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UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION

**United Nations Workshop on
Manufacturing Statistics for African Countries
Lusaka, Zambia, 4–7 May 2009**

Final Report

Contents

A. Introduction	3
B. Background	4
C. Conduct of the workshop	5
D. Conclusions and recommendations.....	6
Annex I - Agenda.....	9
Annex II - List of Participants	13
Annex III - Summary of country replies.....	21

A. Introduction

1. The regional workshop on manufacturing statistics for African countries was held from 4 to 7 May 2009, in Lusaka, Zambia, organized in cooperation with the Central Statistics Office of Zambia.
2. Following the proceedings and recommendations of similar meetings in other regions, the discussion at this meeting focused on two main topics, namely, (i) establishing an overview of the current state of collection and dissemination of manufacturing statistics in the region, and (ii) to provide participants with updated information on currently revised international standards related to manufacturing statistics and best practices in this area.
3. The agenda of the meeting is shown in Annex I to this report.
4. The meeting was attended by 34 representatives from 26 countries and organizations. The complete list of participants is shown in Annex II to this report.
5. Substantive support in the form of presentations during the workshop was provided by Statistics Canada, represented by Mr. Peter Lys, the EAMS Secretariat, represented by Mr. Tomoyuki Kuroda and by the United Nations Statistics Division, represented by Mr. Ralf Becker and Mr. Gulab Singh. These presentations covered

international recommendations and country practices in advanced statistical systems, as well as information on regional activities in developing comparable manufacturing statistics (see agenda and list of documents for detail). In addition, country participants provided presentations on the current state of the manufacturing statistics programme in their respective countries.

B. Background

Cooperation within the region

The workshop was part of efforts to strengthen the capacity of statistical offices and regional institutions in Africa. As such, the workshop was conducted under the designation of an existing development account project for SADC member countries, but included other African countries in this initial workshop.

The general project objective was to strengthen the capacity of countries and relevant regional institutions in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, namely the SADC Secretariat, for the production and analysis, on a regular basis, of benchmark statistics required for national development planning and for the monitoring of the progress of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

The overall project will focus on enhancing and strengthening the institutional and professional expertise within the region to routinely produce and use statistical data for comparable development measurements, conduct national and sub-regional development analysis for policy planning, and contribute to the preparation of the MDG reports by providing solid statistical data for the MDG indicators and for their follow-up.

Furthermore, the project will upgrade technology to create a platform for communication, data exchange and dissemination in print and electronic media. Information technology will thus be used as a means for maintaining linkages among countries in the region, and the Statistics Division of SADC Secretariat, and for the dissemination of statistical information and results between producers and users of statistics, including regional experts and decision makers.

The overall strategy of the project also focuses on using and strengthening local expertise and making it available to all countries of the region through the network established, the project will reinforce existing south/south networks and create opportunities for experts to learn from their peers in order to diminish isolation of NSOs.

Specific goals of the Manufacturing statistics workshop

The workshop on manufacturing statistics was the first of this kind organized for African countries. It took place at a time when major international standards have been revised,

such as the System of National Accounts, the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, the International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production and the underlying International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and Central Product Classification (CPC).

The workshop in particular addressed the following:

- (a) provide countries with updated information on the newly revised international standards in the field of manufacturing statistics, indicating changes to previous standards/recommendations and highlighting particular new challenges;
- (b) examine the state of collection and dissemination of manufacturing statistics in participating countries with respect to scope, indicators, timeliness and methodologies used, establishing an overview of current country practices and targets for future work to adhere to new standards;
- (c) exchange information on best practices in the region and discuss solutions encountered to challenges specific to the region;
- (d) review examples of developed systems of manufacturing statistics at national level, drawing conclusions for future work on improving national systems in the region;
- (e) review efforts undertaken in other regions to further develop and harmonize manufacturing statistics;
- (f) discuss steps towards better harmonization of manufacturing statistics in the region, identifying possible follow-up actions for a future work programme.

C. Conduct of the workshop

The workshop was organized as a series of thematic presentations, followed by open discussions among participants to deepen the understanding of current practices and requirements in manufacturing statistics.

The focus of these presentations was to make participants more familiar with the changes in the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIS 2008) and the International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production (IRIIP 2008), as well as the resulting requirements for data reporting, which set the goals for future work in the region.

An example of best practices in manufacturing statistics were provided by Statistics Canada in their demonstration of their manufacturing statistics, embedded in the Unified Enterprise Surveys, covering the institutional and organizational setup, data collection and processing procedures. In particular the issues of maintaining a relevant frame for the data collection and sampling procedures, i.e. the maintenance of the business register, were of interest to the participants. It was recognized however, that the structure of the economy in the majority of countries, especially the prevalence of units in the informal sector, poses additional challenges.

Participants had been asked in advance of the meeting to prepare country presentations that indicate the current status of their own manufacturing statistics programme. The presentations made provided a good overview of current practices and techniques and also pointed to a number of commonalities, in particular for challenges that countries face in furthering their statistical programme. It was noted that many of these challenges are not specific to manufacturing statistics, but apply to most other fields of statistics as well.

Additional time was reserved for discussion of regional cooperation issues, which took into account existing arrangements, current cooperation programmes and coordination mechanisms and information obtained from the individual country reports that highlighted similarities in the challenges that countries in the region face.

The complete set of documents (papers and presentations) for the meeting is available at the industry statistics website of the United Nations Statistics Division at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/meetings/eca2009/ac175-2.asp>

D. Conclusions and recommendations

During the discussions at the workshop, participants identified a number of issues common to the participating countries that need attention in future work to facilitate the improvement of manufacturing statistics. These conclusions can be summarized in three main categories, namely Further steps of the manufacturing statistics programme, General institutional arrangements and Regional cooperation.

Further steps of the manufacturing statistics programme

There was a large amount of similarities between the countries represented at the meeting. Almost all of them use the same classification (ISIC Rev.3) at a very detailed level (with exceptions for smaller countries and a few that still operate in ISIC Rev.2). The switch to ISIC Rev.4 is being prepared by the majority of countries and the goals for the programme (and any other future work) should be set in terms of ISIC Rev.4. The next step in further developing the manufacturing statistics should be the coordinated approach to the implementation of the new classifications for activities and products.

Business registers are used in almost all countries, but the size and coverage is typically very low. The differences in coverage, as well as differences/difficulties in the frequency and method of updating should be addressed in the goals of the programme. The difference in coverage usually relates to cut-off points in terms of size and similarly the absence of informal units. The latter requires a completely different approach and should be addressed in separate workshops. The issue of setting up and maintaining a detailed business register for manufacturing units should be one of the next steps in the programme, as the existing of a functioning register is crucial for all subsequent operations.

Main problems encountered by the majority of countries related to general institutional arrangements. Issues listed were a lack of visibility and trust of the statistical system, missing dialog between national agencies and general problems related to IT. The first point was mostly cited as a reason for very low response rates in the majority of countries, which has a severe impact on the availability and quality of the data produced.

There was also a strong sense of need of work on a sub-regional level and SADC has been explicitly asked to take a lead in this and other statistical processes. This would in particular include:

- the development of regional guidelines
- setting regional minimum standards and goals based on international recommendations, taking into account:
 - o sharing best practices on regional specifics regarding methodology (e.g. methods for informal sector; achieving complete coverage)
 - o setting of a time table
 - o feasibility for short-/long-term work and development of a specific implementation strategy
- adherence to new classifications – national and regional adaptations

General institutional arrangements

Participants cited a lack of visibility and trust of the statistical system as a major impediment to improving manufacturing (and other) statistics. The immediate visible challenge arising out of this is the low response rate in the data collection on manufacturing statistics, as well as underreporting of data for fear of taxation.

To improve this situation, support from regional agencies to the local governments is required. Sharing of experiences on managing response should be initiated among countries. One suggested action is the issuing of appeals in the media to data providers at the start of each survey, explaining the use of data and ensuring confidentiality of the information.

It was also recommended that a dialog between statistical and other government agencies on the use of administrative data is necessary in most countries. Again, the support from ECA and SADC has been requested for such processes.

Participants also noted the often inadequate internal flow of information within individual offices. This sometimes results in lack of recognition of priorities recommended in workshops/meetings.

The IT infrastructure was cited as another area of concern. Requests have been in particular to SADC to explore the issue of availability of software licenses for all participating countries to allow for a consistent and long-term guaranteed approach to statistical data processing.

Regional cooperation

Participants expressed the need for more interaction among countries. The sharing of information on a regional level (by regional agencies) should be improved. This relates in particular to methodological information.

It was also noted that better publicity of existing programmes is necessary to allow all countries to benefit from these initiatives.

Some participants drew attention to the fact that similar workshops need to be organized for French-speaking countries in the region or that appropriate interpretation need to be provided. Efforts in improving statistics in the region should be inclusive of all countries

Monitoring of progress/follow-up to workshop is a key element and should be carried out at the regional level. There is a need to have a focal point (country) for manufacturing statistics (or other statistical programmes) at the regional level. SADC should develop a region-specific version of the guidelines (similar to SNA) based on which countries would base their programmes.

Capacity building efforts are necessary in the region and regional coordination of these efforts is a key requirement.

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION (UNSD)

Workshop on Manufacturing Statistics

4-7 May 2009, Lusaka, Zambia

Provisional Agenda

4 May

Morning session: 9:00 hrs. – 12:30 hrs.

Session Organizer – UNSD, NSO Zambia

- 9:00 – 9:30 Registration
- 9:30 – 10:00 Opening of the workshop
Objectives and organization of the workshop
Administrative matters and introduction of participants
Adoption of the agenda
- 10:00 – 11:10 Role and importance of manufacturing statistics
- Recent trends in manufacturing
 - Users of Manufacturing statistics
 - Challenges of compiling manufacturing statistics including globalization
- 11.10 – 11.30 *Break*
- 11.30 – 12.30 Country practices in manufacturing statistics
- Presentations by participating countries on system of data collection and dissemination of manufacturing statistics:
 - Coverage (market and non-market producers, size of enterprise)
 - Instruments of data collection
 - Periodicity of the data collection
 - Level of detail, data items
 - Problems in data collection, compilation and dissemination
- (This will form the basis for discussions identifying possible platform for reconciliation of statistics among countries in the region.)*
- 12:30 – 14:00 *Lunch*

Afternoon session: 14:00 hrs. – 17:30 hrs.

- 14:00 – 15:40 Country practices in manufacturing statistics - continued
- Country presentation
 - Discussion

15:40 – 16:00 *Break*

- 16:00 – 17:30 Country practices in manufacturing statistics - continued
- Country presentation
 - Discussion

5 May

Morning session: 9:00 hrs. – 12:30 hrs.

- 09:00 – 10:30 Review of country practices for ECA countries in manufacturing statistics
- Overview of country practices
 - *(Based on information collected from countries before and during the meeting)*

10:30 – 10:50 *Break*

- 10:50 – 12:30 *International recommendations for industrial statistics 2008* - reasons for revision, revision process, recommendations of the 39th session of the UN Statistical Commission on their implementation
- Overview of the main changes
 - Scope of industrial statistics
 - Statistical units and their characteristics

12:30 – 14:00 *Lunch*

Afternoon session: 14:00 hrs. – 17:30 hrs.

- 14:00 – 15:40 *International recommendations for industrial statistics 2008* – contd.
- Data items and their definitions
 - Recommended list of data items for international reporting

15:40 – 16:00 *Break*

- 16:00 – 17:30 *International recommendations for industrial statistics 2008* – contd.
- Data compilation methods
 - Data collection strategy

6 May

Morning session: 9:00 hrs. – 12:30 hrs.

- 09:00 – 10:40 Classifications of manufacturing activities
- Changes to scope and detail, compared to previous version
 - New concepts and categories for manufacturing industries
 - Comparison of 3- and 4-digit level of ISIC Rev. 4 as target for regional comparison

10:40 – 11:00 *Break*

- 11:00 – 12:30 Classifications of manufacturing activities – contd.
- New application rules in ISIC Rev 4:
 - Treatment of vertical integration
 - Treatment of outsourcing of manufacturing activities

12:30 – 14:00 *Lunch*

Afternoon session: 14:00 hrs. – 15:30 hrs.

- 14:00 – 15:40 Compilation of manufacturing statistics in African context: challenges and good practices
- ACS/NSO Zambia presentation
 - Discussion

15:40 – 16:00 *Break*

- 16:00 – 17:30 Compilation of manufacturing statistics in African context: challenges and good practices – continued
- ACS/NSO Zambia presentation
 - Discussion

7 May

Morning session: 9:00 hrs. – 12:30 hrs.

- 09:00 – 10:40 International recommendations on compilation of Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
- Reasons for revision, revision process of the manual on Index numbers of industrial production
 - Measuring industrial production
 - Sources and methods for compiling the IIP

- 10:40 – 11:00 *Break*
- 11.00 – 12.30 International recommendations on compilation of Index of Industrial Production – contd.
 - Sources and methods for compiling the IIP – contd.
 - Summary of recommendations

Discussion
- 12:30 – 14:00 *Lunch*

Afternoon session: 14:00 hrs. – 15:30 hrs.

- 14:00 – 15:40 Towards improved compilation of manufacturing statistics and Index of Industrial Production in African countries – implementation of IRIS 2008 and International recommendations for IIP
 - A round table discussion
 - Conclusions and recommendations
- 15:40 – 16:00 *Break*
- 16.00 – 17.30 Conclusions of the workshop
- Evaluation of the workshop



5 May 2009

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
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**United Nations Workshop on
Manufacturing Statistics for African Countries
Lusaka, Zambia
4-7 May 2009**

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1	Country	Botswana	RD Congo	Egypt	Ethiopia	Kenya	Malawi	Mozambique	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
2	Statistical System	Centralised	Le systeme statistique est decentralise	Centralized	Centralized	Decentralized	Centralized	Centralized	Centralized System	Centralized	Centralized	Decentralized	To a large extent centralized	Centralised	Centralized
3	Name of organization responsible	Central Statistics Office	L'Institut National de la Statistique	Central Agency For Population Mobilization & Statistics (CAPMAS)	Central Statistical Agency	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	National Statistical Office	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica (National Statistical Institute)	National Statistics Bureau (Statistics on manufacturing are compiled in national accounts which cover the different manufacturing divisions as per the ISIC Rev4. The quarterly production indicators only cover products manufactured on a large scale and which are of economic significance. (There is no special unit/section within the NSB which deals with the specific compilation of manufacturing statistics))	Statistics South Africa	Central Statistical Office	National Bureau of Statistics	Business and Industry Directorate	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Office
4	Name of publication	Botswana Industrial Statistics	La note de conjoncture economique et les comptes nationaux	Annual industrial statistics.	Report on Large and Medium Manufacturing & Electricity Industry Survey	Chapter 11- Economic Survey Report, Statistical Abstract, Leading Economic Indicators, Quarterly GDP Report	Annual Economic Survey	Estatisticas industriais (Industrial Statistics)	Production Indicators, Employment and Earnings and National Accounts Estimates.	1. Manufacturing: Production and sales 2. Manufacturing utilization capacity 3. Manufacturing Large Sample Survey (LSS) (over 95% population coverage)	Censua of industries	Quarterly survey report	Producer Price Index Report, Index of Production (Manufacturing), Uganda Business Inquiry		1- Census of Industrial Production 2- Volume of Manufacturing Index 3- Business Tendency Survey
5	National classification	Botswana Standard Industrial Classification – Revision 3 (an adaptation of ISIC Rev 3)	Classification Internationale Type Par Industrie (CITI)	ISIC VER. 4 .	ISIC	KISIC- Kenya International Standards of Industrial Classifications		Classificação Nacional de Bens e Serviços (National Classification of Goods and Services)	Seychelles Industrial Classification (SIC) which is a customized version of the UN ISIC Rev4.	Standard Industrial Classification (5th edition), based on the International Standard Industrial Classification,	ISIC Rev 3	ISIC	None	ISIC revision 2 (some concepts from revision 3 also included)	Zimbabwe Industrial Classification (ZIC)

1	Country	Botswana	RD Congo	Egypt	Ethiopia	Kenya	Malawi	Mozambique	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
6	Number of categories			Division/ Section / class.	Not clear, please give some clarification about the number of categories & level if the information provided is	2nd-27,3rd-62, 4th-127		2nd - 17 categories 3rd - 41 categories 2nd - categories	2nd level 19 3rd level 916	2-digit (10) 3-digit (26) 4-digit (130)			4th level	4th	4 digit =128 3 digit=60 2 digit =23
7	Compatible with ISIC?	Yes ISIC Rev 3	Non	Yes , now ver.4 but formerly ver.3.	Yes, ISIC rev.3	YES, ISIC REV 3	Yes, ISIC 3	No. It is compatible with CITA – Rev 3, NACE – Rev 1, CPC 1.0, CPA/98 and SNA/04	Yes, ISIC Rev4 for National Accounts	Yes. ISIC rev.3	Yes the classification is ISIC Rev 3	ISIC 3	ISIC Rev.3	Yes	Yes ISIC Rev.3
8	Up to what level?	4th level	-	6 digit	ISIC at 4 digits level.	4th Level	4th Level	Not applicable	Up to 3rd level	4-digit level	4 digits		As above	4th level	4-digit level
9	Variations		-	Some activities in (ver.3) is moved to another in (ver) 4.	Not applicable	ISIC 1549 split into 1545- Coffee, 1546- Processing of Tea and 1547- Other Manufacturing n.e.c due to the importance of tea and coffee in Kenya	Where there is less than 3 enterprises the levels are lowered	Not applicable			None		Coffee processing – 1530, Cotton Ginning – 1710, Tea Processing – 1549	None	n/a
10	Published	Yes	Oui	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added for manufacturing in National Accounts Production Indicators	Yes	Yes but only up to 2000	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
11	Timeliness	12 months after the reference period. The last report relating to the period 1998 – 2001 was published in 2005.	Tout le trois mois l'an	A year.	Survey is always conducted after one year. Then annual manufacturing statistics survey report will be ready after 3 to 4 months.	4 months	Annually	July	Six weeks after reference period for production indicators statistics and three to four months after reference year for National Accounts.	11 months	Ideally the publication should be out yearly with a two year lag	18 months		N/a	2 months
12	Frequency		Régulière	Annual quarter / monthly	Quarterly manufacturing business survey and producers price index manufacturing.	Monthly, Quarterly	Once	Month	Quarterly Statistics for Production Indicators Annual for national accounts	Monthly		Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	1-Monthly (VMI) 2-Tri-annually (BTS)

1	Country	Botswana	RD Congo	Egypt	Ethiopia	Kenya	Malawi	Mozambique	Seychelles	South Africa	Swaziland	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
13	Scope	All manufacturing industries	-	Ver.4	Those products with 0.6 and above percentage contribution from the total. It was once selected and established the list with their ISIC codes.	1520, 1531, 1542, 1553, 1554, 1600, 2320, 2424, 2511, 2694, 2710, 3410				At a group of 3-digit SIC		Manufacturing	D	Mining, manufacturing & electricity generation	All manufacturing and mining . Manufacturing as sectors. -1 Food , 2 Drink and tobacco -3 Textile inc. Ginning -4 Clothing and Footwear -5 Wood and furniture, -6 Paper, Printing and publishing , -7 Chemicals & Petroleum Products -8 Non-metal mineral products -9 Metals and metal products, 10 Transport Equipment, 11 Manufacturing nec. All manufacturing (1 to 11) All BTS includes manufacturing and mining as
14	Indicators	Quantity and value of production	Indice de production trimestrielle(IP I), indice de prix a la production industrielle, indice de l'emploi, indice des investissements	Expenses & Revenues / Production.	Manpower (persons engaged), income, input and output.	Liquid Milk Processed, Flour Milling- Both Wheat and Maize, Sugar refining, Beer(malted), Soft drinks (carbonated), Cigarettes, Throughput (LPG, motor fuels, fuel), Soap- Laundry and Toilet, manufacture of rubber tyres for vehicles, Manufacture of cement, production of flat rolled iron/steel sheets, Assembled vehicles	Employment, Turnover, Expenditure, Capital Assets, Value Added, Remuneration and profits	Employ, payment and Volume of sales.	Volumes / quantities produced in production indicators statistics Sales revenue / income and value added in national accounts	Production, sales, stocks, capacity utilization.		Quantities, values, prices, employees and turnover	Producer Price Index, Index of Production (Manufacturing)	Index of industrial production	Manhours Worked, Volume of Output, Value of Output, Quantity of materials used. Opinion responses

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15	Basic statistics (series)		Quantites produites, prix de productions, chiffre d'affaire, stoks, cout de production, main d'œuvre (emploi), investissement	They are based on quantity output, sales / revenues.	- Revenue from sales (local and export) value nad percent - Quantity produced - Others number/amount and percent	Quantities of Production output, production output values(ex-factory)	Sales/revenues	Quantity by manufactured product Average price Value of production and sales	Sales / revenues Quantities / volumes of output	Value of sales Production indices Percent age of utilization capacity		Quantity output	We use both Sales values and Quantity of output	Quantity/volume index	Employment, Compensation of employees, Gross Output, Intermediate consumption, Value Added, Fixed Capital Formation
16	Proxies used		Deflateur du chiffre d'affaire	Data includes employment, production, workers hours, materials and services used, such as electric power.	Employment, revenue generation and prospects, raw materials used, new capital expenditure and capacity utilization.		Employment	Employment, production-workers hours, materials and services used, such as electric power use, energy use water supply.	Number of employees and also Production indicators data.	None			None	No proxies	Manhours Worked, Volume of Output, Value of Output, Quantity of materials used. Opinion responses
17	Reference year for data available	2001	L'année de reference est 2007	A year.	- Quarterly beginning 2006 - Annual report some 30 years back	2002-2008	2006	2004	2008	Short-term: from 1998 to present (base year=2005) LSS: 1996, 2001 and 2005	2000	Up to 2008	Up to 2008	2000	1-1999 for CIP/, 2-December 2006 Indices for VMI, 3-2005 BTS report
18	Statistical Unit	Establishment	Entreprises	Public and private sectors.	There is a statistical unit at CSA directly responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of manufacturing statistics, but we don't know about the others outside our office.	Establishment	114	Enterprise	Establishment	Enterprise	Establishments	Establishments	Establishment	Enterprise	Establishment
19	Public sector units	None	Entreprises du secteur public ainsi que les Etablissements Publics	Mining, quarry manufacturing inferable and, services of repairing.	All are covered.			No	100%	0		All	n/a	0	Yes
20	Incorporated units	All large establishments included and small & medium ones sampled	Les Petites et Moyennes Entreprises, les SPRL, les SARL et les Etablissements	Mining, quarry, manufacturing inferable, recycling and services of repairing.	No boundary but all are covered.	Yes	114	Enterprise dedicated to manufacture activities	80% direct and remaining 20% estimated	41,536	Yes	All	n/a		Yes
21	Unincorporated units	All large establishments included and small & medium ones sampled		Mining, quarry, manufacturing inferable, recycling and services of repairing.	No boundary but all are covered.	Yes		Enterprise undedicated to manufacture activities		14,021		All	n/a	1336	Yes

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22	Govt. quasi-corporations	All large establishments included and small & medium ones sampled.	Oui	-		Yes	Nil	No		0	Yes		n/a	2	Yes
23	ISIC Div.98			-	We are not using ISIC rev. 4		Na	No		Unknown			n/a		n/a
24	Censuses	2006/7		-	2007	1977	Na	Yes in 2003		2005			2006/2001	2003 (not published)	1999
25	Annual surveys	Yes	Non	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Quarterly surveys on selected major manufacturing enterprises	2007 (Annual Financial Statistics)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes beginning last year (annual business survey)	No
26	Other sources	Administrative records	Enquete trimestrielle	-	Yes	Monthly survey of Industrial Production (MSIP)-collects data on quantities and value of output for major products, Administrative data (KRA-turnovers)	Na	Administrative Sources	Annual Financial Statements of manufacturing enterprises obtained from Tax records		Trade data		We carry out adhoc surveys according to demand and availability of resources	Several administrative sources	Monthly and Tri-annual surveys
27	Valuation of output		Prix de base	Basic price.	Factor cost/market value	Basic prices	Basic prices	Yes	Basic prices in national accounts compilation	Basic price	Basic price	Basic price	Basic price	Basic prices	Basic prices
28	No. of establishments	Basic prices	Il y a 350 entreprises manufacturiere	About 10,000.	About 990	5,000	114	Sample units 353	916		800	400			1160
29	Contributin of manuf. To GDP	3.8 % (2008, real prices)	La contribution de la manufacture au PIB (GDP) est de 17,27%	About 33% (manufacturing and mining).		10 %	8.2%	13.25%	on average approximately 10%	16%	30%	8.7	7% (2007/8)	10.2% at constant prices	18.4%
30	Business register exists	Yes	Non	No, but we have industrial statistical frame.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	We have a business register but it needs modification and updating	Yes	We have a register which has all business establishments	Yes	CIP and QEI registers as the Business Register
31	BR updated	Regularly		This frame is updating yearly.	-	Outdated-plans underway to conduct a census of establishments by year end	Seldom	Yes. Updated by administrative information and survey actualisation.	Updated based on changes in Licensing and Tax business register	Monthly from the tax updates	It should be done once a year	Yearly	It is updated whenever there is business inquiry but of late we have started on a programme to use administrative records	Quarterly	After every change in operation of any manufacturing unit
32	Future plans?		Dans l'avenir nous comptons disposer de ce registre statistique des affaires	It is under studying.	Yes		Na	Yes, 2009 Business register survey actualisation							Yes

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33	No. of units in register	1,279	-	-	Not yet decided on the number, but we need external assistance on how to go about it, i.e. the methodology to be applied, coverage and content including number and type, etc...	Approx: 5,000	To be determined after business register is updated	2694	916 in NA database	55,557			3,280 (employing 5+ as by 2006/7 register)	1338	1160
34	Impeding factors	Manufacturing statistics is part of industrial statistics in Botswana which is still underdeveloped. Major challenges are lack of capacity and low response for surveys	Manque de la culture statistique de la part des décideurs politiques, problème de financement, manque du personnel qualifié, manque d'infrastructure etc.	Collecting the unorganized sector.	- Respondents are not willing to provide information - Lengthy and time taking questionnaires because of its content - Reliability of some income data	-Response burden - Operational costs - Outdated Business register - Capacity	Unwillingness or reluctance to respond	Response rates and human resources	No specific unit within the Bureau to focus on compiling these statistics. Lack of human resources. Delays in receiving production statements from some establishments. No proper recording system in place in some manufacturing establishments to show quantities produced separately from sales revenue. Some classification issues arising from administrative source data register.	Gathering of data based on a geographical location for better policy and planning	Modification of the business register. Regular updating of the register	Financial resources	(1) Resources (2) Respondent fatigue (3) Unlike household statistics where almost every mature person in a household is a viable respondent here you must have specialised respondents for almost each data category (i.e. labour, sales, production etc.)	- Rebase the index of industrial production to a more recent date - start calculating capacity utilisation indices - start computing producer price indices	Due to economic challenges, we have been having a big problem of non-responses or ill-completed questionnaires. Follow-up of non-respondents is very expensive. The same applies to ill completed forms. This renders data unreliable for publication as it will have no meaning to users. We are now addressing this problem and hope we will overcome it.