



STATISTICAL PAPERS

SERIES M NO. 4, REV.2

**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
INDUSTRIAL
CLASSIFICATION
OF ALL
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

STATISTICAL PAPERS

SERIES **M** NO. **4**, REV.2

**International Standard
Industrial Classification
of all Economic Activities**



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INTRODUCTION

The original version of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) was adopted in 1948. In that connexion the Economic and Social Council approved the following resolution:

"The Economic and Social Council

Taking note of the recommendation of the Statistical Commission regarding the need for international comparability of economic statistics and,

Taking note of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities which the Statistical Commission has developed with the advice and assistance of Member Governments,

Recommends that all Member Governments make use of the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities either by:

- (a) Adopting this system of classification as a national standard, or
- (b) Rearranging their statistical data in accordance with this system for purposes of international comparability." (149(VII)A).

Wide use has been made nationally and internationally, of the ISIC in the classification of data according to kind of economic activity in the fields of population, production, employment, national income and other economic statistics. A number of countries have utilized the International Standard Classification as the basis for devising their industrial classification scheme. Substantial comparability has been attained between the industrial classifications of many additional countries and the ISIC by ensuring, as far as was practicable, that the categories at detailed levels of classification in national schemes fitted into only one group of the International Standard Classification. An increasing number of countries have arranged a number of their statistical series according to the ISIC. The United Nations, the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international bodies have utilized the International Standard Classification in publishing and analyzing data classified according to kind of economic activity.

The experience in the use of the ISIC has revealed the need for reviewing the structure and definition of the categories of the International Classification, as well as the underlying principles of the Classification, periodically. Changes take place in the organization of economic activity and new types of economic activity

become important. New analytical requirements for data classified according to kind of economic activity develop. The continuing experience in the use of the ISIC reveals aspects of the International Standard Classification which should be amplified, clarified or improved in other ways. The Statistical Commission therefore undertook a review and revision of the ISIC in 1956-1958 and again in 1965-1968. In each instance the Commission emphasized the need to maintain as much comparability between the revised and preceding versions of the ISIC as was possible while introducing the alterations, modifications and other improvements which were required in the International Standard Classification.

The first revision of the ISIC was issued in 1958, in the publication, Standard Papers, Series M, No.4, Rev.1, after it had been considered by the tenth session of the Statistical Commission.^{1/} The present publication sets out the second revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification. It was considered by the fifteenth session of the Statistical Commission in February-March 1968. In conclusion to this discussion, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare and issue a publication on the revised ISIC, in the light of the conclusions of the Commission; and to call the revised International Standard Classification to the attention of State Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. (resolution (4(XV))).

The present version of the ISIC is based on studies of the experience during the last ten years, of governments, international organizations and others with the International Standard Classification, and detailed comparisons between it and the national industrial classification of countries with differing economic systems and at various stages of economic and social development. In view of the central position of the ISIC in the international comparison and analysis of a wide range of statistics, a great deal of attention has been devoted to ensuring that the ISIC is fully compatible with the economic structure, and the statistical practice and needs, of the differing countries of the world. The present version of the International Standard Classification also takes into account the significant changes which have taken place during the last ten years in the relative importance, and the organization, of various kinds of economic activity. It reflects as well, the uses made of industrial classification in

1/ International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M, No.4, Rev.1, United Nations, New York, 1958.

studies which have been receiving increasing attention, such as input-output analysis, the output and use of educational, health and other social services, and the financial experience of enterprises.

In order to improve the usefulness of the ISIC in the compilation and analysis of internationally comparable data, the levels of classification in the ISIC have been increased from three to four. The new level of classification - the divisions - lies between the first and second levels of classification of the preceding version of the ISIC. The major divisions, major groups and groups of the present version of the International Standard Classification correspond in general to the divisions, major groups and groups of the preceding version. A number of major groups which were not further classified in the preceding version of the ISIC, are sub-divided into groups in this version of the International Standard Classification. This should enhance the values of the ISIC for purposes of analyzing economic statistics.

The new level of classification in the ISIC allows it to be used in the classification of enterprises according to kind of economic activity, as well as in the industrial classification of establishments and kind-of-activity units. The major divisions and divisions are thought to be suitable for purposes of classifying the enterprises and similar statistical units. Each of the four levels of classification in the ISIC may be used in the industrial classification of establishments or kind-of-activity units.

The principles underlying the ISIC and the ways in which the classification may be utilized are described in Part I of this publication. The scheme of the present version of the ISIC is set out in detail in Part III, and the substantive differences between the present and original versions of the classification are indicated in Part IV.

PART I. THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION

A. Purpose and nature of the classification

1. General considerations

The detail required in the classification of data by kind of economic activity differs from country to country. The accidents of geography and history and the differences in the degree of industrial development and in the organisation of economic activities, may result in differences in the detail and way in which various countries find it necessary and feasible to classify data according to kind of economic activity. The level of detail required for purposes of international comparison of data will generally be less than that needed for national analysis.

The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is intended to meet the needs for data classified according to internationally comparable categories of kind of economic activity. It is in nature of a reconciliation of the differing national requirements and possibilities, with emphasis on the international needs for comparable data. Hence the International Classification is not necessarily identical with the classification of any one country. It provides for separate classification in individual categories of those kinds of economic activity which are of importance in practically every country or which, while found only in some countries, are of considerable importance in the world economy. It reflects, in delineating these individual categories, the structure of production, i.e., the way in which economic activities are combined in, and distributed among, production units, as it has been found to exist in the case of most countries.

Thus, the purpose of the ISIC is not to supersede national classifications, but to provide a framework for the international comparison of national statistics. Where national classifications differ from the International Standard Classification, this comparison may be achieved by re-grouping figures obtained under national classifications, but to do this, all the elements required for such a rearrangement need to be obtainable from the national statistics.

In order to attain international comparability therefore, it is necessary for all nations to adopt in their industrial classification schemes, so far as individual requirements permit, the same general principles and definitions. The principles and definitions which were developed for this purpose and which are embodied in the International Standard Classification are set out below. As a result it will

usually be feasible, where necessary, to re-arrange the national classifications to the International Standard by combining entire categories of the national classification. This may not always be feasible because certain categories at the most detailed level of classification of the ISIC may not be distinguished in the industrial classifications of some countries. In the case of the countries under discussion, the kinds of activities covered in a given category may be insignificant in magnitude or may usually be combined in establishments, or similar units, with other kinds of activity.

The character and definition of the categories of the International Standard Classification can also serve as a useful guide to countries developing an industrial classification for the first time, or revising an existing scheme. A number of countries have utilized the ISIC in this fashion.

The basic purposes and character of national industrial classifications and the International Standard Classification are similar.

In both cases the schemes should lend themselves to the classification, on a comparable basis, of a wide range of data so that the series may be used, compared and related, one with the other. Examples of such data are statistics on the output and costs of production, prices, employment and the labour force, wages and salaries, tangible capital assets, profit and loss, financial assets and liabilities, balance-sheet accounts. A number of these series can be gathered for units which are relatively homogeneous in respect of kind of economic activity, e.g., establishments or kind-of-activity units. The statistics of profit-and-loss, financial assets and liabilities, and balance-sheet accounts however can usually be gathered for less homogeneous units, e.g., enterprises, only. It will of course be feasible to classify the data for establishments or kind-of-activity units in much greater detail than the data for enterprises. It will also be desirable and necessary to classify some of the data for establishment-type units in greater detail than other series. Therefore, in order to allow for the use of the various series of data in conjunction, one with the other, the national industrial classification schemes, like the International Standard Classification, should consist of a number of intermeshing levels of classification, ranging in detail of classification from the major divisions and divisions to the major groups and groups of the ISIC.

The objective in the case of both national and international classification schemes is to divide data in respect of the economy according to categories of activities, the characteristics and experience of which will be similar. Similarities between the activities covered in each category in respect of the class of goods and

services produced, the uses to which these items are put, and the intermediate and primary inputs into, and the technology, organization and financing of, production, will yield the classified data required to describe and analyze the structure, patterns of experience and interrelations of an economy. The degree of similarity in these characteristics between the activities included in a given category will of course vary with the level of the classification at which the category appears. So as to have the required classified statistics, national industrial classification schemes, like the ISIC, should be applied to data concerning units the bulk of the activities of which are the characteristic activities of the category of the scheme to which each unit is to be classified.

2. Use in respect of establishment-type-units

The ISIC, like national classifications, is designed so that each of its levels of classification will be useful for purposes of classifying establishment-type and kind-of-activity units according to kind of economic activity. The groups of the International Classification, the categories at the most detailed level of classification, are delineated in the light of the customary combination of various activities in these statistical units in the case of most countries. The major groups, divisions and major divisions, the successively broader levels of classification, as well as the groups, array the statistical units according to the character, technology and organization of production.

3. Use in respect of enterprise-type units

The groups and major groups of the International Classification are too detailed in scope to be used in classifying enterprises or similar institutional units according to kind of economic activity. A significant number of enterprises will own a number of establishments which engage in a range of activities spanning more than one major group of the ISIC, though most enterprises will consist of a single establishment only. The divisions of the ISIC probably embrace a wide enough range of activities to be generally suitable for purposes of classifying these enterprises. Somewhat more detailed categories of national classifications than the divisions of the International Classification are used in classifying enterprises according to kind of economic activity in the case of a significant number of countries. The divisions and major divisions of the International Classification draw distinctions in respect of the character and technology of production in correlation with differences in the organization and finance of production. The use of categories of the ISIC in the industrial classification of enterprises, as well as establish-

ments, furnishes a basis for comparing and relating series of data in respect of these two types of statistical units which are classified according to kind of economic activity.

The use of the ISIC to classify enterprises and similar institutional units according to kind of economic activity is recommended with far less confidence than its use, for this purpose, in the case of establishment-type and kind-of-activity units. Experience internationally with the industrial classification of economic units is much more limited in the case of the former statistical units than in the case of the latter units. Furthermore there is likely to be considerably more diversity among countries in the range and kinds of activities which may be carried on by individual enterprises.

4. Differences from other classifications

The ISIC is a classification of kinds of economic activity, and not a classification of goods and services, or a classification of occupations. In particular, it is important to distinguish the classification of units according to major kind of economic activity from the classification of goods and services according to type.

Establishments or kind-of-activity units are classified according to their major kind of activity, based mainly on the principal class of goods produced or services rendered. The units classified to a given category of the ISIC will produce a range of items of the covered class of goods or services, and are likely in addition to produce goods or services which are not characteristic of the main kind of economic activity. Nonetheless, the establishment, or the kind-of-activity unit, is the most detailed unit in respect of kind of activity which should be classified according to the scheme of industrial classification since the range of comparably classified data wanted will not, in general, be available for a unit of narrower scope. Thus, if establishments are grouped according to the International Classification, each category will not only contain establishments producing differing items of the same class of goods or services, but will also include establishments engaged in secondary kinds of activity in addition to the kind of activities belonging to the category.

The International Industrial Classification does not draw distinctions according to kind of ownership, type of economic organization or mode of operation. Units engaged in the same kind of economic activity are classified in the same group of the ISIC, irrespective of whether they are part of incorporated enterprises, individual proprietors or government, or whether or not the parent enterprise consists of more than one establishment. Similarly, manufacturing units are classified ac-

ording to the major kind of economic activity in which they engage, whether the work is performed by power-driven machinery or by hand, or whether it is done in a factory or in a household. Unless these principles are followed it is not possible to maintain comparability in industrial classification between countries which differ in the way the ownership of the units producing goods or rendering services is distributed, or in the stage of economic development. Classifications according to kind of legal ownership, kind of economic organization or mode of operation may of course be constructed independently of the classification according to kind of economic activity.

B. The criteria used in constructing the classification

1. The type of criteria

A number of criteria have been employed in defining the categories of the ISIC.

One set of criteria concerns the manner in which activities are combined in, and distributed among, establishments. These considerations were assigned the main weight in defining the groups of the ISIC. They are intended to ensure that it will usually be practical to use the groups of the International Classification in the industrial classification of establishments or kind-of-activity units and that the units falling into each group will be as similar in the kinds of activities in which they engage as is feasible.

A second group of criteria relate to the characteristics of the activities, e.g., the type, technology and inputs of the production. These considerations were given great weight in delineating the major groups and divisions of the ISIC. This set of criteria were used so that data classified according to the International Classification would be of maximum value for purposes of describing, analyzing and comparing the structure and experience of, and the underlying relationships in, the various economies of the world.

In order that classifications of data according to the ISIC may serve these purposes on a worldwide basis, the distinctions drawn in the industrial classification of statistics in countries differing in economic and social arrangements and circumstances, e.g., between the material and non-material spheres of economic activity in the case of the centrally planned economies, were taken into account in establishing the categories of the ISIC. In raising the divisions of the International Classification, attention was also devoted to the range of kinds of activity which are not infrequently carried on under the same ownership or control and to the probable differences between enterprises in scale and organization of activities and in capital requirements

and finance

2. The main criteria in respect of the groups

The groups of the ISIC are defined so that two conditions are satisfied in respect of the way in which activities are distributed among establishments, or similar units: The production of the class of goods and services which characterizes a given group accounts for the bulk of the output of the units classified to the group; and the group contains the units which produce most of the class of goods and services which characterize it. The first condition is required in order that establishments, or similar units, may be classified according to kind of economic activity uniquely and easily and in order that the units included in a given group will be as similar, one to the other, as is feasible. The second condition reinforces the first criterion. It also is basic to co-ordinating industrial and commodity classifications and series of data on establishments and on goods and services.

The two conditions set limits to the detail of classification which may be achieved in the groups of the ISIC. The groups of the International Classification must be defined in the light of the combinations of activities in which establishments customarily engage in the case of the various countries of the world. Establishments will of course house a number of different activities; and the range of these activities will differ from one unit to another even though they engage in the same general kind of economic activity. These differences will exist in the case of the establishments of a given country; and will be more pronounced in the case of the establishments in differing countries.

Another major consideration in raising groups in the International Classification was the relative importance of the activities to be included. In general, separate groups are provided for kinds of activities which are prevalent in most countries, or which are of particular importance in the world economy. Attention was devoted to covering kinds of activity of about the same order of magnitude in each group of the International Classification. The extent to which this could be achieved was limited by the marked differences in the degree of specialization between establishments engaged in the various kinds of activity. The introduction of certain categories at the group and other levels of classification for purposes of attaining international comparability in the industrial classification of data has also affected the balance of the International Classification.

3. Compilation of homogeneity ratios

Despite the care taken to define the groups of the International Classification, or the most detailed level of any other industrial classification, so that the two

conditions described above are satisfied, some of the activities of establishments, or similar units, which are classified to a given group will be characteristic of other groups of the classification. In compiling data classified according to kind of economic activity, it will therefore be valuable to compute measures of homogeneity in respect of kind of activities for the units falling into the various categories of the scheme of classification. These measures might be designed to indicate the proportion of the gross output of units classified to a given group which is accounted for by the production of the kind of goods and services characterizing the category. The homogeneity ratio might be computed in respect of the total gross output of the units classified to each group of the classification or, preferably though more burdensome, in respect of the gross output of the individual establishments. In the latter case, the establishments or similar units, which fall into the various categories of the industrial classification, would of course be arrayed according to class intervals of the homogeneity ratio.

Homogeneity ratios can of course be calculated in respect of the classification of establishments or kind of activity units to the major groups or divisions, as well as the groups of the ISIC. It will also be desirable to compute homogeneity ratios in respect of the classification of enterprise-type units to the divisions of the International Industrial Classification. Some enterprises will own establishments the main kind of activity of which falls outside the scope of the division to which the enterprise is classified. The homogeneity ratios in respect of enterprise-type units might be based on the value added, or if necessary, the employment, of the constituent establishments of enterprises. It would indicate the proportion of the total value added, or employment, of enterprises accounted for by the constituent establishments classified to the same division as the owning enterprise.

4. The main criteria in respect of major groups and divisions

The main criteria employed in delineating the major groups and divisions of the ISIC concern the characteristics of the activities of production units which are strategic in determining the degree of similarity in the structure and experience of the units and certain relationships in an economy. The major aspects of the activities considered were (i) the character of the goods and services produced, (ii) the uses to which the goods and services are disposed of, and (iii) the process, technology and organization of production. Additional criteria used in raising major groups and divisions were the pattern of categories at various levels of classification in national classifications and the kinds of activity frequently engaged in by establishments of the same enterprise.

In the case of the character of the goods and services produced, account was taken of the physical composition and stage of fabrication of the items and the needs served by them. Attention was also paid to whether in the classifications of the centrally planned economies, the goods and services were considered to be the result of material or non-material economic activity. Discriminating categories of the ISIC in terms of the nature of the goods and services produced, furnishes the basis for grouping producing units according to similarities in, and links between, the raw materials consumed and the sources of demand and the market for the items.

The criteria relating to the economic agents (e.g., households, producers) and purposes (e.g., final consumption, capital formation) to which goods and services are disposed, reinforce the considerations in respect of the stage of fabrication of, and the needs served by, these items. Applying these criteria in raising major groups and divisions substantially enhances the value of the ISIC in distinguishing producing units according to sources of demand and markets for their output and in tracing ties among the producing units, and between them and the rest of the economy. These criteria were also employed in ordering groups within major groups and major groups within divisions. This improved the triangulation of data arranged according to the ISIC.

For a number of analytical purposes it is important to group producing units according to degrees of similarity in cost-structure, the relative magnitudes of the fixed capital and labour employed, and the relative productivity and scale of operations. The criteria of the process, technology and organization of production, in conjunction with the character of the goods and services produced, furnish the basis for grouping establishments in this manner. The use of these criteria also result in categories at the division level of the International Classification which draw distinctions according to the orders of magnitude and major sources of finance of the capital requirements of enterprises.

The weights assigned to the types of criteria described above, in discriminating and ordering headings of the ISIC, varied from one category to another. The weights depended on the character, stage in fabrication and organization of the class of activities in question. In a number of instances, e.g., food manufacturing, the textile, clothing and leather industries, the production of machinery and equipment and the services, the various aspects of activities which are outlined above, are usually so highly correlated that the problem of assigning weights, or an order of priority, to the criteria did not arise. In the case of intermediate goods, physical composition and stage of fabrication of the items were often given the greatest weight. In the

case of highly fabricated goods, the end-use and the process, technology and organization of production of the items were not infrequently given priority over the physical composition of the goods.

C. The statistical units

The units, the kind of activity of which may be classified according to the ISIC, are defined below.

1. The establishment-type unit

The establishment is, ideally, an economic unit which engages, under a single ownership or control, i.e., under a single legal entity, in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location, e.g., an individual farm, mine, factory, workshop, store or office. This ideal concept of the establishment is applicable in many of the situations encountered in inquiries into agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and distribution. In these situations, a single legal entity engages in one class of economic activity at a single physical location, i.e., in one contiguous area. In practice however, the ideal concept of the establishment can not always be employed strictly.

In some cases a single legal entity may engage in one class of activities at two or more nearby sites, e.g., in the same municipality, township, or similar restricted geographic area; and may not maintain complete records for each site. Covering all of the sites in a single establishment in these instances will usually not represent a significant departure from the ideal concept. In general, the non-contiguous sites covered in the same establishments should at least be restricted to locations falling into the most detailed geographic area for which series of data are frequently compiled.

In other cases the single legal entity may engage in more than one kind of economic activity at a single location, or at two or more nearby sites. And, the organization and record keeping practices of the enterprise may be such that data in respect of the outputs and coupled inputs of the differing classes of activity can not be separately compiled. In these instances it will be necessary to utilize the local unit; i.e., all the economic activities carried on by the legal entity at the single location, or the somewhat wider area defined above, as the statistical unit. However, if each of the various kinds of activity of a given local unit are substantial and are usually carried on in distinct establishments, or if most legal entities are in a position to report on the activities separately, efforts should

be made to sub-divide the local unit into statistical units which are comparable to the establishments which can be delineated in most instances.

The organization and record-keeping practices of units engaged in production, and the consequent limitations on the availability of data, must obviously be taken into account in defining the establishments to be used in practice. The establishment is therefore defined in operational terms as: the combination of activities and resources directed by a single owning or controlling entity toward the production of the most homogeneous group of goods and services, often at one location but sometimes spread over a number of nearby sites, for which separate records are available that can provide the data concerning the production of these goods or services and the materials, labour and physical resources (both direct and indirect) used in this production. This definition of the establishment should make it possible to use the same unit in the case of various series of statistics on the production of goods and services and the intermediate inputs, labour and physical capital resources used for this purpose. Where the establishment is used it should be defined identically in each case in order that the various series will be comparable.

Tying the sub-division of multi-activity legal entities into establishments to the availability of separate records and data results in most cases in establishments and local units which are co-extensive, one with the other. In other words, the records maintained usually do not permit the gathering of the required data on more homogeneous combinations of activities than is usually carried on by single legal entities at separate locations. This results in establishments which often embrace a range of related activities. In the case of very large local units which engage in a number of kinds of activity, efforts should be made to divide them into separate establishments so as to limit the range of activities covered under each unit to that usually included in distinct establishments.

2. The kind-of-activity units

The kind-of-activity unit differs from the establishment in that there is no restriction in respect of the geographic area in which a given kind of activities is carried on by a single legal entity. In the case of kinds of economic activity such as construction, transportation and communication, a single legal entity will carry on the same kind of activity over a wide geographic area; and will probably not keep records on the output of, and the inputs into, goods and services classified according to given portions of the area. In these fields of activity it is necessary to use the kind-of-activity unit, instead of the establishment. In

some cases it may be desirable and feasible to use kind-of-activity units which refer to the individual regions, states or other large segments of a country in which the enterprises engage in construction, transport or communication activities. This of course depends on the extent to which geographic data are wanted in respect of these activities, as well as the manner in which the enterprises organize and maintain their records.

Similar problems are encountered in delineating the appropriate statistical unit in the case of the production and distribution of electricity and gas, logging and fishing. In the case of electricity and gas, it may be feasible to utilize statistical units consisting of each network of producing units and the associated system of distribution of a single enterprise, instead of all of its networks. The transformer and booster stations of each electricity network should of course be encompassed in these statistical units. It may also be advantageous and feasible to sub-divide the activities of logging or fishing enterprises into statistical units consisting of individual logging camps or teams and individual fishing vessels or fleets of vessels which are operated together, respectively, irrespective of the territory in which they carry on these activities. These statistical units would be establishments in all essential respects.

In certain instances it may be found expedient to employ the kind-of-activity unit instead of the establishment in monthly or quarterly inquiries. For example, monthly or quarterly data in respect of fixed capital formation, stocks, new orders or sales may be available rapidly in respect of kind-of-activity units, but not establishments; and the interest in the classification of these series of data according to the geographic area of location, or the size, of the statistical units may be minimal. In these cases it will be valuable to delineate the connexion between the kind-of-activity units employed and the establishments used in other enquiries.

3. Ancillary units

Ancillary units provide non-durable goods or services primarily, or entirely, for the use of parent producing unit(s). These goods and services do not become a physical part of the output of the parent units and are customarily provided by subsidiary and supporting activities which are an integral part of the activities of most establishments.

Under this definition the following types of units are not to be considered ancillary units.

- i. Units producing goods or doing work which are part of fixed capital for-

mation. If separate data are available in respect of these goods and activities, the units should be treated as separate establishments, or kind-of activity units; and should be classified to their own activity. The type of units most affected are those doing construction work on the account of their parent unit. This approach is in accordance with the classification in the ISIC of own-account construction units for which data are available, to the construction industry.

- ii. Units which in addition to producing goods or services for the use of their parent unit, sell a significant portion of the product or service to others. If separate data are available on this activity, the unit should be regarded as a separate establishment; and should be classified to its own activity.
- iii. Units producing goods which become a physical part of the output of the parent unit, e.g., the making of boxes, tin cans or the like by a department of an enterprise, as packaging for its own products. As in the preceding instances, the units engaged in these activities should, if separate data are available, be treated as separate establishments and be classified to their own activity.

The clearest example of an ancillary unit is a central administrative office. Other examples of ancillary units are warehouses, garages, repair shops or electric power plants which primarily serve their parent units. Classification of these ancillary units may involve making distinctions according to function, and not kind of activity as in the ISIC.

If the ancillary activities are carried on for the benefit of a single statistical unit, these activities, and the resources involved in the activities, should be included as an integral part of the activities and resources of the parent statistical unit. However, where the main activities of the statistical unit and the supporting ancillary activities are located in differing geographic areas, in terms of the areas used for statistical purposes, it will be desirable to gather separate supplementary data in respect of the ancillary unit concerning the items which are to be classified according to these geographic areas.

Where ancillary activities are organized in support of two or more statistical units of a multi-unit enterprise, they constitute a central ancillary unit. If the required data can be supplied in respect of this unit, it might be treated as a separate unit. It should in general be classified to the same category of the ISIC as the predominant kind of activity of the units which it serves. Similarly, a

large separately located ancillary unit for which the appropriate data may be gathered, might be treated as a separate statistical unit though it serves a single statistical unit only. As in the case of the central ancillary unit, it should be classified to the activity of the statistical unit which it serves. However, in both cases, i.e., the central ancillary unit and the large, separately located ancillary unit, classification of the units according to their own activities is not precluded for purposes of supplementary tabulations.

The classification of central ancillary units, particularly central administrative offices, according to the predominant kind of activity of the establishments served by them, may in some cases, be questionable or difficult. The predominant kind of activity may account for much less than half of the total activity of the establishments served, or these establishments and the central administrative office may be located in differing countries. This has led to the provision of a special category for central administrative offices in the case of some national industrial classifications. The special category is included under the equivalent of the activities, business services, in the ISIC, or is provided for under manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and perhaps under other major divisions of the national classification. In the second case, the central administrative office is classified to the special category under the major division in which the predominant activities of the parent enterprise fall.

4. Technical units

The technical unit is a section or department of the establishment which engages directly in the production of a class of the goods made, or services rendered, by an establishment, or in a stage in the production of these goods or services. Departments of a meat packing plant which produce lard, cure bacon or can meat, are illustrations of the former type of technical unit, i.e., those horizontally integrated in an establishment. The departments of a textile mill which spin yarn, weave cloth and dye the cloth, are examples of the latter type of technical unit, i.e., those vertically integrated in an establishment.

The technical units of an establishment therefore do not cover all the activities of the establishment; the activities of the ancillary units of the establishment are excluded.

The technical unit is used in some countries in order to collect data on the output of given classes of goods or services and the direct inputs of materials and labour into this output. The technical unit is therefore relevant to the construction of commodity classification schemes which detail the categories of indus-

trial classification schemes such as the ISIC. The technical unit may furnish an appropriate basis for dividing the characteristic products of a given kind of economic activity into categories at the level of the commodity classification scheme where the groups of the industrial classification scheme are first sub-divided.

5. The enterprise-type units

Two statistical units of the enterprise-type, the legal entity and the family of legal entities, are dealt with below. These statistical units relate to business organizations and private non-profit institutions. The question of the equivalent statistical unit in the case of government bodies is also discussed here.

The legal entity in the case of a market economy may be a corporation, joint stock company, co-operative association, incorporated non-profit association, partnership, individual proprietorship, or take some other form of association. It owns and manages the property of the organization, enters into contracts, receives and disposes of all of its income, and maintains independent profit-and-loss and balance-sheet accounts and other records. It may consist of more than one establishment though a large number of legal entities will own one establishment or kind-of-activity unit only.

The equivalent of the legal entity in the case of a centrally planned economy is the management and bookkeeping unit known as the enterprise. It enters into contracts, has an independent plan of production, receives and disposes of income, maintains a separate bank account and an independent, complete set of accounting records, including profit-and-loss and balance-sheet accounts. The enterprise may consist of a number of shops, factories, offices, etc..

The family of legal entities in the case of a market economy consists of a group of entities which are owned or controlled by the same interests. Common ownership or control may be considered to exist where the majority, i.e., 50 per cent or more, of the equity of each legal entity is owned by the same interests. In some instances, a group of legal entities may be controlled by the same interests though less than 50 per cent of the equity of some of these entities may be owned by the parties involved. This control may be indicated by the preparation of consolidated profit-and-loss and balance-sheet statements for the group of legal entities as a whole. In other instances, it may not be feasible to identify families of legal entities in terms of the owners of the equity in businesses but it may be common practice to compile consolidated profit-and-loss and balance-sheet statements for the groups of legal entities which are owned by the same interests. Under these circumstances, families of legal entities may be defined as the group

Under these circumstances, families of legal entities may be defined as the group prepared.

The equivalent of the family of legal entities in the case of centrally planned economies, is the combine, trust or similar groupings of enterprises. A combine or trust, may be made up of enterprises engaged in the various stages in a chain of production, engaged in the output of differing classes of goods in which similar materials are used, or in the production of the same goods. Examples of the first type of grouping of enterprises into broader management units are common in the case of metal mining, refining and fabrication, and the leather and footwear industries. Small enterprises manufacturing the same consumer goods are not infrequently grouped together into trusts primarily for purposes of marketing their products.

In general it will be desirable to use the individual legal entities, or the equivalent, for some purposes and the families of legal entities, or the equivalent, for other purposes. Whether it will be feasible to use both types of enterprise units will largely depend on the ways in which businesses keep and summarize their accounts and are required to register with, and report to, government bodies.

The legal entity, or its equivalent, is likely to be the most homogeneous unit in respect of kind of economic activity for which data will be available on all aspects of the business. The available data may relate to production and employment, incomes and disbursement, physical capital and financial assets and liabilities. The legal entity may therefore be the preferable enterprise-type unit to use when relatively homogeneous industrial classifications of a wide range of financial and other statistics are required. This may be the case, for example, in describing and comparing the sources and uses of funds of various industries or relating data on the finance of production with data on the level of, and income from, production.

In the case of legal entities which are members of a family of entities owned or controlled by the same interests however, the disposition of the incomes, the investment and the financing of the group are likely to be planned and managed collectively. There may also be a number of formal financial links between the members of the group which are of little, if any, significance. The use of the family of legal entities is therefore preferable when the focus of attention is on data for purposes of analyzing the financial behaviour of enterprises and understanding their financial experience. The data required for these purposes relate to the sources and uses of funds and balance-sheet accounts.

In certain situations it will also be appropriate to use the family of legal

entities as the statistical unit in compiling data on selected aspects of the production and receipt of income of enterprises. For example, some members of the families of legal entities may not actually engage in business activities; they will have been established for reasons of convenience only. Or, many of the groups of legal entities may be highly integrated vertically or horizontally; and the subject of major interest may be production for sale on the market. Families of legal entities must of course be used in studies of the distribution and concentration of the ownership of business.

Whether a given country will find it as feasible to gather statistics in respect of families of legal entities as to collect statistics in respect of individual legal entities, will depend on the enterprise-type units commonly used in the available business registers, accounts and other records. Where the individual legal entity only is in common use, the extent to which the records reveal the ties of ownership between individual legal entities is an important determining factor. Such information may be used to devise frames for purposes of the direct collection of data about families of legal entities.

The enterprise unit used, and the information on ties between these units, in the taxation, business registration and other administrative records of the government, are of special importance in the collection of statistics of enterprises. These records are frequently used in compiling data in respect of the profit and loss and balance-sheet accounts of enterprises. The records are also used to construct frames for purposes of carrying out direct enquiries into enterprises. The extent to which it is common for business units to maintain and issue consolidated profit-and-loss and balance-sheet accounts for families of legal entities, is also an important factor in determining the feasibility of gathering data in respect of these statistical units.

In the case of government bodies which are not separately organized, publicly-owned business units, the appropriate statistical unit for the collection and compilation of financial statistics is, in general, the organ of government, e.g. the central government, the state or provincial government, the county, municipality or town. The various organs of government plan, control and manage the finances of all their constituent bodies, e.g., ministries, departments, bureaus, agencies and offices, collectively. However, a number of the organs of government are likely to be considerably more heterogeneous in respect of kind of economic activity than are legal business entities. While many of the major parts of an organ of government will be classified under the category of the ISIC for public administration and

defence, other major bodies may primarily engage in activities which should be classified to other categories of the International Classification, e.g., social and related community services, services incidental to transport, or agricultural services. Where series of data relating to legal business entities and government bodies which are classified according to kind of economic activity are to be combined, it is therefore desirable to use a statistical unit for the government bodies which approximates the legal business entity in scope. Combination of these series may be wanted in the case of wages and salaries, employment or value added. The ministry, department or similar government unit may be a suitable statistical unit for these purposes.

The suggestions made in the preceding paragraph are tentative. More national experience needs to be accumulated and studied before more definitive international recommendations can be put forth.

D. The Classification of the Statistical Unit

1. Establishment-type and kind-of-activity units

The classification of each establishment or kind-of-activity unit is determined by the group of the ISIC in which the major activity, or class of activities, of the unit is included. The activities of the establishment or the kind-of-activity unit should in general be determined from the products which it sells to, or ships to, other units or the services which it renders to other units. Ideally, the principal products or services of the unit should be ascertained by reference to the value added to the products sold or services rendered. In practice, however, it is generally impossible to obtain this information for individual products or services; and it becomes necessary to adopt some other criterion which may be expected to give approximately the same results. It is therefore recommended that in most cases, the major kind of activity, or class of activities, of establishment-type or kind-of-activity units should be determined by the proportion of the gross output of the unit which is attributable to the goods or services associated with these kinds of activity. The major portion of the gross output of the unit should be accounted for by these goods or services. In cases where it is clear that this principle is not applicable, the major kinds of activity should be ascertained from the proportion of employment in these activities. This situation will arise where the proportion of gross output accounted for by the value added in the establishment or kind-of-activity unit in question, differs considerably from one class of its end products to another.

Instances may arise where considerable proportions of the activities of an

establishment or kind-of-activity unit are included in more than one group of the ISIC. The number of such cases should be small since the scope of each of the groups corresponds to the combination of activities normally found in these units in the various countries of the world. These cases may result from the vertical integration of activities, e.g., tree felling combined with saw-milling, a clay pit combined with a brickworks or the production of synthetic fibres combined with a textile mill; or the horizontal integration of activities which can not be segregated into separate statistical units, e.g., the sale at retail of shoes purchased from others as well as shoes made by the unit itself or the manufacture of bakery products combined with the manufacture of chocolate confectionery. In either situation the only practical approach is to classify the establishment or kind-of-activity unit in the group of the International Standard Classification in which are covered the goods or services which account for the preponderant part of its gross output. In many instances of vertical integration practically the only goods or services included in gross output will be the end products of the establishment; and the establishment would therefore be classified in terms of these products. Thus for example, an establishment combining tree-felling with saw-milling would be classified to saw-milling; and a clay pit combined with a brickworks should be classified to brick making.

2. Enterprise-type units

The classification of an enterprise-type unit should in general be determined from the value added in its constituent establishments or kind-of-activity units. The enterprise-type unit should be classified to the division of the ISIC which covers the kinds of activity of the constituent establishments which account for the preponderant amount of value added. The use of this principle sets up as close links as is possible between the kinds of activity of establishment-type units and the kinds of activity of their parent enterprises. For example, in the case of establishments of the same enterprise which make up a vertical chain of production, it gives equivalent weight in determining the class of activities of enterprise to establishments or kind-of-activity units included in each portion of the chain. The use of the principle also makes it feasible to determine the category of an industrial classification to which an enterprise-type unit is to be assigned directly from the categories of the classification to which its constituent establishments or kind-of-activity units are classified.

If data are not available on the value added in the establishments or kind-of-activity units of enterprises, figures of the employment of, or wages and salaries

paid by, these units might be used in order to determine their preponderant class of activities. It is important that use be made of net measures of the activities of the establishments or kind-of-activity units. Figures of the gross output of these units can be misleading concerning the relative importance of their kinds of activity. The portion of the gross output of each establishment which is accounted for by the value added there, can vary markedly from one unit to another.

E. The structure and decimal notation of the classification system

All notation in the ISIC is in terms of arabic numbers. It is considered that this system of notation is more universally applicable than one employing letters or roman numerals. The numbers used to identify the major divisions, divisions, major group and groups of the International Standard Classification are arranged on a decimal system. This meets the requirements of offices using data processing equipment; and at the same time, provides a means whereby the International Classification may be expanded without changes in the basic system of divisions, major groups and groups.

The hierarchy of categories used in the ISIC consists of major divisions (one-digit codes), divisions (two-digit codes), major groups (three-digit codes) and groups (four-digit codes). The codes for the divisions range from 1 through 9; and each division may be divided into nine major groups, at the third digit of the code. The decimal system of numbering used in the International Standard Classification allows for the classification of each division into nine major groups at the third digit of the code; and for the sub-division, in turn, of each major group into nine groups, at the fourth digit of the code. In the case of food manufacturing, two numbers have been assigned to the third digit of the code. This allows for the sub-division of the major group for food manufacturing into as many as 18 groups. The number assigned to a given group of the ISIC may be read as follows: the first digit identifies the major division in which the group is included; the first and second digit, taken together, indicates the division; the first three digits identify the major group; and all four digits indicate the group itself.

In cases where a given level of classification is not divided into categories of the next more detailed level of classification, "0" is used in the code position for the next more detailed level. For example, the code for the major group "Fishing" is 130 since the division "Fishing", (code 13) is not divided into major groups. Or, the code for the group "Construction" is 5000 since the major division "Construction" is not divided into divisions, major groups or groups. The group

"Jewellery and related articles" is coded 3901 as the division "Other manufacturing industries" (code 39) is not divided into major groups but the major group "Other manufacturing industries" (code 390) is divided into groups. It will be noted that where a given level of classification is not divided at the next more detailed level of classification, the same title is used for the categories of both level of classification. Finally it should be indicated that "0000" is used to identify activities which are not adequately described for purposes of industrial classification.

F. Application of the ISIC

The Statistical Commission has recommended that countries classify data according to the ISIC, or according to categories convertible to the ISIC, in such areas of statistics as population data, industrial and distributive-trade statistics, and national accounts. The International Conference of Labour Statisticians has made the same recommendation in respect of labour statistics. The ISIC has been utilized by the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and other international and national bodies in assembling and publishing internationally comparable data classified according to kind of economic activity in respect of a wide range of statistical series.

1. Detail of classification

It may be desirable to utilize less detailed classifications according to kind of economic activity in respect of some types of statistics than in the case of other series. For example, it may not be feasible to classify data on employment gathered in household inquiries in as great detail as data on employment obtained from establishment inquiries. Or, it may not be necessary to classify data according to kind of economic activity in as great detail in national accounting as in industrial statistics. The ISIC by providing for four levels of classification - major divisions, divisions, major group and groups - furnishes a framework for comparable classifications of data at differing levels of detail.

2. Establishing a classification convertible to the ISIC

In order that a national industrial classification should be convertible to the ISIC, the categories at the most detailed level of classification in the national scheme should on the whole coincide with, or be sub-divisions or combinations of, the individual groups of the International Standard Classification. In other words, each most detailed category of the national classification should not in general cover selected portions of two or more groups of the International Standard Classification. Where the categories represent combinations of two or more entire groups of the ISIC, the

groups should in general be part of the same major group of the International Classification. The convertibility of the national classification to the ISIC would not be affected by the position of, or the manner of grouping, the categories at the detailed level of classification in the national scheme.

3. Expansion or contraction of the ISIC

A number of countries have found it advantageous to devise industrial classification schemes which meet national needs by expanding or contracting the groups of the ISIC. National schemes constructed in this manner are of course convertible to the International Standard Classification.

The ISIC may be expanded by sub-dividing each group, if it is so desired, into as many as nine sub-groups. This may be done by appending one decimal place to the four-digit code which identifies each group of the International Standard Classification. Alternatively, the sub-division of major groups into groups in the ISIC may be expanded through replacing the groups with a greater number of more detailed categories. Where this approach is employed, the more detailed groups raised may be identified by means of four digits as long as no more than nine groups are wanted for each major group of the ISIC except the category "Food manufacturing". In the case of this major group, the use of two numbers in the third digit of the code allows for sub-division into 18 groups. In order to preserve comparability with the groups of the ISIC, the more detailed groups should be delineated so that they may be aggregated to groups of the International Standard Classification. It is preferable that the groups of the ISIC in question should be part of the same major group of the International Classification.

Extending the four-digit codes of the ISIC to five digits would also be unnecessary if, to meet national requirements, the only groups to be subdivided are those which are identical with major groups. These groups of the ISIC are identified by four-digit codes ending in "0" and may be replaced by as many as nine groups, identified by specific four-digit codes.

The ISIC may be contracted by combining the groups of selected major groups into fewer, less detailed groups, or by entirely telescoping groups into major groups. It may be desirable or necessary to raise categories at the most detailed level of classification of national schemes which in certain instances, combine groups of the International Standard Classification. This may be because the kind of activities segregated by selected groups of the ISIC are not important enough in a given country. Or, it may be due to a much smaller degree of specialization in the activities of establishments or kind-of-activity units than is required in

order to use certain groups of the International Standard Classification in the national scheme. Some countries may for example find it impracticable to establish categories in their national classifications which are similar to the individual groups of major groups 382 and 383 (Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery appliances and supplies, respectively). They may need to combine some of, or all, the groups in each of these major groups into single categories at the most detailed level of classification of their national scheme.

PART II. LIST OF MAJOR DIVISIONS, DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS

| Division | Major group | Title of category | Division | Major group | Title of category |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Major Division 1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing</u> | | | 39 | 390 | Other Manufacturing Industries |
| 11 | | Agriculture and Hunting | <u>Major Division 4. Electricity, Gas and Water</u> | | |
| | 111 | Agricultural and livestock production | 41 | 410 | Electricity, Gas and Steam |
| | 112 | Agricultural services | 42 | 420 | Water Works and Supply |
| | 113 | Hunting, trapping and game propagation | <u>Major Division 5. Construction</u> | | |
| 12 | | Forestry and Logging | 50 | 500 | Construction |
| | 121 | Forestry | <u>Major Division 6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and</u> | | |
| | 122 | Logging | <u>Restaurants and Hotels</u> | | |
| 13 | 130 | Fishing | 61 | 610 | Wholesale Trade |
| <u>Major Division 2. Mining and Quarrying</u> | | | 62 | 620 | Retail Trade |
| 21 | 210 | Coal Mining | 63 | | Restaurants and Hotels |
| 22 | 220 | Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production | 631 | | Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places |
| 23 | 230 | Metal Ore Mining | 632 | | Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places |
| 29 | 290 | Other Mining | <u>Major Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication</u> | | |
| <u>Major Division 3. Manufacturing</u> | | | 71 | | Transport and Storage |
| 31 | | Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco | 711 | | Land transport |
| | 311-312 | Food manufacturing | 712 | | Water transport |
| | 313 | Beverage industries | 713 | | Air transport |
| | 314 | Tobacco manufactures | 719 | | Services allied to transport |
| 32 | | Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries | 72 | 720 | Communication |
| | 321 | Manufacture of textiles | <u>Major Division 8. Financing, Insurance, Real</u> | | |
| | 322 | Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear | <u>Estate and Business Services</u> | | |
| | 323 | Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel | 81 | 810 | Financial Institutions |
| | 324 | Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear | 82 | 820 | Insurance |
| 33 | | Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Including Furniture | 83 | | Real Estate and Business Services |
| | 331 | Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture | 831 | | Real estate |
| | 332 | Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal | 832 | | Business services except machinery and equipment rental and leasing |
| 34 | | Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing | 833 | | Machinery and equipment rental and leasing |
| | 341 | Manufacture of paper and paper products | <u>Major Division 9. Community, Social and Personal Services</u> | | |
| | 342 | Printing, publishing and allied industries | 91 | 910 | Public Administration and Defence |
| 35 | | Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic Products | 92 | 920 | Sanitary and Similar Services |
| | 351 | Manufacture of industrial chemicals | 93 | | Social and Related Community Services |
| | 352 | Manufacture of other chemical products | 931 | | Education services |
| | 353 | Petroleum refineries | 932 | | Research and scientific institutes |
| | 354 | Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal | 933 | | Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services |
| | 355 | Manufacture of rubber products | 934 | | Welfare institutions |
| | 356 | Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified | 935 | | Business, professional and labour associations |
| 36 | | Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal | 939 | | Other social and related community services |
| | 361 | Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware | 94 | | Recreational and Cultural Services |
| | 362 | Manufacture of glass and glass products | 941 | | Motion picture and other entertainment services |
| | 369 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 942 | | Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified |
| 37 | | Basic Metal Industries | 949 | | Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified |
| | 371 | Iron and steel basic industries | 95 | | Personal and Household Services |
| | 372 | Non-ferrous metal basic industries | 951 | | Repair services not elsewhere classified |
| 38 | | Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment | 952 | | Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants |
| | 381 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 953 | | Domestic services |
| | 382 | Manufacture of machinery except electrical | 959 | | Miscellaneous personal services |
| | 383 | Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies | 96 | 960 | International and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies |
| | 384 | Manufacture of transport equipment | <u>Major Division 0. Activities not Adequately Defined</u> | | |
| | 385 | Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods | 0 | 000 | Activities not adequately defined. |

PART III THE DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> | <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Major Division 1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing</u> | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | <u>Agriculture and Hunting</u> | | | | | |
| 111 | 1110 | Agricultural and livestock production Growing of field crops, fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries, except those of forest trees, bulbs, vegetables, flowers both in the open and under glass; tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations; raising of livestock, poultry, rabbits, bees, fur-bearing or other animals; the production of milk, wool, fur, eggs, honey; and silk worm egg and cocoon raising. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in landscape gardening, e.g., the planting and care of lawns, flower gardens, shade and ornamental trees. The processing of agricultural products on farms and plantations is covered in this group if it is not feasible to report separately on the production of agricultural products, e.g., grapes, rubber, tea leaves, olive oil nuts, milk, and the processing of these commodities. | 13 | 130 | <u>Fishing</u> | | |
| | | | | 1301 | Ocean and coastal fishing Commercial fishing in ocean, coastal, off-shore and estuary waters, including factory-type fishing vessels and fleets engaged in catching and processing. This consists of catching or taking fish, crustacea and molluscs; seal hunting; gathering of uncultivated sea weeds, sea shells, pearls, oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, shellfish, sponges, turtles and other ocean and coastal water products. Factory-type vessels engaged in processing fish only, which can be treated as individual establishments, are classified in group 3114 (Processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods). | | |
| | | | | 1302 | Fishing not elsewhere classified Commercial catching, taking and gathering of fish and uncultivated plant life in inland waters; operators of fish hatcheries and preserves; frog and goldfish farms; cultivated oyster beds and farms; and cultivated pearl and laver beds. Also included are fishery services on a fee or contract basis. | | |
| 112 | 1120 | Agricultural services Agricultural, animal husbandry and horticultural services on a fee or contract basis, such as harvesting, baling, threshing, husking and shelling; preparing of tobacco for auctioning; animal shearing; pest destroying and spraying; seeding and spraying by aircraft; pruning; picking of fruits and vegetables and packing on the farm and on the account of the producers elsewhere; and the operation of irrigation systems. The provision on a fee or contract basis, of agricultural equipment along with the services of drivers and other attendants of the equipment, is covered in this group, but the letting of agricultural equipment solely, is classified in major group 833 (Machinery rental and leasing). Veterinary services on a fee or contract basis are classified in group 9332 (Veterinary services); establishments primarily engaged in the transportation of farm products are classified in the appropriate group of division 71 (Transport and storage); and the operators of horse and dog racing stables are classified in group 9490 (Amusement and recreation services, not elsewhere classified). | <u>Major Division 2. Mining and Quarrying</u> | | | | |
| | | | | | Mining and quarrying is here used in a broad sense to include the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally: solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. Mining includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude materials, such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into divisions, major groups and groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced. | | |
| 113 | 1130 | Hunting, trapping and game propagation Commercial hunting and trapping, and game propagation for commercial purposes other than for sport. | | | Excluded from this major division are works performed on a contract or fee basis in the development and preparation of mineral properties and sites (included in major division 5, Construction) or in prospecting for minerals (included in group 8324, Engineering, architectural and technical services). The purification and distribution of water is classified in group 4200 (Water works and supply); the bottling of natural spring and mineral waters at springs and wells is classified in group 3134 (Soft drinks and carbonated water industries); and the crushing, grinding or otherwise treating certain earths, rocks, and minerals not carried on in conjunction with mining and quarrying activities is included in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.). | | |
| 12 | | <u>Forestry and Logging</u> | | | | | |
| | 121 | 1210 Forestry The operation of timber tracts; forest tree nurseries; planting, replanting and conservation of forests; gathering of uncultivated materials, such as gums and resins, wild rubber, saps, barks, herbs, wild fruits and flowers, mosses, leaves, needles, reeds and roots; and the concentrating and distilling of sap and charcoal burning when carried on in the forest. Establishments primarily engaged in providing forestry services on a fee or contract basis are included in this group. | 21 | 210 | 2100 <u>Coal Mining</u> Mines primarily engaged in producing anthracite, bituminous coal, brown coal and lignite; and coal crushing, pulverizing, cleaning, screening, and sizing plants, whether or not operated in conjunction with the mines served. Also included is the agglomeration of coal and lignite into briquettes and other packaged fuels at mining sites. The manufacture of briquettes and other package fuels from purchased coal or lignite is classified in group 3540 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal). The mining and preparation of peat is classified in group 2909 (Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified). | | |
| | 122 | 1220 Logging Logging camps, logging contractors, and loggers primarily engaged in cutting timber and in producing rough, round, hewn, or riven forest or wood raw materials. Independent contractors engaged in trucking timber, but who perform no cutting operations are classified in group 7114 (Freight transport by road). However, the hauling and transportation of timber (trucking, rafting, etc.) up to the point of delivery to a transport or manufacturing establishment is included in this group. Logging and woods operation conducted in combination with saw mills, pulp mills, or other converting establishments which cannot be separately reported, are classified in group 3311 (Sawmills, planing and other wood | | | 22 | 220 | 2200 <u>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production</u> Oil well and natural gas well operations; exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas |

Divi- Major Group
sion group

and drilling, completing and equipping wells when not performed on a fee or contract basis; operation of separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment, topping and all other activities involved in making oil and gas marketable up to the point of shipment from the producing area. Also included are the mining of oil shale and oil sands and the extraction of oil therefrom; and the production of liquid hydrocarbons from oil and gas field gases. Recovery of liquefied petroleum gases incident to petroleum refining or to the manufacturing of chemicals is classified in the appropriate group of division 35 (Manufacture of chemicals and of chemical petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products). The independent operation of oil and gas pipe lines is classified in group 7155 (Pipeline transport).

23 230

Metal Ore Mining

2301

Iron ore mining

Mines engaged in extraction of iron ore, magnetiferous iron ore and iron sand; and establishments engaged in beneficiating and otherwise preparing such ores. Pyrite and pyrrhotite mining is classified in group 2902 (Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining).

2302

Non-ferrous ore mining

Mining of non-ferrous metal ores; and dressing, beneficiating and otherwise preparing such ores:

29 290

Other Mining

2901

Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits

The extraction from the earth of building and monumental stone (including slate); ceramic, refractory and other clay; and all sand and gravel. The shaping of or the pulverizing, grinding, and otherwise treating stone, gravel, clay or sand when not performed in conjunction with extraction or quarrying, activities is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.).

2902

Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining

The mining and quarrying of phosphate and nitrate minerals, flourspar, sulphur ores and natural sulphur, potash, sodium and borate minerals, barytes, pyrites, pyrrhotites, arsenic, strontium and lithium minerals and minerals pigments. Guano gathering is included in this group.

2903

Salt mining

Quarrying rock salt and evaporating salts in salt pans, including crushing, screening and refining. The refining of salt for edible purposes in establishments not engaged in extraction or quarrying of salt is classified in group 3121 (Manufacture of food products n.e.c.).

2909

Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified

The mining and quarrying of such materials as gypsum; asbestos; mica; quartz; natural abrasives other than sand, graphite, talc and soapstone; natural gem stones; asphalt and bitumen; peat; and all other non-metallic minerals not elsewhere classified. The milling, grinding, pulverizing and otherwise treating these minerals when not performed in conjunction with the extraction or quarrying, is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.).

Major Division 3. Manufacturing

Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

The assembly of the component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in group 5000 (Construction). The assembly on the site of prefabricated, integral

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parts into bridges, water tanks, storage and warehouse facilities, railroad and elevated rights-of-way, lift and escalator, plumbing, sprinkler, central heating, ventilating and air conditioning, lighting and electrical wiring, etc. systems of buildings, and all kinds of structures, is classified as construction. The assembly and installation of machinery and equipment in mining, manufacturing, commercial and other establishments, when carried on as a specialized activity, is classified in the same group of manufacturing as the manufacture of the item installed. Establishments specializing in the installation of major household appliances, such as stoves and ranges, refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, are classified in the appropriate group of major group 951 (Repair services). The assembly and installation of machinery and equipment which is performed as a service incidental to the sale of the goods by an establishment primarily engaged in manufacturing, wholesale trade or retail trade, is classified with its principal activity.

Establishments specializing in the repair of industrial, commercial, office and similar machinery and equipment are, in general, classified in the same group of Manufacturing as establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing the goods. Units the principal activity of which is the repair of household appliances, equipment and furnishings, motor cars and other consumer goods are, as a general rule, classified in the appropriate group of major group 951 (Repair services) in accordance with the kind of goods which are repaired. Repair services which are usually furnished by establishments primarily engaged in custom manufacturing, are covered in the group of this major division in which the custom manufacturing is classified. The substantial alteration, renovation or reconstruction of any type of goods is considered to be manufacturing, and not repair.

The manufacture of specialized components and parts of, and accessories and attachments to, machinery and equipment is, as a general rule classified in the same group as the manufacture of the machinery and equipment for which the parts and accessories are intended. However, the making of specialized components and accessories by moulding or extruding plastic materials is included in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic materials n.e.c.). The manufacture of unspecialized components and parts of machinery and equipment, e.g., engines, pistons, electric motors, electrical assemblies, valves, gears, roller bearings, is classified in the appropriate group of Manufacturing, without regard to the machinery and equipment in which these items may be included.

31

Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco

311-
312

Food manufacturing

3111

Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat

Abattoirs and meat packing plants; killing, dressing and packing cattle, hogs, sheep, lambs, horses, poultry, rabbits and small game for meat. Included are processing and packing activities such as curing, smoking, salting, pickling, packing in air-tight containers and quick-freezing. The manufacture of sausage casing, meat soups, meat puddings and pies, and the rendering and refining of lard and other edible animal fats are also included.

3112

Manufacture of dairy products

Manufacture of creamery and processed butter; natural and processed cheese; condensed, powdered and evaporated milk; fresh and preserved cream; ice cream, ices and other frozen milk desserts; and other edible milk products. The processing (pasteurizing, homogenizing, vitaminizing, bottling) of fluid milk for wholesale or retail distribution is also included.

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| 3113 | Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables | |
| | Canning (packing in air-tight containers) of fruits and vegetables; canning and bottling of fruit and vegetable juices; manufacture of raisins and other dried fruits; preserves, jams and jellies; pickles and sauces; canned soups; and dehydrated and quick-frozen fruits and vegetables. | |
| 3114 | Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods | |
| | Salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, pickling, canning, or quick-freezing fish, shrimps, oysters, clams, crabs, and other sea foods. Also included are the production of fish and sea food soups and specialities; and factory-type vessels engaged in processing fish and sea food only, which can be considered as separate establishments. Icing, salting, filleting of fish catch aboard fishing vessels and factory-type fishing vessels except the aforementioned ships, are classified in group 1301 (Ocean and coastal fishing) or 1302 (Fishing not elsewhere classified), whichever is appropriate. | |
| 3115 | Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats | |
| | The production of crude vegetable and nut oil (including olive oil), cake and meal; the extraction of fish and other marine animal oils and the production of fish meal; the rendering of inedible animal oils and fats; and the refining and hydrogenation (or hardening) of oils and fats, except lard and other edible fats from livestock; and the production of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table and salad oils. The manufacture of lard and other edible fats is classified in group 3111 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat). | |
| 3116 | Grain mill products | |
| | Grain mills producing products such as flour, meal and stock dry feeds; husking, cleaning and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as rolled oats, rice, wheat and corn flakes; parched gram; blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations. Coffee, pulse and root peeling mills are included in this group. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls are classified in group 3122 (Manufacture of prepared animal feeds). | |
| 3117 | Manufacture of bakery products | |
| | The manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products; biscuits and similar "dry" bakery products; macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products. | |
| 3118 | Sugar factories and refineries | |
| | The manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or sugar beets. | |
| 3119 | Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | |
| | Manufacture of cocoa and chocolate powder from beans; chocolates; all types of sugar confectionery, such as boiled sweets, toffee, marshmallows, fudge, pastilles and fondants; crystallized fruits; sugar-covered nuts, salted nuts, stuffed dates and similar products; chewing gum. | |
| 3121 | Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified | |
| | The manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified, such as starch and its products; baking powder; flavouring extracts; yeast; condiments, mustard and vinegar; drying, freezing and breaking of eggs; spice grinding; coffee roasting; processing of tea leaves into black tea; edible salt refining; and the harvesting | |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | and storage of natural ice and the manufacture of ice, except dry ice. Dry ice manufacturing is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals). |
| | 3122 | Manufacture of prepared animal feeds |
| | | Production of prepared feeds for animals and fowl, including dog and other pet foods, and mixed, canned, frozen and dried specialty foods. |
| | 313 | Beverage industries |
| | 3131 | Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits |
| | | The distilling of ethyl alcohol, except from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing, for all purposes. The distilling, rectifying and blending of alcoholic liquors such as whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, liqueurs and prepared mixed drinks (cocktails). The manufacture of alcohol, except of the ethyl alcohol included here, is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals). Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture, of alcoholic liquors is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade). |
| | 3132 | Wine industries |
| | | The manufacture of wines, cider, perry and other fermented beverages except malt liquors. Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture, of wines and similar fermented beverages is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade). |
| | 3133 | Malt liquors and malt |
| | | The manufacture of malt and malt liquors such as beer, ale, porter and stout. Bottling, not involving the manufacture, of malt liquors is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade). |
| | 3134 | Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries |
| | | The manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks, including fruit-flavored and carbonated fruit drinks, and carbonated mineral waters; the bottling of natural spring and mineral waters at the source. |
| | 314 | 3140 Tobacco manufactures |
| | | The manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, smoking, chewing and homogenized tobacco and snuff. Stemming, redrying, and other operations after auctioning which are connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco for manufacture, are also included. |
| | 32 | <u>Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries</u> |
| | 321 | Manufacture of textiles |
| | 3211 | Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles |
| | | Preparing fibres for spinning, such as ginning, retting, scutching, scouring, carding, combing, carbonizing and throwing; spinning; weaving; bleaching and dyeing; printing and finishing of yarns and fabrics. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; braids and other primary textiles. Yarn, fabric and jute mills. Asbestos spinning and weaving is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified). |
| | 3212 | Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel |
| | | Establishments not engaged in weaving which are primarily engaged in making up from purchased materials, house furnishings such as curtains, draperies, sheets, pillow cases, napkins, table clothes, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, laundry bags and slip covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimmings of fabrics; embroideries; banners, flags and pennants. Also included are stitching, pleating and tucking for the trade. |
| | 3213 | Knitting mills |
| | | Establishments, such as hosiery and knitting mills, primarily engaged in producing hosiery, |

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- outerwear, underwear, nightwear, other knitted apparel; and knitted fabrics and laces from natural and synthetic fibres. Included are the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of knitted products. The manufacture of knitted apparel from purchased knitted fabrics is classified in group 3220 (Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear).
- 3214 Manufacture of carpets and rugs
- The manufacture of woven, tufted or braided carpets and rugs of any textile fibre or yarn and mats or mattings of twisted paper, grass, coir, sisal, jute or rags. The manufacture of linoleum and other hard surfaced floor coverings, other than of rubber, cork or plastic, is classified in group 3219 (Manufacture of textiles, n.e.c.). The manufacture of cork, rubber or plastic mats and mattings is classified in groups 3319, 3559 or 3560, respectively.
- 3215 Cordage, rope and twine industries
- The manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net and related products from abaca (Manila), sisal, henequen, hemp, cotton, paper, jute, flax, man-made fibres, including glass, and other fibres. The twisting of these fibres is also included.
- 3219 Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified
- The manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings other than of cork, rubber, plastic, irrespective of type of backing; oil-cloth, artificial leather which is not wholly of plastic, and other impregnated and coated fabrics except rubberized; felt by processes other than weaving; laces except knitted; batting; padding, wadding, and upholstery filling from all fibres; processed waste and recovered fibres and flock; tire cord and fabric. The weaving of felts is classified in group 3211 (Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles). The manufacture of wood-excelsior upholstery filling is classified in group 3311 (Sawmills, planing and other wood mills); and the manufacture of asbestos pads and padding is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.).
- 322 3220 Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear
- The manufacture of wearing apparel by cutting and sewing fabrics, leather, fur and other materials; and the making of hat bodies, hats and millinery. Important products of this group include underwear and outerwear: millinery; hats; fur apparel, accessories and trimmings; gloves and mittens; suspenders, garters, and related products; robes and dressing gowns; raincoats and other water proofed outer garments; leather clothing; sheepskin-lined clothing; apparel belts regardless of material; handkerchiefs; academic caps and gowns; vestments, theatrical costumes. The repair of wearing apparel is classified in group 9520 (Laundries and laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants).
- 323 Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel
- 3231 Tanneries and leather finishing
- The tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.
- 3232 Fur dressing and dyeing industries
- The scraping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade and the manufacture of fur and skin rugs and mats and other fur and skin articles not elsewhere classified.
- 3233 Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel
- The manufacture of products of leather and

Division Major group Group

- leather substitutes, except footwear and other wearing apparel, such as luggage, handbags, pocketbooks, cigarette and key cases and coin purses; saddlery and harness whips; and similar articles made of leather, plastics, fibreglass and other leather substitutes. The manufacture of wooden saddlery is classified in group 3319 (Wood and cork products n.e.c.).
- 324 3240 Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear
- The manufacture of all kinds of leggings, gaiters and footwear from leather, fabrics and other materials except footwear made wholly of wood or almost entirely of vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic. The manufacture of leather, fabric or wood boot and shoe cut stock and findings is included. The manufacture of wooden shoes is classified in group 3319 (Manufacture of wood and cork products n.e.c.); the production of vulcanized or moulded rubber footwear and rubber shoe findings is classified in group 3559 (Manufacture of rubber products, n.e.c.); and the manufacture of moulded plastic footwear and plastic shoe findings is included in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products, n.e.c.).
- 33 Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Including Furniture
- 331 Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture
- 3311 Sawmills, planing and other wood mills
- The manufacture of lumber; sash, doors, window and door frames, other wooden building materials and prefabricated wooden parts and structures; veneer, plywood, hard board and particle board; cooperage and other wood stock; and excelsior. Included is the preservation of wood. Sawmills and planing mills, whether or not mobile or operated in the forest, are included. The hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts, and other wood materials is classified in group 1220 (Logging).
- 3312 Manufacture of wooden and cane containers and small cane ware
- The manufacture of boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers; baskets and other rattan, reed or willow containers; and small ware made entirely or mainly of rattan, reed, willow or other cane.
- 3319 Manufacture of wood and cork products not elsewhere classified
- The manufacture of products of cork; small ware consisting wholly or mainly of wood; footwear wholly of wood; wooden ladders, lasts, blocks, handles, pins, racks, rods, and saddlery and carvings; picture and mirror frames; and coffins.
- 332 3320 Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal
- The manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture and fixtures which are mainly made of wood or other materials other than metal. Included also in this group is the manufacture of upholstered furniture regardless of the material used in the frame; dual purpose sleep furniture such as studio couches, sofa beds and chair beds; mattresses and bedsprings; and window and door screens and shades. The production of furniture and fixtures which are made primarily of metal, is classified in group 3812 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal); the moulding of plastic furniture is included in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.).

| Division | Major group | Group | |
|----------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 34 | | | <u>Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing</u> |
| | 341 | | Manufacture of paper and paper products |
| | | 3411 | Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard The manufacture of pulp from wood, rags and other fibres; and paper, paperboard, fibre building paper and fibreboard. The manufacture of off-machine coated, glazed, gummed, and laminated paper and paperboard is classified in group 3419 (Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles n.e.c.); the production of asphalted and tar-saturated paper is classified in group 3540 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal); the manufacture of sensitized photographic paper is classified in group 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.); the production of abrasive paper is included in group 3669 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.); and the manufacture of carbon and stencil papers is covered in group 3909 (Manufacturing industries n.e.c.). |
| | | 3412 | Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard The manufacture of shipping boxes or cases made of corrugated or solid fibreboard, folding or set-up paper or paperboard boxes, vulcanized fibre boxes, sanitary food containers, bags of materials other than textile or plastics, etc., whether printed or not. |
| | | 3419 | Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles not elsewhere classified The manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard not elsewhere classified, such as off-machine coated, glazed, gummed and laminated paper and paperboard; pulp plates and utensils; bottle caps; unprinted cards, envelopes and stationery; wall paper; towels; toilet paper; straws; mounts; cut-outs; patterns, papier mâché. The manufacture of printed cards and stationery is classified in group 3420 (Printing, publishing and allied industries). |
| | 342 | 3420 | Printing, publishing and allied industries Printing, lithographing and publishing newspapers, periodicals, books, maps, atlases, sheet music and directories; commercial or job printing; commercial lithographing; manufacture of printed cards, envelopes and stationery; manufacture of looseleaf devices and library binders; bookbinding; blank book making; paper ruling; and other work related to bookbinding such as book or paper bronzing, gilding and edging; map and sample mounting; services for the printing trades such as typesetting, engraving and etching steel and copper plates; making woodcut; photo-engraving; electrotyping and stereotyping. Type foundries are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.). Engraving on precious metals is classified in group 3901 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles). |
| 35 | | | <u>Manufacture of Chemicals and of Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic Products</u> |
| | 351 | | Manufacture of industrial chemicals |
| | | 3511 | Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers The manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals such as cyclic intermediates and crudes, dyes, organic pigments, non-cyclic organic chemicals, solvents, polyhydric alcohols, rubber processing chemicals, synthetic and natural tanning materials, gum and wood chemicals, esters of polyhydric alcohols, urea and fatty and other acids; inorganic acids, alkalies, inorganic pigments, hydrogen peroxide, carbon bisulphide, phosphorus, magnesium carbonate, bromine, iodine, industrial gas in compressed liquified and solid form; sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate and dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). The |

| Division | Major group | Group | |
|----------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | manufacture of chemical materials for atomic fission and fusion and the products of these processes are included. The manufacture of straight, mixed, compound and complex fertilizers and insecticides and germicides of synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres, and of medicinal chemicals, are classified in group 3512, 3513 and 3522, respectively. Sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acid plants which are operated in conjunction with fertilizer plants and can be separately reported are to be classified in this group. |
| | | 3512 | Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides The manufacture of straight, mixed, compound and complex nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers; the formulation and preparation of ready-to-use pesticides, insecticides fungicides and herbicides and of concentrates for this purpose. Included are sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acid plants operated in conjunction with fertilizer plants which can not be separately reported; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing urea are classified in group 3511. The manufacturing of basic or technical chemicals used in preparing pesticides, such as lead and calcium arsenates, copper sulfate, DDT, BHC, is classified in group 3511. |
| | | 3513 | Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass The manufacture of synthetic resins, plastics materials and non-vulcanizable elastomers, in the form of moulding and extrusion compound, solid and liquid resins, sheets, rods, tubes, granules and powders; cellulosic and other man-made fibres, except glass, in the form of monofilament, multi-filament, staple or tow suitable for further processing on textile machines; and vulcanizable elastomers (synthetic rubber). Not included are the further processing of purchased resin or plastic materials to produce plastics products, film and sheets, which is classified in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.); and the throwing, twisting, spinning and weaving of purchased made fibres, which is classified in group 3211 (Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles). |
| | | 352 | Manufacture of other chemical products |
| | | 3521 | Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers The manufacture of paints, varnishes, stains and shellac; lacquers; enamels and japans. Also included is the manufacture of allied products such as composite thinners, paint removers, paint brush cleaners, putty and other calking and filling materials. The production of white sprits is classified in group 3530 (Petroleum refineries). |
| | | 3522 | Manufacture of drugs and medicines The manufacture, fabrication and processing of drugs and medicines, including biological products, such as bacterial and virus vaccines, serums and plasmas; medicinal chemicals and botanical products, such as antibiotics, quinine, stychnine, sulfa drugs, opium and derivatives, adrenal, caffeine, codeine derivatives, vitamins; and pharmaceutical preparations for human or veterinary use. |
| | | 3523 | Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations The manufacture of soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos and shaving products; cleansers, washing and scouring powders and similar cleaning preparations; crude and refined glycerin from vegetable and animal oils and fats; natural and synthetic perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, toothpaste and other toilet preparations. The manufacture of synthetic glycerin and synthetic perfume is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizer); and the production of essential oils is classified in group 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.). |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| | | 3529 |
| | | Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified |
| | | The manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products, not elsewhere classified, such as furniture, metal and other polishes; waxes and dressings; disinfectants and deodorants; wetting agents, emulsifiers and penetrants; explosives and ammunition; adhesives, glues, sizes and cements, except dental, from vegetable, animal or purchased synthetic plastic materials; candles; inks and carbon black; incense and camphor products; essential oils; bluing and laundry soaps; boiler and heat insulating compounds; water-proofing compounds; metal, oil and water treating compounds; and prepared photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, paper and cloth. |
| 353 | 3530 | Petroleum refineries |
| | | Petroleum refineries producing gasoline (motor spirit), fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and greases, and other products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products. |
| 354 | 3540 | Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal |
| | | The manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials; fuel briquettes and packaged fuel from purchased coal or lignite; and compounded and blended lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Included is the distillation of coal in coke ovens which are not part of gas or iron and steel works and which while part of iron and steel works, can be reported separately. Coke ovens which are in gas works are classified in group 4102 (Gas manufactures and distribution); coke ovens located in iron and steel works which can not be reported separately are classified in group 3710 (Iron and steel basic industries). The manufacture of fuel briquettes and packaged fuels by coal and lignite mining units is included in group 2100 (Coal mining). |
| 355 | | Manufacture of rubber products |
| | 3551 | Tyre and tube industries |
| | | The manufacture of tyres and tubes from natural or synthetic rubber for automobiles, trucks, aircraft, tractors and other equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in repairing, rebuilding and retreading tyres are included. |
| | | 3559 |
| | | Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified |
| | | The manufacture from natural or synthetic rubber, gutta percha, balata or gutta siak, of all kinds of rubber products except tyres and tubes, such as footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber, industrial and mechanical rubber goods, and rubber specialties and sundries, e.g., gloves, mats, sponges and other vulcanized articles. Establishments primarily engaged in reclaiming rubber from scrap rubber tyres, tubes and miscellaneous waste rubber articles are included. Also included are the chipping, mixing, rolling, cutting and related processing of natural rubber, except on rubber plantations (classified in group 1110, Agricultural production) and in forests (classified in group 1210, Forestry). |
| 356 | 3560 | Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified |
| | | The moulding, extruding and fabricating of plastic articles not elsewhere classified, such as plastic dinnerware, tableware, and kitchenware; plastic mats; synthetic sausage casings; plastic containers and cups; laminated sheets, rods and tubes from purchased plastic raw materials; plastic components for insulation; plastic footwear; plastic furniture; and plastic industrial supplies, e.g., machinery parts, bottles, tubes and cabinets. The manufacture of plastic house furnishing such as curtains or table covers, is classified in group 3212 (Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel); the assembly of plastic toys and dolls, athletic and sporting goods is included in group 3909 (Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.) and the manufacture of plastic luggage, hand bags, pocket books and similar goods is |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| | | classified in group 3233 (Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes). |
| 36 | | <u>Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal</u> |
| | 361 | 3610 |
| | | Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware |
| | | The manufacture of vitreous and semivitreous china table and kitchen articles for preparing, serving or storing food and drink; vitreous china plumbing fixtures and china and earthenware plumbing fittings and bathroom accessories; porcelain electrical supplies; art, ornamental, industrial and laboratory pottery, stoneware and coarse earthenware; and unglazed red earthenware florists' articles. |
| | 362 | 3620 |
| | | Manufacture of glass and glass products |
| | | The manufacture of glass, glass fibres and other glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in group 3852 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods). |
| | 369 | |
| | | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products |
| | | 3691 |
| | | Manufacture of structural clay products |
| | | The manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tile, pipe, crucibles, architectural terracotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; and refractories. |
| | | 3692 |
| | | Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster |
| | | The manufacture of all types of cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolana, Roman and Keene's; quick, hydrated and dolomitic lime; and plaster. |
| | | 3699 |
| | | Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified |
| | | The manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, such as concrete, gypsum and plaster products, including ready-mixed concrete; mineral wool; slate products; cut-stone products not produced in conjunction with quarrying and extraction; abrasives; asbestos products; graphite products; and all other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified. |
| 37 | | <u>Basic Metal Industries</u> |
| | 371 | 3710 |
| | | Iron and steel basic industries |
| | | The manufacture of primary iron and steel products, consisting of all processes from smelting in blast furnaces to the semi-finished stage in rolling mills and foundries, that is, the production of billets, blooms, slabs or bars; hot and cold rolling and drawing into basic forms such as sheets, tin-plate, terne-plate and black-plate, strips, tubes and pipes, rails, rods; and wire rods and heavy gauge wires castings and forgings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ferrous wire and wire products from purchased rods are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.). The foundries included here are part of establishments primarily engaged in producing and rolling of iron and steel or are primarily engaged in manufacturing castings and forgings for sale to others. Foundries in establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture, e.g., stamping, pressing, machining assembling, of a given class of goods, are included in the group to which the parent establishment is classified. Also included are coke ovens which are associated with blast furnaces and which can not be separately reported. Coke ovens which can be separately reported are classified in group 3540 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal). |
| | | 372 |
| | | 3720 |
| | | Non-ferrous metal basic industries |
| | | The manufacture of primary non-ferrous metal products, consisting of all processes from smelting, alloying and refining, rolling and drawing and founding and casting; that is, the production of ingots, bars and billets; sheets, strips, circles, sections, rods, tubes, pipes and wire |

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rods; castings and extrusions. Included is the production of alumina from bauxite. Establishments the main activity of which is producing uninsulated non-ferrous wire and cable from purchased wire rods are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.); and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing insulated wire and cable from purchased wire rods are classified in group 3839 (Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies n.e.c.). Founding and casting carried on as part of the fabrication, e.g., stamping, pressing, machining, assembling, of a given class of goods, are included in the group to which the manufacture of the class of products is classified.

38

Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products,
Machinery and Equipment

381

Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

3811

Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware

The manufacture of table, kitchen and other cutlery; hand and edge tools such as axes; and hatchets, chisels and files, hammers, shovels, rakes, hoes and other hand agricultural and garden tools, handsaws and plumbers', masons', mechanics' and machinists' precision hand tools; hardware such as fireplace equipment, brackets, lock and key sets, and other builders' and furniture hardware, coasters, clamps, and marine and luggage vehicle hardware. Included are blacksmith shops. Excluded are the production of silverware and plated ware, classified in group 3901 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles) and the manufacture of cutting dies and power-driven hand tools, which are classified in the appropriate group of major group 382 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical).

3812

Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal

The manufacture, alteration and repair of furniture and fixtures consisting primarily of metal, for household, office, public building, professional use, and restaurants. The production of upholstered or padded furniture having metal frames is classified in group 3320 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal).

3813

Manufacture of structural metal products

Manufacture of structural components, steel or other metal, of bridges, tanks, smoke stacks and buildings; metal doors and screens, window frames and sashes, metal staircases and other architectural metal work; metal sections for ships and barges; boiler shop products; and sheet metal components of buildings, stovepipes and light tanks. The assembly and installation at the site of pre-fabricated components into bridges, tanks, boilers, central air conditioning and other sheet-metal systems by the manufacturer of these components which can not be separately reported, is to be included in this group, along with the main manufacturing activity.

3819

Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne-plate, or enamelled sheet metal; metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs and pails; metal stampings; screw machine products; safes and vaults; fabricated wire and cable products from purchased wire rods, excluding insulated wire and cable; steel springs; bolts, nuts, washers, rivets and collapsible tubes, except in primary rolling or drawing mills; furnaces, stoves and other space heaters, non-electrical; enameled iron and metal sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods; valve and pipe fittings; small metal ware; and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified. This group includes industries such as those engaged in

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enamelling, japanning and lacquering, and galvanizing, plating and polishing metal products. The manufacture of specialized parts of automobiles, aircraft and ships is classified in the appropriate group of major group 384 (Manufacture of transport equipment). The manufacture of machinery parts except those mentioned in this group are classified as follows: general purpose parts for machinery (group 3829); specialized parts of machinery and equipment (appropriate group of major groups 382 through 385).

382

Manufacture of machinery except electrical

3821

Manufacture of engines and turbines

The manufacture, re-building and repair of steam and gas engines and steam, gas and hydraulic turbines; and of petrol, diesel and other internal combustion engines. The manufacture of complete steam, gas and hydraulic turbine-generator sets, and of complete engine-generator sets, is classified in group 3831 (Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus). The manufacture of turbines or engines by establishments primarily engaged in fabricating a given type of transport equipment and establishments primarily engaged in producing specialized turbines or engines for a given type of transport equipment, are classified in the appropriate group of major group 384 (Manufacture of transport equipment).

3822

Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment

The manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery and equipment for use in the preparation and maintenance of the soil, in planting and harvesting of the crop, in preparing crops for market on the farm, or in dairy farming and live-stock raising; for use in performing other farm operations and processes, such as planting, seeding, fertilizing, cultivating, harvesting; ploughs, harrows, stalk cutters, milking machines, farm tractors, etc.. Excluded is the manufacture of agricultural hand tools, such as rakes, hoes, clippers, hand lawn mowers, which is classified in group 3811 (Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware).

3823

Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery

The manufacture, alteration and repair of wood-working and metal-working machinery, such as machinery for sawmills, planing mills, furniture makers and veneer workers; lathes, boring, drilling, milling, grinding, shearing and shaping machines; power saws and sanders; drop forges and other forging machines; rolling mills, presses and drawing machines; extruding, melting and non-electrical welding machines; and machine tools, dies and jigs. The manufacture of attachments and accessories for wood-working and metal-working machines is included. Excluded is the manufacture of electric welding equipment (classified in group 3831), and hand tools for wood and metal working that are not power driven (classified in group 3811).

3824

Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery

The manufacture, alteration and repair of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal-working and wood-working machinery, such as food machinery, textile machinery, paper industry machinery, printing-trade machinery and equipment, chemical industry machinery and equipment, oil refining machinery and equipment, cement-making and clay-working machinery, heavy machinery and equipment used by construction and mining industries. The manufacture of material handling machinery, such as lifting and hoisting machines, cranes, conveyors, industrial trucks is classified in group 3829 (Machinery and equipment, except electrical, n.e.c.).

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| | 3825 | <p>Manufacture of office, computing and accounting machinery</p> <p>The manufacture, renovation and repair of office machines and equipment, such as calculating machines, adding machines, accounting machines; punched-card system machines and equipment; digital and analog computers and associated electronic data processing equipment and accessories; cash registers; typewriters; weighing machines except when scientific apparatus for laboratories; duplicating machines except photo-copying machines; and other office machines.</p> |
| | 3829 | <p>Machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture, renovation and repair of machinery and equipment, except electrical machinery, not elsewhere classified, such as pumps, air and gas compressors; blowers, air conditioning and ventilating machinery; fire sprinklers; refrigerators and equipment; mechanical power transmission equipment; lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, elevators, moving stairways, industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers; sewing machines; small arms and accessories, heavy ordnance and artillery; industrial process furnaces and ovens; automatic merchandising machines; washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines; cooking ranges and ovens; and other service industry machines. Included are manufacture of general purpose parts of machinery, such as ball and roller bearings, piston rings, valves; and shops engaged in manufacturing, rebuilding or repairing various kinds of machinery and equipment and associated parts and accessories on a job or order basis for others.</p> |
| | 383 | <p>Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies</p> |
| | 3831 | <p>Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus</p> <p>The manufacture, renovation and repair of electric motors; generators and complete turbine-generator and engine-generator sets; transformers; switch gear and switchboard apparatus; rectifiers; other electrical transmission and distribution equipment; electrical industrial control devices such as motor starters and controllers, electronic timing and positioning devices, electromagnetic clutches and brakes; electrical welding apparatus; and other electrical industrial apparatus.</p> |
| | 3832 | <p>Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus</p> <p>The manufacture of radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment, including public address systems, gramophones, dictating machines and tape recorders; gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes; wire and wireless telephone and telegraph equipment; radio and television transmitting, signalling, and detection equipment and apparatus; radar equipment and installations; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group; semi-conductor and related sensitive semi-conductor devices; fixed and variable electronic capacitors and condensers; radiographic, fluoroscopic and other X-ray apparatus and tubes.</p> |
| | 3833 | <p>Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares</p> <p>The manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares, such as electric space heaters; blankets; and heating pads; hot plates, broilers, roasters, toasters and food mixers; ironers and mangles; fans, vacuum cleaners and floor waxers and polishers; hair driers, toothbrushes, electric hair clippers, shavers and hot water heaters. Excluded is the manufacture of electric lighting equipment, which is classified in group 3839.</p> |
| | 3839 | <p>Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of other electrical apparatus,</p> |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| | 384 | <p>Manufacture of transport equipment</p> |
| | 3841 | <p>Ship building and repairing</p> <p>Shipyards and boatyards engaged in building, repair and specialized painting and calking of all types of ships, barges, lighters, and boats, except rubber boats; specialized marine engine and ship parts manufactures; the conversion and alteration and breaking-up of ships. The fabrication of floating oil rigs is classified in group 3824 (Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery).</p> |
| | 3842 | <p>Manufacture of railroad equipment</p> <p>The building and re-building of locomotives of any type or gauge, and railroad and tramway cars for freight and passenger service; the production of specialized parts for locomotive, railroad and tramway cars. Included are the separately reported establishments of railway and tramway companies primarily engaged in the re-building, repair and alteration of locomotives and cars. The manufacture of electrical signalling equipment for railways and tramways is classified in group 3832 (Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus).</p> |
| | 3843 | <p>Manufacture of motor vehicles</p> <p>The manufacture, assembly, re-building and major alteration of complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, lorries and truck trailers, universal carriers, special purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxi-cabs, etc.); trailer and pick-up coaches; vehicle-drawn caravans; motorized sleighs; specialized manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels and frames. This group does not include the manufacture of tyres and tubes (group 3551); automobile glass (group 3620); electrical equipment (appropriate group of major group 383) or agricultural, road building and industrial tractors, and fork-lift and industrial trucks (appropriate group of major group 382).</p> |
| | 3844 | <p>Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles</p> <p>The manufacture, assembly, re-building and major alteration of motorcycles, scooters, bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and specialized parts such as motors, saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.</p> |
| | 3845 | <p>Manufacture of aircraft</p> <p>The manufacture, assembly, re-building, alteration and repair of aeroplanes; gliders, aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons and under-carriages; space vehicles and specialized parts; and hovercraft and specialized parts. The manufacture of aeronautical electrical equipment is classified in the appropriate group of major group 383 (Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies); the production of aeronautical measuring instruments is classified in group 3851 (Manufacture of professional and scientific equipment and measuring and controlling instruments); the fabrication and assembly of missiles and rockets is classified in group 3829 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified).</p> |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| | 3849 | Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified |
| | | The manufacture of transport equipment, not elsewhere classified, such as animal-drawn wagons, carts and sleighs; hand-drawn pushcarts, wheelbarrows and baby carriages. |
| 385 | | Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods |
| | 3851 | Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment, not elsewhere classified |
| | | The manufacture, renovation and repair of laboratory and scientific instruments and of measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified; the fabrication and assembly of cyclotrons, beta-tron and other accelerators; and the production of surgical, medical and dental equipment, instruments and supplies and of orthopedic and prosthetic appliances. The manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use is classified in group 3852; the fabrication and assembly of radar equipment, X-ray and electric therapeutic apparatus is classified in the appropriate group of major group 383; the production of non-laboratory weighing instruments is classified in group 3825; the manufacture of measuring and dispensing pumps is classified in group 3829; and the fabrication of electrical industrial control devices is included in group 3851. |
| | 3852 | Manufacture of photographic and optical goods |
| | | The manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods, photographic and photocopying equipment and supplies. Included is the manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use. The production of photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, plates and paper is classified in group 3829 (Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.). |
| | 3853 | Manufacture of watches and clocks |
| | | The manufacture of clocks and watches of all kinds; clock and watch parts and cases; and mechanisms for timing devices. |
| 39 | 390 | <u>Other Manufacturing Industries</u> |
| | 3901 | Manufacture of jewellery and related articles |
| | | The manufacture of jewellery, using precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls; and of silverware and silver, gold and other precious metal plated ware. The cutting and polishing of precious and semi-precious stones and the striking of medals and coins are included. |
| | 3902 | Manufacture of musical instruments |
| | | The manufacture of musical instruments, such as pianos, string instruments, wind instruments and percussion instruments. The manufacture of gramophones and speech-recording machines and the production of gramophone records, are classified in group 3832 (Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus). |
| | 3903 | Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods |
| | | Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods such as football, basketball, boxing, cricket and baseball equipment; gymnasium and playground equipment; billiard and pool tables; bowling alley equipment; golf and tennis goods; and fishing tackle. The manufactures of firearms and ammunition are classified in groups 3829 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified) and 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified), respectively. The production of sporting and athletic goods made primarily of rubber is classified in group 3559 (Manufacture of rubber products n.e.c.); or by |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> |
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| | | moulding or extruding plastic materials is classified in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.). |
| | 3909 | Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified |
| | | The manufacture of products not elsewhere classified, such as toys, except those made primarily of rubber and by moulding or extruding plastic materials; pens, pencils, and other office and artists' materials; costume jewellery and costume novelties; umbrellas and canes; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; buttons; brooms and brushes; lamp shades; tobacco pipes and cigarette holders; identification plates, badges, emblems and tags; signs and advertising displays; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; hair nets, wigs and similar articles. |
| | <u>Major Division 4. Electricity, Gas and Water</u> | |
| 41 | 410 | Electricity, Gas and Steam |
| | 4101 | Electric light and power |
| | | The generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy for sale to household, industrial and commercial users. Included are electric power plants which sell a significant amount of electricity to others, as well as produce electricity for their parent enterprise, and which can be reported separately from the other units of the parent enterprise. |
| | 4102 | Gas manufacture and distribution |
| | | The manufacture of gas in gasworks and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas through a system of mains to household, industrial and commercial users. Coking ovens located in gas works are included. |
| | 4103 | Steam and hot water supply |
| | | Establishments primarily engaged in the production and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power and other purposes. |
| 42 | 420 | 4200 <u>Water Works and Supply</u> |
| | | The collection, purification and distribution of water to household, industrial and commercial users. The operation of irrigation systems is classified in group 1120 (Agricultural services). |
| | <u>Major Division 5. Construction</u> | |
| 50 | 500 | 5000 <u>Construction</u> |
| | | General and special trade contractors primarily engaged in contract construction. Also included are units of enterprises primarily engaged in construction work for the parent enterprise which can be separately reported. |
| | | General contractors may be engaged in constructing, altering, repairing and demolishing buildings; constructing, altering and repairing highways and streets and bridges; viaducts, culverts, sewers, and water, gas and electricity mains; railway road-beds, subways, harbours and water ways; piers, airports and parking areas; dams, drainage, irrigation, flood-control and water-power projects and hydroelectric plants; pipe lines; water wells; athletic fields, golf courses, swimming pools and tennis courts; communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines; marine construction, such as dredging and under-water rock removal; pile driving, land draining and reclamation; and other types of heavy construction. Businesses primarily engaged in performing mining services such as preparing and constructing mining sites and drilling crude oil and natural gas wells, on a contract or fee basis, are classified in this group. |
| | | Special trade contractors are engaged in only part of the work of a construction project. Special trade contractors may work on sub-contract from the general contractor or |

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directly for the owner. They may engage in such activities as plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installation; brick-laying, stone setting, tile setting, marble and stone work; carpentry; floor-laying; plastering and lathing; roofing; concrete work; painting and decorating; sheet metal and electrical work; water-well drilling; structural steel erection; excavating and foundation work; wrecking and demolition work; and repair and maintenance work on buildings. However, maintenance or repair work done by maintenance staffs in the full-time employ of the units, the premises of which are being repaired, are excluded.

The assembly and installation on the site of prefabricated, integral parts into bridges, water tanks, storage and warehouse facilities, railroad and elevated right-of-way, lift and escalator, plumbing, sprinkler, central heating, ventilating and air conditioning, lighting and electrical wiring, etc. systems of buildings, and all kinds of structures, is a construction activity. Departments or other units of the manufacturers of the prefabricated parts and equipment which specialize in this work and which it is feasible to treat as separate establishments, as well as independent businesses primarily engaged in the activity, are classified in this group.

Major Division 6. Wholesale and Retail Trade
and Restaurants and Hotels

61 610 6100 Wholesale Trade

The re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users; or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents in buying merchandise for, or selling merchandise to, such persons or companies. The principal types of businesses included are merchant wholesalers, i.e., wholesalers who take title to the goods they sell, such as wholesale merchants or jobbers, industrial distributors, exporters, importers, terminal elevators, and co-operative buying associations; sales branches and sales offices (but not retail stores) which are maintained by manufacturing or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products and which do not merely take orders to be filled by direct shipments from the plants or mines; merchandise and commodity brokers, commission merchants and agents; petroleum bulk stations; and assemblers, buyers, and co-operative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products. Wholesalers frequently physically assemble, sort and grade goods in large lots; break bulk, re-pack and bottle (except in airtight containers), and redistribute in smaller lots; store, refrigerate, deliver and install goods; and engage in sales promotion for customers. Also included are scrap metal, waste and junk dealers and yards. The leasing and rental of industrial machinery and equipment is classified in group 8330 (Machinery rental and leasing). The bottling of natural mineral waters at springs and wells is classified in group 3134 (Soft drinks and carbonated water industries).

62 620 6200 Retail Trade

The re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption or utilization, by shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, gasoline (petrol) filling stations, retail motor vehicle dealers, hawkers and peddlers, consumer co-operative, auction houses, etc. Most retailers take title to the goods they sell but some act as agents for a principal and sell either on consignment or on a commission basis. Establishments engaged in selling to the general public, from displayed merchandise, products such as typewriters, stationery, lumber or petrol, are classified in this group though these sales may not be for personal or household consumption or use. However establishments which sell such merchandise to institutional or industrial

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users only, are classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade). Also classified in Retail trade are establishments primarily engaged in renting goods to the general public for personal or household use, except amusement and recreational goods such as boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles and saddle horses. The renting to the general public of the amusement and recreational goods is classified in group 9490 (Amusement and recreational services n.e.c.). Repair and installation services rendered by establishments mainly engaged in retail trade are included in this group. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is classified in group 6310 (Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places).

Restaurants and Hotels

63 631 6310 Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places

Retail establishments selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption, such as restaurants, cafés, lunch counters and refreshment stands. Catering is included in this group. Also included are dining-car services in railroad trains and other passenger transport facilities which are operated as an independent business; and canteens and eating facilities in plants and offices which can be separately reported. Restaurant facilities operated in connexion with the provision of lodging are classified in group 6320 (Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places).

632 6320 Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places

The provision, on a fee basis, of lodging, camping space and camping facilities, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organization. Restaurant facilities operated in connexion with the provision of lodging are included in this group.

Major Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication

Transport and Storage

71

711 Land Transport

Companies furnishing transportation by inter-urban and suburban railroads; and services allied to railway transportation, such as sleeping-car services, railway express, and switching and other terminal services. Also included are dining-car services in railroad trains not operated as independent businesses; and the building, over-haul and repair of railway rolling stock and the construction and maintenance of railway right-of-way and buildings by railway transport companies which it is not possible to report separately. Excluded from this group are units operated by railroad companies which are primarily engaged in providing telegraph services (classified in group 7200); in operating hotels (classified in group 6320); and in providing water transport (classified in the appropriate group of 712).

7112 Urban, suburban and inter-urban highway passenger transport

Inter-urban and suburban bus and coach lines; and urban passenger transportation whether by electric railway, trolley coach, bus, tramways or subway. The operation of associated terminal, maintenance, and service facilities is included. Urban transit systems may also include ferries and any other means of transport forming part of an integrated system of urban passenger transport.

7113 Other passenger land transport

Passenger transportation services, not elsewhere classified, such as sight-seeing buses, limousines to airports or stations, school buses, taxicabs; and animal-drawn vehicles for the transport of passenger or freight. The rental

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| | | of automobiles with drivers is also included. The provision of ambulance services is classified in group 9531 (Medical, dental and other health services). |
| 7114 | Freight Transport by Road | Local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and draying services. The operation of terminal facilities for handling freight, with or without maintenance facilities, and the rental of trucks, with drivers, are also included. This group does not include delivery departments or warehouses operated by business concerns for their own use. |
| 7115 | Pipeline transport | Transport by pipeline, on a contract or fee basis, of crude and refined petroleum, natural gas, coal, slurry and other commodities. |
| 7116 | Supporting services to land transport | Services in support of land transport, such as the operation of toll roads, highway bridges, vehicular tunnels and parking lots and structures; the rental of railroad cars and of automobiles and trucks without drivers. Storage or warehousing of motor vehicles (dead storage) is classified in group 7192; and the rental of automobiles or trucks with drivers, is classified in groups 7113 or 7114, respectively. |
| 712 | Water transport | |
| 7121 | Ocean and coastal water transport | The operation of vessels for transport of freight and passengers over-seas and coast-wise. |
| 7122 | Inland water transport | The operation of vessels for the transport of freight and passengers by rivers, canals and other inland waterways. Included are ferries operated across rivers, domestic lakes and within harbors. |
| 7123 | Supporting services to water transport | The provision of supporting services to all kinds of water transport, such as maintenance and operation of piers, docks and associated buildings and facilities; pilotage; maintenance and operation of light-houses and other aids to navigation; loading and discharging of vessels; maintenance and operation of canals; salvaging of distressed vessels and cargoes; and ship leasing and rental. |
| 713 | Air transport | |
| 7131 | Air transport carriers | The transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter. |
| 7132 | Supporting services to air transport | The operation of airports, flying fields and air navigational facilities such as radio beacons, flying control centres and radar stations; aircraft rental. |
| 719 | Services allied to transport | |
| 7191 | Services incidental to transport | Services incidental to transport, such as forwarding; packing and crating; arrangement of transport (including travel agencies); inspection, sampling and weighting; ship and aircraft brokers. The operation of stock yards which provide pens, feed, and selling areas for livestock temporarily held, either pending sale or in transit to or from the market is also included. |
| 7192 | Storage and warehousing | The operation of storage facilities and warehouses (including bonded and refrigerated warehouses) for hire by the general public |

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| 72 | 720 | 7200 |
| | | <u>Communication</u> |
| | | Communication services rendered to the public whether by post, wire or radio and whether intended to be received audibly or visually. Services for the exchange or recording of messages are also included. Radio and television broadcasting studios and stations are classified in group 9413. |
| <u>Major Division 8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services</u> | | |
| 81 | 810 | <u>Financial Institutions</u> |
| | 8101 | Monetary institutions |
| | | The central banks, commercial banks and other banks which have deposits transferable by cheque, otherwise used in making payments, or available on demand. |
| | 8102 | Other financial institutions |
| | | Savings banks; credit institutions other than banks such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, rediscount and financing institutions, personal credit institutions, loan correspondents and brokers; trust companies; investment companies and trusts; security and commodity brokers, dealers and underwriters. |
| | 8103 | Financial services |
| | | Foreign exchange dealers; units primarily engaged in cheque cashing and exchange or rental of safe deposits; security, commodity and bullion exchanges; investment research and counselling; stock quotation services; lease and patent brokers and licensing. |
| 82 | 820 | 8200 |
| | | <u>Insurance</u> |
| | | Insurance carriers of all kinds, such as life, fire, marine, accident, health, title, financial obligation, casualty, fidelity and surety; insurance agents and brokers; organizations servicing insurance carriers; consultants for policy holders; adjusting agencies; independently organized pension (superannuation) funds. |
| 83 | | <u>Real Estate and Business Services</u> |
| | 831 | 8310 |
| | | Real estate |
| | | Letting and operating real estate, such as non-residential buildings, apartment buildings and dwellings; developing and subdividing real estate into lots, including the development and sale of cemetery lots and residential development on own account; lessors of real property; real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying, selling, managing and appraising real estate on a contract or fee basis. This group does not include operators of hotels, rooming houses, camps, trailer camps and other lodging places, who are classified in group 6320. |
| | 832 | Business services except machinery and equipment rentals and leasing |
| | 8321 | Legal services |
| | | Office of advocates, barristers and solicitors in private practice; patent attorneys; and notaries public. |
| | 8322 | Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services |
| | | Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services. This group also includes data processing and tabulating services provided as part of accounting and bookkeeping services. |
| | 8323 | Data processing and tabulating services |
| | | The provision of data processing and tabulating services of a general character, on a fee or contract basis. |

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8324 Engineering, architectural and technical services
Consulting engineering; architectural services; surveying; geological and prospecting services for others on a fee or contract basis; and engineering and other commercial research, development and testing. Medical and dental laboratories are classified in group 9331 (Medical, dental and other health services); and research and scientific institutes are classified in group 9320 (research and scientific institutes). Engineering and technical services carried on in association with manufacturing, construction, or other activities are classified to the group appropriate to the activity with which the developmental or testing work is associated.

8325 Advertising services
The organization and placing of advertising for clients in various types of media; preparing and presenting poster, painted and spectacular displays; and other advertising services such as aerial advertising, circular and handbill distribution, shopping news services, window dressing, writing of advertising copy, and commercial art work. Market research services provided to others on a fee or contract basis, are included in this group.

8329 Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified
Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing business services not elsewhere classified to others on a fee or contract basis, such as credit rating agencies; adjustment and collection agencies; duplicating, addressing, blueprinting, photo copying, mailing list and stenographic services; employment agencies; news gathering and reporting agencies; business management and consulting services; fashion designers; bondsmen; finger print service; detective agencies and protective services.

833 8330 Machinery and equipment rental and leasing
The renting or leasing, as a specialized service, of agricultural, mining and oil field, manufacturing, construction, vending, accounting, and office, and similar machinery and equipment. The leasing of agricultural or construction equipment with drivers is classified in group 1120 or 5000, respectively. The renting or leasing of transport equipment is classified in the appropriate group of division 71 (Transport and storage); renting clothing, furniture, pillows, lockers and most other personal and household goods is classified in group 6200 (Retail trade); and the renting pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, saddle horses, and similar recreational goods is included in group 9490 (Amusement and recreation services not elsewhere classified).

Major Division 9. Community, Social and Personal Services

91 910 9100 Public Administration and Defence
Central, provincial, or state and local governments, including such organizations as the armed forces, police, and legislative, judicial, and administrative departments and offices. Departments, agencies and offices engaged in the administration of such activities as external affairs, taxation and finances, public order and safety, social security, business regulation and registration, statistical collection and analysis, and general economic, social and community policies, are included. This group does not include governmental activities other than general administration and regulation in respect of such fields as transport, communication, education, health, production, marketing, and the operation of financial institutions, each of which is classified in an appropriate group, in accordance with the given kind of activity.

92 920 9200 Sanitary and Similar Services
Sanitary and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal; the operation of drainage systems; and char, chimney, window and office

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93 cleaning, exterminating, fumigating and disinfecting; and similar services.

Social and Related Community Services

931 9310 Education services

Governmental and private education institutions of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical, vocational and commercial schools; kindergartens; correspondence schools, continuation schools; own-account teachers; blind and deaf schools; arts and craft schools; music, dancing and other art schools; automobile driving schools. Governesses and tutors employed in a private household are classified in group 9591 (Domestic services). Schools which are primarily concerned with recreation, such as bridge and golf schools are classified in group 9490 (Amusement and recreation services not elsewhere classified).

932 9320 Research and scientific institutes

Institutes primarily engaged in basic and general research in the biological, physical and social sciences. Meteorological institutes and medical research organizations are included. Organizations engaged in engineering research, product or process development and design, or testing, are classified in group 8324 (Engineering, architectural and technical services). Laboratories rendering testing, diagnostic and other services to the medical and dental professions are classified in group 9331 (Medical, dental and other health services). Research carried on in association with teaching is classified in group 9310 (Education services). Research departments, whether at a separate address or not, attached to establishments or groups of establishments the activities of which can be classified under a single group of the ISIC are excluded; and are classified in that group.

933 Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services

9331 Medical, dental and other health services

Medical, surgical, dental and other health services. This includes hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and similar institutions; maternity and child welfare clinics; nurses and midwives, whether employed in an organized health service or working on their own account; consulting rooms or offices of physicians, surgeons, and other medical practitioners; chiropodists; osteopaths; physiotherapists; optometrists; and similar practitioners; dental surgeons; ambulance services; medical and dental laboratories furnishing services to order as part of the diagnosis and treatment of patients by doctors and dentists. The fabrication of dentures and artificial teeth other than to order is classified in group 3851.

9332 Veterinary services

The services of veterinaries on a fee or contract basis; the practice of veterinary medicine, dentistry or surgery; animal hospitals and care centres.

934 9340 Welfare institutions

Institutions primarily engaged in providing social welfare services, including those operated by governments, such as the Red Cross, organizations for the collection and allocation of charitable contributions; travellers' aid societies, children's aid societies, day nurseries, orphanages; homes for the aged; homes for the blind; family welfare societies; societies financing legal aid; and other charitable organizations.

935 9350 Business, professional and labour associations

Business associations, such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, trade associations and farmers' organizations; professional organizations, such as bar associations, medical associations, engineering associations and other professional membership organizations; and labour unions and similar labour organizations.

939 Other social and related community services

9391 Religious organizations

Churches, mosques, temples and other institutions

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | | operated primarily for holding religious services or for the promotion of religious activities. Establishments maintained by religious organizations primarily for purposes of furnishing educational, health or welfare services or for publishing are classified in the appropriate group in accordance with their main kind of activity. |
| | 9399 | | Social and related community services not elsewhere classified Social and related community services not elsewhere classified, such as political organizations; civic, social and fraternal organizations; historical clubs; and poetry associations. |
| 94 | | | <u>Recreational and Cultural Services</u> |
| | 941 | | Motion picture and other entertainment services |
| | 9411 | | Motion picture production The production of theatrical and non-theatrical motion pictures for exhibition including the production of still and slide films. Services independent of motion picture production, such as casting bureaus, film developing and printing and film editing and titling are also included. |
| | 9412 | | Motion picture distribution and projection The renting of motion picture film or tape; and operating motion picture theatres. Services to motion picture distribution, such as film delivery service and film booking agencies are included. |
| | 9413 | | Radio and television broadcasting Radio and television stations and studios primarily engaged in the production and dissemination to the public of aural and visual programmes. Included are close circuit television services and television and radio relay stations. |
| | 9414 | | Theatrical producers and entertainment services Theatres providing "live" theatrical presentations, such as opera companies, concert organizations and stock companies, summer theatre, and burlesque houses; entertainment services such as bands and orchestras; and phonograph recording. This group also includes services allied with those presentations such as casting agencies and booking agencies for plays, artists and concerts; scenery, lighting and other equipment services; and theatrical ticket agencies. |
| | 9415 | | Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified Artists and lecturers working on own-account (self-employed), such as actors, concert artists, entertainers and producers for radio, television, motion pictures, plays and other presentations; composers and song writers; free-lance journalists; novelists, poets and other authors; lecturers; painters and sculptors. |
| | 942 | 9420 | Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified Libraries, information centres, museums, art galleries, zoological and botanical gardens, and similar institutions. |
| | 949 | 9490 | Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified The operation of dance halls and studios; bowling alleys; billiard and pool rooms; parks; bathing beaches and swimming pools; amusement parks and halls; race tracks; carnivals and shooting galleries; circuses; ice skating and roller skating rinks; riding academies; baseball, cricket, football and hockey clubs; gymnasiums, tennis courts and golf courses; athletic fields and sports promoters; and other sports and amusement services not elsewhere classified. The renting of pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, golf carts, saddle horses and similar recreational goods is also included. |

| <u>Division</u> | <u>Major group</u> | <u>Group</u> | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 95 | | | <u>Personal and Household Services</u> |
| | 951 | | Repair services not elsewhere classified Establishments specializing in the repair of household appliances equipment and furnishings; motor cars and other consumer goods which are not classified elsewhere. The reconstruction or substantial alteration or renovation of these goods constitutes manufacturing, and not repair services. Also covered in this major group are establishments specializing in the installation of major household appliances, such as stoves and ranges, refrigerators, washing machines and television sets. Repair services in respect of consumer goods which are usually associated with the fabrication of the goods on a custom basis, such as repair of upholstery, cabinets and furniture, window shades and venetian blinds, mirrors, picture frames and mountings, locksmith and gunsmith shops, fur coats and similar apparel, are classified in the appropriate group of Manufacturing. Repair services rendered by establishments engaged in retail trade are covered in Retail trade. The repair of clothing, bedspreads, blankets, curtains and other personal and household made-up textiles is classified in group 9520 (Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants). |
| | 9511 | | Repair of footwear and other leather goods The repair of boots and shoes (cobbling), luggage and handbags, and other leather goods. The repair of footwear by establishments manufacturing shoes on a custom basis, is classified in group 3240 (Manufacture of footwear except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear). |
| | 9512 | | Electrical repair shops Establishments primarily (almost exclusively) engaged in repairing, servicing and installing radio and television receivers; radio transmitting equipment and antennas in homes; gramophones and tape recorders, household refrigerators, washing machines, ironers and vacuum cleaners; and toasters, broilers, electric razors, and other household and personal electrical appliances. |
| | 9513 | | Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles Establishments specializing in the repair, for the general public, of motor vehicles or motorcycles and of parts of these vehicles, such as motors, transmissions and gears, carburetors and starters, radiator, and wheels and brakes. The motor vehicle repair shops of petrol (gasoline) filling stations and the motor vehicle or motorcycle repair shops of establishments engaged in the sale of these vehicles to the general public, are classified in division 62 (Retail trade). |
| | 9514 | | Watch, clock and jewellery repair Establishments specializing in the repair of watches, clocks or jewellery for the general public. These repair services when rendered by retailers of watches, clocks or jewellery are covered in division 62 (Retail trade). |
| | 9519 | | Other repair shops not elsewhere classified Establishments specializing in rendering repair and related services to the general public which is not elsewhere classified, such as the repair and servicing of bicycles, typewriters, cameras, binoculars and other photographic equipment, musical instruments, fountain pens, toys, knives and scissors, and umbrellas and canes. |
| | 952 | 9520 | Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants The operation of mechanical or hand laundries; supplying on a rental basis of such laundered items as uniforms, coats, aprons, towels, table linens, bed linens, and diapers to industrial commercial or household users; dry cleaning, pressing and dyeing apparel, furs, household |

Division Major Group

fabrics, and rugs; and repairing, altering and storing clothing, bedspreads, blankets, curtains and other made-up personal and household textiles.

953 9530 Domestic services

Maids, cooks, laundresses, baby sitters, butlers, personal secretaries, gardeners, caretakers, and other maintenance workers for households, whether provided by individuals who are employed by these households or by business units primarily engaged in furnishing these services.

959 Miscellaneous personal services

9591 Barber and beauty shops

Barbering facilities and hairdressing services. This group also includes barber colleges and schools for the instruction of beauty parlour operators.

9592 Photographic studios, including commercial photography

Portrait photography for the general public, or photography for advertising agencies, publishers, and other industrial users. Developing films and making photographic prints and enlargements for the trade or for the general public is also included. Processing motion picture film for the motion picture and television industries is classified in group 9411 (Motion picture production).

9599 Personal services not elsewhere classified

Personal services not elsewhere classified, such as, shoe shine parlours or stands, turkish baths, massage parlours, morticians, crematories, cemetery upkeep, porter services, social escort services and shopping services.

96 960 9600 International and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies

Establishments of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the Organization of American States, the Organization of African States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Economic Community, the Council for Mutual Economic Cooperation and other international bodies; and of foreign embassies and other extra-territorial units.

Major Division O. Activities not Adequately Defined

0 00 0000 Activities not adequately defined

PART IV. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE PRESENT AND THE PRECEDING VERSIONS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

The important substantive differences between the version of the International Standard Industrial Classification presented in this publication and the version presented in the document Series M, No.4, Rev.1 are set out below. The differences are classified according to the categories of the present version of the ISIC.

| Present version of ISIC | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major Group | Title of category | | |
| <u>Major Division 1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing</u> | | | | |
| 11 | | <u>Agriculture and Hunting</u> | 01, 03 | Excluded are cemetery upkeep; veterinary services and animal hospitals and care centres; and leasing and renting out of agricultural machinery and equipment. |
| | 111 1110 | Agricultural and livestock production | 011 | Landscape gardening is included. |
| | 112 1120 | Agricultural services | 012 | Landscape gardening; cemetery upkeep; veterinary services and animal hospitals and care centres; and leasing and renting out of agricultural equipment and machinery without drivers are excluded. |
| | 113 1130 | Hunting, trapping and game propagation | 030 | |
| 12 | | <u>Forestry and Logging</u> | 02 | |
| | 121 1210 | Forestry | 021 | |
| | 122 1220 | Logging | 022 | |
| 13 | | <u>Fishing</u> | 04 | Excluded are factory-type vessels engaged in processing only which can be treated as separate establishments. |
| | 1301 | Ocean and coastal fishing | 041, 042 | Excluded are factory-type vessels engaged in processing only, i.e., not also catching and taking fish, crustacea and other ocean and coastal water products, which can be treated as separate establishments; and the operation of cultivated oyster, pearl and laver beds and farms. |
| | 1302 | Fishing not elsewhere classified | 043 | The operation of cultivated oyster, pearl and laver beds and farms is included. |
| <u>Major Division 2. Mining and Quarrying</u> | | | | |
| 21 | 210 2100 | <u>Coal Mining</u> | 110 | Included is the agglomeration, at the mining site, of coal or lignite into briquettes and packaged fuels. |
| 22 | 220 2200 | <u>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production</u> | 130 | |
| 23 | 230 | <u>Metal Ore Mining</u> | 12 | |
| | 2301 | Iron ore mining | 121 | |
| | 2302 | Non-ferrous metal ore mining | 122 | |
| 29 | 290 | <u>Other Mining</u> | 14, 19 | |
| | 2901 | Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits | 140 | |
| | 2902 | Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining | 192 | |
| | 2903 | Salt mining | 191 | |
| | 2909 | Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified | 199 | |
| <u>Major Division 3. Manufacturing</u> | | | | |
| 31 | | <u>Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco</u> | | |
| | 311-312 | Food manufacturing | 20, 312 | |
| | 3111 | Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat | 201 | The fabrication of meat pies and puddings is included |
| | 3112 | Manufacture of dairy products | 202 | |
| | 3113 | Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables | 203 | |
| | 3114 | Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods | 204 | Included are factory-type vessels engaged in the processing only of fish, crustacea and other ocean and coastal water products which can be treated as separate establishments |

| Present version of ISIC | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of the ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major Group Title of category | | |
| | 3115 Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats | 312 and part of 209 | The part of 209 consists of the manufacture of olive oil, margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table and salad |
| | 3116 Grain mill products | 205 | |
| | 3117 Manufacture of bakery products | 206 | The manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles and similar products is included. |
| | 3118 Sugar factories and refineries | 207 | |
| | 3119 Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery | 208 | |
| | 3121 Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified | 209 | Excluded are the manufacture of meat pies and puddings; olive oil, margarine, compound cooking fats and table and salad oils; and of prepared feeds for animals and fowl. |
| | 3122 Manufacture of prepared animal feeds | Part of 209 | |
| 313 | Beverage industries | 21 | Excluded is ethyl alcohol distilled from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing; included is the bottling of natural spring and mineral water at the source. |
| | 3131 Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits | 211 | Excluded is ethyl alcohol distilled from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing |
| | 3132 Wine industries | 212 | |
| | 3133 Malt liquors and malt | 213 | |
| | 3134 Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries | 214 | The bottling of natural spring and mineral waters at the source is included. |
| 314 | 3140 Tobacco manufactures | 220 | |
| 32 | <u>Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries</u> | | |
| | 321 Manufacture of textiles | 23, 244 | Excluded are the repair services listed below, in respect of each group. |
| | 3211 Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles | 231 | Excluded is the manufacture of woven carpets and rugs |
| | 3212 Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel | 244 | Excluded is the repair for the general public of the household made-up textile goods of this group. |
| | 3213 Knitting mills | 232 | Excluded are establishments primarily engaged in the repair of knit wear for the public. |
| | 3214 Manufacture of carpets and rugs | Part of 231, part of 239 | Excluded is the repair of carpets, rugs and mats for the general public |
| | 3215 Cordage, rope and twine industries | 233 | |
| | 3219 Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified | 239 | Excluded is the manufacture of unwoven carpets and rugs and mats and matting, except of rubber. Included is the manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor covering (excluding rubber, plastic or cork) irrespective of type of backing material. |
| 322 | 3220 Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear | 243 | The manufacture of umbrellas and canes and the repair of wearing apparel for the general public, are excluded. |
| 323 | Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel | 29 | Establishments specializing in the repair of luggage, handbags and other leather goods for the public, are excluded. |
| | 3231 Tanneries and leather finishing | 291 | |
| | 3232 Fur dressing and dyeing industries | 292 | |
| | 3233 Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel | | Establishments specializing in the repair of luggage, handbags and other leather goods for the general public, are excluded. |
| 324 | 3240 Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanised or moulded rubber or plastic footwear | 241 | The production of footwear by moulding plastic material and the manufacture of footwear made entirely of wood are excluded. |
| 33 | <u>Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products, Including Furniture</u> | | |
| | 331 Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture | 25 | Includes the manufacture of footwear made entirely of wood |

| Present version of ISIC | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of the ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major group | Group Title of category | | |
| | | 3311 Sawmills, planing and other wood mills | 251 | |
| | | 3312 Manufacture of wooden and cane containers and small cane ware | 252 | |
| | | 3319 Manufacture of wood and cork products not elsewhere classified | 259 | Includes the manufacture of footwear made entirely of wood |
| | 332 | 3320 Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal | 260 | Excluded are the manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal and the production of moulded plastic furniture |
| 34 | | <u>Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing</u> | | |
| | 341 | Manufacture of paper and paper products | 27 | |
| | | 3411 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard | 271 | The manufacture of off-machine coated, glazed, gummed and laminated paper is excluded. |
| | | 3412 Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard | Part of 272 | |
| | | 3419 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles not elsewhere classified | 272 | Excludes the manufacture of containers, boxes and bags of paper and paperboard. |
| | 342 | 3420 Printing, publishing and allied industries | 280 | |
| 35 | | <u>Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical, Petroleum, Coal, Rubber and Plastic Products</u> | | |
| | 351 | Manufacture of industrial chemicals | 311, part of 319 | The manufacture of white spirit and composite thinners is excluded; the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing is included. |
| | | 3511 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizer | Part of 311 | The manufacture of white spirits and composite thinners is excluded; the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing is included. |
| | | 3512 Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides | Part of 311, part of 319 | |
| | | 3513 Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass | Part of 311 | |
| | 352 | Manufacture of other chemical products | 313, 319 | The manufacture of composite thinners is included. |
| | | 3521 Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers | 313 | The manufacture of composite thinners is included. |
| | | 3522 Manufacture of drugs and medicines | Part of 319 | |
| | | 3523 Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations | Part of 319 | |
| | | 3529 Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified | Part of 319 | Included is the manufacture of prepared photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, paper and cloth. |
| | 353 | 3530 Petroleum refineries | 321 | The manufacture of white spirits is included. |
| | 354 | 3540 Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal | 329 | Excludes the manufacture of coal and lignite briquettes and packaged fuels at mining sites. Includes coke ovens in iron and steel works which it is feasible to treat as separate establishments. |
| | 355 | Manufacture of rubber products | 30 | |
| | | 3551 Tyre and tube industries | Part of 300 | |
| | | 3559 Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified | Part of 300 | |
| | 356 | 3560 Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified | Part of 399 and certain activities from a number of other groups. | |
| 36 | | <u>Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal</u> | | |
| | 361 | 3610 Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware | 333 | |

| Present version of ISIC | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major group | Group Title of category | | |
| | 362 | 3620 Manufacture of glass and glass products | 332 | |
| | 369 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 331, 334, 339 | |
| | | 3691 Manufacture of structural clay products | 331 | |
| | | 3692 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster | 334 | Included is the manufacture of Keene's and similar cement and of lime and plaster |
| | | 3699 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified | 339 | Excluded is the manufacture of Keene's and similar cement lime and plaster. |
| 37 | | <u>Basic Metal Industries</u> | | |
| | 371 | 3710 Iron and steel basic industries | 341 | Excluded are coke ovens in iron and steel works which it is feasible to treat as separate establishments. |
| | 372 | 3720 Non-ferrous metal basic industries | 342 | |
| 38 | | <u>Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment</u> | | |
| | 381 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 35, part of 26 | Excluded are the manufacture of small arms and accessories and the specialized repair and servicing of hand tools, locks and other hardware, and cutlery for the general public. Included are the manufacture of small metal ware; and the production of machinists' precision hand tools. |
| | | 3811 Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware | Part of 350 | Excluded are the specialized repair and servicing of hand tools, locks and other hardware and cutlery for the general public. Included is the manufacture of machinists' precision hand tools. |
| | | 3812 Manufacture of furnitures and fixtures primarily of metal | Part of 260 | |
| | | 3813 Manufacture of structural metal products | Part of 350 | |
| | | 3819 Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified | Part of 350 | Excluded is the manufacture of small arms and accessories. Included is the manufacture of small metal ware. |
| | 382 | Manufacture of machinery except electrical | 36 | Included are the fabrication and assembly of digital and analog computers, and accessories; the manufacture of small arms and accessories; and the production of all engines and turbines which are not made in establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing transport equipment or in manufacturing specialized engines and turbines for given types of transport equipment. Excluded are the production of vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and waxers and of certain electrical household cooking and laundry equipment; establishments specializing in the repair, servicing and installation of household refrigerators, household washing machines and laundering equipment, household cooking equipment, etc. and of typewriters for the general public; and the production of machinists' precision hand tools. |
| | | 3821 Manufacture of engines and turbines | Part of 360 | Included is the production of all engines and turbines which are not made in establishments mainly engaged in manufacturing transport equipment or in manufacturing specialized engines and turbines for given types of transport equipment. |
| | | 3822 Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment | Part of 360 | |
| | | 3823 Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery | Part of 360 | Excluded is the manufacture of machinists' precision hand tools. |
| | | 3824 Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery | Part of 360 | |
| | | 3825 Manufacture of office, computing and accounting machinery | Part of 360 | Included is the fabrication and assembly of digital and analog computers and accessories. Excluded is the repair of typewriters for the general public. |
| | | 3829 Machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified | Part of 360 | Included is the manufacture of small arms and accessories. Excluded are the production of vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and waxers and certain electrical household cooking equipment; and establishments specializing in the repair, servicing and installation of household refrigerators, household washing machines and laundering equipment, household cooking equipment, etc. |
| | 383 | Manufacture of electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies | 37 | Included are the manufacture of vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and waxers and certain electrical household cooking equipment; and the production of gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes. Excluded are the fabrication and assembly of |

| Present version of ISIC | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major group | Group Title of category | | |
| | | 3831 Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus | Part of 370 | digital and analog electronic computers and accessories and establishments specializing in the repair, servicing and installation of radio and television sets, gramophones, tape recorders and household and personal electrical appliances for the general public. |
| | | 3832 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus | Part of 370 | Excluded are the fabrication and assembly of digital and analog electronic computers and accessories; and establishments specializing in the repair, servicing and installation of radio and television sets, gramophones and tape recorders for the general public. Included is the production of gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes. |
| | | 3833 Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares | Part of 370 | Included is the manufacture of vacuum cleaners, floor polishers and waxers and certain household cooking equipment. Excluded are establishments specializing in the repair of household and personal electrical appliances for the general public. |
| | | 3839 Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified | Part of 370 | |
| | 384 | Manufacture of transport equipment | 38 | Excluded are group 384 (Repair of motor vehicles) and the repair of motorcycles, bicycles and other vehicles for the general public. The manufacturing of engines and turbines for transport equipment is covered in the categories of the major group only if carried on in establishments primarily engaged in fabricating and assembling the specified transport equipment or in producing specialized engines or turbines for the specified transport equipment. |
| | | 3841 Shipbuilding and repairing | 381 | |
| | | 3842 Manufacture of railroad equipment | 382 | |
| | | 3843 Manufacture of motor vehicles | 383 | |
| | | 3844 Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles | 385 | Excluded are establishments specializing in the repair of motorcycles and bicycles for the general public. |
| | | 3845 Manufacture of aircraft | 386 | |
| | | 3849 Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified | 389 | Excluded are establishments engaged in the repair of baby carriages, sleighs, etc.. |
| | 385 | Manufacture of professional and scientific and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods | 391, 392, 393 | Excluded are the production of photo-chemical materials and sensitized film plates and paper; and establishments specializing in the repair of cameras, binoculars and photographic equipment, and watches and clocks for the general public |
| | | 3851 Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified | 391 | |
| | | 3852 Manufacture of photographic and optical goods | 392 | Excluded are the production of photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, plates and paper; and establishments specializing in the repair of cameras, binoculars and photographic equipment for the general public. |
| | | 3853 Manufacture of watches and clocks | 393 | Excluded are establishments specializing in the repair of watches and clocks for the general public |
| 39 | 390 | <u>Other Manufacturing Industries</u> | 394, 395, 399 | Excluded are the moulding and extruding of plastic goods; the fabrication of small metal ware; the production of gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes; and establishments primarily engaged in repairing jewellery, musical instruments, athletic goods, toys, fountain pens, etc. for the general public. Included is the production of umbrellas and canes. |
| | | 3901 Manufacture of jewellery and related articles | 394 | Excluded are establishments primarily engaged in the repair of jewellery. |
| | | 3902 Manufacture of musical instruments | 395 | Excluded are the production of gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes; and establishments primarily engaged in the repair of musical instruments for the general public. |
| | | 3903 Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods | Part of 399 | Excluded are the production of these goods by moulding or extruding plastic materials; and the repair of sporting and athletic goods for the general public. |
| | | 3909 Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified | Part of 399 | Excluded are the production of the goods by moulding or extruding plastic materials; and the repair of the goods for the general public |

| Present version of ISIC | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major Group | Title of category | | |
| <u>Major Division 4. Electricity, Gas and Water</u> | | | | |
| 41 | 410 | Electricity, Gas and Steam | 51 | Included are establishments which sell a significant amount of electricity to others, as well as produce electricity for the parent enterprise. |
| | 4101 | Electric light and power | 511 | Included are establishments which sell a significant amount of electricity to others, as well as produce electricity for the parent enterprise. |
| | 4102 | Gas manufacture and distribution | 512 | |
| | 4103 | Steam and hot water supply | 513 | |
| 42 | 420 | <u>Water Works and Supply</u> | 521 | |
| <u>Major Division 5. Construction</u> | | | | |
| 50 | 500 | <u>Construction</u> | 400 | Included are the activities of preparing and constructing mining sites and drilling crude oil and natural gas wells on a fee or contract basis; and unit of enterprises which are primarily engaged in construction and which can be separately reported. |
| <u>Major Division 6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels</u> | | | | |
| 61 | 610 | <u>Wholesale Trade</u> | 611 | Excluded is the bottling of spring and mineral water at the source. |
| 62 | 620 | <u>Retail Trade</u> | 612 | Included is the renting of household and personal goods to the general public. |
| 63 | | <u>Restaurants and Hotels</u> | | |
| | 631 | 6310 Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places | 852 | Included are railroad and ship restaurant and drinking services operated as independent businesses; and eating and canteen facilities in plants and offices which can be separately reported. |
| | 632 | 6320 Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places | 853 | |
| <u>Major Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication</u> | | | | |
| 71 | | <u>Transport and Storage</u> | | |
| | 711 | Land transport | 711-714, 719 | Excluded are dining-car services operated as an independent business; and ambulance services. Included is the leasing and rental of railroad cars. |
| | 7111 | Railway transport | 711 | Included are suburban railroads. Excluded is dining-car services operated as an independent business. |
| | 7112 | Urban, suburban and inter-urban highway passenger transport | 712 | Excluded are suburban railroads. |
| | 7113 | Other passenger land transport | 713 | Excluded are the rental of automobiles without drivers; and ambulance services |
| | 7114 | Freight transport by road | Part of 714 | |
| | 7115 | Pipeline transport | 719 | |
| | 7116 | Supporting services to land transport | Part of 714 | Included are the rental of automobiles without drivers; and the leasing and rental of railroad cars. |
| | 712 | Water transport | 715, 716 | Included is the leasing and rental of ships. |
| | 7121 | Ocean and coastal water transport | 715, part of 716 | |
| | 7122 | Inland water transport | Part of 716 | |
| | 7123 | Supporting services to water transport | Part of 716 | Included is the leasing and rental of ships. |
| | 713 | Air transport | 717 | Included is the leasing and rental of aircraft |
| | 7131 | Air transport carriers | Part of 717 | |
| | 7132 | Supporting services to air transport | Part of 717 | Included is the leasing and rental of aircraft |
| | 719 | Services allied to transport | 718, 72 | Excluded are the leasing and rental of railroad cars, ships and aircraft. |
| | 7191 | Services incidental to transport | 718 | Excluded are the leasing and rental of railroad cars, ships and aircraft |
| | 7192 | Storage and warehousing | 720 | |
| 72 | 720 | <u>Communication</u> | | |

| Present version of ISIC | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major group | Title of category | | |
| <u>Major Division 8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services</u> | | | | |
| 81 | 810 | <u>Financial Institutions</u> | 62 | |
| | 8101 | Monetary institutions | Part of 620 | |
| | 8102 | Other financial institutions | Part of 620 | |
| | 8103 | Financial services | Part of 620 | |
| 82 | 820 | <u>Insurance</u> | 630 | |
| 83 | | <u>Real Estate and Business Services</u> | | |
| | 831 | 8310 Real estate | 640 | |
| | 832 | Business services except machinery and equipment rental and leasing | 83 | Included are establishments primarily engaged in geological surveys and prospecting on a fee or contract basis. Excluded are the leasing and rental of machinery and equipment; and authors, music composers and other artists who work on own account (are self-employed). |
| | 8321 | Legal services | 831 | Included are notaries public. |
| | 8322 | Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services | 832 | Excluded are establishments primarily engaged in data processing and tabulating services of a general character on a fee or contract basis. |
| | 8323 | Data processing and tabulating services | Part of 832 | |
| | 8324 | Engineering, architectural and technical services | 833 | Included are establishments primarily engaged in geological surveys and prospecting on a fee or contract basis. |
| | 8325 | Advertising services | Part of 839 | |
| | 8329 | Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified | Part of 839 | Excluded are notaries public; and authors, music composers and other artists who work on own account (are self-employed). |
| | 833 | 8330 Machinery and equipment rental and leasing | Part of 839 | Included is the rental and leasing of agricultural machinery and equipment. |
| <u>Major Division 9. Community, Social and Personal Services</u> | | | | |
| 91 | 910 | 9100 <u>Public Administration and Defence</u> | 810 | |
| 92 | 920 | 9200 <u>Sanitary and Similar Services</u> | 522 | Included are char, chimney and window cleaning, janitor, exterminating, fumigating and disinfecting, and similar services. |
| 93 | | <u>Social and Related Community Services</u> | | |
| | 931 | 9310 Education services | 821 | |
| | 932 | 9320 Research and scientific institutes | 823 | |
| | 933 | Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services | 822, part of 012 | Included are ambulance services |
| | 9331 | Medical, dental and other health services | 822 | Included are ambulance services |
| | 9332 | Veterinary services | Part of 012 | |
| | 934 | 9340 Welfare institutions | 825 | |
| | 935 | 9350 Business, professional and labour associations | 826 | |
| | 939 | Other social and related community services | 824, 829 | |
| | 9391 | Religious organizations | 824 | |
| | 9399 | Social and related community services not elsewhere classified | 829 | |
| 94 | | <u>Recreational and Cultural Services</u> | | |
| | 941 | Motion picture and other entertainment services | 841 - 842 | Included are authors, music composers and artists who work on own account (are self-employed). |
| | 9411 | Motion picture production | Part of 841 | |
| | 9412 | Motion picture distribution and projection | Part of 841 | |
| | 9413 | Radio and television broadcasting | Part of 842 | Excluded are entertainers and producers of programmes for radio and television who work on own account. |

| Present version of ISIC | | | | Corresponding major group and group(s) of preceding version of ISIC | Differences in scope of major groups and groups between present and preceding version of ISIC |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | Major Group | Group | Title of category | | |
| | | 9414 | Theatrical producers and entertainment services | Part of 842 | Excluded are actors, entertainers and directors of plays who work on own account. |
| | | 9415 | Authors, music composers, and other independent artists not elsewhere classified | Part of 839, part of 842 | |
| | 942 | 9420 | Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified | 827 | |
| | 949 | 9490 | Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified | 843 | Included is the operation of football, racing and similar pools. |
| 95 | | | <u>Personal and Household Services</u> | | |
| | 951 | | Repair services not elsewhere classified | 242, 384, parts of certain other groups | |
| | | 9511 | Repair of footwear and other leather goods | 242, part of 293 | |
| | | 9512 | Electrical repair shops | Part of 370 and of 360 | |
| | | 9513 | Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 384, part of 385 | |
| | | 9514 | Watch, clock and jewellery repair | Part of 393 and of 394 | |
| | | 9519 | Other repair shops not elsewhere classified | Parts of 350, 392, 395 and 399 | |
| | 952 | 9520 | Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants | 854 | Included are the parts of 243, 244 and 232 consisting of the specialized repair of wearing apparel and household textiles for the general public. |
| | 953 | 9530 | Domestic services | 851, part of 859 | |
| | 959 | | Miscellaneous personal services | 855, 856 and part of 859 | Excluded are rental of household and personal goods to the general public; char, chimney and window cleaning, disinfecting and exterminating and janitorial services, operation of football, racing and similar pools; and domestic services furnished by business establishments. Included is the upkeep of cemeteries. |
| | | 9591 | Barber and beauty shops | 855 | |
| | | 9592 | Photographic studios, including commercial photography | 856 | |
| | | 9599 | Personal services not elsewhere classified | | Excluded are rental of household and personal goods to the general public; char, chimney and window cleaning, disinfecting and exterminating and janitorial services, operation of football, racing and similar pools; and domestic services furnished by business establishments. Included is the upkeep of cemeteries. |
| 96 | 960 | 9600 | International and Other Extra-Territorial Bodies | | |
| | | | <u>Major Division O. Activities not Adequately Defined</u> | | |
| 0 | 000 | 0000 | Activities not adequately defined. | | |

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