR++M:DE:N:PNUM:NS4610:1:ABS0:200303:610:24545:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PNUM:NS4611:1:ABS0:200303:610:15043:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PSQM:NS4610:1:ABS0:200303:610:3796:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PSQM:NS4611:1:ABS0:200303:610:2693:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PSQM:NS4612:1:ABS0:200303:610:1089:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PSQM:NS4613:1:ABS0:200303:610:15:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PSQM:NS4620:1:ABS0:200303:610:2464:A:F'
ARR++M:DE:N:PSQM:NS4621:1:ABS0:200303:610:238:A:F'
UNT+21+MREF000001'
UNZ+1+IREF000001'
```

APPENDIX 1 - CODE LISTS

CL_FREQ (subset used in this implementation)

Value	Description
M	Monthly
Q	Quarterly

CL_AREA_EE (subset used in this implementation)

Value	Description
AL	Albania
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
HR	Croatia
CH	Switzerland
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
GR	Greece
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IS	Iceland
IT	Italy
LI	Liechtenstein
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MK	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
NO	Norway
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
TR	Turkey
GB	United Kingdom
I1	Euro 11
I2	Euro 12
D2	EUR15
D3	EUR25
U2	Monetary Union (MU)

CL_ADJUSTMENT (subset used in this implementation)

Value	Description
N	Neither seasonally nor working day adjusted (gross data)
W	Working day adjusted, not seasonally adjusted
S	Seasonally adjusted, not working day adjusted
Y	Working day and seasonally adjusted
T	Trend

CL_STS_INDICATOR

Value	Description	Variable
PROD	Production	110, 115, 116
TOVT	Turnover (total turnover, non-deflated)	120
TOVD	Turnover, domestic market (non-deflated)	121
TOVE	Turnover, non-domestic market (non-deflated)	122
TOVV	Turnover deflated (volume of sales)	123
TOVX	Turnover, non-domestic market (non-deflated) (non-Euro-zone)	122x
TOVZ	Turnover, non-domestic market (non-deflated) (Euro-zone)	122z
DEFL	Deflator of sales	330
ORDT	New orders received (total)	130, 135, 136
ORDD	New orders received, domestic market	131
ORDE	New orders received, non-domestic market	132
ORDX	New orders received, non-domestic market (non-Euro-zone)	132x
ORDZ	New orders received, non-domestic market (Euro-zone)	132z
PRON	Output prices for industry and services [1] (total)	310
PRIN	Output prices, domestic market	311
PREN	Output prices, non-domestic market (can be approximated by unit value index , variable 313)	312, 313
PREX	Output prices, non-domestic market (non-Euro-zone)	312x
PREZ	Output prices, non-domestic market (Euro-zone)	312z
IMPR	Import prices (total)	340
IMPX	Import prices (non-Euro-zone)	340x
IMPZ	Import prices (Euro-zone)	340z
EMPL	Number of persons employed (can be approximated by number of employees, variable 211)	210, 211
HOWK	Hours worked	220
WAGE	Gross wages and salaries	230
PNUM	Building permits, number of dwellings	411
PSQM	Building permits: square metres of useful floor area	412
CSTI	Construction costs (total)	320
CSTM	Construction costs, material costs	321
CSTL	Construction costs, labour costs	322
CSTO	Output prices for construction (approximation for construction costs, variable 320)	310
CREG	Car registrations (not in STS Regulation)	

[1] In services it is more difficult to distinguish between domestic and non-domestic market. Therefore variable 310 has been selected for output prices. There is a task force working on the subject so that changes in the future are possible.

CL_STS_ACTIVITY

The CL_ ACTIVITY can contain codes for NACE Rev. 1.1 or special aggregates that have been inserted for the purpose of the STS Regulation. The pure NACE Rev. 1.1 codes are indicated by the prefix N1 while the special codes are prefixed by NS.

When NACE (Rev.1.1) codes are used, the point after the second digit is dropped and the numbers are filled with zeros at the right. Thus NACE (Rev.1.1) 29.51 becomes 2951, NACE (Rev.1.1) 28.2 becomes 2820, and NACE (Rev.1.1) 34 becomes 3400.

Examples for NACE Rev. 1.1

Value	NACE Rev. 1.1	Description
N12900	29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c As there is no other division in subsection DK this is the same as N100DK (see table Aggregates for Industry)
N12950	29.5	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
N12951	29.51	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy

The special aggregates of NACE Rev. 1.1 for STS are constructed in the same way.

A. General Aggregates

These aggregates are very general. They only apply for certain indicators that exist in every sub-branch of the aggregate. For instance NS0001 is possible only for indicator EMPL that exists in all branches.

Value	NACE Rev. 1.1	STS Code	Description
NS0001	All sectors covered by the STS-Regulation (without pilot studies)	B0001	Total Market Economy
NS0005	C to G	B0005	Industry, Construction and Trade
NS0006	C, D, E, NS5201	B0006	Industry without Construction and Retail Trade
NS0008	50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72, 74	B0008	Aggregate of Annex D (only NACE which are required by STS regulation)
NS0010	C to F	B0010	Industry and Construction

B. Aggregates for Industry

NACE aggregates and Main Industrial Groupings (MIG) (for the exact definitions see Commission Regulation No 586/2001)

Code	NACE Rev. 1.1	STS Code	Description
NS0020	Section C, D, E	B0020	Total Industry (excluding Construction)
NS0021	13, 14, section D except 23	B0025	Total Industry excluding Construction & MIG Energy
NS0030	Section C & D	B0030	Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing
NS0040	13, 14, 15.6, 15.7, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.6, 20, 21, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.6, 24.7, 25, 26, 27, 28.4, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 31.2, 31.3, 31.4, 31.5, 31.6, 32.1, 37	B0040	MIG Intermediate Goods
NS0050	28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 29.1 to 29.6, 30, 31.1, 32.2, 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 34, 35.1, 35.2, 35.3	B0050	MIG Capital Goods
NS0060	29.7, 32.3, 33.4, 33.5, 35.4, 35.5, 36.1, 36.2, 36.3	B0060	MIG Durable Consumer Goods
NS0070	15.1 to 15.5, 15.8, 15.9, 16, 17.4, 17.5, 17.7, 18, 19, 22, 24.4, 24.5, 36.4, 36.5, 36.6	B0070	MIG Non-durable Consumer Goods
NS0080	*NS0060 & NS0070*	B0080	MIG Consumer Goods
NS0090	10, 11, 12, 23, 40, 41	B0090	MIG Energy
NS0091	10, 11, 12, 23	B0091	MIG Energy excluding Section E
N100C0	C = 10 to 14	B0100	Mining and quarrying
N100CA	CA = 10, 11, 12	B0110	Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials
N100CB	CB = 13, 14	B0115	Mining and quarrying, except of energy producing materials
N100D0	D = 15 to 37	B0200	Manufacturing
N100DA	DA = 15, 16	B0210	Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco
N100DB	DB = 17, 18	B0215	Manufacture of textiles and textile products
N100DC	DC = 19	B0220	Manufacture of leather and leather products
N100DD	DD = 20	B0225	Manufacture of wood and wood products
N100DE	DE = 21, 22	B0230	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing
N100DF	DF = 23	B0235	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
N100DG	DG = 24	B0240	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres
N100DH	DH = 25	B0245	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
N100DI	DI = 26	B0250	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
N100DJ	DJ = 27, 28	B0255	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products
N100DK	DK = 29	B0260	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
N100DL	DL = 30, 31, 32, 33	B0265	Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment
N100DM	DM = 34, 35	B0270	Manufacture of transport equipment
N100DN	DN = 36, 37	B0275	Manufacturing n.e.c.
N100E0	E = 40, 41	B0300	Electricity, gas and water supply

C. Special cases for New Orders in Industry

NACE aggregates and Main Industrial Groupings (MIG) for New Orders in Industry should be done on the reduced data set as required in Regulation No 1165/98 and No 1158/2005

Code	NACE Rev. 1.1	STS Code	Description
NS00D2	17, 18, 21, 24, 27 to 35	B0202	Manufacturing working on orders
NS0042	17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 17.6, 21, 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, 24.6, 24.7, 27, 28.4, 28.5, 28.6, 28.7, 31.2, 31.3, 31.4, 31.5, .31.6, 32.1	B0042	MIG Intermediate Goods working on orders
NS0050	Same as for Industry: 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 29.1 to 29.6, 30, 31.1, 32.2, 33.1, 33.2, 33.3, 34, 35.1, 35.2, 35.3	B0050	MIG Capital Goods *No special code needed as the MIG 50 is completely covered by the reduced data set*
NS0062	29.7, 32.3, 33.4, 33.5, 35.4, 35.5	B0062	MIG Durable Consumer Goods working on orders
NS0072	17.4, 17.5, 17.7, 18, 24.4, 24.5	B0072	MIG Non-durable Consumer Goods working on orders
NS0082	*NS0062 & NS0072*	B0082	MIG Consumer Goods working on orders

D. Special cases for Output prices in Industry

Some special aggregates have been asked by users like the ECB.

Code	NACE Rev. 1.1	STS Code	Description
NS0055	*NS0040 & NS0050*	B0055	MIG Intermediate Goods + MIG Capital Goods
NS0081	17.4, 17.5, 17.7, 18, 19, 22, 24.4, 24.5, 29.7, 32.3, 33.4, 33.5, 35.4, 35.5, 36	B0081	MIG Consumer Goods except food & tobacco

E. Special cases in Construction

The information on Construction is based on two different classifications. Generally speaking total construction is based on the NACE rev.1.1 (NACE 45), while Buildings and Civil Engineering comes from the Construction Classification (CC). All Codes in Construction stand for new work plus repair plus maintenance, except when the STS-Regulation demands something else for certain indicators.

Code	NACE Rev. 1.1/CC	STS Code	Description
N14500	NACE 45	B4500	Construction
NS4600	CC 1	B4600	Buildings
NS4610	CC 11	B4610	Residential buildings (4611 + 4612)
NS4611	CC 111	B4611	One-dwelling buildings
NS4612	CC 112	B4612	Two and more dwelling buildings
NS4613	CC 113	B4613	Residencies for communities
NS4620	CC 12	B4620	Non-residential buildings
NS4621	CC 122	B4621	Office buildings
NS4629	CC 127	B4629	Other non-residential buildings
NS4700	CC 2	B4700	Civil Engineering Works

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F. Special cases in Retail Trade

Code	NACE Rev. 1.1	STS Code	Description
N15200	52	B5200	Retail trade (could be approximated by 5201)
NS5201	52.1 to 52.6	B5201	Retail trade
NS5202	52.11, 52.2	B5202	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco
NS5203	52.12, 52.3, 52.4, 52.5, 52.6	B5203	Retail sale of non food products
NS5204	52.41, 52.42, 52.43	B5204	Retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear & leather goods
NS5205	52.44, 52.45, 52.46	B5205	Retail sale of household equipment
NS5206	52.47, 52.48	B5206	Retail sale of books, newspapers and other

G. Special cases in Other Services

Code	NACE Rev. 1.1	STS Code	Description
NS0008	50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72, 74	B0008	Aggregate of Annex D (only NACE which are required by STS regulations)
N100G0	G = 50, 51, 52	B0500	Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles etc. (Not mandatory; NACE G is division 50 to 52, but 52 is Retail Trade, not Other Services)
N100H0	H = 55	B0600	Hotels and Restaurants
N100I0	I = 60, 61, 62, 63, 64	B0700	Transport, Storage and Communication
N100J0	J = 65, 66, 67	B0800	Financial Intermediation (not mandatory)
N100K0	K = 70, 71, 72, 73, 74	B0900	Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
NS00K1	72 & 74	B0901	Business Activities (without 70, 71 and 73)
NS5001	50.1, 50.3, 50.4	B5001	Sale of motor vehicles, vehicle parts and motorcycles
NS7401	74.11, 74.12, 74.13, 74.14	B7401	Legal, accounting, book-keeping & auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research, public opinion polling; business & management consultancy
NS7402	74.2, 74.3	B7402	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis

CL_STS_INSTITUTION

Value	Description
1	National Statistical Office(s)
2	National Central Bank
3	European Central Bank
4	Eurostat
5	Other (see attributes for more information)

CL_STS_BASE_YEAR

Value	Description
0000	Unspecified
ABS0	Absolute value
1990	Year 1990
1991	Year 1991
1992	Year 1992
1993	Year 1993
1994	Year 1994

Value	Description
1999	Year 1999
2000	Year 2000
2001	Year 2001
2002	Year 2002
2003	Year 2003
2004	Year 2004
2005	Year 2005

Value	Description
1995	Year 1995
1996	Year 1996
1997	Year 1997
1998	Year 1998

Value	Description
2006	Year 2006
2007	Year 2007
2008	Year 2008
2009	Year 2009

CL_OBS_STATUS (subset used in this implementation)

Value	Description
A	Normal value
E	Estimated value
P	Provisional value

CL_OBS_CONF (subset used in this implementation)

Value	Description
F	Free (public)
C	Non-publishable and confidential

CL_ORGANISATION (subset used in this implementation)

Value	Description
1B0	UN organisations
1C0	International Monetary Fund
1G0	Other UN Organisations
4C0	European Investment Bank
4D0	European Commission (including Eurostat)
4F0	European Central Bank (ECB)
4J0	Other EC Institutions, Organs and Organisms covered by General budget
4K0	European Parliament
4L0	European Council
4M0	Court of Justice
4N0	Court of Auditors
4P0	Economic and Social Committee
4Q0	Committee of Regions
4Z0	Other European Community Institutions, Organs and Organisms
5A0	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD)
AT1	Österreichisches Statistisches Amt (Austria)
BE1	Institut National de Statistique (Belgium)
BG1	National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria
CY1	Cyprus, Department of Statistics and Research (Ministry of Finance)
CZ1	Czech Statistical Office
DE1	Statistisches Bundesamt (Germany)
DK1	Danmarks Statistik (Denmark)
EE1	Estonia, State Statistical Office
ES1	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Spain)
FI1	Statistics Finland (Finland)

Value	Description
FR1	INSEE (France)
GB1	Office for National Statistics (United Kingdom)
GR1	National Statistical Service of Greece (Greece)
HU1	Hungarian Central Statistical Office
IE1	Central Statistical Office (Ireland)
IT1	ISTAT (Italy)
LT1	Lithuania, Department of Statistics
LU1	Service Central de la Statistique (STATEC) (Luxembourg)
LV1	Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia
MT1	Statistical Office of Malta
NL1	Central Bureau voor de Statistiek (Netherlands)
NO1	Statistics Norway
PL1	Central Statistical Office of Poland
PT1	Instituo Nacional de Estatística (Portugal)
RO1	Romania, National Institute of Statistics
SE1	Statistics Sweden (Sweden)
SI1	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
SK1	Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
TR1	Statistical Office of Turkey
ZZZ	Unspecified (e.g. any, dissemination, internal exchange etc)

APPENDIX 2 – PRACTICAL GUIDELINES FOR DATA TRANSMISSION

The following guidelines have the objective of assuring the highest possible level of certainty in the data transmission and to avoid any inconsistencies between the data available to the NSI and Eurostat.

Utilities for data transmission

All data transmitted to Eurostat under the STS Regulation must be done via Stadium. Double sending, e.g. by Stadium and normal E-Mail should be avoided as it may cause confusion whether the data is really identical.

In addition to stadium, Eurostat has prepared a mailbox for information related to the data:

sts-data@cec.eu.int

This mailbox assures the immediate treatment of the information by Eurostat in case of replacement of personnel, or absence for other reasons, etc. Mailboxes of individual persons are not opened during their absences.

Contacts within Eurostat

Eurostat assigns the tasks of entering the data to domain managers. The respective domain covered by them is made known to the Member States. Any questions concerning the data can be directly addressed to the domain managers. However, data transmissions and other time-critical information should be send using the data transmission utilities mentioned above.

The common mailbox (sts-data@cec.eu.int) should be used for the time-critical information.

Responsibility for the selection of the correct data

The Member States have the full responsibility for the selection of the correct time series for the indicators covered by the STS Regulation.

In case of questions, Eurostat will be available for consultations on the data series to be selected.

Declaration of data sets

The data transmitted should be correctly declared according to the data set names. This is important for automatically identifying the contents of the transmitted files, for example for tracing purposes. There is a specific data set identifier in the transmission format. The data sets have been chosen to represent the indicators of STS. Some groupings have been done, for example the indicators that differentiate between the total, domestic markets and non-domestic markets have only one data set.

Qualitative or methodological changes, substantial revisions

In case of qualitative or methodological changes, substantial revisions, or any other modifications in the time series, Eurostat must be notified not later than in parallel to the sending of the data. Ideally, this information should be sent a few days before the data.

In case of more fundamental changes, such as rebasements, the announcements of the changes should be made at least one month before the change appears in the transmitted data.

Furthermore if revisions in previous periods occurred, Eurostat should receive long enough time series to ensure all revisions are picked up with each data transmission.

The segment "message identity" of a GESMES/TS message could be used to provide a short message (35 characters) about changes or revisions as a hint for the domain managers.

Approximations of the target variable

The STS Regulation foresees a number of temporary and permanent approximations of the target variable by other variables in case the target variable is not available, such as the approximation of the construction costs (variables 320, 321, 322) by the output price in construction (variable 310). Further approximations are permitted without specifying a new variable, such as the temporary approximation of the new orders indices (variables130, 131, 132) by an alternative leading indicator calculated from business opinion survey data. A general treatment of approximations is impossible because in some cases the concept represented by the approximation is very different from the concept of the target variable. Thus, a distinction is made case by case.

Target variable	Approximation/replacement	Treatment in data transmission
Output price, non-domestic market (312)	Unit values for products originating from foreign trade or other sources	Approximation by Member State
Import prices (340)	Unit values for products originating from foreign trade or other sources	Approximation by Member State
Number of persons employed (210)	Number of employees (211)	Approximation by Member State
New orders received (130, 131, 132)	Calculated from alternative leading indicator	Approximation by Member State
New orders in construction (130, 135, 136)	Information on building permits	Approximation by Member State
Construction costs (320, 321, 322)	Output price in construction (310)	Own concept in transmission
Deflator of sales (330)	Volume of sales (123) (produced instead of the deflator of sales)	Own concept in transmission

In case the approximation is done by the Member State, the data must be transmitted to Eurostat under the name of the target variable as shown in the code list CL_STS_INDICATOR. The approximation is to be made known to Eurostat and other users of the data via other means, i.e. the STS sources database that contains methodological information, the derogations tables, etc. Changes in the approximations must be made known to Eurostat via the common mailbox indicated above.

In case an own concept is used in the transmission, it is included in the list of variables in the code table CL_STS_INDICATOR. In that case, the data must be transmitted under the correct labelling. In the above example the variable 310 in construction is transmitted instead of the target variables 320, 321, 322.

Please note that the variable 123 (volume of sales) is a replacement and not an approximation for variable 330 (deflator of sales). Despite the fact that the Council Regulation 1165/98 mentions in its Annex C variable 330 explicitly and variable 123 only as a replacement, the figures Eurostat is really interested in is variable 123. The deflator of sales – if sent by a member state – would only be used to calculate TOVV from TOVT. Therefore Eurostat strongly recommends member states to send TOVV (variable 123) if available.

Transferring NACE codes to GESMES codes

The NACE codes of division level, which is 2 digits, and below (group level = 3 digits, class level = 4 digits) are coded by adding zeroes to make every time a 4 digit GESMES code:

The paragraph CL_STS_ACTIVITY explains that an activity code can be
a) a pure NACE code or
b) a code for special aggregates, created for STS.

b) The codes for the special aggregates are listed in the tables A. to G. of the CL_STS_ACTIVITY paragraph. All codes for special aggregates start with "NS".

a) When NACE codes are used in a GESMES message they must start with "N1" to indicate that it is a NACE rev 1.1 code. Then the point after the second digit of the NACE code is dropped and the numbers are filled up with zeroes at the right to get 4-letter code. Thus, NACE 29.51 (4-digit NACE code) becomes N12951 in a GESMES dataset.
More Examples:
NACE code 28.2 (3-digit) becomes N12820 (leading N1, a zero added to get a 4 letter code)
NACE code 34 (2-digit) becomes N13400 (leading N1 and two zeroes added)

The first table in paragraph CL_STS_ACTIVITY titled "Examples for NACE Rev. 1.1" gives three more examples.

Structure of NACE

The NACE is hierarchically organized. The levels are in a top-down order: section, subsection, division, group and class. Division, group and class are often named as two-digit, three-digit and four-digit NACE codes. Each of the upper levels consists of one ore more sublevels.

The majority of NACE subsections consist of several sub-levels. For instance subsection DB (GESMES code N100DB) consists of division 17 (GESMES code N11700) and division 18 (GESMES code N11800). Of course, Eurostat would like to receive all three of them (N100DB, N11700 and N11800).

But there are as well some subsections that consist of a single division (two-digit NACE code).

The following table gives an example for section D of NACE

NACE code	GESMES code	Sub-levels that build the aggregate
D	N100D0	= aggregate of all subsections (DA to DN)
DA	N100DA	= N11500 + N11600
DB	N100DB	= N11700 + N11800
DC	N100DC	= N11900
DD	N100DD	= N12000
DE	N100DE	= N12100 + N12200
DF	N100DF	= N12300
DG	N100DG	= N12400
DH	N100DH	= N12500
DI	N100DI	= N12600
DJ	N100DJ	= N12700 + N12800
DK	N100DK	= N12900
DL	N100DL	= N13000 + N13100 + N13200 + N13300
DM	N100DM	= N13400 + N13500
DN	N100DN	= N13600 + N13700

The table shows that for instance subsection DC consists of a single division which is 19. For various reasons Eurostat wants to have both codes available in its database. Otherwise users of the data would be confused if they search for all two digit NACE and would not get 19 because it is stored under DC. Therefore Eurostat want countries to send TWO physical time series in these cases. In our example for industry we want to have N11900 and N100DC even though the data is redundant.

Complete set of time series

Member States should send a complete set of consistent time series in all available presentations.

That means that all presentations of a series (gross, working day adjusted, seasonal adjusted, trend) that are available in the Member States should be sent to Eurostat, even if the presentations are not required by the Regulation. If working day adjustment or seasonal adjustment is done in the country, we prefer to have the original series rather than doing the calculations in Eurostat. For some indicators the regulation foresees working day adjusted series to be sent. To have a more complete picture it is desirable to have the corresponding gross series as well.

If all two-digit NACE codes (= division level of NACE) for a subsection are available in a Member State then the aggregate of the subsection of NACE should be sent as well. The same should be true for the section aggregates and the MIGs.
Example for subsection aggregate: If division 15 and 16 of NACE are available (GESMES codes N11500 and N11600) then the subsection DA of NACE (GESMES code N100DA) should be sent as well.
Example for section aggregate: If subsection CA and CB (GESMES code N100CA and N100CB) are available then the section aggregate C (GESMES code N100C0) should be sent as well.

The same logic should be applied “downwards” to the more detailed levels of NACE: If Member States are able to send subsection or section aggregates of NACE then the details (i.e. division level) that compose these aggregates should be sent as well.

If a NACE subsection is composed only of one two-digit level (example: subsection DC = division 19) then both should be sent, despite the fact that they are identical.

If not all details of an aggregate are available, but a Member State wishes to send the aggregate, then it should be made sure that this aggregate is representative.

Common base year

The base year in Eurostat’s production database is 2000. A complete set of weights for all Member States, Candidate Countries and EFTA Countries and all variables has been collected.

Member States may change their base year for a certain indicator at any other time. In that case, the data transmissions using another base year must allow Eurostat to use the base year 2000:

- Data with a base year before 2000 can be sent to Eurostat as usual. It will be rescaled internally to 2000.
- Index series with a newer base year must allow a rescaling by Eurostat, which means that the values for 2000 must be available in the time series.
- Series with absolute figures as well should have values for the base year 2000 included allowing the creation of a derived index series.
- In order not to limit the usefulness of the data, care should be taken not to shorten the time series when it is re-based.
- The concerned time series must have been sent to Eurostat in the re-based form at least once for its entire length.

Please note that Eurostat does not foresee any calculations or adaptations of the data before the feeding into the database. For technical reasons it expects a consistent time series and cannot handle different series linked by chaining factors.

A change of base year must be indicated to Eurostat well before the arrival of the data. This notification should happen at least two weeks before in order to allow for communication on potential issues.

Length of the series

The data users express the need of having the data for at least three to four economic cycles. It is very important for the European aggregations to have time series as long as possible (historical time series reaching as far back as possible) in order to satisfy this need. The Member States should assure that these series are available to Eurostat and consistent with the existing Eurostat database. The Member States should also attempt to align different presentations of data in terms of the length of series.

Please note that for every indicator there exists a 'pivot format' from which the European aggregate is calculated, e.g. working day adjusted data for industrial production. The pivot format is specified in the STS Regulation, as the data obligatory required as presentation. The available data for this pivot format is critical for the data contained in the European aggregate.

Unfortunately, very often Eurostat is provided with long time series for gross data but the working day adjusted series or the seasonally adjusted series are shorter. In such a case an alignment of the series lengths should be done.

The series length of an aggregated NACE level should be as long as the length of the corresponding detailed series. If for instance the NACE levels 27 and 28 are available then the aggregated series on NACE subsection level DJ should have the same length. The same is true for the MIGs. There is no reason why the MIGs series should be shorter than their details.

Treatment of data during Feed

As already mentioned above, Eurostat does not foresee any additional treatment of data before the feeding process like i.e. calculations, editing or any other changes to the data. Of course, there are validation procedures to ensure good data quality, but either a series passes the tests or it doesn't.

In case the update is done, the new data overwrites existing data. There is no other update mode. Consequently changes can only be done by the Member States by a re-transmission of data.

In case the update is not successful, the domain manager would contact the Member State to report the errors and to ask for a re-transmission of a corrected version.

Of course, minor errors of evident kind like typing errors, using of the wrong decimal sign etc, can be corrected by the domain managers in cooperation with the sending country. However, changes of the data itself are better done by the country itself to prevent our database from diverging too much from the original data.

Treatment of flags (confidentiality and reliability status)

The values recorded in the data flags are not modified by Eurostat. Only the Member State modifies the status of the flags by a re-transmission of the data with the modified flag.

In the case when some month for one branch are confidential and others not (say two month are confidential but the previous two months were not), each value must be marked accordingly.

This rule also applies to other changes in flags, such as the reliability status of data.

In case of embargoes, the data must first be transmitted as confidential and re-transmitted as public after the embargo expired.

Data on embargo must only concern the latest observation of a time series and not revisions of observations in the past.

Only valid data should be transmitted

Data transmitted to Eurostat is appended to the existing data series with the observations contained in the transmitted file. The Member States should be aware that Eurostat has only the possibility of limited checks on the data values to be entered into the database.

Thus, any leading or trailing data values implies the danger of being entered as valid observations. Eurostat has had frequent problems with '0' values that have been transmitted before the real data. When not detected, these zero values have entered the database erroneously as observations overwriting valid observations with the result that the series suddenly dropped to zero for a certain period.

Similar problems can arrive with trailing data values that are no real observations in case that only a certain period is intended to be transmitted.

Activities that do not exist in the Member State

In case a certain NACE activity does not exist in the Member State, the data transmission should not include this activity. The Member State should assure that the corresponding weight for it is recorded with Eurostat as weight equal to zero. In any case Eurostat must be informed about the fact that the activity does not exist. This information will be stored together with methodological data collected from the Member States. It is essential to have this information because there are no technical means to distinguish between an activity that does not exist and an activity that does exist but is not reported (missing).

In case the activity has existed in the past, even before the currently actual base year, for example the only enterprise producing cement has closed and there is no activity in this branch anymore, the Member State must continue to send the series with observations of "0" or "0.0". Otherwise Eurostat will consider the series as a 'dead series' and delete it.

The zeroes should also be put in case of a temporary stoppage for example because the only enterprise producing wire products closes in August and September because of holidays

Activities that are not recorded in the Member States but exist

If for a certain NACE activity, there is no information available, the Member State should not send any information on that NACE activity, but it should inform Eurostat about the fact.

Missing observations for certain months

In case, there is no recording for a certain month, for example, the corresponding survey is interrupted in the month of August for holidays, the Member State must estimate the missing value. The Eurostat system is not designed to handle missing values (gaps in the series).

Under no circumstances should a zero be recorded in that case because it would be interpreted as a zero value, as for example zero production in that month.

Time series that are not continued

Periodically, Eurostat verifies the data contained in its database for actuality with the objective to erase dead series from the database.

The Member states are contacted by Eurostat before such a series is deleted.

The Member State wants Eurostat to delete a series

In case a series is not valid anymore, the Member State should request its deletion. This should happen by a message to the contact within Eurostat but not by transmission of 'zero' values.

Transmission of values

Values transmitted to Eurostat must follow the convention:

- Decimal points (not commas)
- No commas to separate thousands
- Index figures with at least one decimal place

Re-adjustment of the database

Because the entire procedure of alignment between the Member States database and the Eurostat database is not fail-proof, the need for a more comprehensive re-alignment may arise. In this case, Eurostat requests from the Member State to send one or multiple time series in their entire length. This may be done periodically, on base year changes or other occasions.

The Member States should send all available series as consistent time series in all available presentation.

Data in the Eurostat database that does not conform to the data transmitted in this re-adjustment exercise is considered by Eurostat as wrong or outdated and will therefore be deleted from the database.

Treatment of wrong coding in transmission of data

The guidelines for GESMES/TS coding of data specified in this document have been in production for a sufficient long period (the prior version of this document is nearly 2 years old). As announced in this prior version, Eurostat will now start to return wrongly coded data to the Member States with the request to correct the errors in coding and to re-send the data in the correct format.

Eurostat will indicate the problem in the coding to the Member State in order to assist the correction.

Release Calendar

Eurostat keeps a Release Calendar with the dates of the arrival date as planned by the Member States, the real arrival dates and the entry date of the data into the Eurostat production database if the data entry takes longer than 24 hours after the data arrival.

The Release Calendar is available to interested parties in the domain Short Term Statistics (STS) on CIRCA. The address is:
Internet: http://forum.europa.eu.int/Members/irc/dsis/ebt/home. (Attention: "Members" must be written with a capital letter)

The Member States should actively participate in the work of keeping the Release Calendar actual by providing the planned national release dates. Eurostat will contact the Member states on an annual basis for the planned dates. The contact E-Mail address may be used for further communication on these dates, e.g. for changes in planning.

APPENDIX 3 – MESSAGE IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

Message Overview

The segments below present a simple data update GESMES/TS message. The variable data elements that each segment contains are represented in blue font and italics. An explanation of each variable data element is then given.

Syntax character Specification
1 `UNA:+,? '`

Interchange Header
2 `UNB+UNOC:3+`*`IE1+4D0+010426:1638+IREF000001`*`++GESMES/TS++++1'`
`UNB+UNOC:3+`*`Sender_id+recipient_id+date:time of preparation+ Interchange_reference`*`++GESMES/TS++++1'`
The *'Sender_id'* and *'recipient_id'* code values are extracted from the CL_ORGANISATION code list.

Message Header
3 `UNH+`*`MREF000001`*`+GESMES:2:1:E6'`
`UNH+`*`message_reference`*`+GESMES:2:1:E6'`

Beginning of Message
4 `BGM+74'`

Code list administration agency
5 `NAD+Z02+`*`EUROSTAT`*`'`
`NAD+Z02+`*`maintenance agency_id`*`'`
The maintenance agency is *`EUROSTAT.`*
Reference to the message receiver
6 `NAD+MR+`*`4D0`*`'`
`NAD+MR+`*`receiver_id`*`'`
The *'receiver_id'* code value is extracted from the CL_ORGANISATION code list and it is the same as in the UNB segment.

Reference to the message sender
7 `NAD+MS+`*`IE1`*`'`
`NAD+MS+`*`sender_id`*`'`
The *'sender_id'* code value is extracted from the CL_ORGANISATION code list and it is the same as in the UNB segment.

Message Identity
8 `IDE+10+`*`This describes the reported dataset`*`'`
`IDE+10+`*`message_identity`*`'`
'Message_identity' is free text up to 35 chars long and is provided by the message sender. This segment is not mandatory.

Contact information

9 `CTA+`*`CP+DP/STS:Mr. Someone`*`'`

`CTA+`*`contact_function+contact_id:contact_name`*`'`

'Contact_function' identifies the function of the person and can take the following values:

CC: Responsible person for information production,
CP: Responsible person for computer data processing,
CF: Head of unit for information production,
CE: Head of unit for computer data processing.

'Contact_id' and *'Contact_name'* are the department id and the name of the person respectively. This segment is the trigger segment of the CTA-COM group. The group is conditional but if the COM segment will be used then the use of this CTA segment is mandatory.

Communication number and type of channel

10 `COM+`*`?+44 171 1234567:TE`*`'`

`COM+`*`communication_number:communication_channel`*`'`

'Communication_channel' can take the following values

EM: e-mail,
TE: Telephone,
FX: Fax,
XF: X.400.

Data set identification

11 `DSI+`*`STSOTHER_OTH_M`*`'`

`DSI+`*`data_set_identifier`*`'`

'Data_set_identifier' is provided by the centre. It is variable because it depends in the type of data transmitted. Please refer to the table 'Data Set Identifier' on page 7**Error! No bookmark name given.** of this document.

Status report

12 `STS+3+`*`7`*`'`

`STS+3+`*`status_code`*`'`

'Status_code' can take the following values:

7: update or replace data
6: delete

Data set extraction date/time

13 `DTM+242:`*`200107121834`*`:203'`

`DTM+242:`*`date_time`*`:203'`

The format of the *'date_time'* data element, as defined by the '*`203`*' qualifier, is CCYYMMDDhhmm.

Reporting period

14 `DTM+Z02:`*`199911200002`*`:`*`710`*`'`

`DTM+Z02:`*`period_range`*`:`*`format_qualifier`*`'`

The format of the *'period_range'* data element is defined by the *'format_qualifier'* and can take the following values:

102 - for CCYYMMDD,
602 - for CCYY,
604 - for CCYYS,
608 - for CCYYQ,
610 - for CCYYMM,
616 - for CCYYWW for period and

711 - for CCYYMMDD-CCYYMMDD,
702 - for CCYY-CCYY,
704 - for CCYYS-CCYYS
708 - for CCYYQ-CCYYQ
710 - for CCYYMM-CCYYMM
716 - for CCYYWW-CCYYWW for ranges.

Key family/dataset structure identity

15 IDE+5+*EUROSTAT_STS*'
IDE+5+*kf_identity*'

In this draft version the '*kf_identity*' is '*EUROSTAT_STS*' and may be different in the final version. In the final version this element will become constant.

Processing Indicator - ARR usage method

16 GIS+AR3'

Processing Indicator - Missing value symbol

17 GIS+1:::-'

18 Statistical ARRay information

ARR++*M*:*IE*:*N*:*PRIN*:*N11020*:*1*:*1990*:*199911200002*:*710*:334.5:*A*:*F*+334.5:*A*:*F*+369.3:*A*:*F*+369.3:*A*:*F*'

ARR++*frequency*:*reporting_country* :*adjustment* :*type of index* :*economic activity* :*data originating Institution*:*Series variation/index base year* :*reporting_period* : *reporting_period format* :observation for 1st segment of reporting period :*obs_status* :*obs_confidentiality* +observation for 2nd segment of reporting period :*obs_status* :*obs_confidentiality* +observation for 3rd segment of reporting period :*obs_status* :*obs_confidentiality* +observation for 4th segment of reporting period:*obs_status*: *obs_confidentiality*'

Code values of the statistical variables are available in Appendix 1.

Message Trailer

19 UNT+17+MREF000001'
UNT+number_of_segments+message_reference'

Interchange Trailer

20 UNZ+1+IREF000001'
UNZ+1+interchange_reference'

An undocumented view of the GESMES/TS message is:

```
1  UNA:+,? '
2  UNB+UNOC:3+IE1+4D0+010426:1638+IREF000001++GESMES/TS++++1'
3  UNH+MREF000001+GESMES:2:1:E6'
4  BGM+74'
5  NAD+Z02+EUROSTAT'
6  NAD+MR+4D0'
7  NAD+MS+IE1'
8  IDE+10+This describes the reported dataset'
9  CTA+CP+DP/STS:Mr. Someone'
10 COM+?+44 171 1234567:TE'
11 DSI+STSOTHER_M'
12 STS+3+7'
13 DTM+242:200107121834:203'
```

```
14 DTM+Z02:199911200002:710'
15 IDE+5+EUROSTAT_STS'
16 GIS+AR3'
17 GIS+1:::-'
18
   ARR++M:IE:N:PRIN:N11020:1:1990:199911200002:710:334.5:A:F+334.5:A:F+369.3:A:F+369.
3:A:F'
19 UNT+17+MREF000001'
20 UNZ+1+IREF000001'
```

Tools Available

Polyval GESMES Translator

It is available for Windows (95 and above) and UNIX. It performs syntactic and semantic validation and is used to ensure correctness of the transmitted messages. This tool is available for free download from the developer's site. Internet: http://www.dimension-edi.com/

Excel Add-in

This tool is available for Windows. It encodes a GESMES message from a structured Excel spreadsheet. This tool is not designed to be used in an automated production environment, it is a rather manual tool. It has only a part of the GESMES functions implemented. However, this part covers the most frequently used options. The tool is available for free download from the group "EDI and Statistics" on the Eurostat's CIRCA site:
Internet: http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/Home/main

However, it must be noted that tools like this that require manual operations should be used only on a very temporary basis and probably for familiarisation purposes only. Reporting institutions will really benefit from the use of GESMES/TS if an export of GESMES/TS messages (as text files) is possible directly from their local database systems.

GENEDI Toolbox

The Generic EDI Toolbox is a platform independent tool (available on PC, Mac, UNIX) to do all conversion, encoding and transmission tasks related to GESMES and data transmission to Eurostat. It is Eurostat's recommended tool. To give a brief overview of what GENEDI is able to do here a copy of the introduction part of the GENEDI user guide:

"GENEDI has been designed in order to manage all the transmission tasks of the statistical data to Eurostat, including the data reorganisation and validation of the input file, the conversion into a GESMES formatted file and the automatic transmission to Eurostat. GENEDI is in essence a generic toolbox, so it can process any flat input files insofar as an optional mapping module allows users to make their files compliant with any GESMES dataset structures implemented. The mapping module generates a CSV file compliant with the GESMES structure selected by the user among a list of possible GESMES structures.

Then, a CSV file compliant with the input file format defined hereafter is submitted to the toolbox. An automatic process (that can be disabled) verifies that file's data are compliant with some validation rules chosen in a configuration menu (see the "Parameters Guide" for information) and translate it into GESMES messages. At the end, all GESMES messages are stored into an output folder and can be automatically sent to Eurostat using an electronic mail sent to STADIUM email server.

Besides, GENEDI is able to validate data contained in a GESMES file produced by other applications. Note that in that case GENEDI outputs an "easy GESMES" formatted file (See appendix B for more details).

This application runs independently from any other software."

The GENEDI Toolbox is available for free download from the group "EDI and Statistics" on the Eurostat's CIRCA site. Internet: http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/Home/main .

Support Available

Eurostat Support:

Ms Deniz KUTAY
EUROSTAT
Bâtiment Joseph Bech A3/136
5 Rue Alphonse Weicker
L-2721 Luxembourg
Tel.: (352) 4301-32463
Email: deniz.kutay@cec.eu.int

GESMES Support:

Requests for GESMES support please send email to
Email: deniz.kutay@cec.eu.int
Email: ED-Support-GESMES@eurodyn.com

GENEDI Support:

Requests for GENEDI support please send email to
Email: fabien.jacquet@sogeti.lu
Email: ED-Support-GESMES@eurodyn.com

Statel Support:

Requests for Statel support please send email to
Email: support@statel.net

The above can also be contacted by sending an email to Email: ESTAT-SUPPORT-EDAMIS@cec.eu.int

10. STS-Requirements

ANNEX A

DE, UK, FR, IT, ES

Variable	**Periodicity**	**Level of Detail**	**Form (minimum requirements)**	**Deadlines (incl. NL)[1]**
110	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 41). *3- and 4-digit NACE representing at least 90% of Section D.*	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month, 10 days *In italic: 1 month, 25 days*
120	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091), section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	2 months
121	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091), section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	2 months
122	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091), section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE. Additional requirements for Eurozone members: As above, split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone.	Unadjusted	2 months
130	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) – covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072), subsection, 2 digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
131	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) – covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072), subsection, 2 digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
132	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) – covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072), subsection, 2 digit level of NACE. Additional requirements for Eurozone members: As above, split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone.	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
210	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of NACE	Unadjusted	2 months
220	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of NACE	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	3 months
230	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of NACE	Unadjusted	3 months
310	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12), *3- and 4-digit NACE (except NACE 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1, 35.3, 37.1, 37.2) representing at least 90% of Section D*	Unadjusted	1 month, 15 days *In italic: 1 month, 25 days*

311	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12), *3- and 4-digit NACE (except NACE 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1, 35.3, 37.1, 37.2) representing at least 90% of Section D*	Unadjusted	1 month, 5 days *In italic: 1 month, 25 days*
312	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12), *3- and 4-digit NACE (except NACE 22.1, 23.3, 29.6, 35.1, 35.3, 37.1, 37.2) representing at least 90% of Section D.* Additional requirements for Eurozone members: Split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone: Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12).	Unadjusted	1 month, 5 days *In italic: 1 month, 25 days*
340	Month	Only for Eurozone members: Total Industry (CPA C, D, E), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of CPA* (except CPA 12 and 37). Additional requirements for Eurozone members: As above, split into imports from Eurozone and non-Eurozone.	Unadjusted	1 month, 15 days

PT, DK, FI, IE, PL, AT, BE, SE, NL

Less than 4% of European total of Section D value added

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines (except NL)[1]
110	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 41).	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month, 25 days
120	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091), section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
121	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091), section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
122	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091), section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE. Additional requirements for Eurozone members: As above, split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone.	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
130	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) - covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072), subsection, 2 digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	2 months, 5 days
131	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) - covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072), subsection, 2 digit level of NACE.	Unadjusted	2 months, 5 days

132	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) - covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072), subsection, 2 digit level of NACE. Additional requirements for Eurozone members: As above, split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone.	Unadjusted	2 months, 5 days
210	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of NACE	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
220	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of NACE	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	3 months, 15 days
230	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of NACE	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
310	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12 and 37)	Unadjusted	2 months
311	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12 and 37)	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
312	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12 and 37). Additional requirements for Eurozone members: Split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone: Total Industry (NACE C, D, E), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection and 2-digit level of NACE (except NACE 12 and 37).	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
340	Month	Only for Eurozone members: Total Industry (CPA C, D, E), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of CPA* (except CPA 12 and 37). Additional requirements for Eurozone members: Split into imports from Eurozone and non-Eurozone*: Total Industry (CPA C, D, E), Main Industrial Groupings, section, subsection, 2-digit level of CPA* (except CPA 12 and 37).	Unadjusted	2 months

MT, EE, CY, CZ, LV, LT, LU, SK, SI, HU, GR

Less than 1% of European total of value added section C, D and E

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines
110	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month, 25 days

120	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091) and section-level	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
121	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091) and section-level	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
122	Month	Total Industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (MIG Energy without section E – NS0091) and section-level. Additional requirements for Eurozone members: Split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone: Total industry excluding section E (NACE C&D – NS0030), Main Industrial Groupings (except Energy – not NS0090 but NS0091), section-level.	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
130	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) – covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072).	Unadjusted	2 months, 5 days
131	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) – covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072).	Unadjusted	2 months, 5 days
132	Month	Manufacturing working on orders (NS00D2) – covering reduced set of NACE (17, 18, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35), Main Industrial Groupings (NS0042, NS0050, NS0062, NS0072). Additional requirements for Eurozone members: As above, split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone.	Unadjusted	2 months, 5 days
210	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
220	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	3 months, 15 days
230	At least quarter	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
310	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level	Unadjusted	2 months
311	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
312	Month	Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings and section-level. Additional requirements for Eurozone members: Split into Eurozone and non-Eurozone: Total Industry (NACE C, D, E – NS0020), Main Industrial Groupings, section-level.	Unadjusted	1 month, 20 days
340	Month	Only for Eurozone members: Total Industry (CPA C, D, E), Main Industrial Groupings, section-level of CPA* . Additional requirements for Eurozone members: Split into imports from	Unadjusted	2 months

		Eurozone and non-Eurozone*: Total Industry (CPA C, D, E), Main Industrial Groupings, section-level of CPA*.		

* The European scheme may limit the scope of the level of detail

[1] (SE, NL deadlines same as the large countries – value added in Sections C, D, E of NACE represents more than 3% of the European Community total)

ANNEX B

DE, UK, FR, ES, IT, NL

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines (DE, UK, FR, ES, IT, NL)
110	Month	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month, 15 days
115	Month	2-digit level of NACE (C100) (*)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month, 15 days
116	Month	2-digit level of NACE (CC 200) (*)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month, 15 days
130	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	3 months
135	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (CC 100) (*)	Unadjusted	3 months
136	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (CC 200) (*)	Unadjusted	3 months
210	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	2 months
220	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	3 months
230	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	3 months
320	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months
321	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months
322	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months
411	At least quarter	CC 110, 111, 112 (***)	Unadjusted, absolute values	3 months
412	At least quarter	CC 110, 111, 112, 113, 120, 122 (***)	Unadjusted, absolute values	3 months

(*) *CC=Classification of Types of Construction*
CC 100 corresponding to STS special code 4600 (Building)
CC200 corresponding to STS special code 4700 (Civil Engineering)
(**) *CC 110 corresponding to STS special code 4610*
(***) *CC 110 corresponding to STS special code 4610*
CC 111 corresponding to STS special code 4611
CC 112 corresponding to STS special code 4612
CC 113 corresponding to STS special code 4613
CC 120 corresponding to STS special code 4620
CC 122 corresponding to STS special code 4621
CC 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 corresponding to STS special code 4629

ANNEX B

AT, BE, SE, PL, DK, PT, FI, GR, IE (deadlines – less than 3 % of Community total of Section F value added)

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines (AT, BE, SE, PL, DK, PT, FI, GR, IE)
110	Month	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	2 months
115	Month	2-digit level of NACE (CC100) (*)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	2 months
116	Month	2-digit level of NACE (CC 200) (*)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	2 months
130	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
135	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (CC 100) (*)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
136	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (CC 200) (*)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
210	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
220	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	3 months, 15 days
230	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
320	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
321	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
322	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
411	At least quarter	CC 110, 111, 112 (***)	Unadjusted, absolute values	3 months, 15 days
412	At least quarter	CC 110, 111, 112, 113, 120, 122 (***)	Unadjusted, absolute values	3 months, 15 days

(*) *CC=Classification of Types of Construction*
CC 100 corresponding to STS special code 4600 (Building)
CC200 corresponding to STS special code 4700 (Civil Engineering)
(**) *CC 110 corresponding to STS special code 4610*
(***) *CC 110 corresponding to STS special code 4610*
CC 111 corresponding to STS special code 4611
CC 112 corresponding to STS special code 4612
CC 113 corresponding to STS special code 4613
CC 120 corresponding to STS special code 4620
CC 122 corresponding to STS special code 4621
CC 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 corresponding to STS special code 4629

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ANNEX B

MT, EE, LT, SK, LV, CY, SI, LU, HU, CZ

Less than 1% on Community total of Section F of NACE

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines (MT, EE, LT, SK, LV, CY, SI, LU, HU, CZ)
110	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	2 months
130	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (only for Groups 45.1, 45.2 of NACE Rev1.1) (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
210	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
220	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	3 months, 15 days
230	At least quarter	2-digit level of NACE (NACE 4500)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
320	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
321	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
322	At least quarter	CC 110 (**)	Unadjusted	3 months, 15 days
411	At least quarter	CC 110, 111, 112 (***)	Unadjusted, absolute values	3 months, 15 days
412	At least quarter	CC 110, 111, 112, 113, 120, 122 (***)	Unadjusted, absolute values	3 months, 15 days

(*) *CC=Classification of Types of Construction*
CC 100 corresponding to STS special code 4600 (Building)
CC200 corresponding to STS special code 4700 (Civil Engineering)
(**) *CC 110 corresponding to STS special code 4610*
(***) *CC 110 corresponding to STS special code 4610*
CC 111 corresponding to STS special code 4611
CC 112 corresponding to STS special code 4612
CC 113 corresponding to STS special code 4613
CC 120 corresponding to STS special code 4620
CC 122 corresponding to STS special code 4621
CC 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 corresponding to STS special code 4629

ANNEX C

UK, DE, FR, IT, ES, NL, BE, PL, SE, AT, DK, PT, FI, CZ, IE

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines
120	Month	*Sum of (52.11 and 52.2), sum of (52.12 and 52.3 to 52.6), sum of (52.1 to 52.6).* Also 52.11, 52.12, 52.2, 52.3, 52.61, sum of (52.41, 52.42 and 52.43), sum of (52.44, 52.45 and 52.46), sum of (52.47 and 52.48). Division 52	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	*In italic: One month.* Other: 2 months (2 months, 15 days - BE, PL, SE, AT, DK, PT, FI, CZ, IE)
210	Quarter	Division 52 (MS whose value added for Group 52.7 represents less than 5 % of their value added for Division 52 in a given base year may approximate Division 52 by the sum of (52.1 to 52.6) – NS5201).	Unadjusted	2 months (2 months, 15 days - BE, PL, SE, AT, DK, PT, FI, CZ, IE)
330	Month	*Sum of (52.11 and 52.2), sum of (52.12 and 52.3 to 52.6), sum of (52.1 to 52.6).* Also 52.11, 52.12, 52.2, 52.3, 52.61, sum of (52.41, 52.42 and 52.43), sum of (52.44, 52.45 and 52.46), sum of (52.47 and 52.48). Division 52.	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	*In italic: One month.* Other: 2 months (2 months, 15 days - BE, PL, SE, AT, DK, PT, FI, CZ, IE)

MT, EE, LV, LT, SK, LU, CY, SI, HU, GR

Less than 1% of Community total of Division 52 of NACE

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines
120	Month	Sum of (52.11 and 52.2), sum of (52.12 and 52.3 to 52.6), sum of (52.1 to 52.6). Division 52	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month
210	Quarter	Division 52 (MS whose value added for Group 52.7 represents less than 5 % of their value added for Division 52 in a given base year may approximate Division 52 by the sum of (52.1 to 52.6) – NS5201).	Unadjusted	2 months, 15 days
330	Month	Sum of (52.11 and 52.2), sum of (52.12 and 52.3 to 52.6), sum of (52.1 to 52.6). Division 52	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	1 month

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ANNEX D

DE, ES, FR, IT, NL, UK

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines
120	Quarter	Sum of (50.1, 50.3 and 50.4); 50.2; 50.5; 51 and 64 at 3-digit; 55, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 72. Also sum of (74.11 to 74.14); sum of (74.2 and 74.3); 74.4, 74.5, 74.6, 74.7, 74.8	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	2 months
210	Quarter	Division 50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72 and 74	Unadjusted	2 months
310	Quarter	60.24, 63.11, 63.12, 64.11, 64.12, 61.1, 62.1, 64.2, 72.1, 72.2, 72.3, 72.4, 72.5, 72.6, sum of (74.11 to 74.14), sum of (74.2 and 74.3), 74.4, 74.5, 74.6, 74.7	Unadjusted	3 months

BE, CZ, DK, EE, GR, IE, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, SE, FI
Less than 4% of Community total

Variable	Periodicity	Level of Detail	Form (minimum requirements)	Deadlines
120	Quarter	Division 50, 51, 55, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 72 and 74.	Unadjusted and working day adjusted	2 months
210	Quarter	Division 50, 51, 55, 72 and 74. Section I.	Unadjusted	2 months
310	Quarter	60.24, 63.11, 63.12, 64.11, 64.12, 61.1, 62.1, 64.2, Div. 72, sum of 74.11 to 74.14, sum of 74.2 and 74.3; 74.4, 74.5, 74.6, 74.7	Unadjusted	3 months

Additional split:
Variable 120: **BE** – Sum of (50.1, 50.3 and 50.4); 50.2; 50.5; 51 at 3-digit
DK – Sum of (50.1, 50.3 and 50.4); 50.2; 50.5;
Variable 310: **SE** – 72.1, 72.2, 72.3, 72.4, 72.5, 72.6