

# Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics (BPS)

Methodological Annex  
CNAE 2009

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA



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The purpose of the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics (BPS) is to provide quarterly information on the number of bankruptcy proceedings notified to the Courts (equivalent to the number of companies declared bankrupt) and on some of their main features.

This operation is of a short-term nature and aims to act as an indicator of the corporate situation and of the economic situation, and alongside other indicators, to contribute to the analysis of the periods of growth, crisis or cooling of the Spanish economy.

The *questionnaire* collects information on the following variables:

- **Number of bankruptcy proceedings presented at the Court**
- **Number of bankruptcy orders (Number of bankruptcies notified)**
- **Tax Identification Number (NIF) of the company declared bankrupt**
- **Type of procedure (Ordinary/Abbreviated)**
- **Type of bankruptcy (Voluntary/Necessary)**
- **Existence of anticipated proposals of agreement (YES/NO)**
- **Content of the proposal (Acquittance, wait, arrangement with creditors, or another proposition)**
- **Active mass of the company declared bankrupt**
- **Passive mass of the company declared bankrupt**

Additionally, these statistics provide information on other variables obtained by crossover of the Tax Identification Number of the processed company included in the questionnaire, with data from the *CCD (INE Central Companies Directory)* and from other *INE surveys*. These variables are:

- **Interval of employees the company declared bankrupt belongs to**
- **Main economic activity of the company declared bankrupt (CNAE 2009)**
- **Interval of annual turnover of the company declared bankrupt**
- **Bankrupt company belongs to a corporate group (YES/NO); if it does, whether the group is or is not controlled by a foreign group (YES/NO)**
- **Type of personality of the bankrupt person**

(it is possible to identify via the Tax Identification Number whether the person declared bankrupt is an individual or legal entity, and within the latter the type of company (PLC, LTD, etc.))

On 13 April 2007, Royal Decree 475/2007 passed the 2009 Classification of Economic Activities, which is the national version of the European Classification

of Economic Activities passed by Regulation (EC) no. 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and Council, on 20 December 2006.

The adaptation to the new classification has instigated changes in the Bankruptcy Proceedings Statistics, specifically in the company economic activity variable. For some activities, the new classification has only caused a change in code, and not in content; in other cases, however, some activities have changed to belong to different branches or sectors. Thus, to quote an example, the branch of activity 'Development and selling of real estate' has moved from the services sector to the construction sector, hence the increase in the number of companies with this activity declared bankrupt. The 'Collection and treatment of waste water', which was until now classified as part of the services sector, has now come to form part of the industry sector; and, conversely, 'Publishing' has moved from industry to services.

With the objective of guaranteeing the comparability of the information over time, the INE publishes in INEbase retrospective series of the number of companies declared bankrupt by main economic activity in the new CNAE 2009 classification.

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY.

In accordance with the information from the CCD, the following activity groupings are determined by section, according to the 2009 National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE-2009):

**Agriculture and fishing**, which corresponds to section:

A Agriculture, livestock, game, forestry and fishing

**Industry**, which corresponds to sections:

B Extractive industries

C Manufacturing industries

This grouping therefore has therefore been broken down by economic destination of the goods:

1. Intermediate Goods
2. Capital goods
3. Durable consumer goods
4. Consumer goods

**Energy**, which corresponds to sections:

E Supply of electrical energy, gas, steam and air conditioning

D Water supply, sanitation activities, waste management and decontamination activities

**Construction and development, which** corresponds to section:

F Construction

This grouping has been broken down into two groups:

1. Building construction and promotion
2. Rest of construction

**Trade**, which corresponds to section:

G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

This grouping has been broken down into two groups:

1. Wholesale trade
2. Retail trade and vehicles

**Transport and storage**, which corresponds to section:

H Transport and storage

**Accommodation**, which corresponds to section:

I Accommodation

**Information and communication**, which corresponds to section:

J information and communication

**Real estate, finance and insurance**, which corresponds to section:

K Financial and insurance activities

L Real estate activities

**Professional activities**, which corresponds to section:

M Other professional, scientific and technical activities

**Administrative and support service activities**, which corresponds to section:

N Administrative and support service activities

**Rest of services**, which corresponds to section:

O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

P Education

Q Health and social services activities

R Arts, recreation and entertainment

S Other services

T Activities of households as employers of domestic staff; activities of households as producers of goods and services for their own use

U Extraterritorial Bodies