



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.3/371
17 November 1967

●ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

STATISTICAL COMMISSION
Fifteenth session
Item 6 (d) of the provisional agenda

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

PROGRESS REPORT ON INDUSTRIAL AND DISTRIBUTIVE-TRADE STATISTICS

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. THE 1963 WORLD PROGRAMME OF BASIC INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

1. This part of the progress report provides a final summary record of national participation in the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics and attempts a broad assessment of its over-all results. Previous reports on the scope of national participation in the Programme were submitted to the Commission at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions (E/CN.3/288 and E/CN.3/318).

A. Record of participation

2. The synoptic table in the annex brings up to date and amplifies at some points the record of national participation in the Programme included in the progress report submitted to the Commission at its thirteenth session. It has been compiled on the basis of replies from countries to a special request from the Secretariat for information on their participation in the Programme. It is believed to be largely complete as a record of this kind. A few omissions may exist in the references given to published sources due to the delays encountered by some countries in processing and publishing the information collected. The table is self-explanatory and only a brief outline of its main features need be given here.

1. Country participation

3. The information available to the Secretariat indicates that a total of ninety-seven countries and territories participated in the Programme. Of these, twenty-five were in Europe, twenty-five in Asia and the Far East, twenty-one in Latin America (including the Caribbean), twenty in Africa, and three in Oceania. The remaining three were Canada, the United States and the USSR. Proportionally, the extent of country participation in the major regions was lowest in Africa and highest in Europe.

2. Timing of inquiries

4. Most of the participating countries employed the recommended calendar year 1963 or one of the related financial years 1962/63 or 1963/64 as the reference year of their inquiries. Of the total number participating, eighty-one employed a twelve-month period between 1 January 1962 and 31 December 1964. Use of other

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reference years reflected adherence to established national periodicities for such inquiries or, as in the case of a few countries in Latin America, the development of a more general regional programme of census-taking linked to the periodicity of the population census.

3. Scope

5. All participating countries included manufacturing in the scope of their inquiries, in most cases with no substantial deviations from the ISIC concept. The more important deviations which did occur reflected mainly diverging views on the concept of the manufacturing establishment itself or the nature of the activities to be included as manufacturing activities. With regard to the other sectors recommended for inclusion, seventy-eight countries included mining, sixty-eight electricity and thirty-seven gas and steam. These activities normally gave rise to fewer boundary problems though practical difficulties in separating mining and manufacturing activities combined in one location were frequently reported. Construction, which was an optional part of the over-all Programme, was included in the inquiries of fifty-one countries.

4. Coverage

6. Sixty-three countries reported that, in principle, complete enumeration was made of establishments (or enterprises) of all sizes in the branches of activity included in their inquiries. In some instances, however, an abbreviated questionnaire is reported to have been directed to the smaller establishments. In about ten countries, a surprisingly low fraction of the total, the smaller establishments are reported to have been enumerated by sample. In the remaining countries, enumeration of the smaller establishments appears to have been omitted entirely. The significance of these differences in the enumeration of the smaller establishments varies widely from country to country and can only be gauged broadly from the size limits for complete enumeration indicated in the table. Coverage was limited in a few countries by restricting the inquiries to establishments (or enterprises) with specified forms of organization. Thus, in Japan, coverage was restricted to privately owned establishments in the case of the manufacturing sector, while in the Federal Republic of Germany, establishments recognized as

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engaged in handicraft activities were excluded from the scope of the general inquiry and treated separately.

5. Statistical unit

7. The majority of participating countries followed the international recommendations in this matter and accepted the establishment as the basic unit for which data should be collected and compiled. In some French-speaking countries, and some of the centrally planned economies, the enterprise was employed as an alternative, while in a few others the basic establishment questionnaire was combined with a second questionnaire designed to elicit information on the structure and activity of the parent enterprise. Marginal variations did occur in the application of the concept of the establishment and in many cases it was apparently identified with the local unit.

6. Publication of results

8. The provision of information on this aspect of country participation is complicated by the various forms in which publication can take place. By mid-1967, however, the Secretariat estimates that about four-fifths of participating countries had published results in some form, the peak frequency of publication occurring in 1965. Of the sixty-four countries with identified dates of publication between 1964 and 1967, some six had published their results in 1964, thirty-three in 1965, sixteen in 1966 and nine in 1967 (see annex).

7. Other characteristics of national inquiries

9. The annex does not go into detail on other aspects of the national inquiries made as part of the 1963 Programme. A brief mention is, however, given in some cases to the source of the industrial directory, the nature of the questionnaire and the method of enumeration. More detailed information on the various characteristics of the national inquiries will be found in the introductory notes to each chapter of The Growth of World Industry, 1953-1965: National Tables.^{1/}

^{1/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.10.

B. Assessment of results

10. The primary objective of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics was to "provide a minimum body of internationally comparable, basic information on [the] industrial sector of economics for national and international use".^{2/} In the following paragraphs, the results of the Programme are looked at from this point of view and an attempt is made to identify the more important factors affecting the quality of the results achieved. The assessment is based largely on the experience of the Secretariat in compiling The Growth of World Industry, 1953-1965: National Tables and in developing the material reported in this publication for use in preparing world and regional aggregates of industrial production and employment.

11. The most important factors affecting the quality of the over-all results were evidently the practical problems encountered by the developing countries in executing the large-scale inquiries involved. These problems were largely problems affecting the statistical progress of these countries generally, including such basic obstacles to success as inadequate financial support, lack of trained personnel, imperfect institutional machinery, lack of co-ordination among participating agencies and poor co-operation from respondents. They are enumerated and discussed at length in the assessment of the 1963 Programme in Latin America made recently by the ECLA secretariat.^{3/} Improvements in this direction in future appear to imply not only unremitting efforts to remove these basic obstacles to progress but the adoption and implementation by countries of the general principles of an integrated system of industrial inquiries.

12. In the 1963 Programme, international action was directed more to the prescription of the conceptual framework for the inquiries than to the provision of guidance on their planning and execution. In a general way, it may be said that this effort was successful and that a large measure of uniformity in concepts and classifications was attained on a world-wide basis. Regional adaptations of the Programme modified its content in certain respects but not so as to jeopardize its potential usefulness as a means of collecting an array of internationally comparable

^{2/} International Recommendations on the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 60.XVII.8.Add.1), para. 5.

^{3/} ST/ECLA/CONF.24/L.12.

information. Despite the acceptability of the recommendations and the discussions at the regional level, some disturbing differences in interpretation and implementation did occur in practice and were carried through to the published results. While in part this could be accounted for by a misunderstanding of the prescribed norms, some weaknesses in the recommendations themselves and the lack of clear definition of the objectives of the Programme contributed to this situation.

13. From the point of view of the compilation of internationally comparable information, an important shortcoming of the Programme was the poor coverage of the results in many countries arising from the restriction of the inquiries to the larger establishments only. In these cases, it would seem that the lack of clear guidance on the matter in the international recommendations was partly responsible. The concept of a graduated system of inquiries extended to the smallest establishments by sampling procedures and capable of producing the over-all estimates required with reasonable accuracy was not systematically developed in the recommendations and was evidently not widely appreciated in such cases.

14. A second shortcoming of this kind was the frequent absence of effective arrangements for the uniform classification by industry of the information collected. Practices in this matter illustrate the extent to which participation in the Programme varied from country to country. In some cases, particularly in the developing countries, ISIC had already been adopted as the national one or was adopted for the purposes of the Programme. In others, the national classification differed materially from ISIC and efforts were made to provide the basic information in both forms. In the remaining countries, comprising a relatively large group, the results were compiled and published solely according to the categories of the national classification. The range of practices in this respect is broadly indicated in The Growth of World Industry, 1953-1965: National Tables.

15. These shortcomings affect quite generally the value of the information collected in the Programme as a basis for international comparisons. To them may be added such other general obstacles to comparability as the use of differing reference periods and of differing statistical units. Other shortcomings on the conceptual side relate to divergencies in the manner in which specific items of information were collected and compiled. In some cases of this type, such as the use of different concepts of value added, the divergencies may be traced in part to the

lack of a clear recommendation. In others, such as in the case of the compilations of commodity information, the differences must be attributed to the effective absence of pertinent guidance at the world level.^{4/}

16. The first of these weaknesses is of special interest because of its importance in the preparation of estimates of aggregate world industrial production and its distribution between countries and industries. To provide the material for such a calculation might, indeed, have been considered as one of the more concrete objectives of the 1963 Programme. Yet, the results cannot be considered satisfactory. Estimates of value added were compiled at market prices and at factor cost according to varying practices, in some cases without indication of the basis of valuation of output or input or of the treatment of changes of stocks and, in most cases, without the supplementary information required to reconcile one concept with the other. Adjustment of such estimates to a uniform basis constitutes a major problem in international comparisons of production.

17. The preceding paragraphs direct attention to some of the main weaknesses in the conceptual framework of the 1963 Programme. On the more positive side, it may be said that the concepts and definitions of most of the items of information recommended for collection were found to be adequate for the purpose and that the Programme as a whole constituted a significant step forward in the development of internationally comparable information. As a result of the solid foundation so formed, it can perhaps be assumed that in future Programmes of this kind it will be possible to lay greater stress on overcoming the many practical difficulties associated with such undertakings.

^{4/} Recommendations on such compilations were included in the European Programme only. For Latin America, a draft list of manufactured products was issued by ECLA in 1963.

II. PROPOSAL FOR A 1973 WORLD PROGRAMME OF BASIC INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

18. In the report of its thirteenth session, the Commission expressed the view that a new World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics should be undertaken by the United Nations and that such a Programme should relate to the year 1973.^{5/} In this section of the paper a proposal is made on the form that this Programme might take and the role of the Secretariat in its implementation.

19. The Programme envisaged by the Secretariat for 1973 would, in substance, follow the revised international recommendations for benchmark industrial inquiries, as ultimately approved by the Commission. It is, therefore, proposed at this time that it should provide for the collection and compilation on a world-wide basis of selected items of information drawn from these recommendations. In scope, it would cover mining, manufacturing and the production and distribution of electricity and gas and special provision would be made in the Programme for those countries which wished to extend their inquiries to cover construction and other activities outside the industrial sector. The recommendations at the world level on the nature of the information to be collected are envisaged in the form of separate minimum lists for statistically developed and statistically developing countries, which would be supplemented on a regional basis from the full arrays specified in the revised recommendations. Priorities in the collection of this supplementary information would be indicated.

20. Given the approval of the Commission to the development of this Programme, the Secretariat would propose to begin immediately the drafting of recommendations at the world level. A final draft would be prepared by the Secretariat after consultation with national statistical offices and regional commissions and submitted to the Commission for approval at its next session in 1970.

21. Activity during the remaining period before country plans for the inquiries were completed would be directed to the practical aspects of the implementation of the Programme and would include the provision at the world level of detailed guidance on methods. This activity would be systematically supplemented by technical assistance provided to participating countries by individual experts,

^{5/} E/4045, para. 60.

regional advisers and regional training centres and by the development on a regional or sub-regional basis of ad hoc training programmes. Arrangements might also be made with one or more of the statistically advanced countries for the provision of special training facilities.

22. The Secretariat proposes that an expert group should be appointed to help in the preparation of a technical manual which would supplement the recommendations on the conceptual aspects of the Programme. Such a manual would deal with the application of the recommended concepts and classifications and their adaptation for specific national purposes and treat generally the problems arising in the design, planning and execution of the inquiries. Special attention would be given to the problems arising from the co-ordination of these benchmark inquiries with the current system of annual and more frequent industrial inquiries and with simultaneous inquiries of a benchmark character into other sections of the economy.

III. DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

23. Since the last progress report of this kind was submitted to the Commission in 1965, some important developments have taken place in the compilation and publication of industrial statistics by the Secretariat. These are referred to briefly in the following paragraphs.

24. In the sphere of general industrial statistics, the most important event has been the compilation and publication in 1967 of The Growth of World Industry, 1953-1965: National Tables.^{6/} This was designed as an up-dated version of the previous volumes in this series^{7/} and at the same time as a vehicle for the dissemination of the results of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. About eighty countries are represented in the publication and in addition to detailed census information from inquiries taken as part of the 1963 Programme, indexes of production and employment and growth rates of activity are included for each country for all major groups of industry.

25. The Secretariat proposes to continue The Growth of World Industry series in the form of an annual publication. The scope of the information presented in the form of annual time series will be closely geared to the international recommendations for annual industrial inquiries and will be provided as far as possible for each country in terms of the major groups of ISIC. This type of information will, for the first time, be collected by means of an annual questionnaire. The first issue of this questionnaire, in English, French and Spanish editions, was distributed to over 100 countries in late 1967.

^{6/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.XVII.10.

^{7/} Patterns of Industrial Growth, 1938-1958 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.XVII.6);
The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: National Tables (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.XVII.5);
The Growth of World Industry, 1938-1961: International Analyses and Tables (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 64.XVII.8).

26. In addition to the presentation of annual series on industrial activity, the projected publication will contain a separate section with comparable information on levels of activity and other characteristics of industry in each country. This section will also present series showing the development of world and regional aggregates of industrial production and employment and of related productivity measures similar to the series of this kind currently compiled and published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. A further section of the publication will be devoted to the presentation of selected census information, emphasis being given to the structural aspects of industry in each country.

27. A development of a similar nature has taken place with respect to industrial commodity production statistics. The Secretariat has drawn up a questionnaire for the collection of annual production statistics on the basis of the list of some 285 industrial commodities contained in document E/CN.3/368 now before the Commission. The first edition of this questionnaire was distributed to about forty countries in late 1967. Countries were selected so that the reported information will cover a relatively high proportion of world production of each of the commodities represented in the questionnaire.

28. The commodity production statistics obtained in this way will be stored on magnetic tape in the form of annual time series and be readily available for use in the general statistical publications of the Secretariat and to meet ad hoc requests for information of this kind. Selected series will also be included in a new annual publication in the form of tables with time series for recent years showing the contribution of individual countries to the total reported production of each commodity. It is hoped that the first issue of this publication will appear in 1968. An earlier compilation of this kind, limited to about 200 commodities and to twenty-seven industrialized countries, was published in 1967 as a part of The Growth of World Industry, 1953-1965: National Tables.

29. In view of the practical problems which will be encountered by countries in meeting these additional requests, it will be the policy of the Secretariat to establish both projects on a relatively modest scale before contemplating expansion in the volume of information collected. At the present time, however, it is considered that their scale is inadequate to meet the general demand for information

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on industrial activity and structure, particularly the demand for information of this kind for the less industrialized countries. An important factor contributing to this demand, it should be noted, has been the recent creation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the very considerable expansion of the work now being undertaken at the international level on the analysis of industrial development in the less industrialized countries.

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IV. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

30. The Statistical Commission, at its fifth session held in 1950, adopted a series of recommendations concerning the compilation of index numbers of industrial production.^{8/} Shortly thereafter the Statistical Office issued a technical study entitled Index Numbers of Industrial Production (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 1). The recommendations and the study were intended to draw the attention of Governments to the need for compiling index numbers of industrial production, to help in developing the quality of national index numbers and to improve their international comparability.

31. During the eighteen years which have elapsed from the time the recommendations were made many new developments have taken place in this field. Many countries improved their indexes and tried out new methods; in addition the indexes have been put to various uses. At present seventy-three countries compile an annual index of industrial production and of these fifty-one also compile quarterly or monthly indexes. The development of the calculation of indexes by regional distribution is shown in the table below:

Number of countries compiling index numbers of industrial production

	Annual			Monthly or Quarterly		
	1950*	1963	1966	1950*	1963	1966
Africa	5	12	11	3	8	8
America, North	4	6	9	4	5	5
America, South	2	8	8	2	3	2
Asia	3	12	15	2	9	9
Europe	22	26	28	16	25	25
Oceania	1	2	2	-	2	2
Total	37	66	73	27	52	51

* As published in the Statistical Yearbook 1951 and several issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics during 1951.

8/ See Statistical Commission, Report of the Fifth Session, E/1696/Rev.1, para. 60.

32. As can be seen from the table there has been a marked increase, even in the recent three years, in the number of countries that calculate annual indexes. The seventy-three countries compiling annual index numbers of industrial production represent just over 98 per cent of total industrial production (measured in 1958 weights).^{9/} This indicates that although many countries still do not compile indexes of industrial production, their share in the world total is not significant. Or in other words, the aggregated index numbers based on the available national indexes, give a very good indication of the movement of world industrial production.
33. Almost all of the countries which are compiling indexes break them down to at least the major group level of detail of the present ISIC (that is, the 2-digit level or its national equivalent). About half of the countries have more detailed breakdowns and so are able to supply data for selected groups of ISIC (that is, the 3-digit level).
34. Several regional meetings^{10/} were recently held on the question of calculating index numbers of industrial production and while it was found that the Commission's recommendations do not need any major revision it became clear that it was necessary

^{9/} This calculation excludes Albania, China (mainland), Mongolia, North Korea and North Viet-Nam.

^{10/} (a) **Latin American Seminar on Industrial Statistics**, Quito, 6-16 December 1966. See Index Numbers of Industrial Production in the Latin American Countries (ST/ECLA/Conf.24/L.6) and Report of the Latin American Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.12/750). (b) **Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Seminar on Industrial Statistics**. See Index Numbers of Industrial Production - National Practices in ECAFE Countries (E/CN.11/ASTAT/IS/L.1) and Report of the Seminar on Industrial Statistics (E/CN.11/ASTAT/IS/1). (c) **The Working Group on Industrial Statistics of the Conference of European Statisticians** at their fourth session (March 1964) discussed the problems of index numbers of industrial production. See the papers numbered Conf.Eur.Stat/WG.13/26-31 and the Report (Conf.Eur.Stat/WG.13/32).

revise the technical study.^{11/} On the basis of the findings of these meetings and on national experiences it is suggested that the following important questions need new or more detailed treatment in the revised version of the study.

A. The uses of the indexes

35. The discussion in Series F, No. 1 on the uses of the index numbers of industrial production might be enlarged. Among other things their use for planning and programming, productivity and wage policy, and for the calculation of gross domestic product at constant prices might be explained. The development of real product for individual industries and their relationship to input-output work might also be dealt with. In addition the regrouping of the indexes along industry and market categories which are useful for special analyses might be mentioned.

B. Concepts

36. It is necessary to clarify and define the various possible concepts which might be used in the calculation of index numbers of industrial production. The general aim of an index number of industrial production is to indicate the changes over time in the volume of production of industry. The measure of production can relate to the goods and services produced in industry excluding all that produced by other sectors of the economy and also avoiding duplication (that is, excluding all the intermediate goods produced by the industry but also consumed by it in the course of production). This concept can be gross or net of capital consumption. Using these principles one can arrive at two different concepts:

^{11/} In the Report of the ECAFE Seminar it is stated: "The Seminar felt that the publication Index Numbers of Industrial Production, Statistical Papers, Series F, No. 1, prepared by the United Nations Statistical Office, had become somewhat out of date in the context of the rapid industrial development that was taking place in the ECAFE region and desired that a modern approach to the concepts, definitions, methods of collection, analysis and interpretation of industrial statistics be made. It urged the United Nations to undertake a thorough revision of the publication". In the Report of the Latin American Seminar on Industrial Statistics it is stated: "The Statistical Office of the United Nations should consider in co-operation with the other international organizations concerned and on the basis of consultation with the countries themselves, revising and up-dating the document entitled Index Numbers of Industrial Production (Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 1) and preparing a manual on the application of its recommendations".

(a) The contribution of the industry to net domestic (or national) product in the case where capital consumption is deducted;

(b) The contribution of the industry to gross domestic (or national) product in cases where capital consumption is not deducted.

37. The index numbers of industrial production based on these concepts have two disadvantages. In the first place they do not show the link between the index and the flow of commodities and it is therefore difficult to establish a link with the input-output data. In the second place it is difficult to compile them for individual industries and for frequent intervals.

38. These difficulties lead to the use of other concepts, for example census value added or gross output which are good approximations to the above concepts and at the same time are linked more closely with the commodity flows and lend themselves more easily to frequent calculation.

C. Relationship to national accounts

39. One of the principal suggestions is to incorporate into the study the significant advances in methodology and data sources for developing national accounts aggregates according to industrial origin at constant prices. It is clear that the index numbers of industrial production and the series on gross domestic or national product, at constant prices, classified by industrial origin are utilized for similar purposes and are designed to measure changes in similar magnitudes. Taking these factors into account there is general agreement on the desirability of co-ordinating the concepts and methods utilized in compiling these measures so that consistent data will be obtained. However, in many countries there are differences in concept, bases of valuation, coverage, weight base year, formula, classification, methods of compilation and sources of data.

40. The national accounts estimates at constant prices invariably use the concept of the gross product, but the calculation of index numbers of industrial production in most market economy countries is based on census value added (in some instances, for aggregating the basic series to provide indicators for the most detailed groups, the value of gross output is used). In principle, the concept of census value added is utilized in indexes of industrial production as a practical approximation to that of the gross product because data on the costs of non-industrial services (for example transportation, communications, advertising,

business consulting services) are much more difficult to gather for the individual establishment-type unit - which is usually the statistical unit used for collecting basic data for the calculation of index numbers - than data on the costs of goods and industrial services utilized in production. But of course the proportion of non-industrial services consumed not only varies from one industry to another but in the case of some countries it is apparently increasing. A further difficulty in the use of gross product is that of estimating the non-industrial services in constant prices (it is difficult to find measures for prices and quantities).

41. In some countries the bases of valuation utilized in indexes of production and in the gross domestic or national product at constant prices are not the same. A frequent situation is for valuation at factor cost to be utilized in the index numbers of industrial production but valuation at market prices to be employed in the national accounts aggregate.

42. Differences in the field covered, as between indexes of industrial production and the related series from national accounts or balances, are more common and probably more significant than divergences in the concepts of production utilized in the two types of series. In the case of many countries, small establishments are often omitted from the field of activity dealt with in the indexes; and not infrequently, selected kinds of activity (for example, clothing manufacture, some portions of food manufacturing) are also excluded because of difficulties in gathering the basic data needed in compiling the indexes. The restrictions on the field of coverage in the indexes of industrial production do not occur in the case of the related aggregates compiled within the framework of national accounts.

43. In cases where there is a difference between the weight base year used for the calculation of the indexes and that for the national accounts, this can result in significant differences in the trends revealed by the two types of series.

44. Most countries compiling indexes of industrial production are making extensive use of physical quantities of output and similar measurements as basic series and use the weighted average formula, but at the same time utilize the double deflation method (Geary formula) for the calculation of the national accounts aggregate. This leads to further differences because in the first formula the value added per unit of output is being kept constant, which means not only that the prices are being kept constant, but also that the input per unit of output is being kept constant. This is not the case in the use of the Geary formula.

45. Despite the desirability of using the same concept and formula for calculating both the production index and the related national accounts aggregates the experience of some countries shows that the quantity and unity value information on inputs **is** much less precise and sometimes covers only a small fraction of the total cost of material **used**. Therefore one can appreciate that the double deflation approach, conceptually desirable as it is, presents some really formidable statistical obstacles.

D. Scope

46. Several of the regional meetings on indexes discussed the scope of the index and recommended that the index should cover mining, manufacturing, gas and electricity production, but agreed that construction should be treated separately. On the handling of water production no definite agreement was reached.

47. Furthermore the existing recommendations state that if a country is compelled by absence of data to omit important industries from its index, then the whole of the major group affected should be excluded from the general index. In the place of this recommendation it might be suggested that where a country has insufficient elementary series to compile a representative index for an individual industry distinguished in its national classification, no separate series for that industry should be shown. However, if data relating to part of an industry are available the country concerned should consider the advisability of including these data in the general index (although a separate index for the industry is not shown) with a view to making the general index as complete as possible.

E. Measurement of coverage

48. The problem of the measurement of the coverage is a very complicated one and should be treated in more detail in the new study. The aim of the measurement of coverage is to establish the proportion of the observed production to the total production. But in many cases the coverage might be different for the weights on the one hand and for the basic series on the other. Also in some cases it is not possible to measure the coverage of the series in the same terms as the weights.

49. In many countries the weights are derived from the census of industrial production, in which case the weighting system is usually based on full coverage. At the same time the series are usually derived from statistics which are based on selected establishments, selected products, and so on. In most cases **selections are not based on sampling but on the possibilities of quick enumeration** (large establishments) or on the importance of the commodity and so on. In these cases the coverage of the series should be expressed in terms of value added, and so on, of the enumerated establishments or commodities as a proportion to value added, and so on, of all establishments or the total commodity, but difficulties may still arise in measuring them. For example, the weighting system might be value added, but this is not available for the commodities, therefore for these the whole price (gross value) is used. However it might not always be possible to calculate meaningfully the share of the selected commodities in gross output (or sales). This is because in many countries the values of the intermediate products (for example, yarn) are enumerated fully - that is, it is not only the sales which are enumerated but also that which is produced for own consumption. Further difficulties result from the use of sample surveys and the use of imputations.

F. Formula

50. It seems to be necessary to discuss all the formulae including the double-deflation method (use of Geary formula). It is advisable to discuss the different formulae together with the different concepts, pointing out the theoretical and practical advantages and disadvantages. Furthermore there are several points to be emphasized. It is necessary to make it clear that only relative changes in value added (or whatever the weighting variable is) per unit of output and not relative changes in quantities cause differences in movement of indexes computed with different weight base years.

51. It is also necessary to point out that the differences in the index due to the use of different formulae are usually not nearly as great as the differences resulting from other factors such as incomplete coverage of series and inadequate allowance for quality changes. But at the same time it is recognized that while errors due to other factors may tend to cancel each other out, the choice of formula usually introduces a factor which works in a single direction. For example there is

usually a negative correlation between the quantity indexes and the price indexes, the Laspeyres formula tends to give a higher measure of growth than the Paasche formula and consequently the Fisher formula.

52. It is necessary to make a detailed evaluation of the use of the double deflation method. While it is generally used and accepted in the national accounts aggregates, that is, annually and at division (ISIC 1-digit) level, there are a number of controversial opinions and experiences as a result of it at the major group or more detailed level and at more frequent intervals than annual. The difficulties seem to be mainly practical ones, but further investigation is certainly necessary at both theoretical and practical levels. It is certain that the use of the Geary formula makes the index much more sensitive to changes of price relations, to technological changes, to statistical errors, and so on, but not always in the right direction.

G. Problems of securing data for weights and series

53. Many countries have asked that the revised version of the study should include a more detailed examination of the scope of the basic data for weights and series which are needed for the construction of a given type of index. It would be useful to discuss for example (a) the problems encountered in securing the basic quantity and price data in the necessary detail for such complex sectors as machinery and equipment; (b) the need to supplement simple unit counts with measures of capacity and performances, to handle the so-called quality improvement factor; and (c) how to handle the emergence, as technology advances, of whole "systems" or sets of instruments with built-in computers and so on which cannot be represented directly by quantity, or unit value data.

H. Further work

54. In the light of the developments outlined above and the brief discussion of various problems in the compilation of index numbers of industrial production, the Commission may wish to make recommendations on future work in this field. It may wish to recommend that the Statistical Office with the help of an expert (or experts) should prepare a revised version of the present study. This revised study might be further improved by the help of an expert group and/or by

consultation with national and regional organizations. After this the completed text should be brought to the Commission for approval. In addition the Commission might wish to consider recommending the preparation of a study describing in detail the national practices in this field.

V. STATISTICS OF THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE TRADES

55. The Commission, at its ninth session^{12/} held in 1956, adopted recommendations for statistics of the distributive and related service trades. These recommendations were published in 1958 as International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution.^{13/}

56. The Commission, at its eleventh session held in 1960, in setting priorities for a work programme indicated as one of the "ad hoc projects also of high priority" the preparation of a "comparative study of national practices in the field of distribution statistics, and of methods of conducting inquiries in this field".^{14/}

57. Two regional economic commissions (ECE and ECAFE) have held meetings on the subject^{15/} and ECE has scheduled a second meeting of its relevant working group in 1968. These meetings indicate that the present international recommendations^{16/} in this field have served as a useful guide to countries which have undertaken inquiries.

A. Some of the problems associated with the statistics of the distributive and service trends

58. In examining the work done in various countries in the past decade on surveying the distributive and service trades sector, it is clear that there are a number of practical and conceptual problems which are not adequately dealt with in the present recommendations. In reviewing and developing these recommendations, which would be one of the purposes of a study of national practices, these problems need to be explored. Some of them are briefly surveyed below.

^{12/} See Statistical Commission, Report of the Ninth Session (E/2876), paras. 26-29.

^{13/} Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 26.

^{14/} Statistical Commission, Report of the Eleventh Session (E/3375), para. 159 (1).

^{15/} For the ECE meeting see Report of the Working Group on Statistics of the Distributive Trades, third session, held in Geneva 19-23 July 1965 (Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.4/15). For the ECAFE meeting see Report of the Seminar on Censuses and Sample Surveys of Distributive Trades, held in September 1966, (E/CN.11/749 or E/CN.11/ASTAT/Conf.8/L.2).

^{16/} See foot-note 13.

1. Scope and classification

59. International recommendations on the precise scope of the inquiries in distributive and service trades are not easy to formulate, when attempted in any detail. Part of the problem is that while there is considerable uniformity in the national headings of broad categories of activity in the field (that is, wholesale trade, retail trade, business services, personal services and so on) the detailed content of these groups shows variations between countries. However, it should be noted that many of these differences in classification need not prevent data being made available on an internationally comparable basis if, in the published tables, the groups are identified in sufficient detail to allow their reorganization according to ISIC.

60. Another part of the problem is that even when the detailed activities within each broad category are the same, there are differences between countries as to which they actually include within the scope of the most comprehensive inquiries in this field.

61. The present review and revisions to ISIC^{17/} will of course have an effect on this problem. A number of the more troublesome of the specific issues of classification and scope are mentioned below and in each case the implications of the proposals for revising ISIC are noted.

62. The activities of bakers, butchers and tailors present a difficult classification problem particularly from the point of view of international standardization. There are a whole variety of national practices ranging from classifying them all in manufacturing to classifying them all in retailing with a range of different treatments in between. These include classifying them to retailing if they sell only their own products; classifying bakers and butchers to retailing but tailors to manufacturing on the grounds that the element of transformation of the material is much more important for cloth than for food; classifying in retailing if they are single establishment enterprises, but, if they are multi-establishment enterprises, insisting on separate data for manufacturing and retailing.

63. The proposed ISIC like the present ISIC classifies both bakers who do baking on the premises and tailors' shops to manufacturing and they would therefore be excluded from the scope of any international recommendations in this field. However

^{17/} See The Draft Revision of the International Standard Classification of All Economic Activity (E/CN.3/359).

butchers' shops, which may include the cutting up of carcasses by the butcher, are apparently part of retail trade and would therefore fall within the scope of any recommendations.

64. Renting and repairing also give rise to a number of problems affecting the scope of inquiries in this field. Alternative treatments are possible and most can be found in at least one country. The renting out of producers' equipment by units specializing in this activity, for example construction equipment, manufacturing machinery and other equipment, vehicles and computers, can be classified in one separate heading outside the wholesaling sector, or with wholesaling of the same items, or with the user (renter) of the equipment. Units renting out (or hiring out) consumer goods can be classified with the retailers of the same items, with services or even elsewhere (for example, car hire in the transport sector).

65. The proposed ISIC differs from the present ISIC with respect to units specializing in the renting or leasing out of machinery, equipment and consumer goods.

(a) The leasing of machinery and equipment to producers (except motor vehicles and other transport equipment) is proposed as part of the subdivision for real estate and business services as a separate major group. Consequently, for the purposes of international recommendations, units specializing in this activity would be within the scope of inquiries into distributive and service trades.

(b) The renting out of consumer goods (except motor vehicles and recreational goods) to households is proposed as part of retail trade. Units specializing in this activity are clearly in the scope of distributive trade inquiries.

(c) The renting out of recreational goods is proposed as part of the subdivision for recreational and related cultural services. Again units specializing in this activity will be within the scope of service trade inquiries.

(d) The renting of automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment is proposed as part of the division for transport and communication and would therefore not fall within the scope of a distributive and service trades inquiry.

66. Again, for repairing, classification problems arise in the case of units specializing in this activity. The degree to which specialization exists varies between different types of repair work within one country and between different

countries for the same kind of repairs. The approach adopted in the present ISIC and the proposed revised ISIC is to include all such units in the same group as units manufacturing the class of goods repaired, irrespective of the type of customer served. As a consequence, for the purposes of international recommendations, the distributive and service trades will not include repair work.

67. Determining the scope of the services which should be included in the most comprehensive inquiries is also a difficult one both nationally and internationally. The present international recommendations include part of major group 83 Business Services (**that** is, including business services not elsewhere classified but excluding legal services, accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services, and engineering and technical services), all of major group 84 Recreation Services and all but one group of major group 85 Personal Services (the group excluded is domestic services).

68. A number of countries have suggested additions to this scope, for example, Storage and Warehousing, Real Estate and all Business Services rather than just the not elsewhere classified group. It is difficult to formulate an internationally acceptable general principle as to which services can appropriately be included as part of the scope of inquiries dealing also with wholesale and retail trade. Of course national practice is likely to differ according to the organization of services in the particular country. In order to develop international recommendations in this field it would be useful to have some guidance as to the appropriate scope. The Conference of European Statisticians for example in discussing their work on service trades said "It was agreed that in principle the scope would be limited to services rendered to households and enterprises, of the type normally carried out by establishments which can be described as shops, stores, or offices. Because of their special character, banking insurance and communication services would be excluded. The field to be covered would, however, have to be defined more precisely in the light of the information and views which countries provide in their replies to the questionnaire".^{18/}

69. Perhaps a partial solution to this problem lies in the proposed revisions to ISIC. In these proposals Division 6 will consist of three subdivisions,

^{18/} Conf.Eur.Stats/253, para. 101.

Wholesale and Retail Trade; Storage and Warehousing; and Restaurants and Hotels. All of these could be included in the scope of the international recommendations thereby adding Storage and Warehousing to the presently recommended scope. Division 8 also consists of three subdivisions: Financial Institutions; Insurance; and Real Estate and Business Services. If all of the last of these subdivisions could be included this would extend the presently recommended scope by adding real estate; legal services; accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; and engineering, architectural and technical services. (It might also be noted that machinery rental and leasing is included in this subdivision of the classification.) As to the remaining relevant Division of the proposed ISIC (Division 9, Community Social and Personal Services) there remains the problem of choosing, as in the past, which of the activities can appropriately be dealt with in international recommendations for the distributive and service trades. The following is a list of the activities in this proposed Division and an indication of whether they are covered by the present recommendations in this field.

Subdivision	Major Group	Group		Included in present (M.26) recommendations
91	910	9100	Public Administration and Defence	No
92	920	9200	Sanitary and Similar Services	No
93	931	9310	Education Services	No
	932	9320	Research and Scientific Institutions	No
	933	9330	Medical and Other Health Services	No
	934	9340	Welfare Institutions	No
	935	9350	Business, Professional and Labour Associations	No
	939	9390	Social and Related Community Services n.e.c.	No
94	941	9411	Motion Picture Production	Yes
		9412	Motion Picture Distribution and Projection	Yes
	942	9421	Radio and Television Broadcasting	Yes
		9422	Theatrical Producers and Entertainment Services	Yes
	943	9430	Libraries, Museums and Botanical and Zoological Gardens	Yes
	949	9490	Amusement and Recreational Services n.e.c.	Yes

Subdivision	Major Group	Group		Included in present (M.26) recommendations
95	951	9510	Laundries, Laundry Services, and Cleaning and Dyeing Plants	Yes
	959	9591	Domestic Services	No
		9592	Barber and Beauty Shops	Yes
		9593	Photograph Studios, including Commercial Photography	Yes
		9599	Personal Services n.e.c.	Yes

70. Understandably the proposals for the ISIC revision do not solve all the problems of scope and classification for the distributive and service sectors. Even the simplest distinction, that between wholesaling and retailing runs into difficulties. In many countries, in the trading of certain types of goods, both wholesaling and retailing are carried out by the same unit. Certain countries, such as the United Kingdom and Kenya for example, solve this problem by setting up headings in their national industrial classifications for these mixed wholesale-retail units, separate from those for wholesale units and retail units. In the case of the United Kingdom's Standard Industrial Classification, dealing in coal, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies; and dealing in other industrial materials and machinery are dealt with in this way. In the case of Kenya's proposed classification, dealing in motor vehicles, electrical machinery and appliances, and non-electrical machinery is classified in a "joint wholesale and retail" category. The kind of trade organized in this fashion seems to differ from country to country. It is clearly an obstacle to a detailing of ISIC in these sectors and to obtaining comparable international statistics at certain levels of aggregation.

71. An additional problem lies in the practicality of the distinction between wholesale and retail trade. As the ECAFE seminar pointed out, a distinction based upon the type of customer is difficult to apply because of a lack of sufficiently detailed records in many units in many countries, and that based upon whether sales are in bulk or otherwise is difficult to use because of the relative nature of the term "in bulk".

2. The statistical unit

72. The establishment is recommended as the statistical unit, but, in practice, because there is frequently more than one kind of business carried on at each location with no separate data available, the unit used is closer to the local unit than to the establishment. Also there is a need to develop recommendations for enterprise-type statistics as well as the establishment-type data so far dealt with internationally. Certain items such as financial data, purchases, operating cost data, and even value added may be more appropriate to enterprise-type units than to establishment-type units. Consequently there is likely to be a major co-ordination problem in identifying for multi-unit enterprises, the enterprise to which each establishment belongs. This is likely to be achieved only by the development of a directory of units showing the establishment-enterprise links and kept up to date.

3. Coverage

73. With respect to the international recommendations for the coverage of inquiries two approaches have been suggested. On the one hand, as suggested by the ECE working group,^{19/} a separate programme could be worked out for larger and for smaller units, involving the collection of a very limited number of items of data from the smaller units. On the other hand some members of the Conference of European Statisticians^{20/} had reservations about this suggestion of its working group and felt that sampling techniques should be exploited to limit the problem of covering the smaller units rather than cutting down the items of data collected from these units. The ECAFE seminar report, pointing to the "inherent difficulties of collecting data in the distributive sector, which is characterized by small units with rudimentary, or non-existent records, numerous illiterate respondents, incomplete lists of units, etc." indicated that "to minimize the problems countries are resorting to the use of sampling or of simplified questionnaires, particularly for small units".^{21/} In the statistically less developed countries it seems almost certain that both methods that is sampling and limiting the data requested, will need to be applied if the task of covering the large number of small units in the sector is to be manageable.

^{19/} Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.4/15, para. 106.

^{20/} Conf.Eur.Stats/230, para. 74.

^{21/} E/CN.11/749, para. 14.

74. The question of coverage and the methods used to collect the data are closely tied to the question of a directory of statistical units. Countries intending to cover the distributive and service trades sector should be able to, indeed need to, have an up-to-date directory of the larger units. Whether it is feasible to either compile or maintain a complete directory of the smaller units is very doubtful except in the case of the statistically most sophisticated countries. Even in their case maintaining such a directory up-to-date is not likely to be worthwhile given the large number of small units in this sector and the high birth and death rate of these units; it is more likely that a new directory would be compiled for each basic inquiry. In many countries an additional difficulty is the existence of many itinerant traders with no fixed location. With units of this kind a directory of the smaller units is out of the question. In most countries the use of sampling techniques, particularly area sampling, appears to be required if the small units are to be covered in any of their inquiries.

4. Type of inquiry and frequency

75. Most of the countries which have covered the distributive and service trades sectors in basic inquiries have done so as part of a general economic inquiry covering all sectors of the economy, or at least, all the non-agricultural sectors. Few countries have undertaken special basic inquiries covering only units in the distributive and service trades sectors. It is of course difficult to make any general recommendation as to whether the general inquiry or the special inquiry is to be preferred. Both approaches have advantages and disadvantages. Given limited resources a special inquiry should allow more items of data to be gathered, and the possibility of covering the smaller as well as the larger units. A general inquiry should ensure that units are not double counted by inclusion in more than one inquiry and facilitate the use of consistent definitions in data for all sectors of the economy.

76. In relating data to be collected from basic, annual and more frequent than annual inquiries and in considering the way in which inquiries of different frequencies might be integrated, the Commission has before it the Proposals for International Recommendations for a System of Industrial Statistics.^{22/} These

recommendations in the sphere of industrial statistics attempt to take into account the lessons learned from undertaking the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics. The approach advocated in the case of industrial statistics is to regard the annual inquiry as the core of the system of inquiries with the basic inquiry as an extended version of the annual and the monthly/quarterly inquiries as limited versions of the annual. It is perhaps necessary to examine whether this approach would be valid for inquiries into the distributive and service trades sectors. On the one hand, if only for reasons of economic, budgetary and fiscal policy, industrial statistics have a high priority in all countries and annual data are very important, while the same cannot be said of distributive and service trade statistics, except perhaps for certain items in some highly developed countries, such as inventory change and credit sales. On the other hand, in building up the system of national accounts and the input-output tables, there may be a real need annually for certain items, such as gross margins and value added, for distributive and service trade statistics.

5. Movement of goods

77. It is very difficult to make any precise international recommendations for defining the coverage of the movement of goods and for settling the timing for recording the sales of goods and services (which in turn determines the recording of purchases, inventories and accounts receivable). The difficulties result from the great variety of ways in which transactions are organized, payment is arranged and accounts are kept. There are a number of alternative points in time in the movement of goods at which they could be recorded as having been sold (and therefore purchased). For example using the actual physical movement of the goods themselves one could choose the moment of shipment from the seller or the moment of delivery to the purchaser (some considerable time might elapse between these two events). From the point of view of financial or legal procedures one might use the time at which the contract for sale is concluded, the sending of the invoice, the receipt of the invoice by the purchaser, the time payment is made, or the time payment is received. Perhaps the most reasonable approach for international recommendations is to suggest that each country will need to base

its methods and definitions on the record keeping practices prevailing within it. Of course there will be problems at each national level as in many countries there is no conformity in accounting practice between units and in addition many small units do not keep records.

78. In the present recommendations the basic principle in the coverage of sales is stated as "the sales value of all goods, whether transformed by the establishment or not, for which ownership or effective right to use with a view to ultimate purchase has been transferred to others; and of all services rendered during the inquiry period, irrespective of time or method of payment. Hire-purchase or instalment contracts should be included in sales when they are made".^{23/}

79. However this formulation is apparently not satisfactory. The reactions in the regional seminars reflected dissatisfaction and perhaps some confusion. For example, the ECE working group saw the Series M, No. 26 recommendation as allowing "two alternative criteria for defining the coverage of the movement of goods; viz: goods owned, or goods for which the effective right to use has been transferred to others".^{24/} Furthermore it felt that neither was completely satisfactory given that the crucial information is the value of sales. It pointed out that the "transfer of legal ownership may take place without a sale (for example, goods being transferred to a bank as security for a loan); further, where credit is extended by a supplier to a customer, the legal ownership might be retained by the supplier even though a sale would normally be recognized to have taken place. The second criteria (transfer of the right to use) is unsatisfactory because its practical application is not at all clear".^{25/}

80. The ECE working group put forward the proposal that "sales might be defined with reference to the time of recording the transaction, which would normally be the time of invoicing or the time when payment becomes due; the coverage of stocks and purchases would follow consequently"^{26/} while at the same time it recognized that deviations from this would be necessary for certain countries to tie in with national accounting and legal practice. Also the working group felt that "the specific recommendations in Series M, No. 26 on the treatment of 'hire

^{23/} International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution, page 7, section f. 1.

^{24/} Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.4/15, para. 69.

^{25/} Ibid., para. 69

^{26/} Ibid., para. 70.

purchase' sales ... need not be amended".^{27/} At the ECAFE Seminar the view was expressed "that the criterion of effective right to use with a view to ultimate purchase had limited application and that change of ownership was more suitable".^{28/} 81. It is clear from the regional meetings that the principles for coverage of sales need to be restated and clarified. It is doubtful if this can be done without dealing in some detail with the various kinds of transactions which cause difficulties. The proposals for the revision of the System of National Accounts (SNA) do not deal in detail with this question. It is clear from the latest document^{29/} on this subject that as a general principle it is the change of ownership (or legal title) which determines the point at which a sale takes place.^{30/} However, this does not solve the problems which the Series M, No. 26 definition was aiming at, namely that certain transactions ought to be considered as sales even when ownership does not change as in a hire purchase transaction for example.

6. Breakdown of sales

82. Perhaps the most strongly felt demand for statistics for this sector is for a breakdown of sales by various detailed classifications. The need for this kind of data is expressed both by government economists and statisticians, for national accounting and input-output purposes, and by private users, particularly market researchers and business firms exploring the market for their products.

83. A classification of sales is achieved with the classification of the statistical units in wholesale and retail trade to any more detailed kinds of economic activity identified under those headings. Of course this will not be a very detailed classification and the categories will not be homogeneous. In most countries the most detailed kind of economic activity classification in this sector is based upon broad classes of commodities. In the present ISIC the further

^{27/} Ibid., para. 70.

^{28/} E/CN.11/749, para. 62.

^{29/} Proposals for the Revision of the SNA, 1952 (E/CN.3/356).

^{30/} Ibid. See particularly page 211, paras. 14 and 15 (also see page 231, para. 77; page 245, para. 98; page 250, para. 111; page 307, para. 113; and page 257, para. 122).

breakdown of the groups 611 and 612 (wholesale and retail trade respectively) is confined to a "possible list for national use" presented outside the recommended ISIC.^{31/} This suggested further breakdown is based mainly on the nature of the goods sold (for example, 6111 Agricultural raw materials, 6118 Food, beverages and tobacco, and 6122 Pharmacies and drug stores) except in the case of the retail trade sub-group 6128 Department and variety stores. The draft revision of the ISIC^{32/} does not contain any suggested further breakdown of wholesale trade or retail trade. However, it is intended to provide such a breakdown, probably as an annex in the published text of the revised ISIC.

84. From the point of view of gathering data from individual units one major problem is the variety of breakdowns of the data which it is possible to request. The breakdown can be by the type of customer - in the case of wholesale trade whether to domestic sale or for export, if for domestic sale according to whether the goods leave the sector or stay in it (that is, are sold to other wholesalers); for sales outside the sector, those to retailers, to other business establishments (including manufacturers), to educational and welfare institutions, to government and to households can be separately identified. Wholesale trade can also be broken down into sales on own account and sales on account of others. In addition the sales on account of others might be separated into sales on account of domestic owners and sales on account of foreign owners. Goods sold in the same condition as purchased can be separated from goods sold after transformation in the unit. Sales in the retail sector can also be classified according to the method of payment, for example cash, instalment or hire-purchase. Perhaps the most widely requested data are for sales showing a detailed classification of the kind of goods and services sold. Such a variety of possible requests for detailed data gives rise to problems. One must decide which kind of breakdown, assuming they cannot all be obtained, should have the highest priority and how the burden on the respondent can be minimized. The responding unit, particularly the smaller retail units may not keep detailed records; even if some records are available they may be in the form of many individual invoices. The same lack of detailed records may apply to wholesalers, particularly for the business done on the account of others.

^{31/} International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1. Part V, "Possible Sub-division for National Use of Groups 611 and 612 of the Classification".

^{32/} E/CN.3/359.

85. Of course if a detailed classification of the kind of goods and services is requested, it is necessary to develop a standard list of goods and services to indicate to respondents the kind of detail required in providing this kind of breakdown and to standardize the response on this item. There is, of course, scope for international action on this topic. There are possibilities for limiting the problem of gathering data on detailed breakdowns on sales. Sampling is the major technique. A sample of the units enumerated could be asked to provide a detailed breakdown of sales.

B. The present situation with respect to national inquiries into the distributive and service trades sector

86. Using the latest edition of the Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive-Trade Statistics^{33/} as a guide, the following situation exists with respect to inquiries into the distributive and service trades sectors.

87. In the case of countries and territories in the ECE region, 26 of the 31 listed in the above-mentioned publication have conducted inquiries which have the distributive and service trades within their scope. Of these 26 only 3 did not collect a fairly wide range of items of data.

88. If the 31 countries and territories of the ECE region, the United States and Canada are excluded, of the remaining total of 120 countries and territories listed in the publication 76 have undertaken an inquiry of some kind in which the distributive and service trades, or part of them, have been covered. However, in many cases the inquiries have been limited in one or more ways, in some cases only units in the capital city or the major towns were covered; the data collected were in some cases simply the name and address of the unit, collected in order to compile a register; a frequent situation is for the distributive and service trades to be included, along with all other sectors (except the agricultural), in an employment inquiry in which the items of data collected are confined to the number of persons employed, sometimes the wages and salaries, and occasionally, wage rates or hours worked; one important country, India, has covered only household retail trade using sampling techniques.

^{33/} Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 36, Rev. 3.

89. The number of countries and territories in which a fairly wide range of data (what might be termed census data) has been collected from units in the distributive and service trades is substantially less than the 76 mentioned above. Again taking the 120^{34/} countries and territories listed in M, 36, Rev. 3 as a starting point, only 40 have at any time collected the range of data usually associated with a so-called basic inquiry.

90. The breakdown of the above figures on the basis of the areas covered by the regional economic commissions is as follows. In the ECA region, of the 47 countries and territories listed 26 have had an inquiry of some kind which included the distributive and service trades sector and 9 have undertaken an inquiry which might be termed basic. In the ECAFE region the figures are 39, 24 and 14 respectively. In the ECLA region 34, 26 and 18 respectively.

91. If all the regions of the world are considered together then the situation is that of the 151 countries and territories listed (in the publication already referred to) 102 have at some time undertaken an inquiry, sometimes of a very limited nature, which has covered either all or part of the distributive and service trades sector. Just over 60 have carried out an inquiry of sufficient scope and coverage and containing enough items of data to warrant the description of a basic inquiry.

C. New table in the Statistical Yearbook

92. The members of the Commission may be interested in noting that a new table appeared in the 1965 Statistical Yearbook entitled "Basic data on wholesale and retail trade" and showing data for 58 countries. The same table of the 1966 Statistical Yearbook showed data for 63 countries. Figures for the following items of data were shown for all countries for the most recent years for which they are available: the number of persons engaged, the number of employees, wages and salaries paid, the value of sales, and the value of stocks. Wherever possible all the items were shown for wholesale and retail trade separately, and for a number of countries an additional category of "mixed trade" was used.

^{34/} As stated above this excludes the 31 listed ECE countries and areas, the United States and Canada.

D. Proposals for future work on distributive and service trade statistics

93. The Commission, having taken note of some of the difficulties in this field which are examined briefly in this paper, may wish to recommend the revision and extension of the present international recommendations in this field (International Recommendations in Statistics of Distribution). The first step could be to produce a background study of national practices and of how the international recommendations measure up to the practical difficulties of inquiries into this field. This study could be circulated to countries for comments some time in 1968. Then, possibly with the help of an expert group, new international recommendations for statistics of the distributive and service trades could be prepared.

ANNEX

Summary record of national participation in the 1963
World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics

The following table lists all countries known to have participated in the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics and indicates the nature of the inquiries made and the published sources of information on the results achieved. It includes countries which made industrial inquiries in 1963, or compiled industrial information of the kind recommended, as part of a regular periodical census, annual inquiry or annual report.

It should be noted that the column in the table indicating the scope of the inquiries refers only to the activities covered within the industrial sector as defined for the purposes of the Programme (ISIC 1, 2, 3, 4 and 51) and not the over-all scope of the inquiries mentioned.

National Participation in the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics
(Inquiries made in 1963 or proximate year)

COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
AFRICA							
ALGERIA	Industrial Survey	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All establishments and enterprises.	Calendar year 1964.	Establishment and enterprise.		
CAMEROON	Industrial and Commercial Census.	1; 2-3	All enterprises.	Calendar year 1963 or a year from 1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963.	Enterprise.		
CONGO, DEM. REP. OF	Survey on Structure and Development of Congolese Economy.	1; 2-3; 511	Establishments with 10 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Inquiry by mail.	Haut Commissariat au Plan et à la Reconstruction Nationale, Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: <u>Bulletin Trimestriel des Statistiques Générales de la République Démocratique du Congo</u> ; <u>Notes Statistiques et de Conjoncture</u> (supplement to the above).
ETHIOPIA	Census of Industrial Production.	2-3; 511	Establishments with 5 or more employees.	Fiscal year 1963 (1 July - 30 June).	Establishment.	Complete enumeration by mail and by enumerators.	Central Statistical Office: <u>Statistical Abstract, 1965</u> .
GABON	Census of Enterprises 1964.	2-3; 4	1; All active industrial and commercial enterprises, including handicrafts and liberal professions.	Calendar year 1963.	Enterprise and its establishments.	Carried out by mail, supplemented by visits of field staff. Questionnaire consists of enterprise record and five types of establishment form according to economic activities.	Service National de la Statistique: <u>Recensement Général des Entreprises de Type Moderne Exerçant Leur Activité au Gabon - 2^e Semestre 1964</u> , published in November 1965.
GHANA	Industrial Statistics.	1; 2-3; 51	Establishments with 30 or more persons engaged.	Calendar year 1963 or financial year close to it.	Establishment.	Complete enumeration by mail and by field staff.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Industrial Statistics, 1962-64</u> (large industrial establishments), published in May 1965.
	Area Sample Survey of Small Manufacturing Establishments.	2-3	Establishments with 9 or less persons engaged.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Enumeration by field staff.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Area Sample Survey of Small Manufacturing Establishments - 1963</u> , published in May 1965.
KENYA	Census of Industrial Production, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	Establishments with 5 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963 or accounting year ending between 1 April and 31 March 1964.	Establishment.	Inquiry by mail.	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Statistics Division: <u>Census of Industrial Production, 1963</u> , published in 1965.

National Participation in the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics (continued)
(Inquiries made in 1963 or proximate year)

COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
LIBERIA	Industrial Production Survey 1966.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	Private establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.	Calendar year 1965.	Establishment.	Questionnaires were distributed and collected by interviewers.	Office of National Planning, Bureau of Statistics: Scheduled to be published in May 1967.
LIBYA	Industrial Survey of Production and Employment, 1964.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	All establishments.	Calendar year 1964 or business year the major part of which lies in the calendar year 1964.	Establishment.	Field operations were made by enumerators. Establishments with 5 or more persons engaged were covered by complete enumeration and those with less than 5 persons engaged by sample.	Ministry of Economy and Trade, Census and Statistical Department: <u>Report of the Industrial Census, 1964</u> , published in December 1965.
MALAWI	Census of Industrial Production, 1963.	2-3; 4; 511	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		
MAURITIUS	Census of Industrial Production, 1964.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	Establishments with 3 or more employees.	Calendar year 1964 or financial year 1963/64.	Establishment.	Survey of establishments with 10 or more employees was made by mail; establishments with 3-9 employees by field survey.	Central Statistical Office: <u>The Census of Industrial Production, 1964</u> , published in September 1965.
MOZAMBIQUE	Industrial Statistics (annual survey).	1; 2-3; 4; 511	Establishments with 5 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística Geral, Lourenço Marques: <u>Anuário Estatístico, 1964</u> , published in December 1964.
NIGERIA	Industrial Survey 1963.	2-3	Establishments with 10 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Carried out by field visits. by mail followed	Federal Office of Statistics: <u>Industrial Survey, Nigeria, 1963</u> , published in 1966.
SOUTH AFRICA	Industrial Census, 1962/63.	2-3; 4; 511; 512; 513	Establishments with 3 or more persons engaged or utilizing motive power or boiler.	1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963, or business or financial year ending between above dates.	Establishment.	In principle, returns were rendered by mail.	Bureau of Statistics: <u>Statistical Year Book, 1964</u> , published in September 1965 (preliminary results).
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	Census of Industrial Production, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	All establishments.	Financial year ending during the period 30 June 1963 - 29 June 1964.	Establishment.	Carried out by mail. Field staff assisted those who experienced difficulty in completing forms or who failed to return forms within time-limit.	Central Statistical Office: <u>Census of Production in 1963</u> , published in October 1965.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
TANZANIA, UNITED REP. OF	Census of Industrial Production in Tanganyika, 1961.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	All establishments.	Calendar year 1961.	Establishment.	Census schedules were sent by mail.	Central Statistical Bureau: <u>Census of Industrial Production in Tanganyika, 1961</u> , published in August 1964.
TUNISIA	Census of Industrial Activities, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	Establishments with 5 or more permanent employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Census was carried out by interview.	Service des Statistiques: <u>Recensement des Activités Industrielles, 1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963</u> , published in December 1965.
UGANDA	Survey of Industrial Production, 1964.	1; 2-3; 511	Establishments with 10 or more employees.	Calendar year 1964.	Establishment.	Mail survey with follow-up by registered mail and interview.	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Statistics Division: <u>Survey of Industrial Production, 1964</u> , published in December 1966.
	Survey of Industrial Production, Building and Construction, 1964.	4	All enterprises.	Calendar year 1964.	Enterprise.	Mail survey with follow-up by registered mail and interview.	Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Statistics Division: <u>Survey of Industrial Production, Building and Construction, 1964</u> , published in January 1966.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Statistics of Industrial Production, 1964/65.	1; 2-3; 511	Establishments with 10 or more persons engaged in private sector and all establishments in public sector.	Financial year 1964/65 (July-June).	Establishment.	Field work.	
	Census of Industrial Production (small establishments).	1; 2-3	Establishments with less than 10 persons engaged in private sector.	Financial year 1965/66 (July-June).	Establishment.	Field work carried out by enumerators.	
ZAMBIA	Census of Industrial Production.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963 or financial or business year close to it.	In principle, establishment.	Enumeration by mail supplemented by visits by field staff.	Central Statistical Office: <u>Census of Production, 1963</u> (with comparisons back to 1955), published in May 1965.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
AMERICA-NORTH							
CANADA	Annual Census of Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells, 1963.	1	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Dominion Bureau of Statistics: <u>General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1963</u> , published in May 1967.
	Annual Census of Manufactures, 1963.	2-3	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Mail survey. Questionnaire consists of four different forms: short form (for small manufacturers), long form (for other manufacturing establishments), head office questionnaire (for company head office and/or auxiliary units separately located from establishment), and commodity questionnaire (for establishments coded to industries other than manufacturing but undertaking some manufacturing as a subsidiary activity).	Dominion Bureau of Statistics: <u>Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1963</u> , published in June 1966.
COSTA RICA	Economic Census, 1964.	1; 2-3	All establishments.	October 1962 - September 1963.	Establishment.	Field canvassing by enumerators.	To be published during 1967.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Industrial Statistics, Annual (1963).	1; 2-3; 51	Registered establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Oficina Nacional de Estadística: <u>Estadística Industrial, 1963</u> , published in June 1966.
EL SALVADOR	Industrial and Commercial Census, 1961.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	ISIC 1 and 2-3: all establishments; ISIC 4: construction enterprises; ISIC 511: establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.	Calendar year 1961.	Establishment.	For mining and manufacturing, different questionnaires were used for establishments with 5 or more persons engaged and those with 4 or less persons engaged.	Dirección General de Estadística y Censos: <u>Tercer Censo Industrial, 1961</u> , published in August 1966.
GUATEMALA	Economic Census: Industrial Census (Fourth).	2-3	Establishments with at least one operative.	Calendar year 1964.	Establishment.	Direct interview.	
HONDURAS	Industrial Survey (Annual).	2-3; 511	Establishments with 5 or more persons engaged. For ISIC 511, all establishments.	Calendar year 1962.	Establishment.		Dirección General de Estadística y Censos: <u>Investigación a la Industria Manufacturera, 1962</u> , published in July 1964.
JAMAICA	Survey of Establishments in Mining, Manufacturing and Construction, 1960.	1; 2-3; 4	All establishments.	Accounting year 1960.	Establishment.	Establishments with 15 or more employees were enumerated completely and establishments with less than 15 employees by sample.	Department of Statistics: <u>Industrial Activity - Mining, Manufacture and Construction (Report on a Survey of Establishments) 1960</u> , published in February 1963.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
MEXICO	VII Censo Industrial.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	For ISIC 1 and 2-3, all establishments. For ISIC 4, private enterprises only. For 511, enterprises and establishments which are principally engaged in generation, distribution or sale of electric energy.	Calendar year 1960.	For ISIC 1 and 2-3: establishment. For 4: establishment in case of installation of private property and enterprise in case of semi-official industries. For 511: enterprise.	Direct inquiry by enumerators.	Dirección General de Estadística: <u>VII Censo Industrial 1961 - Resumen General</u> , published in 1965.
NICARAGUA	Industrial Census, 1963.	1; 2-3; 511	Establishments with monthly production of 1 000 córdobas or more.	1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964.			
PANAMA	First National Census of Manufacturing Industry.	2-3	All establishments.	Calendar year 1961.	Establishments.	Complete enumeration. Separate questionnaires were used for large establishments (those with 5 or more persons engaged) and small establishments (those with less than 5 persons engaged).	Dirección de Estadística y Censo: <u>Censos Nacionales de 1961, Vol. I. Industria Manufacturera, Construcción y Electricidad</u> , published in May 1966.
	First National Census of Construction.	4	All enterprises.	Calendar year 1962.	Enterprise.		Dirección de Estadística y Censo: <u>Censos Nacionales de 1960, Vol. I. Industria Manufacturera, Construcción y Electricidad</u> , published in May 1966.
	First National Census of Production and Distribution of Electricity.	511	All establishments engaged in production and distribution of electricity.	Calendar year 1962.	Establishment.		Dirección de Estadística y Censo: <u>Censos Nacionales de 1960, Vol. I. Industria Manufacturera, Construcción y Electricidad</u> , published in May 1966.
PUERTO RICO	Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1963.	2-3	All establishments employing at least one person.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Forms were distributed and returned by mail.	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: <u>1963 Census of Manufactures, Puerto Rico</u> , Washington, D.C., 1965.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Census of Industrial Establishments, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	Establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry followed by interview where necessary.	

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
UNITED STATES	1963 Census of Mineral Industries.	1	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	By mail.	Bureau of the Census: <u>1963 Census of Mineral Industries;</u> <u>Vol. I. General Summary and Industry Statistics</u> and <u>Vol. II. Area Statistics</u> , both published in 1967.
	1963 Census of Manufactures.	2-3	All establishments with at least one employee.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	By mail.	Bureau of the Census: <u>1963 Census of Manufactures;</u> <u>Vol. I. Summary Statistics;</u> <u>Vol. II. Industry Statistics (Part 1. Major Groups 20-28, Part 2. Major Groups 29-39);</u> <u>Vol. III. Area Statistics</u> , all published in 1966. In addition, a series of special reports will be issued. Subjects will include the number of manufacturing plants in each county (by 4-digit industry and employment size), indexes of physical volume of production, etc.

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AMERICA-SOUTH							
ARGENTINA	National Economic Census.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos: <u>Censo Nacional Económico, 1963, Serie C.N.E. 1</u> (preliminary data for number of establishments and persons engaged), December 1964. Results of the Industrial Census will be published in the middle of 1967.
BRAZIL	Industrial Census, 1960.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	All establishments.	Calendar year 1960.	Establishment.		Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística: <u>VII Recenseamento Geral do Brasil, 1960, Censo Industrial, Aspectos Gerais</u> , Rio de Janeiro, 1963.
CHILE	Annual Industrial Statistics.	1; 2-3	Establishments with 10 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Dirección de Estadística y Censos: <u>Industrias Manufactureras</u> , años 1960-61-62-63-64.
COLOMBIA	Annual Sample Survey of Manufactures.	2-3	Establishments with 5 or more engaged or annual production of 24 000 pesos or more.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística: <u>Boletín Mensual de Estadística, Nos. 170-173</u> , published during 1965; <u>Anuario General de Estadística, 1963</u> , published in 1965; <u>Informe al Congreso Nacional, 1965</u> .
ECUADOR	Industrial Inquiry, 1963.	1; 2-3	Establishments with 7 or more persons engaged or annual production of 180 000 sucres or more or fixed assets of 50 000 sucres or more.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica: <u>Encuesta Industrial, 1963</u> , published in July 1965.
GUYANA	Survey of Industrial and Commercial Activity.	1; 2-3; 4; part of 5	All establishments with 5 or more paid employees; sample of establishments with less than 5 paid employees.	Calendar year 1965.	Establishment.		
PARAGUAY	Economic Censuses, 1963.	2-3	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Ministerio de Industria y Comercio: <u>Censo Industrial del Paraguay, 1963</u> - Resultados preliminares de la ciudad de Asunción, published in 1965.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
PERU	National Economic Censuses.	2-3; 4; 511	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos: <u>Resultados Preliminares del Primer Censo Nacional Económico</u> (manufacturing establishments with 5 or more persons engaged); <u>1963 Primer Censo Nacional Económico, Industria Manufacturera</u> , published in 1966; <u>Primer Censo Nacional Económico de 1963 (Generación y Distribución de Energía Eléctrica)</u> .
URUGUAY	National Economic Census.	1; 2-3; 4	All establishments for ISIC 1, 2-3, and 5. All enterprises for ISIC 4, 6, 7, and 8.	Calendar year 1965.	Establishment and enterprise.		
VENEZUELA	III Economic Censuses.	1; 2-3; 4	For ISIC 1 and 4, all enterprises. For ISIC 2-3, all establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment and enterprise.		Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales: <u>III Censos Económicos, Manufactura, Primera Parte (Resultados Provisionales)</u> , Caracas, 1966.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
ASIA							
AFGHANISTAN	Industrial Inquiry, Annual.	1; 2-3; 511	Industrial establishments with 20 or more employees. ISIC 511: producing plants.	25 March 1963 - 24 March 1964.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry followed by field investigation where necessary.	
BURMA	Industrial Census 1963-64.	2-3	Establishments with 10 or more employees and establishments with 9 or less employees (cottage industry).	Financial year 1962/63 (October to September).	Establishment.		
CEYLON	Census of Industry 1964.	1; 2-3; 511	Establishments with 5 or more paid employees and using power-driven machinery. ISIC 511: producing plants.	Calendar year 1963 or business year close to it.	Establishment.	Conducted by mail.	
CHINA (TAIWAN)	Second Census of Industry and Commerce.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	All establishments irrespective of size. ISIC 511: producing plants and associated distribution system.	Calendar year 1961.	Establishment.	Canvassing by field staff.	Executive Group of Industry and Commerce Census of Taiwan: <u>General Report 1961, Industry and Commerce</u> <u>Census of Taiwan, the Republic of China,</u> December 1962.
CYPRUS	Census of Industrial Production, 1962.	1; 2-3; 5	All establishments with 5 or more persons engaged and 5 per cent sample of establishments with less than 5 persons engaged.	Calendar year 1962.	Establishment.	Questionnaires sent by mail and collected by enumerators.	Department of Statistics and Research, Ministry of Finance: <u>Census of Industrial Production, 1962,</u> Vols. I and II, published in December 1963.
HONG KONG	Survey of Manufacturing Industries.	2-3	Establishments registered with the Commerce and Industry Department and the Labour Department.	Calendar year 1962.	Establishment.	Enumeration by mail, followed by limited field investigation.	

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
INDIA	Mineral Production 1963.	1	Every holder of licence for prospecting major minerals irrespective of size of mining establishment.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur: <u>Indian Minerals Yearbook, 1963.</u>
	Annual Survey of Industries, 1963.	2-3; 511	Establishments employing 10 or more workers if using power and 20 or more workers if not using power.	Calendar year 1963 (sugar industry: year ending 30 June; cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing: year ending 31 August; electric light and power industry: year ending 31 March).	Establishment.	Factories employing 50 or more workers if using power and 100 or more workers if not using power were completely enumerated. The remaining factories with 10-49 workers (if using power) and 20-99 workers (if not using power) were covered on probability sample basis.	Census part: Central Statistical Organisation (Industrial Statistics Wing), Calcutta: <u>Annual Survey of Industries, 1963</u> , General Review, detailed reports in 10 volumes, published in 1967. Sample part: Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta: <u>The National Sample Survey, Draft Report No. 141, Tables with Notes on the Annual Survey of Industries, 1963 - Sample Sector: Summary Results.</u> Combined brochure for census and sample parts: <u>Annual Survey of Industries, 1963, Capital, Employment, Output Estimates for Factory Sector by Capital Size</u> , published in September 1966.
INDONESIA	Industrial Census of Republic of Indonesia, 1964.	1; 2-3; 51	Establishments using power or employing 10 or more workers (large and medium establishments) and small-scale establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Inquiry was carried out by mail followed by field investigation. Complete enumeration for large and medium establishments. Sample inquiry of small establishments was carried out by field staff.	
IRAN	Industrial Census of Iran, August 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	All establishments. For construction: all enterprises.	August 1963.	Establishment.	In urban sector (184 cities of more than 5 000 inhabitants), a complete enumeration was made of all industrial establishments employing 10 or more persons while a ten per cent sample was taken of establishments employing less than 10 persons. In rural sector (places of less than 5 000 inhabitants), a total of 1 824 villages were selected at random and all establishments and all industrial households in these sample villages were surveyed.	Ministry of Interior, General Department of Public Statistics: <u>Report on the Industrial Census of Iran, August 1963</u> (reports by regions and by industrial groups), published in September 1964 - March 1965.
IRAQ	Monthly Industrial Survey.	2-3; 4; 511	Government and private establishments which are active and employing 10 or more persons.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Information was obtained through monthly visit of field enumerators.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Monthly Industrial Survey, 1963</u> , Baghdad, 1965; <u>Statistical Abstract, 1964</u> , Baghdad, 1965.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
IRAQ (continued)	Survey of Small Establishments.	2-3	Establishments with less than 10 employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Report on the Census of Small Establishments for June and December.</u>
ISRAEL	Census of Industry and Crafts, 1965.	1; 2-3	All establishments.	Stage A: May 1965. Stage B: 1 April 1965 - 31 March 1966.	Establishment.	In Stage A, a complete enumeration was made by mail and, where necessary, by enumerators of all mining and manufacturing establishments (24 800) active in May 1965. Areas with a heavy concentration of industry (about 40) were covered by enumerators. In Stage B, a stratified sample of 7 000 establishments (those with 10 or more workers included with probability = 1) were surveyed.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Census of Industry and Crafts, 1965 - Publication No. 1: Preliminary Data from Stage A, Jerusalem, 1966;</u> <u>Publication No. 2: Establishments and Employed Persons in Industry, by Branch, Jerusalem, 1966;</u> <u>Publication No. 3: Classification of Industrial Branches, Jerusalem, 1967;</u> <u>Publication No. 4: Establishments and Employed Persons in Industry, by Settlement, Jerusalem, 1967;</u> <u>Publication No. 5: Atlas of Industry and Crafts, 1965, Jerusalem, 1967;</u> <u>Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1966, published in August 1966.</u>
JAPAN	Survey of Mining Trend of Japan (Census of Mining) 1963. Census of Manufactures, 1963. Periodical Report on Electricity. Current Production Survey of Gas Industry.	1, except 191. 2-3, except 201, 220, 242 (repair services except automobile repair are not included). 511 512	All establishments. All establishments except government and other public establishments. All electricity enterprises engaged mainly in generation and supply of electric power, as defined in Public Utilities Ordinance. All gas enterprises, as defined in Gas Industry Law.	Calendar year 1963. Calendar year 1963. 1 April 1963 - 31 March 1964. Calendar year 1963.	Establishment and enterprise. Establishment and enterprise. Establishment and enterprise. Establishment and enterprise.	The inquiry for mining was conducted by mail followed by field investigation; inquiry for manufacturing, by field enumerators. Data were obtained from administrative reports and current monthly surveys.	Ministry of International Trade and Industry: <u>Honpō Kōgyō no Sūsei (Mining Yearbook of Japan) 1963;</u> <u>Census of Manufactures, 1963, 5 reports, published in December 1965;</u> <u>Report of Electric Industry, 1964;</u> <u>Yearbook of Gas Industry, 1963;</u> <u>1963 Census of Mining and Manufacturing Industry of Japan (including also data concerning electric and gas industries).</u>
KOREA, REP. OF	1963 Census of Mining and Manufacturing Establishments.	1; 2-3; 511	Establishments with 5 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Carried out by field enumerators.	Economic Planning Board and Korean Reconstruction Bank: <u>Report on Mining and Manufacturing Census, 1963, published in December 1964 -</u> <u>Series I. Basic Tables,</u> <u>Series II. Commodities,</u> <u>Series III. List of Establishments.</u>

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
KUWAIT	Industrial Census, 1963.	2-3	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Inquiry by interview. For establishments with less than 5 employees, survey items were in less detail.	Central Statistical Office: <u>Statistical Abstract, 1965</u> , published in 1965.
LEBANON	Industrial Census, 1964.	1; 2-3 (excluding repairs).	Establishments with 5 or more persons engaged.	Calendar year 1964.	Establishment.	Carried out by enumerators. List of establishments was obtained from Ministry of National Economy.	To be published in April 1967.
MALAYSIA: WEST MALAYSIA	Mining Census, 1963. Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1963. Survey of Construction, 1963.	1 2-3 4 (private sector only).	All establishments. All establishments using machinery and establishments with 5 or more employees using no machinery. Construction contractors.	Calendar year 1963. Calendar year 1963. Calendar year 1963.	Establishment. Establishment. Establishment.	Inquiry was carried out by mail followed by field investigation.	Department of Statistics: <u>Mining Census, 1963</u> , December 1964; <u>Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1963</u> , June 1965; <u>Survey of Construction (Private Sector), 1963</u> , published in January 1963.
MALAYSIA: SARAWAK	Industrial Census, 1962.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	All establishments. For ISIC 4: all enterprises.	Calendar year 1962.	Establishment.	Inquiry was made by mail followed by field investigation.	Department of Statistics, Sarawak: <u>Report on Industrial Survey, 1962</u> , published in April 1966.
NEPAL	Census of Manufacturing Establishments, 1965.	2-3	All establishments using auto-machines (power- or fuel-driven machines excluding machines operated purely by hand or by animals) for production and establishments with 10 or more persons engaged using no auto-machines for production.	Mid-July 1964 to mid-July 1965.	Establishment.	Conducted by direct interview by enumerators.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Preliminary Results of the Census of Manufacturing Establishments, 1965</u> , September 1966. (Final results are expected to be published by March 1967).
PAKISTAN	Census of Mining Industries, 1962/63.	1	All mining establishments.	1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963.	Lessee or licensee, or a group of leases or licences.	Enumeration was carried out by mail supplemented by field investigation where necessary.	Central Statistical Office, Karachi: <u>Census of Mining Industries, 1962-63</u> .
	Census of Manufacturing Industries, 1962/63.	2-3	Establishments with 10 or more employees, whether power used or not.	1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry coupled with field investigation where necessary.	

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
PAKISTAN (continued)	Census of Electricity Undertakings, 1962/63.	511	All establishments engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity for public utilities.	1 July 1962 - 30 June 1963.	Establishment.	Enumeration was carried out partly through administrative channels and partly by mail supplemented by field investigation.	Central Statistical Office, Karachi: <u>Census of Electricity Undertakings, 1962-63</u> , published in April 1965.
PHILIPPINES	Economic Census of the Philippines, 2-3; 4; 511 1961.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	All licensed establishments.	Calendar year 1961.	Establishment.	Inquiry was carried out by a combined centralized mail inquiry and field canvass. Field canvass was used for the city of Manila and suburbs and selected cities chosen by size of population and by concentration of establishments. The rest was covered by mail inquiry.	Bureau of the Census and Statistics: <u>Economic Census of the Philippines, 1961</u> (8 volumes), published during 1965.
RYUKYU ISLANDS	Basic Survey of Establishments, 1964.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All private and public establishments including profit and non-profit making establishments.	As of 1 December 1964.	Establishment.	Triennial survey. Field canvass was used for all establishments except government agencies.	Statistics Agency, Government of the Ryukyu Islands: <u>Jigyōsho Kihon Chōsa Hōkoku (Basic Survey of Establishment Report)</u> .
SINGAPORE	Census of Industrial Production, 1963.	1 (granite quarrying only); 2-3; 51	Establishments with 5 or more employees.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Annual inquiry (covering establishments with 10 or more employees) was supplemented by a special survey covering establishments with 5-9 workers engaged. The inquiry was conducted by mail followed by field investigation.	Chief Statistician, Singapore: <u>Census of Industrial Production, 1963</u> , published in December 1965.
SYRIA	Census of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings, 1965.	1; 2-3	Industrial and commercial institutions.	Calendar year 1964.		Carried out by field investigation.	
THAILAND	Industrial Census, 1964.	1; 2-3; 511	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Carried out by field enumeration.	
TURKEY	Census of Manufacturing and Business, 1963-64.	2-3	Basic inquiry: all local units (defined as carrying on non-agricultural activities at a single site under single ownership). Sector inquiry: all multi-unit enterprises, all enterprises employing 10 or more workers and sample enterprises employing less than 10 workers.	Calendar year 1963.	Basic inquiry: local unit. Sector inquiry: enterprise.		

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
VIET-NAM, REPUBLIC OF	Census of Establishments in Viet-Nam, 1960.	1; 2-3; 4; 511	All establishments holding licences costing VN \$200 or more and sample of establishments holding licences costing less than VN \$200.	Calendar year 1960.	Establishment.	Census was not carried out simultaneously in all areas. Inquiry was made by mail for establishments holding licences costing VN \$200 or more and by field investigation for others.	Institut National de la Statistique: <u>Recensement des Etablissements au Viet-Nam, 1960</u> (Fascicule I: Méthodologie - Recensement de Saigon; Fascicule II: Résultats d'ensemble), published in August 1963.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
EUROPE							
AUSTRIA	Non-agricultural Establishment Census.	2-3; 4	All establishments. Data collected in less detail for establishments with annual turnover below 1 million schillings, fixed assets less than 500 thousand schillings or net profit less than 250 thousand schillings.	Calendar year 1964.	Establishment.		Österreichisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung: <u>Betriebsstätten in Österreich, Ergebnisse der Vorerhebung zur Betriebszählung vom 10. Oktober 1964.</u>
BELGIUM	Statistics of Production.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	Generally, establishments with 5 or more employees.	Calendar year 1962.	Establishment.	This is an annual survey covering important industries only; the 1962 survey covered all industries to meet requirements of 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics.	Institut National de Statistique: <u>Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique, 1963</u> (summary data).
BULGARIA	Statistical Returns, Industry.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All enterprises under production plan.	Calendar period.	Enterprise.	Regular reports sent by mail.	Central Statistical Office: <u>Промисленост на Народна Република България - Статистически Сbornik, Sofia, 1965; Vols. I and II; Statisticheski Godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgaria, 1965</u> (for annual data), published in 1965.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Statistical Returns, Industry (annual).	1; 2-3; 5	All enterprises and their constituent elements (except secondary workshops and operational units of non-industrial organizations).	Calendar year.	Enterprise.	Complete enumeration.	Results are published in part in the Statistical Yearbook (Statistická Ročenka ČSSR).
	Statistical Returns, Construction (annual).	4	All enterprises and their constituent elements.	Calendar year.	Enterprise.	Complete enumeration.	Results are published in part in the Statistical Yearbook (Statistická Ročenka ČSSR).
DENMARK	Production Census, 1963.	14; 2-3	Generally, establishments with 6 or more employees, including stone quarrying and excluding dairies, bacon factories and pure handicrafts.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Danmarks Statistik (former Statistiske Departement): <u>Industriel Produktionsstatistik, 1963</u> , issued in 1965.

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(Inquiries made in 1963 or proximate year)

COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
FINLAND	General Economic Census, 1964.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All establishments and enterprises, including handicrafts.	Calendar year 1964. Stock data refers to the end of 1964.	Establishment.	Inquiry was carried out by mail. Data collected were processed primarily on the basis of establishments but were also analyzed and presented according to enterprises (smallest legal entities).	
	Industrial Statistics, 1963.	1; 2-3; 5	Establishments with 5 or more persons engaged or power equipment used extensively (7 H.P. being considered to correspond to one worker).	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Inquiry was made by mail.	Central Statistical Office: <u>Teollisuustilasto (Industrial Statistics) 1963</u> , published in 1965.
FRANCE	Recensement de l'industrie, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	All enterprises.	Calendar year 1962.	Enterprise.		Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: <u>Recensement de l'industrie, 1963, Vol. I. Entreprises employant moins de 10 salariés</u> , Paris, 1965.
GERMANY, EASTERN	Industrial Statistika (annual).	1; 2-3; 4	All enterprises except licensed handicrafts.	Calendar year 1963.	Enterprise		Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik: <u>Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1964</u> , published in May 1964.
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	Non-Agricultural Establishment Census, 1961.	2-3; 4; 5	1; All local units.	6 June 1961.	Local unit.	Complete enumeration.	Statistisches Bundesamt: <u>Fachserie C: Unternehmen und Arbeitsstätten, Arbeitsstättenzählung vom 6.6. 1961; Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966.</u>
	1962 Industrial Census.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All enterprises and local units.	Calendar year 1962 (or financial year).	Enterprise and local unit.	Units with 10 or more persons engaged: complete enumeration; units with 1-9 persons engaged: partly sample and partly estimation.	Statistisches Bundesamt: <u>Fachserie D: Industrie und Handwerk, Reihe: Zensus im Produzierenden Gewerbe 1962; Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1966</u> , published in July 1966.
	Handicraft Census, 1962.	2-3; 4; 5	All enterprises (licensed handicrafts); selected enterprises by sampling.	Calendar year 1962.	Enterprise.	Inquiry into all licensed handicraft enterprises and sample of units with 1-9 persons engaged.	Statistisches Bundesamt: <u>Fachserie D: Industrie und Handwerk, Reihe: Handwerkszählung 1963, Heft 1. Methodische Einführung, Betriebe, Beschäftigte, Gesamtumsatz; Statistisches Jahrbuch, 1966 (Betriebe, Beschäftigte und Umsatz nach Umsatzgrößenklassen, Beschäftigte nach der Stellung im Betrieb)</u> , published in July 1966.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
GREECE	Industrial Census, 1963.	1; 2-3; 51	All establishments, excluding cottage industries.	28 September, 1963.	Establishment.	Field enumeration.	National Statistical Service of Greece: <u>Resultats du Recensement des Industries Manufacturières - Artisanats et des Industries Extractives, effectué le 28 septembre 1963</u> , Vols I, II and III.
	Annual Survey of Mines, Quarries and Salterns, 1963.	1	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Sample survey.	National Statistical Service of Greece: <u>Results of the Annual Statistical Survey on Mines, Quarries and Salterns for the Year 1963</u> .
	Annual Industrial Survey, 1963.	2-3	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Sample survey.	National Statistical Service of Greece: <u>Results of the 1963 Annual Industrial Survey, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, May 1966</u> .
	Annual Survey of Electricity-Gas, 1963.	51	All units.	Calendar year 1963.	Enterprise.	Complete coverage.	National Statistical Service of Greece: <u>Results of the 1963 Annual Industrial Survey, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, May 1966</u> .
HUNGARY	Statistical Returns, Industry.	1; 2-3; 5	All publicly-owned enterprises, industrial co-operatives and private establishments.	Calendar year 1964.		Data conforming to the recommendations of the World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics were obtained from annual and monthly statistical returns and balance-sheet reports.	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office): <u>Európai Ipari Census Adatai Magyarország 1964. év.</u> (Data of the European Industrial Census, Hungary 1964 - prepared according to the requirement of the Conference of the European Statisticians).
IRELAND	Census of Industrial Production (Annual).	1; 2-3; 4; 51	Establishments with 3 or more persons engaged.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry.	Central Statistics Office: <u>Irish Statistical Bulletin, Dec. 1964 - Sept. 1965 issues</u> (containing individual industry reports; overall summary tables appear in the Sept. 1965 issue). Special tabulations regarding classification by size of establishment, legal form of organization, etc. will be published either in the December 1966 or March 1967 issue of the Irish Statistical Bulletin.
ITALY	4 ^o General Census of Industry and Commerce.	1; 2-3; 4; 5;	All enterprises and establishments.		Enterprise and establishment.		Istituto Centrale di Statistica: <u>4^o Censimento Generale dell'Industria e del Commercio - 16 Ottobre 1961</u> , Vol. I. <u>Imprese, Unità Locali, Addetti, Dati Provvisori per Comune</u> , Rome, 1962; Vol. II. <u>Dati Provinciali</u> , Rome, 1964; Vol. III. <u>Industrie</u> , Tomo 1 ^o - <u>Imprese</u> , Rome, 1966; Tomo 2 ^o - <u>Unità Locali</u> , Rome, 1967; Vol. IV. <u>Commercio e Servizi</u> (in press).
LUXEMBOURG	Industrial Census, 1962.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All enterprises including handicrafts.	Calendar year 1962.	Enterprise.		Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques: <u>Annuaire statistique, 1965</u> (summary data), published in December 1965.

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(Inquiries made in 1963 or proximate year)

COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC	PUBLISHED SOURCES
MALTA	Census of Production 1963.	1; 2-3; 4	Establishments with 3 or more employees (for certain branches of industries, all establishments).	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Inquiry by mail.	Central Office of Statistics: <u>Census of Production Report for 1963</u> , published in 1965.
NETHERLANDS	Industrial Census, 1962.	1; 2-3; 4; 5	All enterprises.	Calendar year 1962.	Enterprise.	Non-recurring survey within the framework of the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, covering branches of industry for which no annual production statistics are compiled. Method used is the same as for annual industrial production census.	Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek: <u>Nijverheidstelling 1962, Bouwnijverheid en aanverwante bedrijven</u> , published in 1966; <u>Openbare Waterleiding Ledvielen</u> .
NORWAY	Census of Non-agricultural Establishments, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 512	All establishments. For ISIC 1, 2-3, and 4: excludes establishments where owner is working alone.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Survey carried out by mail.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Market Data Census of Establishments, 1963</u> , Vol. 1 (other volumes scheduled to be published during 1967).
	Industrial Production Census, 1963.	1; 2-3	Establishments with average employment of 5 or more persons (for certain industries: 3 or more or all establishments). Smaller establishments covered by sample.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Reports collected by mail.	Central Bureau of Statistics: <u>Industrial Statistics, 1963</u> , published in 1965.
POLAND	Statistical Returns, Industry.	1; 2-3; 51	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Główny Urząd Statystyczny (Central Statistical Office): <u>Statystyka Przemysłu, 1963</u> , published in 1965.
PORTUGAL	Industrial Statistics, 1963.	1; 2-3; 4; 51	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Instituto Nacional de Estatística: <u>Estatística Industrial, 1963</u> , published in October 1964.
ROMANIA	Statistical Returns, Special Inquiries, Industry.	1; 2-3 (except publishing); 5	All enterprises.	Calendar year 1963.	Enterprise.		Direcția Centrală de Statistică (Central Statistical Board): <u>Anuarul Statistic al Republicii Socialiste România</u> (Statistical Yearbook).
SPAIN	Industrial Inquiry.	1; 2-3; 51	All establishments.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.		Instituto Nacional de Estadística: <u>Estadística Industrial de España, 1963</u> , published in 1965.
SWEDEN	Manufacturing Statistics.	2-3; 5	All establishments.	Calendar year 1964.	Establishment.	Annual survey for manufacturing statistics was supplemented with survey covering industrial establishments with less than 5 employees.	Statistiska Centralbyrån: <u>Industri, 1964</u> , Stockholm, 1966.

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COUNTRY	INQUIRY	SCOPE (ISIC)	COVERAGE	REFERENCE PERIOD	STATISTICAL UNIT	METHOD OF ENUMERATION, ETC.	PUBLISHED SOURCES
OCEANIA AUSTRALIA	Census of Mining and Quarrying Operations, 1963.	1	Establishments with 4 or more persons engaged; less detail for establishments with 3 or less persons engaged.	Calendar year 1963.	Establishment.	Complete enumeration. Mail inquiry with follow-up action and field investigation, where necessary.	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics: <u>Statistical Bulletin: Mining and Quarrying, 1963.</u>
	Census of Factories 1963/64.	2-3; 51	Establishments with 4 or more persons engaged or power used. For ISIC 51, all producing plants.	1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964.	Establishment.	Complete enumeration. Mail inquiry with follow-up action and field investigation, where necessary.	Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics: <u>A Summary of Principal Statistics of Factories, No. 16, 1963-1964.</u>
NEW ZEALAND	Mining and Quarrying Census.	1	All establishments.	1 April 1963 - 31 March 1964, or company financial year.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry with follow-up action and field collection of outstanding forms.	Department of Statistics: <u>Supplement to December 1965 Monthly Abstract of Statistics</u> , Wellington, November 1965.
	Annual Industrial Production Statistics.	2-3; 51	Establishments with 2 or more persons engaged. For ISIC 51, producing plants and associated distributive system.	1 April 1963 - 31 March 1964, or company financial year.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry with follow-up action and field collection of outstanding forms	Department of Statistics: <u>Report on the Industrial Production Statistics, 1963-64</u> , Wellington, August 1965.
	Census of Building and Construction.	4	All establishments.	1 April 1963 - 31 March 1964, or company financial year.	Establishment.	Mail inquiry with follow-up action and field collection of outstanding forms	Department of Statistics: <u>Report on Building and Construction Census, 1963-64</u> , Wellington, 1966.
PAPUA	Industrial Survey (annual).	2-3	Establishments employing 4 or more persons or using motive power.	1 July 1963 - 30 June 1964.	Establishment.	Inquiry by mail.	Bureau of Statistics, Papua: <u>Production Bulletin No. 6, Secondary Industries, Part II (Statistics of Factory Production for the year ended 30th June 1964).</u>

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<u>UNION OF SOVIET</u> <u>SOCIALIST</u> <u>REPUBLICS</u> USSR	Statistical Returns.	1; 2-3; 5	All industrial units having independent balance sheets and small industrial units of non-industrial enterprises.	Calendar year 1963.		Industrial enterprises having independent balance sheets and non-industrial organizations engaged in industrial activity submit to the state statistical bodies standard statistical returns detailing their operational activity.	Central Statistical Board of the USSR Council of Ministries: Narodnoe Khozyaistvo SSSR v 1963 g. (National Economy of the USSR in 1963), Moscow, 1965.