

5 March 2018

**Export (IPRIX) and Import (IPRIM) Price Indices
of Industrial Products. Base 2015**
January 2018. *Provisional data*

The annual variation rate of the IPRIX stands at 1.0%, eights tenths lower than that registered in December

The annual variation rate of the IPRIM is 0.1%, eight tenths below that registered the previous month

The INE is today publishing the first Export and Import Price Indices with base 2015.

Annual evolution of the export prices

The annual rate of the Export Price Index (IPRIX) in the month of January was **1.0%**, eight tenths of a point lower than that registered in December.

By economic destination of the goods, among the industrial sectors that presented a negative influence in this decrease worth noting were:

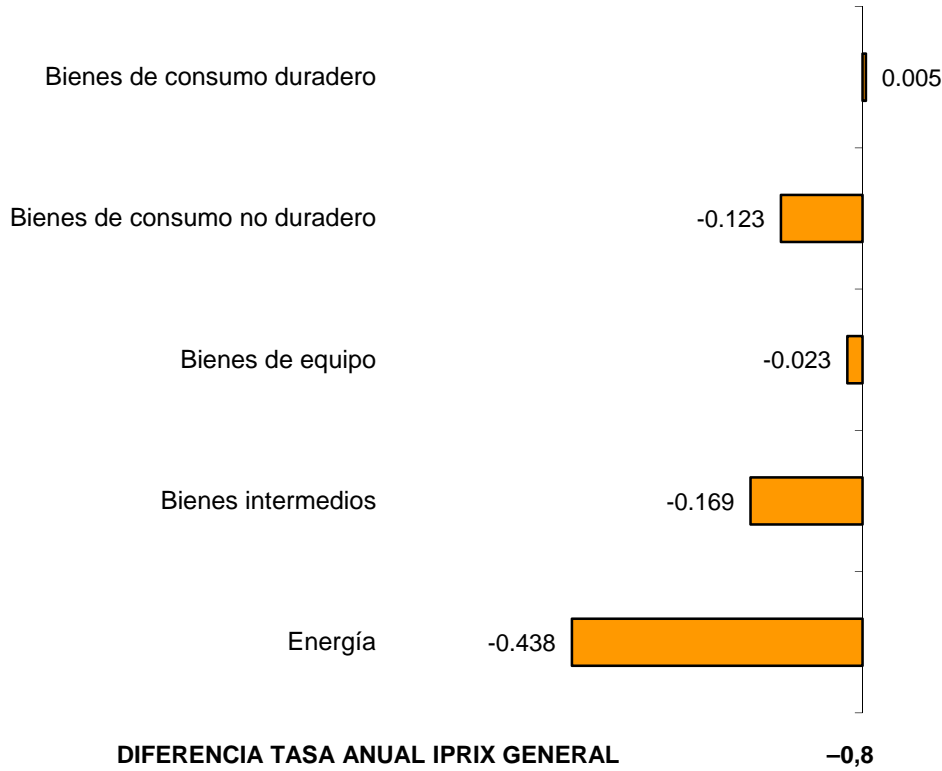
- **Energy**, whose variation rate decreased almost eight a half points to **-4.9%**, due to the decrease in the prices of *Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*, which increased the previous year, and to the stability in the prices of *Manufacture of refined petroleum products* this month, as compared with their increase in 2017.

- **Intermediate goods**, with a variation rate of **2.8%**, five tenths lower than last month, due to the increase in the prices of *Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys*, which was lower than that registered in January 2017.

Another reason for this variation, although to a lesser extent, was the decrease in the prices of *Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus*, which increased last year.

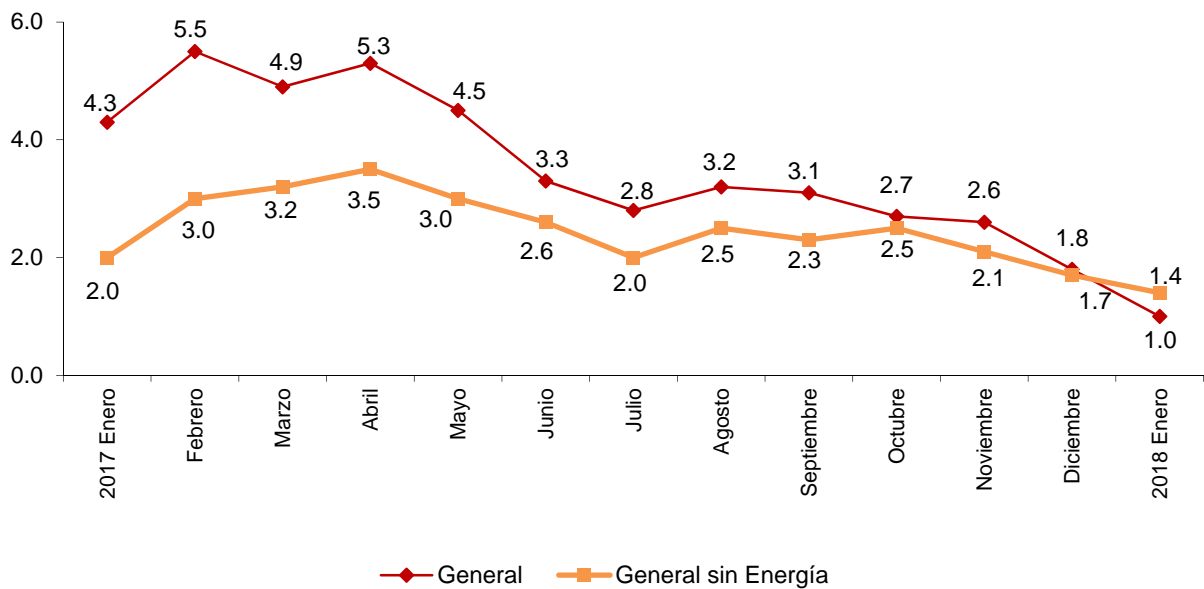
- **Non-durable consumer goods**, whose annual variation decreased by six tenths standing at **-0.1%**. Noteworthy in this evolution were the decrease in the prices of *Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products, Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats* and *Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products*, compared to the increases registered in 2017.

Influencia de los sectores industriales en la tasa anual del IPRIX



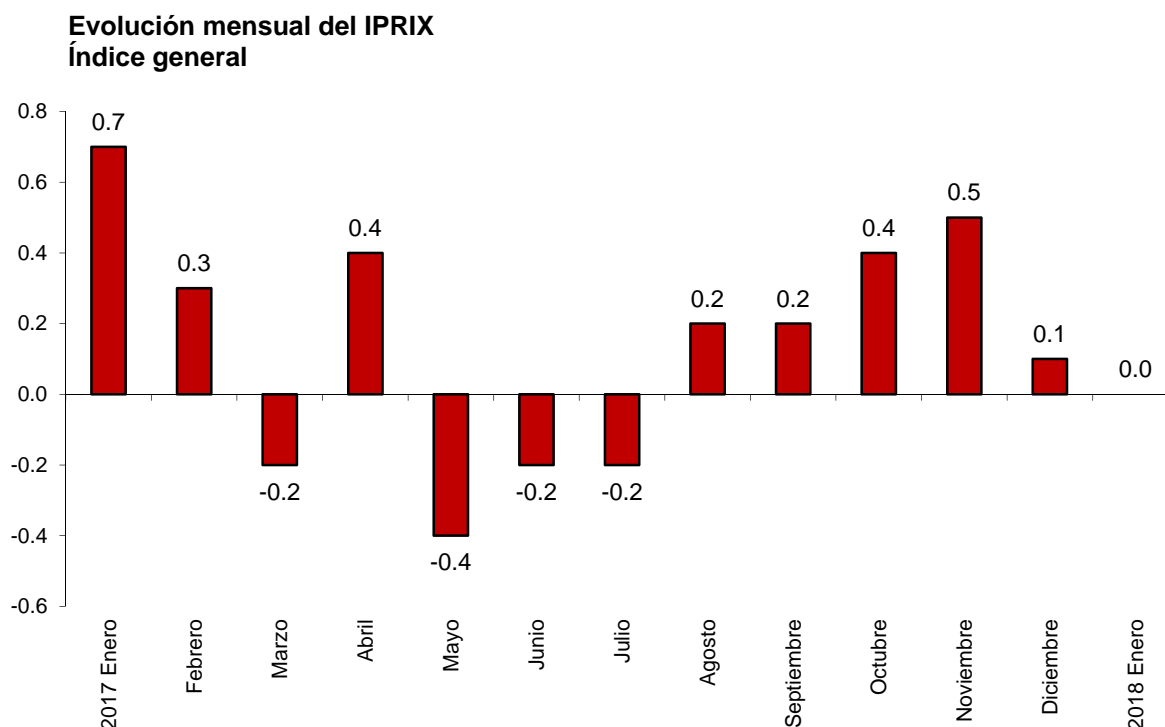
The annual variation rate of the **general index excluding Energy** decreased by three tenths of a percentage point to **1.4%**, standing four tenths of a percentage point above that of the general IPRIX, for the first time since September 2016.

**Evolución anual del IPRIX
Índice general y general sin Energía**



Monthly evolution of export prices

In January, industrial export prices registered a monthly rate of **0.0%**, as compared with the month of December.



By economic destination of the goods, among the industrial sectors with a positive monthly contribution, worth noting were:

- **Intermediate goods**, with a variation rate of **0.3%** and a contribution of **0.105**, due to the increase in the prices of *Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys* and *Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms*.

In turn, among the sectors that had a negative monthly contribution on the general index, the most relevant were:

- **Energy**, with a monthly variation rate of **-1.5%** due to the decrease in the prices of *Electric power generation, transmission and distribution*. Its contribution to the general IPRIX was **-0.093**.

- **Non-durable consumer goods**, with a variation of **-0.3%** and a contribution of **-0.053**. Noteworthy in this evolution were the decreases in the prices of *Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products* and *Processing and preserving of meat*.

It should be noted, although in the opposite direction, the increase in the prices of *Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables*.

A more detailed analysis shows the activities that most influenced the monthly rate of the IPRIX in the month of January.

Activities with the greatest positive effect on the monthly rate of the IPRIX

Activities (CNAE-09 groups)	Monthly rate (%)	Contribution
Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	1.3	0.049
Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	0.9	0.048
Manufacture of components, parts and accessories for motor vehicles	0.7	0.036
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1.0	0.019
Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	1.0	0.016
Manufacture of motor vehicles	0.1	0.015
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	0.9	0.012

Activities with the greatest negative effect on the monthly rate of the IPRIX

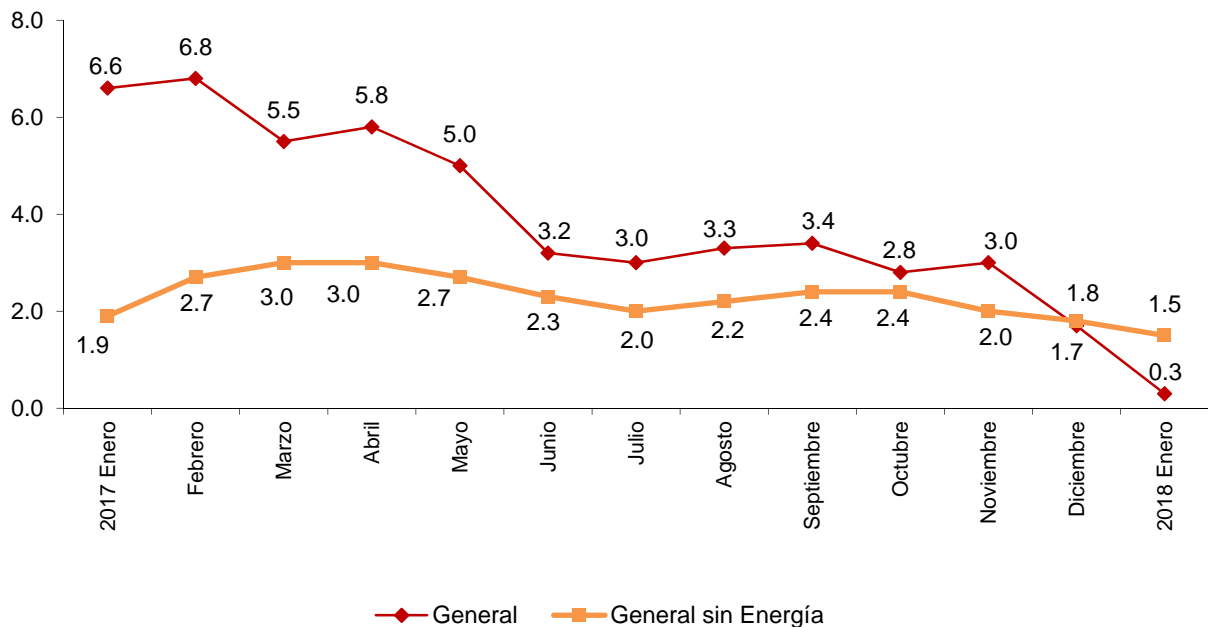
Activities (CNAE-09 groups)	Monthly rate (%)	Contribution
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	-3.9	-0.091
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	-1.7	-0.025
Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus	-1.2	-0.024
Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products	-0.8	-0.020
Casting of metals	-1.6	-0.016
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	-0.6	-0.012

Annual evolution of industrial prices, aggregating the domestic and foreign markets

The Industrial Price Index of the domestic and foreign markets, obtained by the aggregation of the IPRI and the IPRIX, showed an annual rate of **0.3%** in January, almost one and a half point lower than that registered in December.

On the other hand, the annual variation rate of the **general index excluding Energy** decreased three tenths, to **1.5%**, standing more than one point above the general IPRI+IPRIX.

**Evolución anual del IPRI+IPRIX
Índice general y general sin Energía**



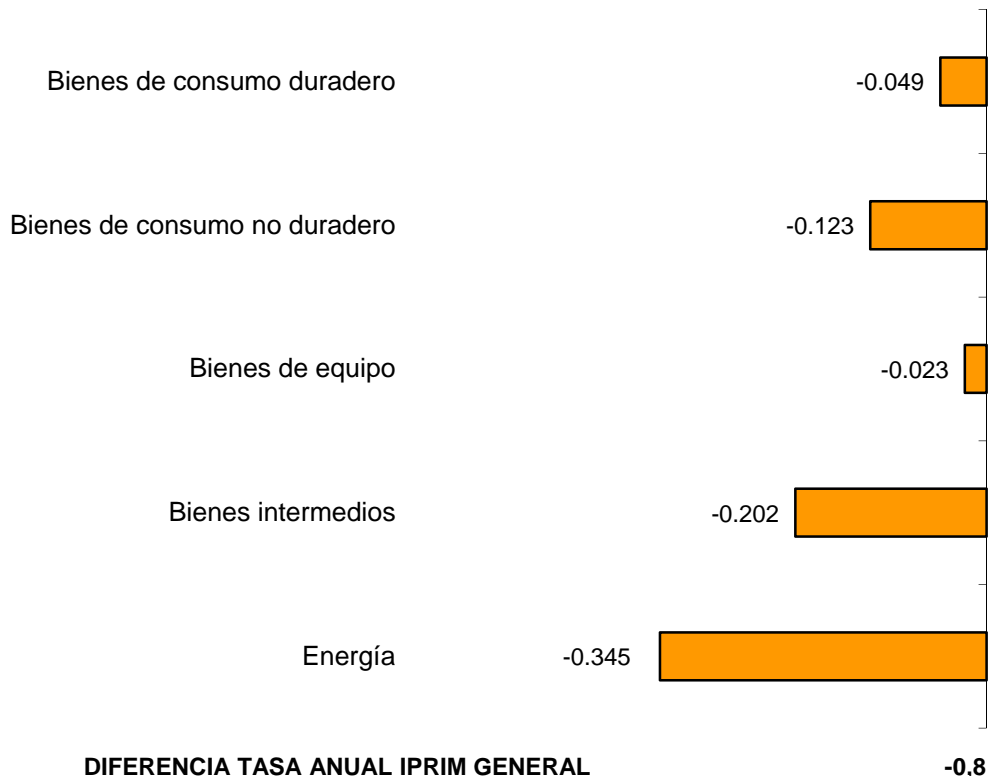
Annual evolution of import prices

The Import Price Index (IPRIM) registered an annual rate of **0.1%** in January, eight tenths below that of the previous month.

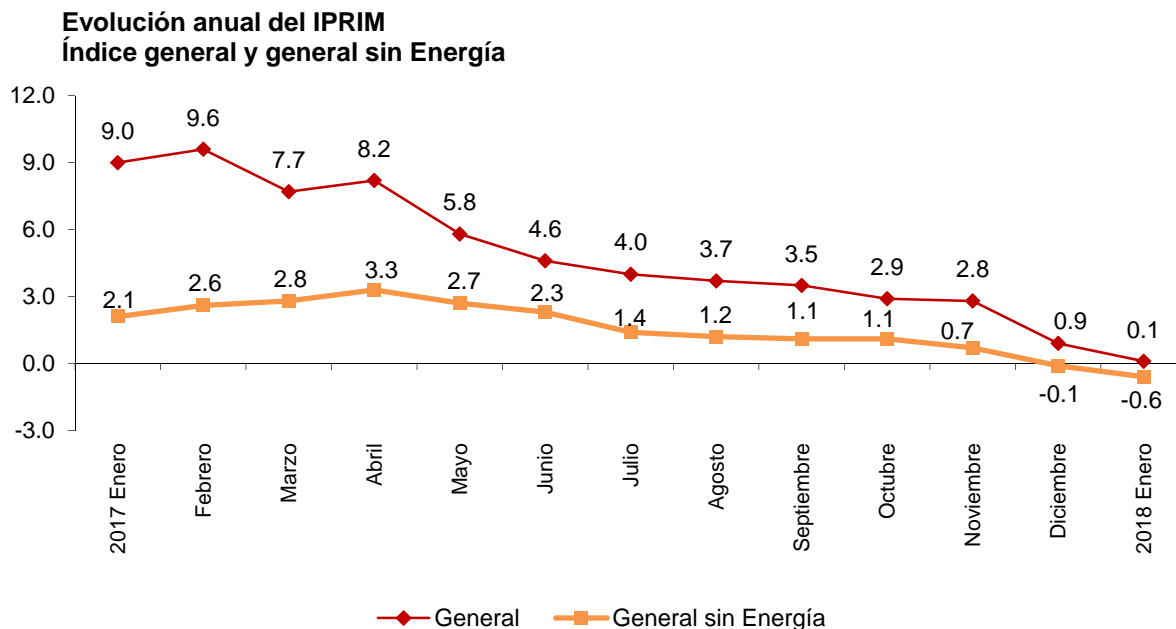
By economic destination of the goods, all industrial sectors contributed to the decrease in the general index rate. Among them worth noting were:

- **Energy**, whose annual variation decreased almost one and a half percentage point to **3.1%**, due to the fact that the prices of *Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas* and to a lesser extent, of *Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products*, increased this month less than they did in January 2017.
- **Intermediate goods**, whose variation rate decreased seven tenths of a point standing at **1.4%**, due to the increase in the prices of *Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products*, lower than that registered the previous year.
- **Non-durable consumer goods**, with a variation rate of **-2.6%**, five tenths lower than last month, due to the decrease in the prices of *Manufacture of food products*, compared to the stability registered in 2017.

Influencia de los sectores industriales en la tasa anual del IPRIM

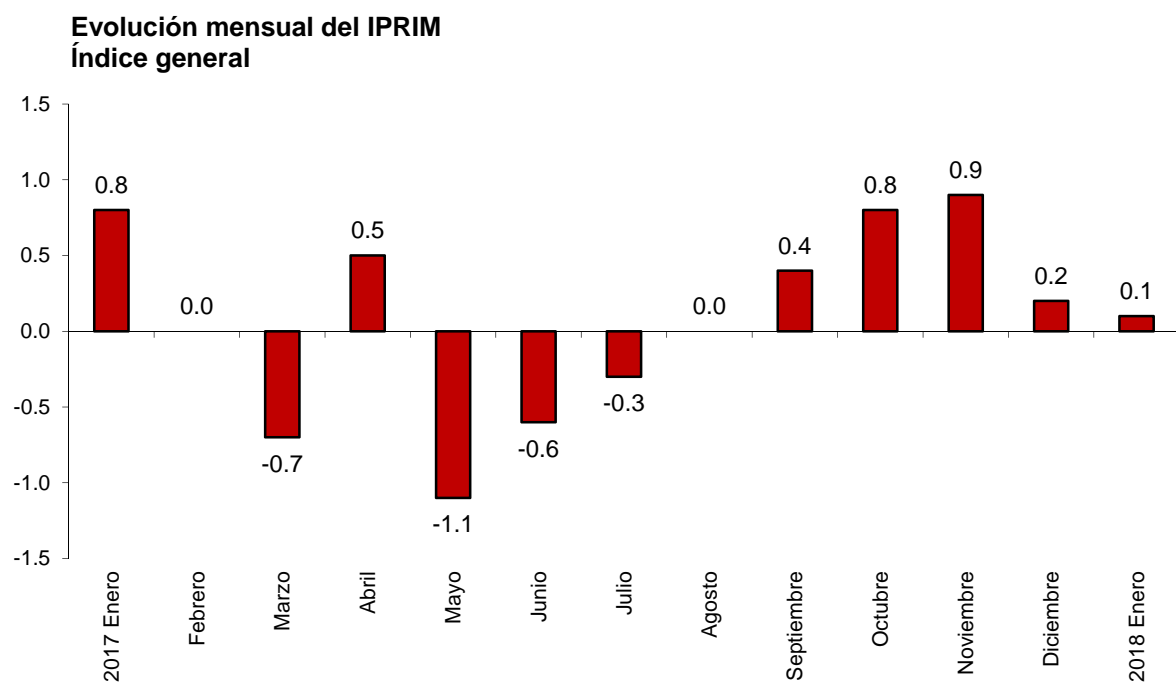


The annual variation rate of the **general index excluding Energy** decreased by half a point to **-0.6%**, standing seven tenths below that of the general IPRIM.



Monthly evolution of the import prices

In January, the monthly variation of the Import Price Index was **0.1%**.



By economic destination of the goods, the industrial sectors with positive monthly contributions were:

- **Energy**, with a monthly variation of **1.7%** and a contribution of **0.312**, due to the increase in the prices of *Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas* and, to a lesser extent, of *Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products*.

In turn, among the sectors that had a negative monthly contribution on the general index, the most relevant were:

- **Non-durable consumer goods**, with a monthly variation rate of **-0.7%**, due to the decrease in the prices of *Manufacture of food products*. Its contribution to the general IPRIM was **-0.166**.

- **Capital goods**, with a variation rate of **-0.1%** and a contribution of **-0.031**, mainly due to the decrease in the prices of *Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products*.

A more detailed analysis shows the activities that most affected the monthly rate of the IPRIM in the month of January.

Activities with the greatest positive contribution on the monthly rate of the IPRIM

Activity (divisions CNAE-09)	Monthly rate (%)	Contribution
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	1.9	0.263
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	3.6	0.122
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.5	0.044
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.3	0.040
Manufacture of basic metals	0.8	0.031
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0.3	0.015

Activities with the greatest negative contribution on the monthly rate of the IPRIM

Activity (divisions CNAE-09)	Monthly rate (%)	Contribution
Manufacture of food products	-1.1	-0.084
Manufacture of wearing apparel	-1.4	-0.073
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	-0.6	-0.043
Mining of coal and lignite	-9.3	-0.040
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-22.0	-0.033
Manufacture of electrical equipment	-0.7	-0.031
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	-0.4	-0.030
Manufacture of beverages	-2.1	-0.016
Manufacture of other transport equipment	-0.7	-0.015

Informative annex

Main features of the IPRIX and the IPRIM base 2015

The National Statistics Institute (INE) is today publishing the first Export Price Index of Industrial Products (IPRIX) and Import Price Index of Industrial Products (IPRIM) base 2015. In this way, it complies with Council Regulation (EC) No. 1165/98 concerning short-term statistics, which stipulates that Member States must change the base of short-term indicators referred to in that regulation every five years.

With the implementation of the new base, the representativeness of this indicator is improved through changes in the composition of the market basket and by updating the weighting structures, resulting in a more representative IPRIX and IPRIM for the industrial sector.

Changes in the market basket

The selection of the representative products that make up the market baskets for the IPRIX and the IPRIM is made according to the importance of the value of industrial production for the foreign market, in the case of the IPRIX, and the value of imports, for the IPRIM, for each product. The composition of the market basket is annually reviewed and updated to include new products whose production or import value is becoming significant, and to exclude those for which this value is no longer significant.

The changes in the configuration of the market basket base 2015 in the IPRIX are: **the inclusion** of *Trade of gas through mains, Manufacture of explosives, Repair and maintenance of aircraft and spacecraft, and Casting of other non-ferrous metals*. On the other hand, the **industries that are no longer represented in the market basket are** *Extraction of salt, Manufacture of cider and other fruit wines, Manufacture of coke oven products and Manufacture of musical instruments*.

In the case of the IPRIM, base 2015, the following products are excluded due to a lack of representativeness: *Manufacture of articles of fur, Manufacture of plaster products for construction purposes and Manufacture of other articles of concrete, plaster and cement*.

As a result of these adjustments, for the calculation of the IPRIX base 2015, approximately 14,000 prices of some 1,700 products are collected each month in a sample of nearly 3,800 industrial establishments. On the other hand, the sample of the IPRIM is made up of around 4,700 establishments in which some 18,000 prices for around 2,100 products are collected.

Updating of the weightings

The continuous adaptation of the IPRIX and the IPRIM to changes in the industry also includes the permanent revision of their weighting structure. Each year, the weight and importance of the large aggregates comprising these indicators are updated, thus maintaining the current nature thereof.

In addition, the complete structures are updated every five years for all levels of disaggregation. Thus, the IPRIX and the IPRIM base 2015 include **new weighting structures that more precisely represent the production patterns for the foreign market and for imports of industrial goods**, respectively.

For this purpose, the main sources of information used in the elaboration of the IPRIX are the *Structural Business Statistics: Industrial Sector* for 2015, for the branches of activity and the

foreign trade data from the *statistical declarations of Intrastat and the Single Administrative Document (SAD)* of 2016, for the products.

On the other hand the information used for the IPRIM at all levels, both branches and products, comes from *Intrastat and SAD* data for 2016.

In both cases, the above data are completed using information from the IPRIX and the IPRIM themselves, respectively.

The following tables include the weight of each industrial sector by economic destination of the goods and their comparison with the weights in effect during 2017, for both indicators.

Weightings by economic destination of the goods (in percent) IPRIX

Groups	Year 2017	Year 2018
Durable consumer goods	2.71	1.63
Non-durable consumer goods	19.55	19.76
Capital goods	35.61	36.65
Intermediate goods	37.36	35.63
Energy	4.77	6.33
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

Weightings by economic destination of the goods (in percent) IPRIM

Groups	Year 2017	Year 2018
Durable consumer goods	5.89	4.80
Non-durable consumer goods	21.47	22.95
Capital goods	23.47	27.58
Intermediate goods	27.78	26.63
Energy	21.39	18.04
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

Chained series

The changes introduced in the IPRIX and the IPRIM cause that some of the elements involved in calculating these indicators differ from those used in the base 2010.

With the aim that the results of these indicators should not be affected by the incorporation of the changes in the new base, the INE has prepared the corresponding chained series and publishes the indices with base 2015, since January 2005, in order to give continuity to the information published so far.

All information on the new base of the IPRI is available on the INE website (<http://www.ine.es/en/>).