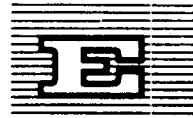


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THE DRAFT REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

TABLE OF CONTENT

	<u>Paragraph</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 4
II. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW OF THE ISIC	5 - 8
III. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION	9 - 14
A. Purpose and Character of the Classification	10 - 11
B. Statistical Units	12 - 13
C. Sub-Division of ISIC Groups in National Classifications	14
IV. STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION	15 - 26
A. The Introduction of Sub-Divisions	15 - 18
B. Re-Arrangement of Major Groups and Groups	19 - 21
C. Repair Services and Parts Manufacturing	22 - 25
D. Rental of Goods	26
V. THE DEFINITION OF THE GROUPS OF THE CLASSIFICATION	27 - 35
A. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	28
B. Mining and Quarrying	29
C. Manufacturing	30 - 32
D. Construction	33
E. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	34
F. Community, Social and Personal Services	35
	<u>Page</u>
ANNEX. DRAFT REVISION OF THE ISIC	17

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This report concerns the review and revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). The proposed revision of the International Standard Classification is set out in the Annex to the paper. The Annex presents (i) a discussion of the purposes, principles and use of the ISIC, (ii) a description of the structure and definitions of the categories of the draft revised Classification and (iii) a list of the significant changes suggested in the definition of groups, as compared to the present ISIC. It is organized in the same manner as the publication on the present ISIC, and is a draft of the document on the revised International Industrial Classification which will be issued after the Statistical Commission adopts a revised ISIC. The text of the report deals with the origin and objectives of the review of the ISIC and the major questions and changes involved in the proposed revision of the Classification.

2. The proposals made in this paper result from the aspects of the review of the ISIC which have thus far been completed. Most of this work has been carried out since the thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission, in the context of the review of the International Standard Classification itself and of the systems of national accounts and balances. In considering the alterations and modifications required in the ISIC, attention has been devoted to the uses of the International Standard Classification in compiling data on agriculture, industrial production, transport, the distributive trades, foreign trade, employment and the labour force, etc., as well as national accounts and balances.

3. The main work on the review and revision of the ISIC has consisted of (i) studies, in relation to the ISIC, of the national industrial classifications of countries with differing economic and social systems and at differing stages of economic development, (ii) the proposals for revising the International Standard Classification in document ST/STAT/14 and Conf.Eur.Stats/WG. 28/2 and (iii) consultations on these proposals with national statistical

offices, through correspondence and a regional working group.^{1/} In addition, drafts of a revised ISIC, abbreviated for purposes of national accounting, were considered in the course of the discussions of documents E/CN.3/320 and E/CN.3/345^{2/} at regional working groups.

4. This paper is to be the subject of a final round of consultations on the revision of the ISIC with national statistical authorities and international organizations. The revision of the ISIC proposed in this document is also to be considered by the fifteenth session of the Statistical Commission. The fifteenth session of the Commission will, in addition, have before it a supplement to this report. The supplement will report on the results of the aforementioned consultations and set out any amendments which may be required in the revised ISIC proposed here. The fourteenth session of the Commission felt that the review of the International Standard Classification, in consultation with national statistical offices and specialized agencies, should culminate in the submission of a draft revised ISIC for consideration at the fifteenth session.

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- ^{1/} Document ST/STAT/14, Proposal for the Revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification, 9 September 1966 set out proposals in respect of the complete structure and definitions of groups of the Classification. It was circulated for comment to national statistical offices in all regions of the world. Document Conf.Eur.Stats/WG.28/2, Proposals for Revising the International Standard Industrial Classification, 30 March 1967, was prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations for consideration by the Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classifications, Conference of European Statisticians. It dealt with the purposes and underlying principles of the ISIC, as well as the structure of the International Classification down to the major groups; and reflected the results of the consultations on ST/STAT/14.
- ^{2/} A System of National Accounts (Proposals for the Revision of SNA, 1952), 9 February 1965; and Proposals for Revising the SNA, 1952, June 1966, E/CN.3/345, 28 June 1966.

II. ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW OF THE ISIC

5. The thirteenth session of the Statistical Commission called for a thorough review of the ISIC in view of developments since the tenth session of the Commission adopted the existing version of the International Classification in 1958.

6. Significant changes had taken place in the industrial structure of a number of economies as a result of the rapid growth of such industries as petro-chemical manufactures, products of plastics and other synthetic materials, and new electronic components and equipment. The review of the systems of national accounts and balances had emphasized the central position in international comparisons of statistics of comparability in industrial classifications and the necessity of ensuring that the ISIC is fully compatible with the range of economic and social systems in the world. The work on systems of national accounts and balances had also indicated the need to examine the ISIC in the light of the uses of industrial classification for such purposes as input-output analysis, studies of the production and consumption of educational, health and other social and community services and forging links between commodity and activity classifications. Advances in industrial, construction and distributive trade statistics and the 1970 World Population Census Programme also called for a review of the ISIC.

7. The thirteenth session of the Commission therefore considered that the review of the ISIC involves the study of the requirements for, and practices in, industrial classification in a wide range of statistics. It was also indicated that the revisions of the ISIC should be kept to the essential minimum in order to maintain as much comparability over time in series classified according to kind of economic category as is feasible.

8. The rest of the text of this paper deals with the major modifications proposed, and questions thus far encountered, in the revision of the ISIC.

III. UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

9. The review of the ISIC has affirmed the soundness of the principles on which the ISIC is constructed and is to be applied. It has however indicated the need to clarify or elaborate certain facets of the underlying principles.

A. Purpose and Character of the Classification

10. The discussion of the purposes and character of the ISIC has been elaborated so that the description will be of assistance to national statistical authorities in work on industrial classification, and the principles of construction of the ISIC are clear. The need for a multi-level scheme of classification is emphasized in view of the differences in the detail that is required, and may be gathered, in respect of the wide range of series to be classified according to kind of economic activity. Considerable attention is devoted to discussing the criteria for purposes of delineating categories at the various levels of classification, in terms of the prevalent patterns in which production is organized in establishment-type and kind-of-activity units and the analytical uses to which data classified according to kind of activity are put.

11. In order to have categories at the most detailed level of classification (groups in the case of the ISIC) to which the statistical units may be classified easily and appropriately, two conditions are indicated: The gross output of the class of goods and services, the production of which characterizes each category, should account for the bulk of the gross output of the units classified to it; and the production of these units should contribute most of the gross output of this class of goods and services. Most detailed categories so defined are also essential to classifications of data according to kind of activity which are valuable and reliable for economic analyses. For these purposes, the use of additional criteria - the character of the goods and services produced, the uses to which these items are put, and the inputs into, and technology of, production of the goods and services - is recommended in delineating the categories of an industrial classification. It is considered desirable to adjust the

weight assigned to each of these criteria in the light of the class of economic activity being dealt with.

B. The Statistical Units

12. Unlike the present ISIC, the proposal annexed to this paper points out that the International Standard Classification may be used in the industrial classification of kind-of-activity units, as well as of establishments. The discussion of the kind-of-activity unit includes a description of the circumstances under which the use of this statistical unit is preferable, e.g., in the case of activities such as construction, transport, the production and distribution of electricity and gas and perhaps in the case of gathering certain monthly or quarterly series of data.

13. Also furnished in the Annex are more complete and detailed definitions than in the present ISIC of the establishment and the correlative local unit, in the light of the uses of these units in the classification and collection of a wide range of data. Considerable attention is devoted to contrasting the ancillary and technical units with establishments and to discussing the circumstances under which it might be useful to employ ancillary units as distinct statistical units, e.g., in the case of central ancillary units, and how in these instances the ancillary units should be dealt with in industrial classification.

C. Sub-Division of ISIC Groups in National Classifications

14. In adapting the revised ISIC to national circumstances, statistical authorities may wish to replace the proposed groups of certain major groups with sub-divisions of some, or all, of these groups. They may find this approach preferable to adding a further level of classification to the four levels of classification proposed for the revised ISIC. It may be considered undesirable to expand national classifications which now consist of four levels of classification, to five levels. And, even in the case of the existing ISIC, where there are three levels of classification only, the three-digit categories of a number of national classifications differ substantially from the present ISIC groups. In view of the preferences which

statistical authorities may have in adapting the revised ISIC to national circumstances, the annexed discussion of the application of the ISIC **deals with** the way in which the groups of the International Classification may be replaced by a larger number of more detailed categories, while maintaining the comparability of national industrial classifications with the revised ISIC.

IV. STRUCTURE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

A. The Introduction of Sub-Divisions

15. The major change proposed in the structure of the ISIC is the addition of a level of classification - the subdivisions - between the divisions and major groups of the International Classification. The sub-divisions shown in the Annex to this paper were for the most part developed in the work on an interim industrial classification for purposes of the system of national accounting. The sub-divisions were not included in the industrial classification proposed in ST/STAT/14. However, comments in respect of that document stressed the advantages of incorporating the sub-divisions into the ISIC, inter alia, so as to align the structure of the revised International Classification with the industrial classification required for purposes of national accounting. The Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classifications of the Conference of European Statisticians and the fifteenth session of the Conference itself, welcomed the addition of sub-divisions as the second level of classification in the ISIC.

16. In the case of abbreviated tabulations of data according to kind of economic activity, e.g. in respect of basic series on production, employment and capital formation, input-output tables and national accounting data, the major groups of the ISIC are too **numerous while the divisions of the International Classification** are very limited in value for analytical purposes. This is particularly so in the case of the division of the present ISIC for manufacturing. While the major groups for manufacturing number 20, the number of proposed sub-divisions is limited to nine. These nine sub-divisions draw basic distinctions between the various manufacturing activities, in terms of the character and use of the goods and services produced and the **correlated** inputs,

resources and technology, which are adequate for purposes of general analysis, internationally and nationally.

17. The use of the proposed sub-divisions will also facilitate the reporting and compilation of comparable data in respect of all countries - centrally planned and market economies, and developed and developing countries. Fundamental differences among countries in the organization and structure of economic activity may limit the possibilities of attaining complete comparability in respect of data arrayed according to the groups or major groups of the International Classification. This is unlikely to be the situation in reporting data classified according to the proposed sub-divisions. Though the sub-divisions are an integral part of the scheme of industrial classification of some countries only, a greater number of countries have compiled and issued data classified according to similar categories.

18. The sub-divisions proposed in the Annex will also facilitate the establishment of links between the ISIC and a scheme for the industrial classification of enterprises. The studies which have been completed on the kinds of activity engaged in by the various establishments of the same enterprise, indicates that the combinations of activities encountered in enterprises are often encompassed in one of the proposed sub-divisions.

B. Re-Arrangement of Major Groups and Groups

19. Changes are also proposed in the position in the ISIC of certain major groups and groups in order to improve the comparability of the International Classification with the structure of the various types of economies, as well as to enhance its analytical usefulness. Some of these changes are co-ordinated with the raising of sub-divisions as the second level of classification. A number of these changes in the structure of the ISIC were already included in document ST/STAT/14 and were the subject of favorable comment. The remainder of these modifications in structure arose from comments on document ST/STAT/14 and the discussions of the European Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classification.

20. Examples of proposed alterations in the position of major groups or

groups which should enhance international comparability in the industrial classification of data and the analytical values of the ISIC are: Transferring the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats from the chemical industries to food manufacturing; placing the major group "Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel" in the sub-division "Textiles, wearing apparel, leather and leather products; transferring the manufacture of professional, scientific and measuring equipment, optical goods and watches and clocks, combined into a single major group from "Other manufacturing industries" to "Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment"; shifting restaurants and hotels from the division for personal services to the same division as wholesale and retail trade; moving the categories for financial institutions, insurance and real estate from the same division as wholesale and retail trade to a new division which also includes business services; and shifting sanitary services from the division for electricity, gas and water works and distribution to the division for community, social and personal services.

21. The availability of sub-divisions to separate transport from communication in division 7 of the proposed revised ISIC, permits the drawing of new distinctions between land, water and air transport at the major group level of the International Classification. The fourth major group proposed under "Transport" covers services incidental to any form of transport and transport facilities such as pipelines, conveyor belts, airlifts. As was recommended by the European Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classification, the group level of classification is used to distinguish the various forms of land transport and to separate land, water, air, etc. transport proper from services incidental to these forms of transport.

C. Repair Services and Parts Manufacturing

22. In the revised ISIC, as in the existing version of the Classification, establishments specializing in repair services are to be included in the same group as establishments manufacturing the class of goods repaired, irrespective of the type of customer served. If, however, repairing is a secondary

activity of an establishment, the unit is to be classified to the category of the ISIC to which its primary activity belongs.

23. Some of the comments made on document ST/STAT/14, as well as during the course of the first meeting of the European Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classification, questioned the use of this principle. It was suggested that units specializing in given types of repair services should be classified to the same category of the ISIC as those establishments which customarily combine the repair services with a given type of primary activity. Alternatively, it was proposed that selected types of repair services usually rendered to households, e.g., motor vehicle, watch or radio repairs, should be covered in a division of the Classification other than manufacturing.

24. The treatment of repair services in present ISIC has been retained, in accordance with the majority of the comments on this question. The first alternative mentioned in the preceeding paragraph offers a suitable principle for national, but not international, use. Countries differ in the extent to which given repair services are specialized and in the kind of primary activities with which given repair services are linked. The second alternative is not suitable for the developing countries, or even certain industrialized economies. In the case of developing countries, rendering repair services is an important form of manufacturing activity, and is often combined with the manufacture and alteration of goods. In the case of the centrally planned economies, given types of repair services are included in the same category of the industrial classification as the fabrication of the goods involved in the repairs.

25. The manufacture of components and parts of, and accessories and attachments to, machinery and equipment is dealt with in the annexed version of the ISIC in the same way as in the present version of the Classification. The manufacture of these items is included in the same group as the manufacture of the machinery and equipment for which the parts and accessories are intended. However components and accessories made by molding or extruding plastic are covered in the major group for plastic products. The production

of unspecialized components of machinery and equipment, e.g., roller bearings, valves, piston rings, gears, is covered in the group "Machinery and equipment except electrical, not elsewhere specified".

D. Rental of Goods

26. The proposed classification of the renting or leasing out of machinery, equipment and consumer goods engaged in as a primary activity differs from that of the present version of the ISIC. As was recommended by most participants in the European Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classification, the leasing of machinery and equipment to producers, except motor vehicles and other transport equipment is covered in the major group "Machinery rental and leasing", in the sub-division for real estate and business services. The nature of the service rendered, rather than the type of goods rented out or the kind of activity with which leasing is often associated as a secondary activity, has been adopted as the criterion in establishing this major group. However, in the case of consumer goods, the renting out of many of these goods as a secondary activity in combination with retail trade, is common internationally. Except for motor vehicles and recreational goods, establishments specializing in the rental of goods to households are therefore included in the same category of the draft revised ISIC as establishments engaged in retail trade.

V. THE DEFINITION OF THE GROUPS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

27. The review of the ISIC has led to proposals to alter the content of some groups of the International Classification and to raise additional groups, primarily for major groups which are not sub-divided in the present version of the Classification. These proposals are itemized in Part IV of the Annex. The proposed revisions in the scope of certain groups are designed to improve the fit of the International Standard Classification to the current structure of economic activity in the various countries of the world. In order to retain as much comparability in the scheme of international industrial classification as is feasible, are being proposed only where it is

clear that the revision will significantly increase the co-ordination of the ISIC with the organization of national economies. The raising of new groups in the ISIC is mainly designed to enhance the analytical usefulness of the Classification. The number of groups is greater in the Classification set out in the Annex than in the existing ISIC, but considerably less than the Classification proposed in document ST/STAT/14. New groups are being suggested only when it is clear that the distribution of activities among establishments in practically all countries make the use of these groups feasible. The major revisions suggested in the groups of the International Standard Classification are briefly discussed below.

A. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing

28. While a few additional changes in the scope of "Agricultural services" have been considered during the review (e.g., removing landscaping and veterinary services), the consensus of opinion supports only two changes in the content of the group: Leasing out of agriculture machinery and equipment is shifted to a new group "Machinery rental and leasing"; and cemetery upkeep is transferred to "Personal services not elsewhere classified", which also includes cemetery operation. The shift of veterinary services from agricultural services to a group such as medical and other health services or business services, would not only reduce the coincidence between the ISIC and a number of national classifications, e.g., countries with centrally planned economies, but also interfere with some of the analytical uses of data classified according to it. This is also so in the case of landscaping since this activity is often intimately combined with the growing of flowers, young trees, etc. in hot houses and other special facilities.

B. Mining and Quarrying

29. Independently organized units which primarily engage in geological services and prospecting or in readying mining sites for exploitation are not to be included in mining and quarrying. These proposals will bring national

classifications of the centrally planned economies closer to the ISIC; and have met with general approval in the comments received on document ST/STAT/14 and the meeting of the European Working Group on Activity and Commodity Classification.

C. Manufacturing

30. The major revisions in the scope of ISIC groups for manufacturing which will improve the co-ordination of the International Classification with the structure of manufacturing activity in a number of countries are enumerated below.

- i. The manufacture of olive oil, margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table oils from oils and fats produced in the same establishment is transferred from "Miscellaneous food products" to "Vegetable and animal oils and fats".
- ii. The manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal constitutes a separate group under "Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment". The manufacture of other types of furniture and fixtures forms a major group under the sub-division "Wood and wood products".
- iii. The manufacture of digital and analog computers and associated electronic equipment and accessories is shifted to the major group "Manufacture of machinery, except electrical" from the major group "Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies"; while the manufacture of vacuum cleaners is transferred to the latter major group from the former.

31. The main additions of groups to the manufacturing division of the present ISIC are proposed in the case of the major groups "Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment", "Machinery except electrical" and "Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies". The activities covered in each of these major groups usually account for a substantial part of manufacturing and are the subject of much attention in charting and assessing economic growth. And, for purposes of a number of studies, it is necessary to sub-divide each of these major groups into more homogeneous categories. However, the possibilities of raising groups in the International Classification for these purposes are severely limited by the differences between countries in the manner in which these activities are distributed among establishments. The small number of sub-divisions suggested for each of the major groups, in the light of the comments on document ST/STAT/14 and detailed study of national classifications, should still enhance the analytical usefulness of this part of the ISIC.

32. Additional groups are also proposed in respect of other major groups of manufacturing. For example, the manufacture of carpets and rugs is separated from spinning, weaving and finishing textiles; the production of paper and paperboard containers and boxes is distinguished from other paper and paperboard products; synthetic resins and fibres and plastic materials are segregated from basic industrial chemicals; and the manufacture of drugs and medicines is separated from the production of miscellaneous chemical products.

D. Construction

33. In order to include a greater portion of construction activities in the construction industry, the scope of the category "Construction" is enlarged to include construction, repair and demolition work which enterprises undertake on own account, provided the unit carrying on the construction activities can be segregated as a separate establishment. The inclusion of these activities in construction will also improve comparability in the classification of construction activity among countries. The division of the ISIC for

construction is not sub-divided into more detailed categories in view of the marked variation among countries in the manner in which this activity is organized and the intermingling of the various forms of construction activity in the same statistical unit.

E. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

34. In view of the differences in role in the economy between banks and other financial institutions, the single group 620 in the present ISIC has been sub-divided into two groups. The heterogeneity in the present ISIC, of "Business services not elsewhere classified" has also been reduced by separated out two new groups "Advertising services" and "Machinery rental and leasing".

F. Community, Social and Personal Services

35. The transfer of char, janitor, exterminating and services from "Miscellaneous personal services" to "Sanitary and similar services" will improve the adaptability of the ISIC to the circumstances of the centrally planned and other economies and reduce the heterogeneity of the former group. The other transfers proposed from "Miscellaneous personal services are designed for the same purpose.

ANNEX. DRAFT REVISION OF THE ISIC

	Page
PART I. THE DRAFT PRINCIPLES AND THE APPLICATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION	18
PART II. LIST OF PROPOSED DIVISIONS, SUB-DIVISIONS, AND MAJOR GROUPS	35
PART III. THE PROPOSED DETAILED CLASSIFICATION	39
PART IV. DIFFERENCES IN DEFINITION BETWEEN PROPOSED AND PRESENT VERSION OF CLASSIFICATION	93

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

A. Purpose of the Classification

1. 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 the organization 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.

2. 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 Standard 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 industry, 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.

3. Thus, the purpose of the ISIC is not to supersede national classifications, but to provide an up-to-date 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 it is essential that all the necessary elements for such a rearrangement be

obtainable from the national statistics.

4. In order to attain international comparability, therefore, it is necessary for all nations to adopt in their industrial classifications, so far as individual requirements permit, the same general principles and definitions. As a result it will be feasible, where necessary, to re-arrange the national classifications to the International Standard by combining entire categories of the national classification. 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.

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

6. In both cases the schemes should lend themselves to the classification, on a comparable basis, of a wide range of data, e.g., on the output and costs of production, prices, employment and the labour force, wages and salaries, capital assets, so that the series may be used, compared and related, one with the other. Because it will be necessary and feasible to classify some of these series of data in greater detail than other series, 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 divisions and sub-divisions to ISIC groups and sub-divisions of these groups.

7. 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 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 which are as homogeneous as is feasible in respect of the types of activity carried on.

B. The Nature of the Classification

8. The ISIC is a scheme designed for classifying establishments and kind-of-activity units, or similar statistical units, according to kind of economic activity. It is not intended for the industrial classification of enterprises. Most enterprises will consist of one establishment, or kind-of-activity unit, only. However, a number of enterprises may be made up of two or more such units; and each of them may be engaged in differing kinds of activity. A scheme for the industrial classification of enterprises should therefore consist of categories at the more detailed levels of classification which are fewer in number and embrace a wider range of activities than the categories at the more detailed levels of classification in the ISIC.

9. 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.

10. 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 may in addition produce commodities which are not characteristic of the main kind of economic activity. Nonetheless, the establishment, or the kind-of-activity, 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 Standard Classification, each category will not only contain establishments producing differing items of the same class of goods or services, but may also include establishments engaged in secondary kinds of activity in addition to the kind of activities belonging to the category.

11. The International Standard 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 owned by incorporated enterprises, individual proprietors or government, or whether or not the parent enterprise owns other establishments. Similarly, manufacturing establishments are classified according 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. Classification schemes 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.

C. The Criteria Used in Constructing the Classification

12. Two sets of criteria are employed in defining the categories of the International Standard Classification. One group of criteria concern the way in which activities are combined in, and distributed among, establishments. These considerations are primarily intended to ensure that it will be practical to use the ISIC in the industrial classification of establishments or kind-of-activity units and that the units falling into each group of the International Standard Classification will be as similar in the kind of activities in which they engage as is feasible. This type of considerations

is given the greatest weight in defining the most detailed level of classification i.e., the groups, of the ISIC. The second set of criteria relates to the characteristics of the activities, e.g., the type and technology of production; and is given the most weight in delineating the broader levels of classification, i.e., the major groups and sub-divisions, of the ISIC. These considerations are employed in defining the categories of the International Standard Classification in order that data classified according to kind of economic activity will be of maximum value for purposes of descriptions and analyses of economies.

13. 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 characterizes it. The first condition is required in order that establishments, or similar units, may be classified according to kind of economic activity easily and uniquely and 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.

14. These two conditions set limits to the detail in classification which may be reached in the groups of the ISIC. The groups of the Classification must be defined in terms 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 though they are involved in the same general kind of economic activity. These differences will exist between the establishments of a given country; and will be more

marked between these statistical units in the case of differing countries.

15. Despite the care taken to define the groups of the ISIC, or the most detailed level of any other industrial classification, so that the two conditions described above are met, some of the activities of establishments, or similar units, classified to given groups may 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 the various groups 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 of 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, falling into the various categories of the industrial classification would of course be arrayed according to class intervals of the homogeneity ratio.

16. The second set of criteria used in delineating the categories of the International Standard Classification concerns the characteristics of the activities of establishment-type 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 main characteristics used for this purpose are (i) the nature, e.g., physical composition, needs served, stage of fabrication, of the class of goods and services produced, (ii) the uses and segments of the economy to which the goods and services are disposed of, and (iii) the process and technology of production. Discriminating categories of the ISIC in terms of the nature of the goods and services produced, furnishes the basis for grouping units according to similarities in, and links between, the markets for the items, the raw materials consumed, and, to some extent, the other resources employed. Applying criteria relating to the disposition of

the goods and services substantially enhances the values of the International Standard Classification in distinguishing producing units according to sources of demand for their output and in tracing the links between them, and with the rest of the economy. Taking account of the process and technology of production considerably improves the values of ISIC for purposes of grouping the units according to similarities in the use of resources and cost-structure.

17. The joint use of these criteria in raising the categories of the ISIC, in particular the major groups and sub-divisions, ensures that the scheme of classification will be useful for purposes of describing and analyzing the structure, trends and relationships of economic activity. The weight assigned to each of the three types of considerations in discriminating headings of the International Standard Classification varied from one category to another. It depended on the character, stage in fabrication and organization of the class of activities in question. In a number of instances, e.g., the services, the production of machinery, the food industries, the three aspects of activities outlined above are usually so highly correlated that the problem of assigning weights, or an order of priority, does not arise. The character and end-uses of commodities were often given more weight than the production process and technology in the case of highly fabricated goods. The character, in particular, the physical composition and stage of fabrication, of goods was not infrequently given priority over the criterion of end-use in the case of intermediate goods.

D. The Statistical Unit to be Classified

a. The establishment and kind-of-activity unit

18. The ISIC is designed to classify the establishment, or its equivalent, and the kind-of-activity unit according to kind of economic activity.

19. The establishment is, ideally, an economic unit which engages, under a single ownership or control (an enterprise), 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.

20. 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.

21. 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 somewhat wider area, 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, efforts should be made to sub-divide it into statistical units which are comparable to the establishments delineated in most instances.

22. 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 wider area, 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.

23. 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. The combination of activities usually included in the establishments which it is practicable to delineate, determines the scope of activities to which it is feasible to restrict the most detailed headings of the scheme of industrial classification.

24. 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 instances it is necessary to use the kind-of-activity unit, instead of the establishment, in applying the ISIC. In some of these instances 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, and the manner in which the enterprises organize and maintain their records.

25. 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 distribution system of a single enterprise, instead of all

its networks. The transformer 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.

26. 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.

b. Ancillary units

27. 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 an integral 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.

28. 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 formation. 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 an integral 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 preceeding instances, the units engaged in these activities should, if separate data are available, be treated as separate establishments.

29. 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. The ISIC is not designed for the classification of special data gathered on ancillary units. The scope of the groups of the International Standard Classification are too wide for this purpose; and stress would be needed on distinctions according to function instead of kind of activity.

30. 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.

31. 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 records on the required data are available for this unit, it might be treated as a separate unit. It should be classified to the same category of the Standard Industrial Classification as the major unit(s) 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.

c. Technical units

32. 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.

33. Technical units are rarely, if ever, utilized as the statistical unit in inquiries concerned with the collection of a wide range of data. They are however used in collecting data concerning the output of given commodities, or classes of goods or services, and the direct inputs into this output. The technical unit is therefore of relevance in the context of a much more detailed activity classification than the ISIC, or of a commodity classification.

34. The enterprise, i.e., corporation, co-operative association, partnership, individual proprietorship or other single ownership or control, is also utilized as a statistical unit. This is the case, for example, in inquiries into financial data. The ISIC is not designed for the classification of enterprises according to kind of economic activity. The activities of those enterprises which consist of a number of establishments engaged in differing kinds of economic activity, may overlap a number of the individual groups of the International Standard Classification. An adaptation of the

draft revised ISIC is to be developed for use in the industrial classification of enterprises.

E. The Classification of the Establishment or the Kind-Of-Activity Unit

35. The classification of each establishment or kind-of-activity unit is determined by the individual group of the ISIC in which the major activity, or class of activities, of the unit is covered. The activities of the establishment or the kind-of-activity unit should in general be determined from the products sold or handled or the services rendered to others by the unit.

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 rarely possible 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 recommended, therefore, that, as far as possible, the major kind of activity, or class of activities, should be determined by the proportion of the gross output of the unit attributable to the products or services associated with these activities. In cases where it is clear that this principle is not applicable, the major activities 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 (final) products to another.

36. Instances may infrequently arise where significant proportions of the activities of an establishment or kind-of-activity unit are included in more than one individual group of the ISIC. The number of such cases should be small since the scope of each of the individual 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 individual 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.

F. The Structure and Decimal Notation of the Classification System

37. 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 divisions, sub-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 Classification may be indefinitely expanded without changes in the basic system of sub-divisions, major groups and groups.

38. The hierarchy of categories used in the ISIC consists of divisions (one-digit codes), sub-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 sub-divisions, at the second digit of the code. The decimal system of numbering used in the International Standard Classification allows for the classification of each sub-division into nine major groups at the third digit of the code; and for the division, in turn, of each major group into nine groups, at the fourth digit of the code. The number assigned to a given group of the ISIC

may be read as follows: the first digit identifies the division in which the group is included; the first and second digit taken together, indicates the sub-division; the first three digits identify the major group; and all four digits indicate the group itself.

39. 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 sub-division "Fishing", (code 13) is not divided into major groups. Or, the code for the group "Construction" is 5000 since the division "Construction" is not divided into sub-divisions, major groups or groups. The group "Jewellery and related articles" is coded 3901 as the sub-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 levels of classification. Finally it should be indicated that "0000" is used to identify activities which are not adequately described for purposes of industrial classification.

G. Application of the ISIC

40. The Statistical Commission has recommended that countries classify data according to the ISIC, or according to categories convertible to the ISIC, in the fields of population, industrial and distribution 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 and other international and national bodies and groups in assembling and publishing internationally comparable data classified according to kind of economic activity in respect of these, as well as other, areas of statistics.

a. Expansion or contraction of the ISIC

41. For the purposes outlined above, it would be advantageous to construct classifications which meet national needs by expanding or contracting the groups of the ISIC.

42. 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 ISIC.

Alternatively, the division in the ISIC of a number of major groups into groups may be expanded through replacing the groups with a greater number of more detailed categories. This may be done in the case of any major group other than "Food manufacturing except beverage industries", which in the ISIC, is already divided into nine groups. 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. 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 the groups of the International Standard Classification.

43. 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 sub-divided 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.

44. 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.

b. Establishing a classification convertible to the ISIC

45. If it is not feasible to construct a national classification by expanding or contracting the groups of the ISIC, the national classifications should, in general be convertible to the ISIC. This may be accomplished by establishing categories at the most detailed level of classification in the national schemes which coincide with, or are sub-divisions of, the groups of the ISIC.

Convertibility from the national classification to the ISIC would not be affected by the position of, or way of grouping, the categories of detailed classifications in the national scheme.

c. Detail of classification

46. 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 - divisions, sub-divisions, major group and groups - furnishes a framework for the comparable classifications of data at differing levels of detail.

PART II

LIST OF PROPOSED DIVISIONS, SUB-DIVISIONS, AND MAJOR GROUPS

Sub-Division	Major Group	
		DIVISION 1. AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING
11		Agriculture and Hunting
	111	Agricultural production
	112	Agricultural services
	113	Hunting, trapping, and game propagation
12		Forestry and Logging
	121	Forestry
	122	Logging
13	130	Fishing
		DIVISION 2. MINING AND QUARRYING
21		Coal Mining, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production
	211	Coal mining
	212	Crude petroleum and natural gas production
22	220	Metal Ore Mining
29	290	Other Mining
		DIVISION 3. MANUFACTURING
31		Food, Beverages, and Tobacco
	311	Food manufacturing, except beverage industries
	312	Beverage industries
	313	Tobacco manufacturing
32		Textiles, Wearing Apparel, Leather and Leather Products
	321	Manufacture of textiles
	322	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear, and of other made-up textile goods

Sub-Division	Major Group	
	323	Manufacture and repair of footwear, except vulcanized or mould- ed rubber or plastic footwear
	324	Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel
33		Wood and Wood Products
	331	Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture
	332	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal
34		Paper and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing
	341	Pulp, paper and paper products
	342	Printing, publishing and allied industries
35		Rubber, Chemical, Plastic, and Petroleum and Coal Products
	351	Manufacture of rubber products
	352	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	353	Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified
	354	Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal
36		Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal
	361	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	362	Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware
	369	Non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified
37		Basic Metal Industries
	371	Iron and steel basic industries
	372	Non-ferrous metal basic industries
38		Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment
	381	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
	382	Manufacture of machinery, except electrical
	383	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies

Sub-Division	Major Group	
	384	Manufacture of transport equipment
	385	Manufacture of professional and scientific equipment, measuring, and controlling instruments, and photographic and optical goods
39	390	Other Manufacturing Industries
		DIVISION 4. ELECTRICITY, GAS, AND WATER
41	410	Electricity, Gas and Steam
42	420	Water Works and Supply
		DIVISION 5. CONSTRUCTION
50	500	Construction
		DIVISION 6. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING, AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS
61		Wholesale and Retail Trade
	611	Wholesale trade
	612	Retail trade
62	620	Storage and Warehousing
63		Restaurants and Hotels
	631	Restaurants, cafés, and other eating and drinking places
	632	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places
		DIVISION 7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
71		Transport
	711	Land transport
	712	Water transport
	713	Air transport
	719	Transport and allied services not elsewhere classified
72	720	Communication
		DIVISION 8. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, AND BUSINESS SERVICES
81	810	Financial Institutions

Sub-Division	Major Group	
82	820	Insurance
83		Real Estate and Business Services
	831	Real estate
	832	Business services except machinery rental and leasing
	833	Machinery rental and leasing
		DIVISION 9. COMMUNITY, SOCIAL, AND PERSONAL SERVICES
91	910	Public Administration and Defence
92	920	Sanitary and Similar Services
93		Social and Related Community Services
	931	Education services
	932	Research and scientific institutes
	933	Medical and related health services
	934	Welfare institutions
	935	Business, professional and labor associations
	939	Social and related community services, not elsewhere classified
94		Recreational and Related Cultural Services
	941	Motion picture production and distribution
	942	Other entertainment services
	943	Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens
	949	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified
95		Personal Services
	951	Laundries, laundry services; cleaning and dyeing plants
	959	Miscellaneous personal services
00	000	Activities Not Adequately Defined

PART III

THE PROPOSED DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

Division	Sub- division	Major Group	Group	
1	11	111	1110	<p>AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING</p> <p>Agriculture and Hunting</p> <p>Agricultural production</p> <p>Growing of field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, vegetables, flowers both in the open and under glass; tea, coffee, 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. Processing of agricultural products is included in this group if the production of agricultural products and processing activities cannot be separately reported.</p>
		112	1120	<p>Agricultural services</p> <p>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; pruning; picking and packing of fruits and vegetables; veterinary services, animal hospitals and care centres; and the operation of irrigation systems. Establishments primarily engaged in the transportation of farm products are classified in the appropriate group of sub-division 71 (Transport); and the operators of horse and dog racing stables are classified in group 9490</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				(Amusement and recreation services, not elsewhere classified).
		113	1130	Hunting, trapping and game propagation Commercial hunting and trapping; and game propagation for commercial purposes not connected with sport.
	12			Forestry and Logging
		121	1210	Forestry The operation of timber tracts; 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. Included also are 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.
		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 (motor freight transport). However, the hauling and transportation of timber (trucking, rafting, etc.) up to the point of delivery to a transport

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				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 mills) or 3411 (Pulp, paper and paperboard) or 352 (Chemicals and chemical products), respectively.
	13	130	1301	<p>Fishing</p> <p>Ocean and coastal water fishing</p> <p>Commercial fishing in ocean, coastal and off-shore waters, including factory ships engaged in catching and processing fish. 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, and of other ocean and coastal water products. Factory-type fishing vessels engaged in processing fish are included in this group.</p>
			1302	<p>Inland water fishing</p> <p>Commercial catching, taking and gathering fish and uncultivated plant life in inland waters. Also included are operators of fish hatcheries, or preserves, frog farms, goldfish farms, cultivated oyster beds and farms, and cultivated pearl and laver beds. Fishery services are also included.</p>
				<p>MINING AND QUARRYING</p> <p>Mining is here used in a broad sense to include</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				<p>the extraction 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 operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude materials, such as crushing, screening, working, floatation, melting, pelleting, and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining operations are classified into sub-divisions, major groups and groups on the basis of the principal mineral produced. Excluded from this division are services performed on a contract or fee basis in the development and preparation of mineral properties and sites (division 5, Construction) or prospecting for minerals (group 8323, Engineering and architectural services), the purification and distribution of water (sub-division 42, Water works and supply), bottling and distribution of natural spring and mineral waters (major group 611, Wholesale trade), and the crushing, grinding, or otherwise treating certain earths, rocks, and minerals not in conjunction with mining and quarrying activities (group 3699, Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.).</p>
	21			Coal Mining, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production
		211	2110	Coal mining
				Mines primarily engaged in producing anthracite, bituminous coal, brown coal and lignite. This

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		212	2120	<p>group includes coal crushing, cleaning, screening, and sizing plants, whether or not operated in conjunction with the mines served. The mining and preparation of peat is classified in group 2909 (Mining and quarrying, not elsewhere classified).</p> <p>Crude petroleum and natural gas production Oil well and natural gas well operations, including exploration for crude petroleum and natural gas, and drilling, completing, and equipping wells when carried on by crude oil producers; operation of separators, emulsion breakers, desilting equipment; and all other activities incident to making oil and gas marketable up to the point of shipment from the producing property. This group also includes the production of oil through the mining and extraction of oil from oil shale and oil sands, 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 major group 352 (Chemicals and chemical products). The independent operation of pipe lines is classified in group 7199 (Transport not elsewhere classified).</p>
	22	220	2201	<p>Metal Ore Mining</p> <p>Iron ore mining Mines engaged in extraction of iron ore, magniferous iron ore and iron sand, and in</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				beneficiating or otherwise preparing such ores. Pyrite and pyrrhotite mining is classified in group 2902 (Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining).
			2202	Non-ferrous metal ore mining Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, and in dressing or beneficiating 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. Shaping stone or pulverizing, grinding, etc., stone, gravel, clay or sand is classified in group 3699 (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 3119 (Miscellaneous food products).

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
3			2909	<p>Mining and quarrying, not elsewhere classified</p> <p>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, bitumen, peat and all other non-metallic minerals, not elsewhere classified. The milling, grinding, pulverizing, etc., of these minerals is classified in group 3699 (Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.).</p> <p>MANUFACTURING</p> <p>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 component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in group 500 (Construction).</p> <p>Establishments specializing in repair work are classified in the Manufacturing division according to the type of product repaired, irrespective of type of customer served.</p>
	31	311	3111	<p>Food, Beverages and Tobacco</p> <p>Food manufacturing, except beverage industries</p> <p>Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat</p> <p>Abattoirs and meat packing plants; killing,</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				<p>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, puddings and pies, and the rendering and refining of lard and other edible animal fats are also included.</p>
			3112	<p>Dairy products</p> <p>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.</p>
			3113	<p>Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables</p> <p>Canning (packing in air-tight containers) of fruits and vegetables including 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</p>
			3114	<p>Processing of fish and other sea foods</p> <p>Salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, pickling, canning, or quick-freezing fish, shrimps, oysters, clams, crabs, and other sea foods. Fish</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				and sea food soups and specialities are included. Icing, salting, filleting of fish catch and processing of fish and other sea food aboard fishing vessels is classified in group 1301 (Ocean and coastal water fishing) or 1302 (Inland water fishing) whichever is appropriate.
			3115	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; 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. The manufacture of lard and other edible fats is classified in group 3111 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat) and the production of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table or salad oils, except olive oil, from purchased refined and hydrogenated oils and fats is classified in group 3119 (Miscellaneous food products).
			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.

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				Prepared feeds for animals and fowls are classified in group 3119 (Miscellaneous food products).
			3117	<p>Bakery products</p> <p>The manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, dough-nuts, pies, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products; biscuits and similar "dry" bakery products. Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles are classified in group 3119 (Miscellaneous food products).</p>
			3118	<p>Sugar, raw and refined</p> <p>The manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or sugar beets.</p>
			3119	<p>Miscellaneous food products</p> <p>The manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified, such as cocoa and chocolate powder from beans; chocolates, and 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; margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table or salad oils from purchased refined and hydrogenated oils and fats; starch and its products; baking powder; flavouring extracts; macaroni and similar products; yeast; condiments, mustard and vinegar; drying, freezing and breaking of eggs; spice grinding; coffee roasting;</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				processing of tea leaves into black tea; edible salt refining; and the harvesting and storage of natural ice and the manufacture of ice, except dry ice. Dry ice manufacturin is classified in group 3521. Included also are establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing prepared feeds for animals and fowls. Prepared feeds include canned, frozen or dried speciality poultry and livestock feeds, and dog and other pet foods.
		312		Beverage industries
			3121	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits The distilling of ethyl alcohol for all purposes. The distilling, rectifying and blending of alcoholic liquors such as whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, cordials and prepared mixed drinks (cocktails). The manufacture of industrial alcohol is classified in group 3521 (Basic industrial chemicals). Bottling, not involving blending, processing or manufacturing of alcoholic liquors is classified in group 6110 (Wholesale trade).
			3122	Wine industries The manufacture of wines, cider, perry and other fermented beverages except malt liquors.
			3123	Malt liquors and malt The manufacture of malt and malt liquors such as beer, ale, porter and stout.
			3124	Soft drinks and carbonated waters

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
		313	3130	<p>The manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks and carbonated mineral waters.</p> <p>Tobacco manufacturing</p> <p>The manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. Stemming, redrying, and other operations after auctioning which are connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.</p>
	32	321	3211	<p>Textiles, Wearing Apparel, Leather and Leather Products</p> <p>Manufacture of textiles</p> <p>Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles</p> <p>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; and lace, braids and other primary textiles. Yarn, fabric and jute mills. Asbestos spinning and weaving is classified in group 3699 (Non-metallic mineral products, not elsewhere classified).</p>
			3212	<p>Knitting mills</p> <p>Establishments, such as hosiery and knitting-mills, primarily engaged in producing hosiery, outerwear, underwear, nightwear and other knitted apparel as well as knitted fabrics. Included are the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of knitted</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				products. The manufacture of knitted apparel from purchased knitted fabrics is classified in group 3221 (Manufacture of Wearing apparel, except footwear).
			3213	<p>Carpets and rugs</p> <p>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 is classified in group 3219 (Manufacture of textiles, n.e.c.); and the manufacture of rubber mats and mattings in group 3519 (Rubber products, n.e.c.).</p>
			3214	<p>Cordage, rope and twine.</p> <p>The manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net and related products from abaca (Manila), sisal, henequen, hemp, cotton, paper, jute, flax and man-made-fibres including glass, and other fibres.</p>
			3219	<p>Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings with textile backing; oilcloth, artificial leather and other impregnated and coated fabrics except rubberized; felt by processes other than weaving; laces; 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</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				wood-excelsior upholstery filling is classified in group 3311 (Sawmills, planning and other wood mills); and the manufacture of asbestos pads and padding is classified in group 3699 (Non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.).
		322		Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear, and of other made-up textile goods
			3221	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 in connexion with the cleaning and pressing of these articles is classified in group 9510 (Laundries and laundry services; cleaning and dyeing).
			3222	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,

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		323		tablecloths, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, laundry bags and slip covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimming of fabrics; embroideries; banners, flags and pennants. Stitching, pleating and tucking for the trade are included.
			3231	<p>Manufacture and repair of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear</p> <p>Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear</p> <p>The manufacture of all kinds of footwear, leggings and gaiters from leather, fabrics, wood and other materials except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear. The manufacture of leather, fabric or wood boot and shoe cut stock and findings is included. Vulcanized or moulded rubber footwear and rubber shoe findings are classified in group 3519 (Rubber products, n.e.c.) and moulded plastic footwear and plastic shoe findings in group 3530 (Plastic products, n.e.c.).</p>
			3232	<p>Repair of footwear</p> <p>The repair of boots and shoes (cobbling). Repairers who also make footwear are included in this group.</p>
		324		Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel.
			3241	<p>Tanneries and leather finishing</p> <p>The tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
			3242	<p>Fur dressing and dyeing industry</p> <p>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. Fellmongery is included.</p>
			3243	<p>Leather products, except footwear and other wearing apparel</p> <p>The manufacture of leather and artificial leather products (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, artificial leather, plastics, fibreglass and other leather substitutes. The manufacture of wooden saddlery is classified in group 3319 (Wood and cork products, except furniture, n.e.c.).</p>
	33	331		<p>Wood and Wood Products</p> <p>Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture</p>
			3311	<p>Sawmills, planing and other wood mills</p> <p>The manufacture of lumber; sash, doors, window and door frames, and other wooden building materials and prefabricated 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</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				of poles, bolts, wood chipping and other wood materials is classified in group 1220 (Logging).
			3312	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	Wood and cork products, except furniture, not elsewhere classified The manufacture of products of cork; small ware consisting wholly or mainly 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. Furniture and fixtures which are made entirely from metal, are classified in group 3812 (Metal furniture and fixtures), and moulded plastic furniture in group 3530 (Plastic Products, n.e.c.).

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
	34	341	3411	<p>Paper and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing</p> <p>Pulp, paper and paper products</p> <p>Pulp, paper and paperboard</p> <p>The manufacture of pulp from wood, rags and other fibres; and paper, paperboard, fibre building paper and fibreboard. The manufacture of coated, glazed, gummed, and laminated paper and paperboard is included, except for the manufacture of asphalted and tar-saturated paper, which is classified in group 3549 (Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal), of abrasive paper which is classified in group 3909 (Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.), and sensitized photographic paper, which is classified in group 3529 (Miscellaneous chemical products). Wood chipping is classified in group 1220 (Logging).</p>
			3412	<p>Containers and boxes of paper and paperboard</p> <p>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, etc. whether printed or not.</p>
			3419	<p>Pulp, paper and paperboard products not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard not elsewhere classified, such as pulp plates and utensils; bottle caps; bags from all materials, except textiles and plastics; cards, envelopes and stationery; wall paper; towels; toilet paper; straws; mounts; cut-outs; patterns; paper</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		342	3420	<p>mâché. The manufacture of carbon and stencil paper is classified in group 3909 (Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.).</p> <p>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 greeting cards; 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 (Fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment). Engraving on precious metals is classified in group 3901 (Jewellery and related articles).</p>
	35	351	3511	<p>Rubber, Chemical, Plastic, and Petroleum and Coal Products</p> <p>Manufacture of rubber products</p> <p>Tyres and tubes</p> <p>The manufacture of tyres and tubes from natural or synthetic rubber for automobiles, trucks, aircraft, tractors and other equipment. The repairing, rebuilding and retreading tyres is included.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
			3519	<p>Rubber products not elsewhere classified</p> <p>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 vulcanized or moulded rubber footwear, industrial and mechanical rubber goods, and rubber soundries such as gloves, mats, sponges and other vulcanized articles. Establishments primarily engaged in reclaiming rubber from scrap rubber tyres and 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).</p>
		352	3521	<p>Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products</p> <p>Basic industrial chemicals, including fertilizers</p> <p>The manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals such as cyclic crudes, dyes, organic pigments, non-cyclic organic chemicals, solvents, polyhydric alcohols, rubber processing chemicals, synthetic tanning materials, esters of polyhydric alcohols, urea and fatty and other acids; inorganic acids, alkalis, inorganic pigments, hydrogen peroxide, carbon bisulphide, phosphorus, magnesium carbonate, bromine, iodine, compressed gas, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate and dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). Also included is the manufacture of mixed fertilizers (mixtures</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash) from fertilizer materials whether produced in the same establishment or purchased. Synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres, medicinal chemicals, and agricultural pesticides of inorganic chemicals are classified in group 3522, 3524 and 3529, respectively.
			3522	<p>Synthetic resins, plastic materials, and synthetic and other man-made fibres except glass</p> <p>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, multifilament, 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; and the throwing, twisting, spinning and weaving of purchased man-made fibres.</p>
			3523	<p>Paints, varnishes and lacquers</p> <p>The manufacture of paints, varnishes, stains and shellac; lacquers; enamels and japans. Also included is the manufacture of allied products such as paint removers, paint brush cleaners, putty and other calking and filling materials. Thinners are, however, included in group 3521.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
			3524	<p>Drugs and medicines</p> <p>The manufacture of drugs and medicines, including biological products, such as bacterial and virus vaccines, serums and plasmas; medicinal chemicals and botanical products; and pharmaceutical preparations for human or veterinary use.</p>
			3529	<p>Miscellaneous chemical products</p> <p>The manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products, not elsewhere classified, such as soap and other detergents; other washing and cleaning preparations; perfumes; cosmetics; other toilet preparations such as cleaners, washing powders; lotions; hair dressings; toothpaste; explosives and ammunition; insecticides and germicides; inks; matches; adhesives; glycerine; candles; polishes; incense and camphor products; and prepared photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, paper and cloth.</p>
		353	3530	<p>Plastic products not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The moulding, extruding and fabricating of plastic articles not elsewhere classified, such as plastic dinnerware, tableware, and kitchenware; synthetic sausage casings; plastic containers and cups; laminated sheets, rods and tubes from purchased plastic raw materials; plastic components for insulation; plastic shoes; plastic furniture; and industrial supplies, such as, machinery parts, cabinets, bottles, etc.. The manufacture of plastic house furnishing such as curtains, table covers, etc. is classified in group 3229 (Made-up textile goods except wearing apparel); assembled</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				toys and dolls, athletic and sporting goods, in 3909 (Manufacturing industries, n.e.c.); plastic luggage, hand bags, pocket books and similar goods in group 3243 (Leather products, except footwear and other wearing apparel).
		354		Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal
			3541	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.
			3549	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal The manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials; fuel briquettes and packaged fuel; and compounded and blended lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Included is the distillation of coal in coke ovens which is not associated with the manufacture of pig iron or the manufacture and distribution of coal gas. Coke ovens in iron and steel works are classified in group 3710 (Iron and steel basic industries) and those in gas works are classified in group 4102 (Gas manufacture and distribution).
	36			Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal
		361	3610	Manufacture of glass and glass products The manufacture of glass and glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in group 3852 (Photographic and optical goods).

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
		362	3620	<p>Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware</p> <p>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.</p>
		369		<p>Non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified</p>
			3691	<p>Structural clay products</p> <p>The manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tile, pipe, crucibles, architectural terracotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; and refractories.</p>
			3692	<p>Cement (hydraulic)</p> <p>The manufacture of all types of hydraulic cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolana and Roman.</p>
			3699	<p>Non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, such as concrete, gypsum and plaster products, including ready-mixed concrete; mineral wool; slate and slate products; cut stone products; abrasives; asbestos products; graphite products; and all other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
	37			Basic Metal Industries
		371	3710	<p>Iron and steel basic industries</p> <p>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; re-rolling and drawing into basic forms such as sheets, plates, strips, tubes and pipes, rails, rods and wires; rough castings and forgings. Also included are coke ovens which are associated with blast furnaces.</p>
		372	3720	<p>Non-ferrous metal basic industries</p> <p>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; castings and extrusions.</p>
	38			Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment
		381		Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
			3811	<p>Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware</p> <p>The manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and other hardware. Included are blacksmith's shops. Excluded are the production of silverware and plated ware, classified in group 3901 (Jewellery and related articles) and the manufacture of metal cutting dies and power-driven hand tools, classified in group 3829 (Machinery and equipment except</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				electrical, not elsewhere classified).
			3812	<p>Metal furniture and fixtures</p> <p>The manufacture 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).</p>
			3819	<p>Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified</p> <p>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; structural steel sections and prefabricated metal components for buildings, bridges, water tanks, etc.; boilers, tanks and other boiler shop products; safes and vaults; steel springs and other fabricated wire products, including insulated wire; bolts, nuts, washers, rivets and collapsible tubes except in primary rolling or drawing mills; small arms and accessories; and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified. This group includes industries such as those engaged in 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</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
		382		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).
			3821	<p>Manufacture of machinery, except electrical Engines and turbines</p> <p>The manufacture of steam and gas engines and steam, gas and hydraulic turbines, except for transport equipment (e.g., ships, locomotives, aircraft and rockets); and of gasoline, diesel and other internal combustion engines, except for transport equipment (e.g., motor vehicles, ships, aircraft). The manufacture of complete steam, gas and hydraulic turbine-generator sets and of complete engine-generator sets is classified in group 3831 (Electrical industrial machinery and apparatus). The manufacture of turbines and engines for transport equipment is classified in the appropriate group of major group 384 (Manufacture of transport equipment).</p>
			3822	<p>Agricultural machinery and equipment</p> <p>The manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment, for use in the preparation and maintenance of the soil; planting and harvesting of the crop; preparing crops for market on the farm; or for use in performing other farm operations and processes, such as planting, seeding, and</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				fertilizing machinery and parts; ploughs, harrows, stalk cutters, farm tractors, etc.. Excluded is the manufacture of agricultural hand tools, which is classified in group 3811 (Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware).
			3823	<p>Metal and wood working machinery</p> <p>The manufacture 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 precision measuring tools and other 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).</p>
			3824	<p>Special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery</p> <p>The manufacture 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</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				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.).
			3825	<p>Office machines</p> <p>The manufacture 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 and force-measuring 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 of machinery and equipment, except electrical machinery, not elsewhere classified, such as pumps, air and gas compressors; blowers, air conditioning units 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; heavy ordinance and</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				artillery; automatic merchandising machines; washing, laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing machines; furnaces, stoves, 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 machine shops engaged in manufacturing or repairing various kinds of machinery and equipment and associated parts and accessories on a job or order basis for others.
		383		Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies
			3831	Electrical industrial machinery and apparatus The manufacture 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; electrical welding apparatus; and other electrical industrial apparatus.
			3832	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus The manufacture of radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including public address systems and tape recorders; wire and wireless telephone and telegraph equipment; radio and television transmitting, signalling, and detection equipment and apparatus; parts and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group; semi-conductor and related sensitive

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				semi-conductor devices; fixed and variable electronic capacitors and condensers. The repair of radio and television sets and other electronic goods classified in this group is included.
			3833	<p>Electrical appliances and housewares</p> <p>The manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares, such as electric air-heaters, blankets, broilers, roasters, toasters and food mixers; fans and vacuum cleaners; 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>Electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of other electrical apparatus, accessories and supplies not elsewhere classified, such as storage and primary batteries, wet and dry; radiographic, fluoroscopic and other X-ray apparatus and tubes; electric lamps and fixtures and lamp sockets and receptacles; snap switches, conductor connectors, and other current-carrying wiring devices; and conduits and fittings, electrical insulators and insulation materials except porcelain and glass insulators, which are classified in group 3620 (Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware) and 3610 (Glass and glass products), respectively. The manufacture of wire and cables, whether or not insulated, is classified in group 3819 (Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified).</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		384		Manufacture of transport equipment
			3841	Ship building and repairing Shipyards and boatyards engaged in building and repair works in respect 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.
			3842	Railroad equipment 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 manufacture, repair and alteration of locomotives and cars.
			3843	Motor vehicles The manufacture and assembly of complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, trucks and truck trailers, universal carriers, special purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxi-cabs, etc.) and trailer and pick-up coaches; manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels and frames. This group does not include tyres and tubes (group 3511); automobile glass (group 3610); electrical equipment (appropriate group of major group 383) or

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				agricultural, road building and industrial tractors, and fork-lift and industrial trucks (appropriate group of major group 382).
			3844	<p>Repair of motor vehicles</p> <p>The repair of automobiles and motor trucks and any specialized repair work such as repair of auto tops (hoods) and electrical repairs.</p>
			3845	<p>Motorcycles and bicycles</p> <p>The manufacture and repair of motorcycles, scooters, bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and parts such as motors, saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.</p>
			3846	<p>Aircraft</p> <p>The manufacture, assembly and repair of aeroplanes; gliders, and aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons and under-carriages. The manufacture of aeronautical electrical equipment is classified in the appropriate group of major group 383 (Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies) and the production of aeronautical measuring instruments is classified in group 3851 (Professional and scientific equipment and measuring and controlling instruments).</p>
			3849	<p>Transport equipment not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of transport equipment, not elsewhere classified, such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		385		Manufacture of professional and scientific equipment, measuring and controlling instruments, and photographic and optical goods
			3851	Professional and scientific equipment, and measuring and controlling instruments The manufacture of measuring, controlling, laboratory and scientific instruments; cyclotrons, betatron and other accelerators; and surgical, medical and dental instruments and supplies. The manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use is classified in group 3852; the manufacture of X-ray and electric therapeutic apparatus is classified in group 3839; and the manufacture of measuring and dispensing pumps is classified in group 3829.
			3852	Photographic and optical goods The manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods, photographic 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 3529 (Miscellaneous chemical products).
			3853	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		Other Manufacturing Industries

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
			3901	<p>Jewellery and related articles</p> <p>The manufacture of jewellery, silverware and plated ware, using precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls. The cutting and polishing of precious and semi-precious stones and the striking of medals and coins are included.</p>
			3902	<p>Musical instruments</p> <p>The manufacture of musical instruments, such as pianos, string instruments, wind instruments, percussion instruments; and of phonograph record blanks. Manufacture of phonographs and speech-recording machines is included in group 3832 (Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus).</p>
			3909	<p>Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified</p> <p>The manufacture of products not elsewhere classified, such as toys, sporting and athletic goods except rubber and moulded plastics, 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; small metalware and identification plates, badges, emblems and tags; signs and advertising displays; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; hair nets, wigs and similar articles.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
4				ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER
	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.
			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.
			4103	Steam and hot water supply The production and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power and other purposes.
	42	420	4200	Water Works and Supply 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).
5	50	500	5000	CONSTRUCTION General and special trade contractors primarily engaged in contract construction. Also included are units of enterprises primarily engaged in constructionwork for the enterprise which can be separately reported. General contractors may be engaged in constructing, altering, repairing and demolishing buildings;

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				<p>constructing, altering and repairing highways, streets and culverts, sewers, and water, gas and electricity mains, railway road-beds, subways, harbours and water ways, piers, airports and parking areas, elevated highways, bridges, viaducts, 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 on a contract or fee basis, such as preparing and constructing mining sites and drilling crude oil and natural gas wells, are classified in this group.</p> <p>Special trade contractors are engaged in only part of the work of a construction project. Special trade contractors may work on subcontract from the general contractor or directly for the owner; and 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</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
6	61	611	6110	<p>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.</p> <p>WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING, AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</p> <p>Wholesale and Retail Trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade</p> <p>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 - 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) maintained by manufacturing or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products; merchandise and commodity brokers, commission merchants and agents; petroleum bulk stations; and assemblers, buyers, and co-operative associations engaged in the marketing of farm</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		612	6120	<p>products. Wholesalers frequently physically assemble, sort and grade goods in large lots; break bulk, re-pack (except in air-tight containers) and redistribute in smaller lots; deliver, store and refrigerate goods; and engage in sales promotion for customers. The rental of industrial machinery and equipment is classified in group 8330 (Machinery rental and leasing).</p> <p>Retail trade</p> <p>The re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods, for personal or household consumption or utilization. Included are gasoline (petrol) filling stations and retail motor vehicle dealers, hawkers and peddlers; and consumer co-operative. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is classified in group 6310 (Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places). The rental of merchandise for personal or household use, except amusement and recreational goods, is classified in this group.</p>
	62	620	6200	<p>Storage and Warehousing</p> <p>The operation of storage facilities and warehouses (including bonded and refrigerated warehouses) for hire by the general public for the storage of such items as farm products, food, furniture and other household goods, automobile dead-storage, furs, whiskey, textiles and lumber, when such storage is offered as an independent service.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
7	63	631	6310	Restaurants and Hotels
				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. Restaurants facilities operated in connexion with the provision of lodging are classified in group 6320 (Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places).
	71	711	7111	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.
				TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION
				Transport
				Land transport
				Railway transport
				Companies furnishing transportation by line-haul (inter-urban) railroad, and services allied to railway transportation, such as sleeping- and dining-car services, railway express, and switching and other terminal services. Excluded from this group are units operated by railroad companies

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				which are primarily engaged in providing telegraph service (group 7200); hotels (group 6320); and water transport (major group 712). The building and over-haul 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, are included in this group.
			7112	<p>Urban, suburban and interurban highway passenger transportation</p> <p>Inter urban bus and coach lines, and urban and suburban passenger transportation whether by electric railway, trolley coach, bus, or subway. The operation of associated terminal, maintenance, and service facilities is also included. Urban transit systems may also include ferries and any other means of transport forming part of an integrated system of urban passenger transport.</p>
			7113	<p>Other passenger land transportation</p> <p>Passenger transportation services, not elsewhere classified, such as sight-seeing buses, limousines to airports or stations, ambulances, school buses, taxicabs, and animal-drawn vehicles for the transport of passenger or freight. The rental of automobiles with drivers is also included.</p>
			7114	<p>Motor freight transportation</p> <p>Local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and draying services. The operation of terminal</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				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	Services incidental to land transport Services incidental to land transport such as the operation of toll roads, highway bridges, vehicular tunnels and parking lots and structures; the rental of rail road cars and of automobiles and trucks without drivers. Storage or warehousing of motor vehicles (dead storage) is classified in group 6200; and the rental of automobiles or trucks with drivers, is classified in groups 7113 or 7114, respectively.
		712		Water transport
			7121	Ocean, coastal and inland water transport The operation of vessels for the transportation of freight and passengers by sea and on coastal and inland waters.
			7122	Services incidental to water transport The provision of services incidental 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

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				and their cargoes; and ships brokers 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	Services incidental to air transport The operation of airports, flying fields and air navigational facilities such as radio beacons, flying control centres and radar stations; aircraft brokers and rental.
		719		Transport and allied services not elsewhere classified
			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. 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.
			7199	Transport not elsewhere classified Transport by pipeline of crude and refined petroleum and natural gas as an independent service; also all other transport activities not elsewhere classified.
	72	720	7200	Communication Communication services rendered to the public

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
8	81	810	8101	<p>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 9421.</p> <p>FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES</p> <p>Financial Institutions</p> <p>Banks and saving and credit institutions</p> <p>Institutions primarily engaged in carrying on a banking business, or a similar credit or saving function. Included in this group are national and state banks, commercial banks, saving banks, trust companies, and credit agencies other than banks, such as rediscount and financing institutions, savings and loan companies, agricultural credit institutions, business credit institutions, personal credit institutions, and loan correspondents and brokers. Functions closely related to banking, such as foreign exchange, check cashing, rental of safe deposit boxes, and check collection are also included in this group.</p>
			8102	<p>Other financial institutions</p> <p>Financial institutions other than banks and savings and credit institutions. Included in this group are investment companies and trusts; holding companies; security brokers, dealers and underwriters; security, commodity and bullion exchanges; brokers and dealers buying and selling commodity</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				contracts for their own account or the account of others on a spot or future basis; and lease and patent buying, selling and licenses. The furnishing of services to security or commodity holders, brokers and dealers, such as financial reporting, investment research and counseling, quotation services and protection, is also included in this group.
	82	820	8200	<p>Insurance</p> <p>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.</p>
	83	831	8310	<p>Real Estate and Business Services</p> <p>Real estate</p> <p>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 for others. This group does not include operators of hotels, rooming houses, camps, trailer camps and other lodging</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		832		places, who are classified in group 6320.
				Business services except machinery rental and leasing
			8321	Legal services
				Office of advocates, barristers and solicitors in private practice; and patent attorneys. Legal departments of organizations classified elsewhere are excluded.
			8322	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services
				Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services. This group also includes data processing and tabulating services on a contract or fee basis.
			8323	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 9330 (Medical and other health services), and research and scientific institutes in group 9320 (Research and scientific institutes). Engineering and technical services carried on in association with manufacturing, construction, or other activity are classified to the group appropriate to the activity with which the developmental or testing work is associated.
			8324	Advertising services
				The organization and placing of advertising for

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				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.
			8329	Business services, except machinery rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified Furnishing business services, not elsewhere classified, such as credit and financial reporting 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; lecture and speakers bureaus; notary publics; auctioneering service; journalists, authors and song writers; lecturers, and radio commentators; and weather forecasters.
		833	8330	Machinery 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 renting or leasing of transport equipment is classified in the appropriate group of sub-division 71 (Transport); renting clothing, furniture,

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
9				pillows and lockers in group 6120 (Retail trade); and renting pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, golf carts, saddle horses, and sporting goods in group 9490 (Amusement and recreation services not elsewhere classified).
				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 regular administrative, legislative and judicial departments and offices. This group does not include governmental activities other than administrative and regulatory in such fields as transport, communication, education, health, production, marketing, and the operation of financial institutions, each of which, together with other similar activities, is classified in the appropriate group.
	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 and window cleaning, exterminating, fumigating and disinfecting, and similar services.
	93	931	9310	Social and Related Community Services Education Services Governmental and private education institutions of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical,

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				<p>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).</p>
		932	9320	<p>Research and scientific institutes</p> <p>Institutes primarily engaged in research, usually in a non-profit basis, in the agricultural, biological, physical and social sciences.</p> <p>Meteorological institutes and medical research organizations are included. Laboratories rendering testing, diagnostic and other services to the medical and dental professions are classified in group 9330 (Medical 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 whose activities can be classified under a single group of the ISIC are excluded and classified in that group.</p>
		933	9330	<p>Medical and other health services</p> <p>Medical, surgical, dental and other health services.</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
				<p>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; medical and dental laboratories.</p>
		934	9340	<p>Welfare institutions</p> <p>Institutions operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of the welfare of the community (including those operated by governments), such as the Red Cross, organizations for the collection and allocation of contributions of charity; travellers' aid societies; legal aid societies; children's aid societies; day nurseries, orphanages; homes for the aged; homes for the blind; charitable organizations and similar institutions.</p>
		935	9350	<p>Business, professional, and labour associations</p> <p>Business associations, such as chambers of commerce, boards of trade, trade associations and farmer's organizations; professional organizations, such as bar associations, medical associations, engineering associations and other professional membership organizations; and labour unions and similar labour organizations.</p>

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
		939	9390	<p>Social and related community services not elsewhere classified</p> <p>Social and related community services not elsewhere classified, such as political organizations; civic, social and fraternal organizations; historical clubs; poetry associations; and establishments of religious organizations operated for worship or for promotion of religious activities. Other establishments operated by religious organizations, such as hospitals, education or charitable institutions, publishing houses, and reading rooms are classified in the group appropriate to their main activity.</p>
	94	941	9411	<p>Recreational and Related Cultural Services</p> <p>Motion picture production and distribution</p> <p>Motion picture production</p> <p>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.</p>
			9412	<p>Motion picture distribution and projection</p> <p>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.</p>
		942		<p>Other entertainment services</p>

Division	Sub-division	Major group	Group	
			9421	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. Entertainers and producers of programmes for radio and television presentation are also included.
			9422	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.
		943	9430	Libraries, museums and botanical and zoological gardens Libraries, information centres, museums, art galleries, and zoological and botanical gardens.
		949	9490	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified The operation of dance halls and studios; bowling alleys; billiard and pool rooms; baseball, cricket, football and hockey clubs; athletic fields and sports promoters; parks; bathing beaches, swimming pools, ice skating and roller skating rinks; riding

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
	95	951	9510	<p>academies; gymnasiums, tennis courts and golf courses; race-tracks; amusement parks and halls; carnivals and shooting galleries; circuses; and other sports and amusement services not elsewhere classified. The renting of pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, golf carts, saddle horses and sporting and athletic goods is also included.</p> <p>Personal Services</p> <p>Laundries, laundry services; and cleaning and dyeing plants</p> <p>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 fabrics, and rugs; and repairing, altering and storing these articles in connexion with dry cleaning and dyeing services.</p>
		959	9591	<p>Miscellaneous personal services</p> <p>Domestic services</p> <p>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.</p>
			9592	Barber and beauty shops

Division	Sub- division	Major group	Group	
				Barbering facilities and hairdressing services. This group also includes barber colleges and schools for the instruction of beauty parlour operators.
			9593	Photograph 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.
0	00	000	0000	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED

PART IV

DIFFERENCES IN DEFINITION BETWEEN PROPOSED AND PRESENT VERSION OF CLASSIFICATION

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
11	111	1110	DIVISION 1. AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY AND FISHING		
			Agriculture and Hunting	011	
			Agricultural production	012*	1. Transfer of leasing and renting out of agricultural machinery to group 8330 (Machinery rental and leasing)
12	112	1120	Agricultural services		2. Transfer of cemetery upkeep to group 9599 (Personal services, n.e.c.)
13	113	1130	Hunting, trapping and game propagation	030	
			Forestry and Logging		
12	121	1210	Forestry	021	
			Logging	022	
13	130	1301	Fishing		
			Ocean and coastal water fishing	041* 042	1. Transfer of cultivated oyster and cultivated pearl beds to group 1302 (Inland water fishing)
	1302		Inland water fishing	041* 043	1. Transfer of cultivated oyster and cultivated pearl beds from group 1301 (Ocean and coastal water fishing)
21			DIVISION 2. MINING AND QUARRYING		1. Transfer of preparing mining sites as an independently organized and operated service to division 5 (Construction)
					2. Transfer of prospecting and geological surveys as independently organized and operated service to group 8323 (Engineering and architectural services)
21	211	2110	Coal Mining, Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	11*, 13*	
			Coal mining	110*	As stated above
			Crude petroleum and natural gas production	130*	"
22	220	2201	Metal Ore Mining	12*	"
			Iron ore mining	121*	"
			Non-ferrous metal ore mining	122*	"
29	290	2901	Other Mining	14*	"
				19*	"
				140*	"
	2902	2902	Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	192*	"
			Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	191*	"
			Salt mining		"
	2909	2909	Mining and quarrying, not elsewhere classified	199*	"

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
31	311		DIVISION 3. MANUFACTURING		
			Food, Beverages and Tobacco		
			Food manufacturing, except beverage industries	20 312	
		3111	Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat	201, 209*	Transfer of meat pie manufacturing from group 209 (Miscellaneous food products)
		3112	Dairy products	202	
		3113	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables	203	
		3114	Processing of fish and other sea foods	204	
		3115	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	209*, 312	1. Transfer of the manufacture of olive oil and of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table or salad oils from oils and fats produced in the same establishment from the group 209 (Miscellaneous food products)
		3116	Grain mill products	205	
		3117	Bakery products	206	
		3118	Sugar, raw and refined	207	
		3119	Miscellaneous food products	208, 209*	1. Transfer of manufacture of olive oil and of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table and salad oils from oils and fats produced in the same establishment to group 3115 2. Transfer of the manufacture of meat pies to group 3111 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat)
	312		Beverage industries	21	
		3121	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	211	
		3122	Wine industries	212	
		3123	Malt liquors and malt	213	
		3124	Soft drinks and carbonated waters	214	
	313	3130	Tobacco manufacturing	220	
32			Textiles, Wearing Apparel, Leather and Leather Products		
	321		Manufacture of textiles	23	
		3211	Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles	231*	Transfer of woven carpets and rugs to group 3213 (carpets and rugs)
		3212	Knitting mills	232	
		3213	Carpets and rugs	231*, 239*	1. Transfer of woven carpets and rugs from ISIC group 231 2. Transfer of the manufacture of unwoven carpets and rugs and mats and matting except of rubber from ISIC group 239

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
33	32	3214	Cordage, rope and twine	233	Transfer of the manufacture of unwoven carpets and rugs and mats and matting except rubber to group 3213 (Carpets and rugs)
		3219	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified	239*	
		322	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear, and of other made-up textile goods	243*, 244	
		3221	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear	243*	
		3229	Made-up textile goods, except wearing apparel	244	
		323	Manufacture and repair of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear	241, 242	Transfer of the manufacture of umbrellas and canes to group 3909 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, n.e.c.)
		3231	Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear	241	
		3232	Repair of footwear	242	
		324	Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel	29	
		3241	Tanneries and leather finishing	291	
		3242	Fur dressing and dyeing industries	292	
		3243	Leather products, except footwear and other wearing apparel	293	
		Wood and Wood Products			
		331	Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture	25	
		3311	Sawmills, planning and other wood mills	251	
		3312	Wooden and cane containers and small cane ware	252	
		3319	Wood and cork products, except furniture, not elsewhere classified	259	
	332	3320	Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal	260*	1. Transfer of manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal to group 3812 (Metal furniture and fixtures) and of moulded plastic furniture to group 3530 (Plastic products, n.e.c.)
	34	Paper and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing			
		341	Pulp, paper and paper products	27	
		3411	Pulp, paper and paperboard	271	
		3412	Containers and boxes of paper and paper board	272*	
					Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard from ISIC group 272

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
35		3419	Pulp, paper and paperboard products not elsewhere classified	272*	Transfer of the manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard to group 3412
	342	3420	Printing, publishing and allied industries	280	
			Rubber, Chemical, Plastic, and Petroleum and Coal Products		
	351		Manufacture of rubber products	30	
		3511	Tyres and tubes	300*	Manufacture of tyres and tubes from ISIC group 300
		3519	Rubber products not elsewhere classified	300*	Transfer of manufacture of tyres and tubes to group 3511
	352		Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	31*	Transfer of the manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats to major group 311 (Food manufacturing, except beverage industries)
		3521	Basic industrial chemicals, including fertilizers	311*	Sub-division of ISIC group 311 into proposed groups 3521 and 3522
		3522	Synthetic resins, plastic materials, and synthetic and other man-made fibres except glass	311*	
		3523	Paints, varnishes and lacquers	313	
		3524	Drugs and medicines	319*	Sub-division of the present ISIC group 319 into groups 3524 and 3529
		3529	Miscellaneous chemical products	319*	1. "
					2. Transfer of photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, paper and cloth from ISIC group 392 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods)
	353	3530	Plastic product not elsewhere classified	399*	Transfer of manufacture of most articles made of plastic from ISIC group 399 and certain other groups
	354		Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal	32	
36		3541	Petroleum refineries	321	
		3549	Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	329	
			Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except Products of Petroleum and Coal		
	361	3610	Manufacture of glass and glass products	332	
	362	3620	Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	333	

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
37	369		Non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified		
		3691	Structural clay products	331	
		3692	Cement (hydraulic)	334	
		3699	Non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified	339	
			Basic Metal Industries	34	
		371	Iron and steel basic industries	341	
		372	Non-ferrous metal basic industries	342	
			Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment		
		381	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	35,260*	Transfer of the manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal from ISIC group 260 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures)
		3811	Cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	350*	Sub-division of ISIC group 350 into groups 3811 and 3819
38	382	3812	Metal furniture and fixtures	260*	
		3819	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment, not elsewhere classified	350*,370*	Inclusion of the manufacture of insulated wire in this group
			Manufacture of machinery, except electrical	36*,37*	1.Transfer of the production of vacuum cleaners to group 3833 2.Transfer of the manufacture of digital and analog computers and the associated electronic data processing equipment and accessories from ISIC major group 37 3.Sub-division of present ISIC group 360 into six groups
		3821	Engines and turbines	360*	
		3822	Agricultural machinery and equipment	360*	
		3823	Metal and wood working machinery	360*	
		3824	Special industry machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery	360*	
		3825	Office machines	360*,370*	Inclusion of the manufacture of digital and analog computers and the associated electronic data processing equipment and accessories
		3829	Machinery and equipment, except electrical, not elsewhere classified	360*	

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Change in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
39	383		Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	36*,37*	1.Transfer of the manufacture of vacuum cleaners from present ISIC major group 36 2.Transfer of the manufacture of insulated wire and cable to group 3819 3.Transfer of the manufacture of digital and analog computers and associated electronic data processing equipment and accessories to group 3825 4.Sub-division of the present ISIC group 370 into four groups
		3831	Electrical industrial machinery and apparatus	370*	
		3832	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	370*	
		3833	Electrical appliances and housewares	360*,370*	Inclusion of the manufacture of vacuum cleaner
		3839	Electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified	370*	
	384		Manufacture of transport equipment	38	
		3841	Ship building and repairing	381	
		3842	Railroad equipment	382	
		3843	Motor vehicles	383	
		3844	Repair of motor vehicles	384	
		3845	Motorcycles and bicycles	385	
		3846	Aircraft	386	
		3849	Transport equipment not elsewhere classified	389	
	385		Manufacture of professional and scientific equipment, measuring and controlling instruments, and photographic and optical goods		
		3851	Professional and scientific equipment, and measuring and controlling instruments	391	
		3852	Photographic and optical goods	392*	Transfer of the production of photo-chemical materials, sensitized film, plates and paper to group 3529
		3853	Watches and clocks	393	
		390	Other Manufacturing Industries	243*,39*	
	390	3901	Jewellery and related articles	394	
		3902	Musical instruments	395	
		3909	Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	399*,243*	1.Transfer of the manufacture of plastic products n.e.c. to group 3530 2.Transfer of the product of umbrella and canes from ISIC group 243

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Change in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
41	410		DIVISION 4. ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER Electricity, Gas and Steam	51	
		4101	Electric light and power	511	
		4102	Gas manufacture and distribution	512	
		4103	Steam and hot water supply	513	
42	420	4200	Water Works and Supply	521	
50	500	5000	DIVISION 5. CONSTRUCTION Construction	11*-19* 400	Transfer of the preparation and construction of mining sites and drilling oil and gas wells from the present ISIC Division 1 (Mining and quarrying)
61			DIVISION 6. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING, AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS Wholesale and Retail Trade		
	611	6110	Wholesale trade	611	
	612	6120	Retail trade	859*, 612	Transfer of clothing, pillow, furniture and locker renting from the present ISIC group 859 (Personal services, n.e.c.)
62	620	6200	Storage and Warehousing	720	
63			Restaurants and Hotels		
	631	6310	Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places	852	
	632	6320	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	853	
71			DIVISION 7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION Transport	71	Sub-division of the present ISIC major group 71 (Transport) into major groups 711, 712, 713 and 719
	711		Land transport		
		7111	Railway transport	711	
		7112	Urban, suburban and interurban highway passenger transportation	712	
		7113	Other passenger land transportation	713*	Transfer of the rental of automobiles without drivers to group 7115
		7114	Motor freight transportation	714*	Sub-division of the present ISIC group 714 into groups 7114 and 7115
		7115	Services incidental to land transport	714*, 713*, 718*	1. " 2. Transfer of the rental of automobile without drivers from present ISIC group 713 3. Transfer of the rental of railroad was from present ISIC group 718

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
	712		Water transport		
		7121	Ocean, coastal and inland water transport	715, 716*	Inclusion of coastal and inland water transport from the present ISIC group 716
		7122	Services incidental to water transport	716*, 718*	1. Inclusion of services incidental to water transport such as loading and discharge of vessel, operating and maintenance of piers, docks and canals, pilotage, salvaging from present ISIC group 716 2. Transfer of ship brokers and rental from present ISIC group 718
	713		Air transport		
		7131	Air transport carriers	717*	Sub-division of present ISIC group 717 into groups 7131 and 7132
		7132	Services incidental to air transport	717*	"
	719		Transport and allied services not elsewhere classified		
		7191	Services incidental to transport	718*	Transfer of the rental of railroad cars and ships to groups 7115 and 7122, respectively
		7199	Transport not elsewhere classified	719	
72	720	7200	Communication	73	
			DIVISION 8. FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES		
81	810		Financial Institutions	62	
		8101	Banks and saving and credit institutions	620*	Sub-division of the present ISIC group 620 (Banks and other financial institutions) into groups 8101 and 8102
		8102	Other financial institutions	620*	
82	820	8200	Insurance	630	
83			Real Estate and Business Services		
	831	8310	Real estate	64	
	832		Business services except machinery rental and leasing	83*	Transfer of machinery rental and leasing to major group 833
		8321	Legal services	831	
		8322	Accounting, auditing and book-keeping services	832	
		8323	Engineering, architectural and technical services	833 11*-19*	Transfer of prospecting and geological surveys as independently organized and operated services from the present ISIC Division 1. (Mining and Quarrying)
		8324	Advertising services	839*	Sub-division of the present ISIC group 839 (Business services, n.e.c.) into two groups - 8324 and 8329

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
		8329	Business services, except machinery rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified	839*	Exclusion of machinery rental and leasing from the present ISIC group 839
	833	8330	Machinery rental and leasing	839*,012*	Transfer of machinery rental and leasing from the present ISIC groups 839 (Business services,n.e.c.),012 (Agricultural services)etc.
			DIVISION 9. COMMUNITY, SOCIAL, AND PERSONAL SERVICES		
91	910	9100	Public Administration and Defence	810	
92	920	9200	Sanitary and Similar Services	522,859*	Transfer of char, chimney and window cleaning, janitor, exterminating, fumigating and disinfecting, and like services from present ISIC group 859
93			Social and Related Community Services		
	931	9310	Education services	821	
	932	9320	Research and scientific institutes	823	
	933	9330	Medical and other health services	822	
	934	9340	Welfare institutions	825	
	935	9350	Business, professional and labour associations	826	
	939	9390	Social and related community services not elsewhere classified	824,829	
94			Recreational and Related Cultural Services		
	941		Motion picture production and distribution		
		9411	Motion picture production	841*	Sub-division of the present ISIC group 841 into groups 9411 and 9412
		9412	Motion picture distribution and projection	841*	
	942		Other entertainment services		
		9421	Radio and television broadcasting	842*	Sub-division of the present ISIC group 842 into groups 9421 and 9422
		9422	Theatrical producers and entertainment services	842*	
	943	9430	Libraries, museums, and botanical and zoological gardens	827	
	949	9490	Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified	843,859*	Transfer of football and racing pool operations and the like from present ISIC group 859
95			Personal Services		
	951	9510	Laundries, laundry services; and cleaning and dyeing plants	854	
	959		Miscellaneous personal services		
		9591	Domestic services	851,859*	Transfer of domestic services furnished by business units from present ISIC group 859

Sub-division	Major group	Group	Proposed classification	Corresponding group(s) of present ISIC	Changes in scope from indicated group(s) of present ISIC
		9592	Barber and beauty shops	855	
		9593	Photograph studios, including commercial photography	856	
		9599	Personal services, not elsewhere classified	859*	1.Exclusion of the following activities from present ISIC group 859; clothing, furniture, etc. rentals to households; char, chimney and window cleaning, disinfecting and exterminating services, and janitorial services; football and racing pool operations and the like; and domestic services provided by business establishments. 2.Inclusion of cemetery upkeep from present ISIC group 012
00	000	0000	ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DEFINED	9	