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**Methodology for calculating the index of industrial production**

**Chapter 1. General Provisions**

1. Methodology for calculating the index of industrial production
(Further - Methodology) refers to the statistical methodology, formed in accordance with international standards and approved in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 "On State Statistics".

2. The methodology is intended for use by the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) and its territorial bodies in the formation of industrial production indices.

3. This Methodology defines the main approaches to the annual and current calculations of industrial production indices within the framework of national statistical observations .

 4. The following definitions are used in this Methodology:

1) gross value added - the difference between the output of goods and services and intermediate consumption. This indicator includes the cost of fixed capital consumed in the production process;

2) individual production indices - change in the output of one product and are calculated as the ratio of the production volumes of this
type of product in physical terms in the periods being compared;

3) composite production index - cumulative changes in the production of all types of products and reflects the change in the value created in the production process as a result of changes only in the physical volume of products;

 4) index of industrial production - an aggregate index of production by types of activity of the sections "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning", "Water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution "according to the General Classifier of Economic Activities (hereinafter - GCEA).

**Chapter 2. Features of the formation of the index**

**industrial production**

5. The formation of the index of industrial production is carried out as follows:

1) the index of industrial production is formed on the basis of data
on the dynamics of output for an established set (basket) of representative goods in physical or value terms;

2) when forming the index a of industrial production, a stage-by-stage aggregation of individual indices into indices by types of economic activity is carried out. Indices for large populations are calculated as a weighted average of the constituent elements of these populations;

3) when calculating the index of industrial production, the volumes of output of goods and services of the compared periods are compared through the base year;

4) application of the comparison method through the base year allows:

to ensure the inclusion of goods in the index for an elementary type of activity and further for the type of activity in the calculation of indices for higher
groupings of GCEA, taking into account their real weight in a specific period of the year;

to avoid the occurrence of mathematical uncertainty (dividing by zero) in the calculation of production indices, which is especially important for a period of unstable economic development, characterized by high irregularity in production and long downtime;

5) the calculation of production indices is based on the use of data on the dynamics of production for an established set (basket) of representative goods in natural-material or value terms, followed by a phased aggregation of individual indices by type of economic activity into indices by enlarged groupings of types of economic activity (classes, groups , sections, sections) according to the GCEA hierarchical structure by weighing them by the amount of gross value added created in a particular type of economic activity in the base year.

**Chapter 3. Calculation of the index of industrial production**

6. For the purpose of prompt monthly formation of an information resource, the Laspeyres index is used to calculate the production index by type of economic activity.

When using the Laspeyres index, it is not required to change the weights when processing the data of a new period, and it also ensures the simplicity of interpreting the result: the index value is equal to the ratio of the values in constant prices of the base period for the established set (basket) of representative goods of a fixed composition in the compared time periods.

The base year is the year in which the commodity structure of production, prices and gross value added is relatively stable and is not expected to change significantly in the coming years.

As one moves away from the base year, the accuracy of the index calculation gradually decreases, as the price structure and sectoral structure of industrial production deviate from that which was in the base year. Therefore, index calculations based on the same base year are carried out for 5 years, after which the base year is updated. In this case, as the base year, the year is selected, the number of which ends with "0" or "5".

The decision to change the base year is made taking into account the intensity of the structural shifts taking place in production.

7. The calculation of the individual production index is carried out according to the following formulas:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (1) |

 Where:

- indices characterizing the change in production in the reporting period t (month or period from the beginning of the reporting year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year;

and - the number of products in the reportingand base periods, respectively;

- the average annual price of the base year.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (2) |

 Where:

 - indices characterizing the change in production in the past period t-1 (the previous month, the corresponding month of the last year or the corresponding period since the beginning of the last year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year;

 - the number of products in the previous month, the corresponding month of the previous year or the corresponding period from the beginning of the previous year;

 - the number of products in the base period;

- the average annual price of the base year.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (3) |

Where:

- indices characterizing the change in production in the reporting period *t* (month or period from the beginning of the reporting year) compared to the previous period *t-1* (the previous month, the corresponding month of the last year or the corresponding period from the beginning of the last year) , which are obtained by dividing the indices calculated in formulas (1) and (2);

 - indices characterizing the change in production in the reporting period t (month or period from the beginning of the reporting year) compared with the average monthly volume of the base year;

 - indices characterizing the change in production in the past period t-1 (the previous month, the corresponding month of the last year or the corresponding period since the beginning of the last year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year.

Comparison of the volume of production for the period t with the volume of production for the period t-1 is carried out by comparing the deviations of these two volumes from the average monthly value of the base year.

**Chapter 4. Formation of information resources for calculation**

**production indices**

**Paragraph 1. Formation of the list (basket)**

**representative goods**

8. To calculate the index of industrial production, a method is used based on the dynamics of natural indicators for an established set (basket) of representative goods, followed by a step-by-step aggregation of individual (commodity) indices into indices by types of economic activity. Indices for Large Populations calculated as weighted average from constituent elements these collections.

This method allows you to build an index of industrial production not only by type of activity, territory, but also by product groups in the areas of product use (investment goods, raw materials, machinery and equipment, consumer goods), which greatly expands the analytical capabilities of the index.

9. The quality of the calculated production indices depends on the correct choice of the list (basket) of representative goods. The standard set of goods is formed from the types of products profiled for each type of activity, differentiated by quality characteristics and areas of use.

10. If it is difficult to form a list (basket) of
representative goods in physical terms (for engineering, metalworking, as well as services related to oil and gas production, services for the distribution of electricity, gas and water ), it is applied deflation method using the industrial producer price index.

The production of representative goods included in the list (basket) is recorded in natural (physical) units or in value terms.

11. A single list ( basket) of representative goods is formed and expanded by the Committee, taking into account the proposals of the territorial statistical bodies. The list (basket) of representative goods centrally formed by the Committee is used in calculations by the territorial statistical bodies .

12. Technologically, the selection of goods is carried out in several stages:

at the first stage, for the continuity of calculations over time, the formation of the list of representative goods is based on the principle of the maximum possible preservation for a long period of a constant basket of representative goods;

at the second stage, when switching to a more up-to-date base year, the old basket includes new additional goods, the production of which has been launched or significantly expanded since its previous base year;

at the third stage, the established set of goods includes more than 1000 types of products, which covers more than 90% of the total industrial production, which ensures the representativeness of the calculations.

**Paragraph 2. Flows of statistical information**

13. Accounting for statistical information on the calculation of the index of industrial production is formed as follows:

 1) a continuous accounting of the volume of manufactured products in value and physical terms is carried out monthly for enterprises with more than 100 employees. Production volumes for enterprises employing less than 100 people, for industrial divisions at non-industrial enterprises, for individual entrepreneurs and the household sector are determined by calculation;

 2) quarterly, a complete accounting of the volumes of manufactured products in value and physical terms is carried out for enterprises with a staff of no more than 100 people and for industrial divisions at non-industrial enterprises;

3) an annual complete accounting of the volumes of manufactured products for a full range of economic entities in value and physical terms, a sample survey of individual entrepreneurs engaged in the production of industrial products in value and physical terms, a sample survey of the household sector.

**Paragraph 3. Formation of a system of weights**

14. To calculate the index of industrial production for the base year, a system of weights is formed to correctly take into account the dynamics of a particular product in indices throughout the hierarchy of groupings of activities.

When forming an index for an elementary type of activity based on goods, the volume of production of the base year, calculated at average prices of the base year for products included in the list (basket), acts as weights. For goods recorded in value terms, output volumes for the periods compared in current prices are recalculated into uniform prices of the base year using the deflation method. The actual price level affects the value of the production index for an elementary type of activity, when two or more representative goods are included in the list (basket) for this type of activity.

At all subsequent stages, the structure of gross value added by type of economic activity according to GCEA is used as weights.

**Paragraph 4. Algorithm for calculating industrial production indices**

15. The formation of production indices is carried out in several stages.

At the first stage of the calculation, production indices are determined for each elementary type of activity by comparing the output of representative goods in the reporting period with their output in the base period. At the same time, the output of each representative product for the compared periods is estimated at the same prices - the average annual prices of the base year.

The calculation of the composite production index for an elementary type of economic activity is carried out according to the following formulas:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (4) |
|  |  |
|  | (5) |
|  |  |
|  | (6) |

Where:

- index for the j-th type of activity for the reporting period t (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year ) compared with the average monthly production of the base year, in%;

. \_ \_ base year;

- the average annual unit price of the nth product in the base year;

*N*-the number of goods included in the basket by type of activity;

- index for the j-th type of activity for the previous t-1 period (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year) compared to the average monthly production of the base year, in %;

- index for the j-th type of activity for the reporting period t (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year) compared to the previous period
t-1 (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year), in%.

At the next stages of calculationindices for an elementary type of activity, formed at stage 1, are aggregated according to the hierarchical structure of GCEA into indices for a group of activities, which, in turn, into indices for section, sections B "Mining and quarrying", C
"Manufacturing industry ", D “Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and conditioned air”, E “Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution”.

To take into account the impact of a particular type of activity (group, section of activities) on the general index for sections B "Mining and quarrying", C "Manufacturing", D "Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning", E "Water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution "GCEA is carried out phased weighting by the value of gross value addedbase year for the relevant GCEA groupings.

The calculation of the composite index of production is carried out according to the following formulas **:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (7) |
|  |  |
|  | (8) |

Where:

, - index for the j-th type of activity (class, group, section, section) for the reporting period t (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year) or for the previous t-1 period (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year) compared to the average monthly base year production, in %;

, - index for the j-th type of activity for the reporting period
t (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year) or for the previous t-1 period (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year) compared to the average monthly production of the base year, formed at the previous stage calculation, in%;

- gross value added for the base year for the j-th type of activity, million tenge.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (9) |

Where:

 - production index for the reporting period t compared to the previous t -1, calculated by the ratio of the indices calculated to the average monthly production of the base year;

, - index for the j-th type of activity (class, group, section, section) for the reporting period t (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year) or for the previous t-1 period (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year) compared to the average monthly base year production, in %;

The industrial production index is calculated as the arithmetic weighted average of the production indices for sections
B "Mining and quarrying",
C "Manufacturing", D "Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning", E "Water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution "GCEA, according to the following formulas:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | (10) |
|  |  |
|  | (eleven) |
|  |  |
|  | (12) |

Where:

- industrial production index for the reporting t-period (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year) compared to the previous period t-1 (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year), in%;

, - industrial production index for the t-period (reporting month, period from the beginning of the year) and t-1-period (previous month, corresponding periods of the previous year) compared with the average monthly production of the base year, in%;

, , , ,

, , , - production index for sections
B "Mining and quarrying",
C "Manufacturing", D "Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning", E "Water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution "for the t-period (reporting month, the period from the beginning of the year) and t-1-period (the previous month, the corresponding periods of the previous year) compared with the average monthly production of the base year, in % ;

- gross value added for the base year for sections B "Mining and quarrying",
C "Manufacturing", D "Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning", E "Water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution”, million tenge.

16. Description of the algorithm for calculating industrial production indices is given in the appendix of this Methodology.

**Chapter 5 Spreading Data Across Indexes**

**industrial production**

1. In accordance with the international Special Data Dissemination Standard developed by the International Monetary Fund, the industrial production index is published monthly according to predetermined release dates. Information is distributed simultaneously to all users in the form of a press release, express information, by posting them on the Committee's Internet resource. More detailed information on the volume of production and indices of industrial production by sections, groups, classes of GCEA and types of goods is published in statistical bulletins and collections.

18. In order to provide users with updated statistical information on industrial production indices, operational data is updated annually and published on the official website of the Committee.

**Chapter 6 Recalculation of time series due to a change in methodology**

19. Calculations in accordance with this Methodology begin from January 2017. The Methodology applies new approaches to the calculation of the industrial production index, the existing time series for these indicators and their components will be recalculated. Recalculation will be carried out only for those periods and for those components for which historical baseline data are available.

Appendix

to the Methodology for calculating the index

industrial production

Algorithm for calculating industrial production indices

Table 1. Conventional example of calculating the index of industrial production by elementary form

economic activity (based on representative goods)

Stage 1.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Price of a unit of goods in the base year, thousand tenge | Made inbase year | Produced in kind | Produced in value terms (in average prices of the base year), thousand tenge | Industrial production indexin % to average monthlybase year level |
| in kind | in value terms, thousand tenge | for the corresponding month of the previous year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | for the corresponding month of the previous year | for the previous month | behindreport-nymonth | for the corresponding month of the previous year | for the previous month | behindthe reporting month |
| A | 1 | 2 | 3=2\*1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7=1\*4 | 8=1\*5 | 9=1\*6 | 10=7/(3/12)\*100 | 11=8/(3/12)\*100 | 12=9/(3/12)\*100 |
| 10.11 Meat processing and preservation | X | X | 25,390,765.1 | X | X | X | 2,970,191.7 | 2,948,270.4 | 2,841,086.9 | 140.4 | 139.3 | 134.3 |
| Meat of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and equine animals, fresh or chilled, tons | 375.2 | 59 689 | 22 395 312.8 | 6 301 | 6 288 | 6 675 | 2,364,135.2 | 2,359,257.6 | 2,504,460.0 | 126.7 | 126.4 | 134.2 |
| Edible by-products of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and equine animals, fresh or chilled, tons | 173.9 | 1 289 | 224 157.1 | 61 | 108 | 170 | 10,607.9 | 18,781.2 | 29,563.0 | 56.8 | 100.5 | 158.3 |
| Frozen edible meat and offal; other edible meat and offal, tons | 635.9 | 2653 | 1,687,042.7 | 213 | 169 | 161 | 135,446.7 | 107 467.1 | 102,379.9 | 96.3 | 76.4 | 72.8 |
| Plucked wool, raw hides and skins of bovine or equine animals, sheep and goats, tons | 184.3 | 5 293 | 975 499.9 | 505 | 509 | 598 | 93,071.5 | 93,808.7 | 110 211.4 | 114.5 | 115.4 | 135.6 |
| Fats of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, tons | 119.0 | 121 | 14,399.0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 238.0 | 119.0 | 119.0 | 476.0 | 238.0 | 238.0 |
| Untreated non-food waste, tons | 2144.4 | 44 | 94,353.6 | 171 | 172 | 44 | 366,692.4 | 368 836.8 | 94,353.6 | 4663.6 | 4690.9 | 1200.0 |
| 10.12 Processing and preservation of poultry meat | X | X | 26,451,780.3 | X | X | X | 3,054,598.4 | 3,041,754.8 | 3,459,758.3 | 138.6 | 138.0 | 157.0 |
| Chickens (including chickens), turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowl fresh or chilled, carcasses, tons | 252.6 | 44 586 | 11,262,423.6 | 2234 | 2248 | 3 812 | 564 308.4 | 567 844.8 | 962 911.2 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 102.6 |
| Frozen chickens (including chickens), turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowls, carcasses, tons | 315.0 | 27 179 | 8 561 385.0 | 4 280 | 4 228 | 3 852 | 1,348,200.0 | 1,331,820.0 | 1,213,380.0 | 189.0 | 186.7 | 170.1 |
| Frozen chickens (including chickens), turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowls, parts of carcasses, tons | 348.3 | 13 391 | 4,664,085.3 | 2334 | 2334 | 2811 | 812 932.2 | 812 932.2 | 979 071.3 | 209.2 | 209.2 | 251.9 |
| Domestic poultry fat, tons | 142.3 | 35 | 4980.5 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 1423.0 | 1423.0 | 1280.7 | 342.9 | 342.9 | 308.6 |
| Offal edible poultry, tons | 235.7 | 8 234 | 1,940,753.8 | 1 388 | 1 388 | 1 282 | 327 151.6 | 327 151.6 | 302 167.4 | 202.3 | 202.3 | 186.8 |
| Feathers, down and skins of birds with feathers, tons | 72.9 | 249 | 18,152.1 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 583.2 | 583.2 | 947.7 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 62.7 |

Table 2 . A conditional example of the formation of an index of industrial production by type of economic activity 10.1 "Processing and canning of meat and production of meat products"

Stage 2.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the type of activity | Gross value addedfor the base year, mln.tenge | Estimated value (based on the gross value added of the base year), million tenge | Industrial production indexin % to average monthlybase year level | Index of industrial production, in % to |
| for the relevantmonth of last year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | for the corresponding month of the last year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | previous month | the corresponding month of the previous year |
| A | 1 | 2= 1\*5 / 100 | 3= 1\*6 / 100 | 4= 1\*7 / 100 | 5=2:1\*100 | 6=3:1\*100 | 7=4:1\*100 | 8=7:6\*100 | 9=7:5\*100 |
| 10.1 Processing and preservation of meat and production of meat products | 45,647.2 | 53 465 | 52 436 | 56 342 | 117.1 | 114.9 | 123.4 | 107.4 | 105.4 |
| sum of incoming elementaryactivities |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10.11 Meat processing and preservation | 10,223.4 | 14,353.7 | 14 251 | 13 730 | 140.4 | 139.4 | 134.3 | 96.3 | 95.7 |
| 10.12 Processing and preservation of poultry meat | 15,571.1 | 21 582 | 21 488 | 24 447 | 138.6 | 138.0 | 157.0 | 113.8 | 113.3 |
| 10.13 Manufacture of meat and poultry products | 19,852.7 | 17 530 | 16 696 | 18 165 | 88.3 | 84.1 | 91.5 | 108.8 | 103.6 |

Table 3. Conventional example of the formation of the index of industrial production by type of economic activity 10 "Food production"

Stage 2 (continued).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the type of activity | Gross value addedfor the base year, mln.tenge | Estimated value (based on the gross value added of the base year), million tenge | Industrial production indexin % to average monthlybase year level | Industrial production index in % to |
| for the correspondingmonth of last year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | for the corresponding month of the previous year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | previous month | the corresponding month of the previous year |
| A | 1 | 2= 1\*5 / 100 | 3= 1\*6 / 100 | 4= 1\*7 / 100 | 5=2:1\*100 | 6=3:1\*100 | 7=4:1\* 100 | 8=7:6\*100 | 9=7:5\*100 |
| 10 Food production | 409 119.2 | 388 351 | 450 338 | 537 135 | 94.9 | 110.1 | 131.3 | 119.3 | 138.3 |
|  | sum of input activities |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10.1 Processing and preservation of meat and production of meat products | 45,647.2 | 53 453 | 52 449 | 56 329 | 117.1 | 114.9 | 123.4 | 105.9 | 104.1 |
| 10.2 Processing and preservation of fish, crustaceans and molluscs | 4,739.8 | 2384 | 2313 | 3512 | 50.3 | 48.8 | 74.1 | 151.8 | 147.4 |
| 10.3 Processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables | 40,169.3 | 46 034 | 65 837 | 126 332 | 114.6 | 163.9 | 314.5 | 192.2 | 278.8 |
| **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** |
| 10.9 Manufacture of prepared animal feed | 4617.3 | 9 401 | 9442 | 11 183 | 203.6 | 204.5 | 242.2 | 118.4 | 119.0 |

Table 4. Conditional example of the formation of the index of industrial

production in section C "Manufacturing industry"

Stage 3.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the type of activity | Gross value addedfor the base year, mln.tenge | Estimated value (based on the gross value added of the base year), million tenge | Industrial production indexin % to average monthlybase year level | Industrial production index in % to |
| for the relevantmonth of last year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | for the corresponding month of the last year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | previous month | the corresponding month of the previous year |
| A | 1 | 2= 1\*5 / 100 | 3= 1\*6/100 | 4= 1\*7/100 | 5=2:1\*100 | 6=3:1\*100 | 7=4:1\* 100 | 8=7:6\*100 | 9=7:5\*100 |
| Section CManufacturing industry | 2469804.1 | 2603174 | 2568596 | 2704435 | 105.4 | 104.0 | 109.5 | 105.3 | 103.9 |
| sum of input activities |  |  |  |
| 10 Food production | 409 119.2 | 388 351 | 450 338 | 537 135 | 94.9 | 110.1 | 131.3 | 119.3 | 138.3 |
| 11 Beverage industry | 79,989.2 | 97 667 | 72 230 | 81 669 | 122.1 | 90.3 | 102.1 | 113.1 | 83.6 |
| 12 Manufacture of tobacco products | 34,247.4 | 38 357 | 31 199 | 35 789 | 112.0 | 91.1 | 104.5 | 114.7 | 93.3 |
| **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** | **…** |
| 33 Repair and installation of machinery and equipment | 96,068.6 | 74 069 | 75 606 | 105 964 | 77.1 | 78.7 | 110.3 | 140.2 | 143.1 |

Table 5. Conditional example of the formation of the index of industrial production

Stage 4.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the type of activity | Added valuefor the base year, mln.tenge | Estimated value (based on the gross value added of the base year), million tenge | Industrial production indexin % to average monthlybase year level | Industrial production index in % to |
| for the correspondingmonth of last year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | for the corresponding month of the previous year | for the previous month | for the reporting month | previous month | the corresponding month of the previous year |
| A | 1 | 2= 1\*5 / 100 | 3= 1\*6 / 100 | 4= 1\*7 / 100 | 5=2:1\*100 | 6=3:1\*100 | 7=4:1\* 100 | 8=7:6\*100 | 9=7:5\*100 |
| Total by industry | 7177125.8 | 7664793 | 7580771 | 7744533 | 106.8 | 105.6 | 107.9 | 102.2 | 101.0 |
| sum of data for sections B , C , D , E GCEA |  |  |  |
| Section B Mining andquarrying | 4249267.9 | 4606206 | 4550966 | 4589209 | 108.4 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 100.8 | 99.6 |
| Section CManufacturing industry | 2469804.1 | 2603174 | 2568596 | 2704435 | 105.4 | 104.0 | 109.5 | 105.3 | 103.9 |
| Section D Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning | 391236.4 | 381847 | 404147 | 381064 | 97.6 | 103.3 | 97.4 | 94.3 | 99.8 |
| Section E Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution | 66817.4 | 73566 | 57062 | 69824 | 110.1 | 85.4 | 104.5 | 122.4 | 94.9 |