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PROPOSAL FOR A LIST OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FOR THE COMPILATION OF PRODUCTION DATA

(Prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

PROPOSAL FOR A LIST OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

FOR THE COMPILATION OF PRODUCTION DATA

The Statistical Commission, at its thirteenth session in 1965, requested the Secretary-General "to prepare, in consultation with the regional commissions, international recommendations for the establishment of a basic list of selected individual commodities for which industrial production data should be compiled....."

2. The present paper presents a proposal for a list of selected commodities which might be used for the compilation of production data in the mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industries. For each commodity listed, there is given:

- (a) a code number for identification;
 - (b) a description of the commodity;
 - (c) a reference to the corresponding SITC code number or numbers to provide a link with export and import statistics;
- and (d) the physical unit in which the selected commodities should be reported for international use. (For national reporting, similar units of smaller dimension might be used.)

3. Information on the volume and value of the production of individual products constitutes one of the most useful results of industrial inquiries. These data are necessary for development planning, for market research, and for general economic analysis. Commodity production statistics are used in most countries for the compilation of index numbers of industrial production and to devise weighting systems for wholesale price indexes. They are essential for the preparation of commodity balances and the compilation of input-output tables. The collection and processing of these data is, however, usually expensive and difficult, and careful planning of this phase of the inquiries, including the system of identifying and classifying the commodities, is essential.

4. Even in the less industrialized countries, thousands of different commodities flow from and through the industrial sector. Though some

of these lend themselves to easy definition and meaningful quantitative measurement, many - in particular highly-finished items - cannot be defined precisely enough to make their quantitative measurement possible without setting up and defining an intolerably long list of products. As a result, it is necessary to select for individual measurement only important products that can be sufficiently well defined to yield additive data on quantities and that can be conveniently reported on by industrial units. The remaining commodities must be measured in broader terms - namely, in value.

5. For the effective gathering, processing and tabulating of commodity data it is advisable to provide:

- (a) a clear description so that the content of the item is clear to all reporting units;
- (b) an indication of the industry in which the commodity is mainly produced; this is achieved in the given list by the first two digits of the code number;
- (c) a reference to the commodity trade classification;
- (d) a standard physical unit in which everyone has to report: this is necessary in order to add up data for the whole industry (e.g. woven cotton may be reported in tons, in metres and in square metres).

6. For these selected products, total production should be reported. "Total" production of a commodity includes quantities consumed by the unit in which they are produced and quantities transferred between units within the same enterprise, as well as quantities shipped to other units or remaining in stocks. It covers production of the commodities concerned by all industries, not only by the industries for which they are the main product.

7. In the case of commodities produced by both industrial and non-industrial establishments (e.g. butter produced on farms), the data to be published should relate to the production by industrial

establishments. It is advisable, however, to show in the publication - as far as it is available - the share of industrial production in the total.

8. The items relating to machinery, apparatus and equipment in the lists are confined to complete units. In many cases, therefore, they are narrower in coverage than the corresponding items in the SITC. These normally include parts which are recognizable as specialized or mainly for use with the machinery, etc. in question.

9. For many of the commodities listed, the data are already published annually or more frequently in the statistical bulletins and yearbooks of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

LIST OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(The numbers in parenthesis at the end of each description refer to the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| 1101 | <p><u>Hard coal</u> - Net pithead production of anthracite and bituminous (including semi-bituminous) coal of a gross calorific value of 5700 kcal/kg. on the moist, ash-free basis, i.e. gross production (coal raised to the surface) less non-utilizable waste after screening and washing). This is equivalent to the sum total of: (a) mines consumption, (b) issues to miners, (c) issues to coking plants at mines, (d) issues to briquetting plants at mines, (e) issues to other ancillary plants at mines, (f) variation in pithead stocks, and (g) sales to third parties (minus purchases of coal). The total given should include (a) the output of small mines and (b) the output of slurry (including recoveries of slurry) which is consumed in colliery operations and ancillary activities or which is saleable to third parties. In countries where low-grade fuels are converted to a hard-coal equivalent basis, figures before and after such conversion should both be given. (SITC 3214)</p> | TON (000) |
| 1102 | <p><u>Brown coal</u> - Brown coal is a fuel intermediate between hard coal and peat. The dividing line between brown coal and hard coal is drawn on the basis of gross calorific value at 5700 kcal/kg. on the moist, ash-free basis. Lignite, which is a variety of brown coal of a lower calorific value, is included. In principle, the production of brown coal should be computed by the same methods as those used in computing the production of hard coal. Deviations from this principle should be indicated in explanatory notes. (Part of SITC 3216).</p> | TON (000) |

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
1201	<u>Iron Ore</u> - Fe content of iron-bearing ores which are market- able for use in making iron and steel, including manganiferous iron ores with an Mn content of less than 20 per cent, but excluding pyrites. (SITC 2813)	TON (000) Fe content
1202	<u>Bauxite</u> - Crude ores mined. (SITC 2833)	TON (000)
1203	<u>Lead and zinc ore</u> - Fe and Zn content of lead ores, zinc ores and mixed ores. (SITC 2834, plus 2835)	TON (000) Pb and Zn content
1204	<u>Manganese ore</u> - Mn content of manganese ores with an Mn content of 20 per cent and over. (SITC 2837)	TON (000) Mn content
1205	<u>Copper ore</u> - Cu content of copper ores (including mixed ores) mined. (SITC 2831)	TON (000) Cu content
1301	<u>Crude Petroleum</u> - Crude petroleum and shale oils, i.e. liquid products obtained from oil wells or by destructive distillation of shale, and consisting predominantly of non-aromatic hydrocarbons (paraffinic, cycloaliphatic, etc.), provided that they have been subjected to no further processes other than those of decantation, dehydration or stabilization removal of certain dissolved hydrocarbon gases for con- venience of transport), or to which have been added only hydrocarbons previously recovered by physical methods during the course of the above-mentioned processes (SITC 33101). Natural gasoline (i.e. the light spirit extracted from the natural gas associated with crude petroleum) and oils obtained from the distillation of hard coal, brown coal and their derivatives are excluded.	TON (000)
1302	<u>Natural gas</u> - Net production (i.e. after deducting consumption $M^3(10^6)$ at site) of natural gas produced from underground sources (whether or not in association with crude petroleum), gas recovered from coal mines, and sewage gas. The figure given should be confined to gas of these types which is actually	

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	collected and utilized as fuel or raw material; it should therefore exclude gas used for re-pressuring and gas flared, vented or otherwise wasted, whether or not such gas has first been processed for the extraction of natural gasoline. (Part of SITC 3411)	
1303	<u>Liquefied petroleum gas</u> - Butane, propane and liquefied gases for carburization, whether produced in petroleum refineries or in plants engaged in processing crude natural gas. (Part of SITC 3411)	TON (000)
1401	<u>Limestone flux and calcareous stone</u> - Limestone flux and limestone and other calcareous rocks commonly used for the manufacture of lime or cement, excluding building or monumental stone. These materials in powdered form for soil improvement are included. Dolomite and chalk are excluded. (SITC 27322)	TON (000)
1402	<u>Magnesite</u> - Natural magnesium carbonate, whether or not calcined, other than purified magnesium oxide. (SITC 27624)	TON (000)
1901	<u>Sulphur</u> - Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur. (SITC 2741)	TON (000)
1902	<u>Iron pyrites, unroasted</u> - All unroasted iron pyrites and unroasted cupreous pyrites. Chalcopyrite and gem marcasite are excluded. (SITC 2742)	TON (000)
1903	<u>Salt, unrefined</u> - Common salt (NaCl) irrespective of the source from which it is obtained. (SITC 2763, minus refined salt, salt liquors and sea water)	TON (000)
1904	<u>Asbestos</u> - Crude, washed or ground asbestos. (SITC 2764)	TON (000)
2001	<u>Meat</u> ^{1/} - Beef, veal, mutton, lamb, goat's meat, pork and horse meat from animals slaughtered within the national	TON (000)

^{1/} The figure required is factory production (slaughter-houses, dairies) only. In cases where a substantial part is produced outside the factories it would be useful to state in a footnote the share of factory production in the total production.

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boundaries irrespective of the origin of the animals, in terms of carcass weight, excluding edible offals, tallow and lard. Bacon and ham are included. (SITC 0111; 0112; 0113; 0115; and 0121)

2002	<u>Tinned meat</u> - Meat and meat products (other than meat extracts, soups and broths), packed and heat-processed in hermetically sealed containers. Tinned meat preparations such as sausages and meat paste are excluded. (SITC 0138, minus meat preparations, tinned or not tinned)	TON (000)
2003	<u>Condensed milk and cream</u> - milk and cream (including butter-milk, skim milk and whey), evaporated or condensed (in liquid or semi-solid form). (SITC 0221)	TON (000)
2004	<u>Dried milk and cream</u> - Ditto, dry (in solid form, such as blocks or powder). (SITC 0222)	TON (000)
2005	<u>Butter</u> ^{1/} - Butter, fresh, whether salted or not, including melted. (SITC 023)	TON (000)
2006	<u>Cheese and curd</u> ^{1/} - Cheese made by coagulating animal milk either by a natural process or by the addition of rennet or other curdling agent and then removing the whey; the production of processed cheese is excluded. (SITC 024, minus processed cheese)	

^{1/} The figure required is factory production (slaughter-houses, dairies) only. In cases where a substantial part is produced outside the factories it would be useful to state in a footnote the share of factory production in the total production.

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- 2007 Frozen, salted, dried or smoked fish - Fish, fish livers and edible roes, frozen, salted, dried or smoked, including those preserved in brine; fish prepared in any other way (cooked, preserved in oil or vinegar, marinade) and fish products such as fish cakes, fish fingers, etc., which are cooked and then frozen, are excluded. (SITC 0311, minus fresh or chilled fish; and 0312) Tinned fish - Edible fish products packed and heat-processed in hermetically sealed containers. Prior to packing the products (canned, tinned) may have been smoked, dried, seasoned or otherwise prepared. (SITC 03201, minus fish preparations not canned) TON (000)
- 2008 Wheat flour - sifted (bolted) flour made from wheat or meslin. (SITC 04601) TON (000)
- 2009 Flour of other cereals; meal and groats of all cereals - Sifted (bolted) flour of cereals other than wheat; small fragments or floury kernels obtained by the rough grinding of grains of all cereals (groats) and granules obtained either from the first sifting after the initial milling operation, or by regrinding and resifting the groats resulting from that initial milling (meal). (SITC 04602; 04701; and 04702) TON (000)
- 2010 Fruit and vegetable juices, frozen or not - Unfermented juices of fruit or vegetables, whether unsweetened or containing added sugar (but not containing added alcohol), and whether or not intended for consumption as beverages. Unfermented grape must is included (SITC 0535) TON (000)
- 2011 Tinned or bottled fruit - Fruits preserved in syrup, in water, in chemicals or in alcohol, and put in hermetically sealed containers or bottles. (SITC 0539) minus nuts stems, roots, etc., and minus preserved fruits not put in hermetically sealed containers or bottles) TON (000)

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2012	<u>Tinned or bottled vegetables</u> -- Vegetables prepared or preserved and put in hermetically sealed containers or bottles. (SITC 05552, minus preserved vegetables not put in hermetically sealed containers or bottles)	TON (000)
2013q	<u>Refined sugar</u> -- Beet sugar and cane sugar, refined, in solid form or powder, including white sugar which is derived directly from the processing of sugar beet. Aqueous solutions of sugar and beet sugar or cane sugar with added flavouring or colouring matter are excluded. (SITC 0612)	TON (000)
2014	<u>Lard</u> -- Lard and other rendered pig fat, crude or refined. (SITC 0913, minus rendered poultry fat)	TON (000)
2015	<u>Margarine, imitation lard and other prepared edible fats</u> -- Solid edible preparations of fats, consisting of mixtures of different animal fats and oils, different vegetable fats and oils, or both. Fats and oils simply refined, or both hydrogenated and refined without further treatment and liquid mixtures of vegetable oils, are excluded. (SITC 0914)	TON (000)
2016	<u>Cattle and horse hides, and calf, goat and sheep skins, undressed</u> -- Raw hides and skins from which the hair has not been removed, of the following animals: bovines, equines, sheep and goats. (SITC 2111; 2112; 2114; 2116; and 2117)	TON (000)
2017	<u>Table oils, oils for cooking purposes and other animal and vegetable oils, unprocessed</u> -- Crude, refined or purified oil from fish and marine animals, animal oils, fats and greases (unrendered fats of pigs, poultry, bovine cattle, sheep or goats, tallow, lard stearine and lard oil, wool grease, degreas); vegetable oils (soya-bean oil, cotton-seed oil, ground-nut oil, sunflower oil, rape, colza and	TON (000)

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	mustard oil, linseed oil, palm oil, coconut oil, palm-kernel oil, castor oil, etc.). Processed products on the basis of these oils and fats: mayonnaise, salad dressings, etc., are excluded. (SITC 411, plus 42)	
2101	<u>Mineral waters and soft drinks</u> - spa waters, natural and artificial, aerated waters, sweetened and flavoured spa waters (natural and artificial), lemonade, orangeade, etc., other non-alcoholic beverages ready for consumption, such as those with a basis of milk. (Fruit and vegetable juices are not included. (SITC 11101, minus ordinary natural water, ice and snow; and 11102)	HECTOLITRE (000)
2102	<u>Wine</u> - Ordinary wines (red, white, rosé), sparkling wines, dessert wines (malaga, port, sherry, etc.), vermouth and other wines of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts. Grape must is excluded. (SITC 1121, minus grape must)	HECTOLITRE (000)
2103	<u>Beer</u> - Beer made from malt (including ale, stout, porter). (SITC 1123)	HECTOLITRE (000)
2104	<u>Ethyl alcohol and all purposes</u> - Ethyl alcohol of any strength, de-natured or undenatures, irrespective of its use. (SITC 51224, plus part of 1124 - undenatures ethyl alcohol of a strength of less than 80° Gay-Lussac at 15° Centigrade)	HECTOLITRE (000)
2105	<u>Distilled alcoholic beverages, excluding ethyl alcohol</u> - Spirits produced by distilling wine, cider, etc., or fermented grain, or other vegetable products, without adding flavouring; spirits, liqueurs and cordials containing added flavouring and other spirituous beverages. (SITC 1124, minus ethyl alcohol)	HECTOLITRE (000)
2201	<u>Cigars</u> - Cigars of all sizes (except cigarilles); cheroots. (SITC 1221)	NUMBER (10 ⁶)

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
2202	<u>Cigarettes</u> - Cigarettes and cigarilles. (SITC 1222)	NUMBER (10 ⁶)
2203	<u>Tobacco, manufactured</u> - Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff. (SITC 1223)	TON

General Notes relating to yarns

In order to avoid double counting of the same product at different stages of processing, the items included are confined to single and unbleached yarns. Yarns made of mixed fibres should be classified according to the predominant material by weight. Yarns containing more than 10 per cent of silk, noil or other waste silk, are, however, treated as silk yarns and excluded from the items shown below.

2301	<u>Wool yarn</u> - Carded and combed (worsted) yarn spun for sale (including retail sale), on commission or for further processing. (SITC 65121, plus 65122, plus 65125, minus multiple yarns and yarn of hair, put up for retail sale)	TON (000)
2302	<u>Cotton yarn</u> - Pure cotton yarn spun, and mixed yarn spun, including yarn spun from cotton waste, whether for sale, on commission or for further processing. (SITC 6513, minus multiple yarns)	TON (000)
2303	<u>Yarn of flax</u> - Flax or ramie yarn, including yarns put up for retail sale. (SITC 65151, plus 65152, minus multiple yarns)	TON
2304	<u>Yarn of man-made fibres</u> - mono-fils, extended as single filaments, yarns obtained by grouping together a number of filaments, as they emerge from the spinnerets, either reeled parallel, parallel without twist or twisted, continuous filament tow, of a length greater than metres, yarns obtained by cutting continuous fibres into staple fibre and converting it into slivers, rovings, and yarns obtained by processes generally similar to those used for	TON (000)

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UNIT

cotton and wool. (SITC 6516 and 6517, minus multiple yarns, strip - artificial straw and the like - and imitation catgut)

General notes relating to fabrics

In order to avoid double counting of the same product at different stages of processing the items included in the list refer to fabrics at the loom stage (i.e. before finishing). Fabrics made of mixed yarns are classified according to the predominant material by weight. Fabrics containing silk are, however, classified as silk fabrics if they contain more than 10 per cent of this material.

2305	<u>Woven cotton fabrics</u> - woven cotton fabrics before undergoing finishing processes such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, glazing, etc. (SITC 6521)	$M^2(10^6)$
2306	<u>Silk fabrics</u> - Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk (noil silk and other). (SITC 6531)	$M^2(10^6)$
2307	<u>Woven woollen fabrics</u> - Woollen and worsted fabrics in the piece, before undergoing finishing processes such as bleaching, dyeing, making up, etc. (SITC 6532, minus fabrics of fine hair)	$M^2(10^6)$
2308	<u>Linen fabrics</u> - Woven fabrics of flax or ramie yarn before undergoing finishing processes. (SITC 6533)	$M^2(10^6)$
2309	<u>Jute fabrics</u> - Woven fabrics manufactured with yarns of jute. (SITC 6534)	$M^2(10^6)$
2310	<u>Woven fabrics of man-made fibres</u> - Fabrics of continuous or discontinuous man-made fibres, including pile or chenille fabrics. (SITC 6535)	$M^2(10^6)$
2311	<u>Socks and other stockings</u> - Knitted or crocheted socks for men, women and children, extending from the ankle to below	NUMBER (10 ⁶)

COMMODITY
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UNIT

the knee, and knitted or crocheted stockings for men and children extending above the knee, and made of man-made fibres, cotton, wool or other textile fibres. Elastic and rubberized socks of all kinds and stockings for men and children are excluded, but those having rubber threads or elastic forming merely a supporting band are included.
(Part of SITC 84142)

General notes relating to items 2401 to 2404

These items cover designated types of garments made of textile fabrics other than knitted or crocheted material, including those made of felt and bonded fibre fabrics and those which are merely trimmed with non-textile materials. In addition to garments made of knitted or crocheted material, garments of the following kinds are excluded: (a) those made of leather, fur skins, rubber, plastic materials and other non-textile materials; (b) those lined with fur skins, artificial fur or leather and (c) those made of woven textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with rubber which weigh more than one and half kg. per square metre and which contain 50 per cent or more by weight of rubber.

2401

Men's and boys' suits - Men's and boys' suits of all types, such as lounge suits, dress suits, dinner-jacket suits, morning suits, clerical suits, plus-fours, siren suits, ski-ing, hunting and other sports suits and uniforms of all kinds (including liveries). They consist of a jacket and a pair of trousers (usually matching) and may include a vest and an extra pair of trousers. Suits for small boys consisting of a jacket and a pair of short pants are included.
(Part of SITC 84111)

NUMBER
(000)

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- | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------------|
| 2402 | <u>Men's and boys' jackets and trousers</u> - These garments are similar to those included in the preceding item, but are produced for sale as individual garments rather than as a combined costume. The jackets include waistcoats, blazers, sports jackets and jackets of battledress type, but exclude smoking-jackets designed primarily for indoor wear. The trousers include knickerbockers, breeches and short pants. (Part of SITC 84111) | NUMBER
(000) |
| 2403 | <u>Women's and girls' dresses</u> Women's and girls' dresses of all types, such as street dresses, cocktail dresses, evening dresses, house dresses and schoolgirls' tunics. They may include a matching jacket or bolero. Two-piece dresses consisting of a matching blouse and skirt are included. (Part of SITC 84112) | NUMBER
(000) |
| 2404 | <u>Men's and boys' shirts</u> - Men's and boys' shirts of all types, with full-length or short sleeves, designed to be worn with or without a tie, such as shirts for street wear, dress shirts, work shirts and sports shirts. (Part of SITC 84113) | NUMBER
(000) |
| 2405 | <u>Leather footwear for children</u> - Boots and shoes (including slippers, sandals, and sport shoes) with leather, rubber, composition leather or plastic soles, and with leather or mainly leather uppers. Rubber footwear is excluded. (Part of SITC 85102) | PAIRS
(10 ⁶) |
| 2406 | <u>Leather footwear for men</u> - See 2405 | PAIRS
(10 ⁶) |
| 2407 | <u>Leather footwear for women</u> - See 2405 | PAIRS
(10 ⁶) |
| 2408 | <u>Leather footwear for children</u> - See 2405 | PAIRS
(10 ⁶) |
| 2409 | <u>Other footwear (except rubber)</u> - Boots and shoes (including slippers, sandals and sports shoes) with leather, rubber, composition leather or plastic soles, with non-leather or mainly non-leather uppers. (Part of SITC 851) | PAIRS
(10 ⁶) |

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2501

Sawnwood, coniferous - Sawnwood includes wood simply sawn lengthwise (e.g. planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, etc.) and wood which has been sliced, peeled or rotary cut, and which is more than 5mm. thick. Rough sawnwood is often further processed in the same establishment into planed, tongues, grooved, chamfered, rabbeted, V-jointed and beaded wood, etc.; where this occurs, production may be counted at the sawn stage or at a later stage, but steps should be taken to ensure that the same wood is not counted more than once. Boxboards (ex SITC 6321) and sawn railway sleepers (ex SITC 6431) are excluded, as is wood sawn into sheets of a thickness of 5 mm. or less (ex SITC 6311). Coniferous sawnwood comprises all sawnwood derived from trees classified botanically as Gymnospermae, e.g. fir (Abies), parana pine (Araucaria), deodar (Cedrus, ginkgo (Ginkgo), larch (Larix), spruce (Picea), pine, chir, kail (Pinus), etc. (SITC 2432).

M³(000)

2502

Sawnwood, Broadleaved - Broadleaved sawnwood comprises all sawnwood derived from trees classified botanically as Angiospermae, e.g. maple (Acer), alder (Alnus), ebony (Diospyros), beech (Fagus), lignum vitae (Guaiacum), poplar (Populus), oak, (Quercus), sal (Shorea), teak (Tectona), casuarine (Casuarina), etc. (SITC 2433)

M³(000)

2503

Plywood - A wooden sheet material consisting of three or more layers of veneers glued or cemented together, the grains of adjoining plies usually being at right angles to one another. This item includes blockboard, laminboard battenboard, cellular wood panels and veneered panels, i.e., sheets or panels consisting of a thin veneer of wood affixed to a base, usually of inferior wood, by gluing under pressure. (SITC 6312)

M³(000)

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- 2504 Particle board - A wooden sheet material manufactured from small pieces of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials (e.g. chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shreds, shives, etc.) agglomerated by use of an organic binder together with one or more of the following agents: heat, pressure, humidity, a catalyst, etc. Wood wool or other particle boards agglomerated by means of an inorganic binder such as cement or plaster are excluded. (SITC 63142) TON (000)
- 2701 Mechanical wood pulp - Fibrous material prepared from wood by mechanical disintegration. It includes exploded and defibrated pulp and mechanical screenings. (SITC 2512) TON (000)
- 2702 Pulp of fibres other than wood - Pulp other than wood pulp, derived from fibrous materials such as straw, bagasse, cotton, flax, bamboo, esparto and other grasses, used for the manufacture of paper, paper-board and fibreboard. (SITC 2515) TON (000)
- 2703 Chemical wood pulp - Fibrous material prepared from wood by chemical processing: TON (000)
- Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades - special grades of bleached chemical pulp (sulphite and sulphate) of high alpha-cellulose content, suitable for conversion into rayon, cellophane and lacquers, and for other specialized non-papermaking uses. (SITC 2516)
- Sulphate wood pulp, - other than dissolving grades - Fibrous material prepared from wood by an alkaline cooking process in which the liquor used for digestion contains either a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulphide (sulphate method), or sodium hydroxide alone (soda method). It includes chemical sulphate screenings. (SITC 2517)

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Sulphite wood pulp, other than dissolving grades -

Fibrous material prepared from wood by an acid pulping process. The liquor used in the sulphite process is an aqueous solution of sulphurous acid in which lime or some other base has been dissolved. Chemical sulphite screenings are included. (SITC 2518)

Semi-chemical wood pulp - Fibrous material prepared from wood by a process in which the fibres are separated without material damage by a sequence of chemical mechanical actions, and where the conditions of the separate treatment are not sufficiently severe in themselves to bring about a ready separation of the fibres. It includes chemi-groundwood pulp. (SITC 2519)

- 2704 Newsprint - Bleached, unsized or slack-sized printing paper without coating, of the type usually used for newspapers; weight from 45 to 60 gr. per square metre, usually with at least 70 per cent of the weight of fibrous material derived from mechanical pulp. (SITC 6411) TON (000)
- 2705 Other printing and writing paper - Paper, other than newsprint, which is suitable for use for printing and writing purposes, in rolls or sheets. Articles manufactured from printing and writing paper, such as stationery, exercise books; registers, etc., are excluded. (SITC 6412) TON (000)
- 2706 Fibreboard - Fibreboard is a sheet material manufactured from fibres of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials, with the primary bond deriving from the arrangement of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties. Bonding agents or other materials may be added during manufacture to increase strength or resistance to moisture, fire, insects or decay, or to improve some other property of the product. (Similar products TON (000))

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made from pieces of wood or pieces of other ligno-cellulosic materials or from wood flour with added binders are excluded, as are boards of gypsum or other materials). Compressed fibreboard is fibreboard with a density over 0.40 gr./cubic centimetre (25 lb./cubic foot); it includes semi-hardboard, hardboard and superhardboard as variously defined. Non-compressed fibreboard is fibreboard with a density of 0.40 gr./cubic centimetre (25 lb./cubic foot) or less. (SITC 6416)

2707 Paperboard - This item comprises all grades of fibrous material which are 0.3 mm. (0.012 inch) or more in thickness, made on a paperboard machine; it also embraces certain thinner products which in manufacture and use are classed as paperboard rather than paper. Some examples of paperboard are: pulp boards, felt boards, duplex, triplex and multiplex boards, parchment paperboard, composite paperboard, corrugated paperboard, embossed paperboard, coated or impregnated paperboard, etc. Products undergoing more than one processing stage, e.g. duplex and triplex paperboards, should be measured at the final stage. (Part of SITC 6413, part of 6415 and part of 6419) TON (000)

2801 Books - Textual matter of any kind printed in any language, bound (in paper or with soft or stiff covers, including bound picture books and collections of printed reproductions of works of art, drawings, etc., but excluding trade catalogues all publications devoted primarily to advertising or travel promotion, diaries and other stationery books, music books and atlases. (SITC 89211, minus brochures, pamphlets and leaflets and textual matter in the form of sheets for binding in loose-leaf binders, plus SITC 89212, minus children's painting and cut-out books) NUMBER (10⁶) sheets printed.

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
2802	<u>Newspapers</u> - Daily or weekly publications in a continuous series under the same title, published at regular intervals, whose main purpose is to provide current news of general interest, but which in addition may devote some space to literary articles and to illustrations and advertisements. (SITC 8922, minus journals and other periodicals, issued monthly, quarterly or half-yearly)	NUMBER (10 ⁶) Sheets printed
2901	<u>Heavy Leather</u> -	TON
2902	<u>Light Leather</u> - Hides and skins, tanned (including chamois-dressed), parchment dressed or otherwise prepared as leather, undressed or dressed, but excluding those tanned or dressed with the hair on. Leather used for technical purposes (e.g. leather for machinery belting), and reconstituted and artificial leather are excluded. The two items together correspond to SITC 6113, 6114 and 6119, minus technical leather. The headings include, <u>inter alia</u> , sole leather (in heavy leather); upper and lining leather; leather for hand-bags (in light leather). As the classification of leather varies from country to country, the precise coverage of the different headings distinguished should be indicated.	M ² (000)
3001	<u>Tyres for motor-cars and lorries</u> -	NUMBER (000)
3002	<u>Tyres for bicycles and motor-cycles</u> - Solid rubber tyres, cushion tyres, reinforced tyres, tyres not requiring inner tubes, tyre cases (outer covers) for all types of road vehicles and tractors. The heading "Tyres for motor-cars and lorries" relates to tyres for all types of road vehicles and tractors (including agricultural tractors) on three or more wheels. (The two items together correspond to SITC 6291, minus inner tubes and tyres for air-craft, wheeled toys, articles of furniture, etc.)	NUMBER (000)

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
3003 q	<u>Rubber footwear</u> - Footwear, including overshoes, with both outer soles and uppers of rubber. (Part of SITC 8510L)	NUMBER (10 ⁶)
3101	Synthetic rubber - Copolymers of butadiene with styrene and acrylonitrile, and neoprene, and butyl type rubber. Latexes should be included (dry weight). (Part of SITC 2312)	TON (000)
3102	<u>Man-made fibres suitable for spinning</u> - Discontinuous man-made fibres, not carded or combed, of rayon and acetate and of non-cellulosic materials, excluding textile glass fibre; waste of these fibres is excluded. (SITC 26621 and 26631)	TON (000)
3103	<u>Chlorine</u> - Gas usually obtained by electrolysis of alkali chlorides, especially sodium chloride. (SITC 51321)	TON
3104	<u>Carbon black</u> - All forms of carbon, other than natural and artificial graphite, natural carbons in the form of solid fuels, black mineral colouring matter, animal black, activated carbon, wood charcoal and crystalline carbon in the form of diamonds.	TON
3105	<u>Hydrochloric acid</u> - HCl in all forms, in terms of 100 per cent HCl. (SITC 51331, minus chloro-sulphuric acids)	TON (000)
3106	<u>Sulphuric acid</u> - H_2SO_4 in terms of pure monohydrate sulphuric acid, including the sulphuric acid equivalent of oleum or "fuming" sulphuric acid ($H_2SO_4 + n SO_3$). (SITC 51333)	TON (000)
3107	<u>Nitric acid</u> - HNO_3 , in terms of 100 per cent HNO_3 . (SITC 51334, minus sulphonitric acids)	TON (000)
3108	<u>Ammonia</u> - Ammonia in liquefied form (NH_3) or in aqueous solution (NH_4OH) in terms of NH_3 content. (SITC 51361)	TON NH_3
3109	<u>Caustic soda</u> - NaOH. This item excludes soda lyes obtained as residual products from the manufacture of wood pulp by the alkali or sulphate processes, and mixtures of sodium hydroxide and lime known as soda lime. (SITC 51362)	TON (000)

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
3110	<u>Soda ash</u> - Na_2CO_3 . Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) and natural sodium carbonate are excluded. (SITC 51428)	TON (000)
3111	<u>Calcium carbide</u> - CaC_2 . (SITC 51494)	TON
3112	<u>Dyestuffs, synthetic</u> -- Synthetic organic dyestuffs (including pigment dyestuffs); synthetic organic products of a kind used as luminophores, products of the kind known as optical bleaching agents, substantive to the fibre; natural indigo; colour lakes. (SITC 531)	TON
	<u>Lithopone</u> - Lithopone and other pigments with a basis of zinc sulphide such as white pigments consisting of mixtures in varying proportions of zinc sulphide and barium sulphide. (Part of SITC 5331)	TON
3113	<u>Water paints (including emulsion paints and distempers)</u> -	TON
	<u>Cellulose paints, varnishes and lacquers</u> -	
	<u>Other paints, enamels, pigments and extenders; varnishes, lacquers and stains other than cellulose; ship's bottom compositions</u> -	TON
	Varnishes, lacquers, distempers, prepared water pigments of the kind used for finishing leather, other paints and enamels; pigments in linseed oil, white spirit, spirits of turpentine, varnish or other paint or enamel media, stamping foils. Dyes in forms of packings of a kind sold by retail are included. Artists' colours, printing inks and printers' colours, theatrical grease paint and other make-up and coloured greases and pastels are excluded. (The three items together correspond to SITC 5332)	
3114	<u>Soap</u> - Normal soaps of commerce, including both hard and soft soaps. Included are, in particular: household soaps, toilet soaps, transparent soaps, shaving soaps, medicated soaps, disinfected soaps, abrasive soaps, rosin and naphthenate soaps, and industrial soaps. (SITC 5541)	TON (000)

COMMODITY
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UNIT

- Washing powder and detergents - Organic surface-active agents; TON (000)
surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether
or not containing soap. (SITC 5542)
- 3115 Nitrogenous fertilizers - N content of nitrogenous fertilizers TON (000)
and nitrogenous fertilizer materials other than natural N content
(ammonia solution, ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium
phosphate, calcium nitrate, calcium cyanide, nitrate of soda,
nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda-potash, nitro-chalk, urea,
anhydrous ammonia). Separate chemically defined compounds and
compounds of a high degree of purity are excluded. (SITC 5611^{1/})
- 3116 Superphosphates - P_2O_5 content. (The two items - super- TON (000)
phosphates and other phosphatic fertilizers, corresponds to P_2O_5 Cont
SITC 56129)
- 3117 Thomas (basic) slag - P_2O_5 content of phosphatic slag produced TON (000)
as a by-product of the manufacture of steel from phosphatic P_2O_5 Cont
iron (Thomas slag), including slag not for use as a fertilizer.
(SITC 56121^{1/})
- Other phosphatic fertilizers -
 P_2O_5 content of phosphatic fertilizers and fertilizing materi-
als other than natural. (The two items (superphosphate and
other phosphate fertilizers) correspond to SITC 56129^{1/})
- 3118 Potassic fertilizers - K_2O content of potassic fertilizers TON (000)
and potassic fertilizers materials, except crude potash K_2O Cont
salts. (SITC 5613^{1/})

^{1/} According to the SITC, fertilizers of all kinds, in tablets, lozenges,
or similar prepared forms, and fertilizers in packings of a gross
weight not exceeding 10 kg. are excluded from the headings relating
to the specific types of fertilizers, but classified under the heading
"Fertilizers n.e.s. including mixed fertilizers" (SITC 5619). On this
point, the SITC has not been followed in the definitions given above,
as it was felt that the method of classification in question was less
appropriate for production statistics.

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
3119	<u>Composite fertilizers</u> - Mineral or chemical fertilizers containing two or more fertilizing substances which are classified above under different headings, or substances which, taken alone, are not classified under the headings listed above (Part of SITC 5619 ^{1/})	TON (000)
3120	<u>Artificial resins and plastic materials</u> - Net resin content of products of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition (e.g. phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones) and products of polymerization and copolymerization (e.g. polyethylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl derivatives, etc. (SITC 5811, plus 5812)	TON NET Resin Content
3121	<u>Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, etc.</u> - Preparations, other than solutions, dilutions and suspensions of single chemical compounds in a liquid (unless the liquid plays an active part in the preparations) of products intended to destroy or combat pathogenic germs, insects, mosses and moulds, weeds, rodents, wild birds, etc., to disinfect seeds or to prevent vegetables from sprouting. Excluded are: separately defined chemical compounds, medicaments, fumigants, deodorizers and disinfectant soaps. (SITC 5992)	TON

^{1/} According to the SITC, fertilizers of all kinds, in tablets, lozenges, or similar prepared forms, and fertilizers in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg. are excluded from the headings relating to the specific types of fertilizers, but classified under the heading "Fertilizers n.e.s. including mixed fertilizers" (SITC 5619). On this point, the SITC has not been followed in the definitions given above, as it was felt that the method of classification in question was less appropriate for production statistics.

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
3201	<u>Patent fuel</u> - Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from hard coal by agglomerating the particles of coal with pitch; solid smokeless patent fuels are included. (SITC 3215)	TON (000)
3202	<u>Brown-coal briquettes</u> - A solid fuel manufactured from brown coal by a process in which the brown coal is partly dried, warmed to expel additional water, and then compressed in moulds into briquettes usually without the use of a binding substance. The sum of this item is equal to SITC item 3216.	TON (000)
3203	<u>Coke-oven coke</u> - Coke is the solid residue obtained in the distillation (or carbonization) of hard coal, brown coal or peat in the absence of air, semi-coke results from the distillation of coal at low temperature. Coke-oven coke is coke produced at coke ovens from hard coal; coke breeze is included. (The sum of coke-oven coke and gas coke (5101) is equal to SITC 3218, minus brown-coal coke and coke of peat)	TON (000)

General note relating to petroleum products

The following five items comprise the main products obtained by distillation of crude petroleum, shale oil or unfinished petroleum products. The figures given should include that part of the output of fuel oils (as well as any other of the selected products, if applicable) which is consumed as fuel by petroleum and shale-oil refineries. Natural gasoline and refined products obtained from the distillation of hard coal, brown coal and their derivatives are excluded.

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UNIT

- 3204 Motor spirit (including aviation spirit) - Mixtures of hydrocarbons giving by distillation at least 5 per cent in volume at 70°C and at least 90 per cent at 210°C, including losses; they are used as fuels. Natural gasoline is excluded. (SITC 3321, minus natural gasoline) TON (000)
- 3205 Kerosene - mixtures of hydrocarbons with flash point of above 21°C, distilling less white spirit and special boiling-point products) TON (000)
- 3206 Distillate fuel oils - Gas oils (with a flash point in a closed vessel of at least 55°C and distilling 90 per cent or more in volume at 360°C), fuel oils (with a flash point in a closed vessel of between 55°C and 190°C and a needle penetration at 25°C of 400 or more); domestic fuel oil (With a viscosity of less than 12 esk. at 20°C), and light fuel oils (with a viscosity of between 12 and 49 esk. at 20°C and an asphalt content of not less than 0.5 per cent). (SITC 3323) TON (000)
- 3207 Residual fuel oils - Mixtures of hydrocarbons with a viscosity of at least 49 esk. at 20°C and an asphalt content of at least 1 per cent. (SITC 3324) TON (000)
- 3208 Lubricating oils - Mixtures of hydrocarbons distilling less than 30 per cent in volume at 300°C and with a flow point lower than 30°C; lubricating preparations consisting of mixtures of oils of any kind (animal, vegetable, mineral, silicon, etc.) are also included. Greases are excluded. (SITC 3325, minus lubricating greases) TON (000)

COMMODITY
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UNIT

3209	<u>Gas produced by cokeries</u> - Gross production (i.e. including gas consumed for heating furnaces and other internal uses by the producing establishment) of gas made in coke ovens or plant for the gasification of coal owned by industrial groups not dependent on gas undertakings proper. (Part of SITC 3412)	M ³ (10 ⁶)
3301	<u>Quicklime</u> - Impure calcium oxide obtained by calcining lime-stone containing very little or no clay. (SITC 6611, minus hydraulic lime and slaked lime)	TON (000)
3302	<u>Cement</u> - All hydraulic cements used for construction (Portland, metallurgic, aluminous, natural, etc.). (SITC 6612)	TON (000)
3303	<u>Building bricks, made of clay</u> - Clay bricks for building purposes, including common and facing bricks (solid, hollow, shaped or perforated). Glazed, refractory, paving, concrete, shale and sand-lime bricks are excluded. (SITC 66241)	
3305	<u>Bottles, glass and other containers, and stoppers and closures of common glass</u> - Bottles of all shapes and sizes, jars, pots and similar containers, and stoppers and closures of common glass: blown, pressed or moulded, but not otherwise worked; inners for vacuum vessels are excluded. (SITC 66511)	TON (000)
3401	<u>Spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese</u> - Spiegeleisen is a ferrous product containing by weight, at least 6 per cent but not more than 25 per cent of manganese and otherwise conforming to the definition of pig iron below. Ferro-manganese is a ferro-alloy containing, by weight, more than 25 per cent of manganese. (SITC 6711, plus 6714)	TON (000)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

3402 Pig iron, steel-making -

TON (000)

Pig iron, foundry -

Pig iron is iron in liquid or solid form, containing at least 3 per cent of carbon and which may contain one or more of the following elements within the weight limits specified; less than 6 per cent of silicon, less than 6 per cent of manganese, and less than 3 per cent of phosphorus; it may also contain small proportions of other elements, e.g. chromium and nickel. Steel-making pig iron can only be distinguished from foundry pig iron on the basis of the uses to which it is put. Steel-making pig iron is pig iron for use in making crude steel. Foundry pig iron is pig iron for use in making cast iron, including forge pig iron and pig iron for direct casting. (The sum of these two items equals SITC 6712)

Other ferro-alloys - All ferro-alloys, other than ferro-manganese, which are produced in blast furnaces, low shaft furnaces, electric furnaces and other types of iron-making installations. (SITC 6715)

3403 Crude steel, ingots -

TON (000)

Crude steel for castings -

Crude steel is steel (including alloy steel) in the form in which it emerges from the Bessemer, Thomas, open-hearth or electric process or from one of the various oxygen-blowing processes. Puddled iron is excluded. Steel ingots are primary products for rolling or forging obtained by casting the molten steel into moulds which are usually square, rectangular or octagonal in cross-section with one end thicker than the other, to facilitate the removal of the ingot. (SITC 6723). Steel for castings is crude steel which is used directly in liquid form for producing steel castings; steel for castings produced by independent foundries is included.

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
3404	<u>Semis for tubes</u> - All semi-manufactured products for use in making seamless tubes. Output of these products should be measured at the stage at which they are still solids, i.e. before piercing. (Part of SITC 6725)	TON (000)
3405	<u>Ingots for tubes</u> - Ingots which are used directly for making seamless tubes, and which do not, therefore, pass through the stage of being rolled into a semi-manufactured product.	TON (000)
3406	<u>Wire rods</u> - Round, oval, hexagonal, etc., hot-rolled products with a diameter of 13 mm and less, delivered in coils. Straightened rods are excluded. (SITC 6731)	TON (000)
3407	<u>Heavy and light sections</u> - Angles, shapes, joists, girders, concrete reinforcing rounds, straightened rods and other sections. Sheet piling is included, but rails are excluded. (SITC 6734 and 6735)	TON (000)
3408	<u>Heavy plates, over 4.75 mm</u> - Universals and plates which are more than 4.75 mm thick. (SITC 6741)	TON (000)
3409	<u>Medium plates, 3 to 4.75 mm</u> - Plates which are at least 3 mm but not more than 4.75 mm thick, including strip which is more than 500 mm wide and 3 mm or more thick, used as such. (SITC 6742)	TON (000)
3410	<u>Sheets under 3 mm, hot-rolled</u> - Hot-rolled sheets which are less than 3 mm thick, including strip which is more than 500 mm wide and less than 3 mm thick, and which is used as such in the country concerned. Coils for re-rolling which are exported are considered as semi-manufactured products for sale, and are therefore excluded from this item. (Part of SITC 6743)	TON (000)
3411	<u>Sheets under 3 mm, cold-rolled, uncoated</u> - Uncoated sheets less than 3 mm thick, produced from hot-rolled products by a cold-rolling process to improve their technical properties. (Part of SITC 6743).	TON (000)

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UNIT

- 3412 Electrical sheets - Uncoated hot-rolled or cold-rolled sheets and strip of silicon steel for use in making electric equipment, notably motors, transformers and dynamos. (Part of SITC 6743 and part of SITC 675) TON (000)
- 3413 Tinplate - A product made by coating hot-rolled or cold-rolled sheets and strip on both sides with commercially pure tin. (SITC 6747 and part of SITC 675) TON (000)
- 3414 Galvanized sheets - A product made by coating hot-rolled or cold-rolled sheets and strip on both sides with zinc containing small proportions of certain other metals. (Part of SITC 6748 and part of SITC 675) TON (000)
- 3415 Hoop and strip - A flat, hot-rolled product which is not more than 500 mm wide and is normally delivered in coils, including strip for use in making welded tubes. (Part of SITC 675) TON (000)
- 3416 Cold-reduced hoop and strip - A flat, cold-rolled product which is not more than 500 mm wide and is normally delivered in coils. (Part of SITC 675) TON (000)
- 3417 Railway track material - Hot-rolled steel products for the construction of railway and tramway track, i.e. rails (including check-rails and rack rails), sleepers and products used as accessories for track construction, such as fish-plates, soleplates, bedplates, etc. This item does not include fabricated steel products for railway and tramway track construction, such as the following: (a) assembled track, turntables, platform buffers and loading gauges; (b) switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces and point rods; and (c) screws, bolts, nuts, rivets, and spikes used for fixing track construction materials. (SITC 676) TON (000)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

3418	<u>Wire, plain</u> - A cold-drawn steel product of solid section of any cross-sectional shape, of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 15 mm., produced from wire rod by drawing it through a die. Fabricated wire products are excluded. (SITC 677)	TON (000)
3419	<u>Seamless tubes</u> - Steel tubes produced from an ingot or a semi-manufactured product by a number of different methods involving piercing followed by a series of finishing operations. (SITC 6782)	TON (000)
3420	<u>Welded tubes</u> - Steel tubes generally produced from strip or sheets by a number of different processes involving welding, which may be followed by a cold-drawing finishing operation. (SITC 6783)	TON (000)
3421	<u>Finished steel castings</u> - Steel castings at the black stage, after fettling. (SITC 6792)	TON (000)
3422	<u>Steel forgings</u> - Finished steel products produced by forging (including drop forging), hammering and pressing operations. (SITC 6793)	TON (000)
3423	<u>Blister copper</u> - Unwrought products obtained by smelting. (SITC 68211)	TON (000)
3424	<u>Refined copper, unwrought</u> - Copper obtained by fire-refining or electrolysis of copper ores and concentrates (primary) or scrap (secondary). Copper alloys are excluded. (SITC 68212)	TON (000)
3425	<u>Aluminium, unwrought</u> - Aluminium obtained by electrolytic reduction of alumina (primary) or re-melting metal waste or scrap (secondary). Aluminium alloys are excluded. (SITC 6841, minus alloys)	TON (000)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

3426	<u>Lead, unwrought</u> - Soft lead and the lead content of anti-monial lead recovered directly from lead ores and concentrates (primary) or from scrap (secondary). Lead alloys are excluded. (SITC 6851, minus alloys)	TON (000)
3427	<u>Lead tubes and pipes</u> - Seamless and molded tubes and pipes, including blanks therefore, but excluding tube and pipe fittings. (SITC 68524, minus fittings)	TON (000)
3428	<u>Zinc, unwrought</u> - Zinc recovered from zinc ores and concentrates and distilled zinc and zinc produced directly from ores by electrolysis (primary); zinc recovered from scrap (secondary). Zinc alloys are excluded. (SITC 6861, minus alloys)	TON (000)
3429	<u>Tin, unwrought</u> - Production of virgin metal (primary) and tin derived from scrap (secondary). Tin alloys are excluded. (SITC 6871, minus alloys)	TON (000)
3430	<u>Wheels, wheel centres, tyres and axles</u> - Wheels, parts of wheels and axles of steel for use in constructing vehicles running on rails. (Part of SITC 7317)	TON (000)
3501 3502	<u>Steam generating boilers</u> - Steam and other vapour generating boilers (excluding central heating hot water boilers capable of producing also low-pressure steam); tank boilers; fire-tube boilers; water-tube boilers. (SITC 7111)	NUMBER TONS OF STEAM PER HOUR
3601 3621	<u>Steam turbines</u> - Impulse turbines, reaction turbines and compound turbines. Mercury vapour turbines are excluded. (SITC 71132, minus steam piston-valve engines and parts of steam turbines)	NUMBER KW (000)
3602 3622	<u>Internal combustion engines</u> - Internal combustion piston engines, whatever the nature of the fuel employed. The two main classes included are: (a) spark-ignition (e.g. gas and	NUMBER HP (000)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

petrol engines); (b) compression ignition (Diesel, semi-Diesel, and other heavy oil engines). The engines may be equipped with fuel injection pumps; ignition parts; fuel and oil reservoirs; water radiators; oil coolers; water, oil and fuel pumps; blowers; air and oil filters; clutches and power drives; and starting devices (electric or other). Engines for aircraft are excluded. (SITC 7115)

3603 Hydraulic turbines - Turbines consisting of a rotor encased in a stator which directs jets of water on to the blades of the rotor. There are three types of hydraulic turbines: the Pelton type, the Francis type and the Kaplan type. Regulators for water engines are also included. (SITC 71181 minus water wheels) ~~NUMBER~~
3623 ~~KW (000)~~

3604 Ploughs - Ploughs for all soil-working purposes, e.g. mould-board ploughs (single or multi-share and reversible types), sub-soil ploughs (usually without mouldboards) and disc ploughs. (Part of SITC 7121) NUMBER (000)

3605 Threshing machines - Machines used in place of hand tools for threshing grain. They may be driven by a steam engine, tractor, etc. (Part of SITC 7122) NUMBER (000)

3606 Combine harvester-threshers - Machines which successively reap, thresh, clean and bag the grain. (Part of SITC 7122) NUMBER (000)

3607 Milking machines - Machines comprising a rust-proof milking pail with a special cover to which is fitted a pulsator for causing intermittent suction in the attached teat cup assembly. In the cases where the air pump for causing a comparative vacuum in the milk pails forms an integral part of the pail, the whole unit (machine plus pump) is included under this heading. (Part of SITC 71239) NUMBER (000)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

3608
3624

Tractors (other than tractors for road tractor-trailer combinations) of 10 HP and over - Vehicles constructed essentially for hauling or pushing another vehicle, appliance or load, whether or not they contain subsidiary provision for the transport, in connexion with the main use of the tractor, of tools, seeds, fertilizers or other goods, etc., irrespective of their mode of propulsion (internal combustion engine, steam engine, etc.). This heading includes agricultural as well as other tractors, e.g., for use in forestry or in construction. Road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations are, however, excluded. Walking tractors, equipped with a single-driving axle carried on one or two wheels, the steering of which is effected by means of two handles, used like normal tractors and possibly with interchangeable implements, are also included. Tractors of less than 10 HP ("Garden tractors") are excluded. (SITC 7125 minus tractors of less than 10 HP)

Tractors, road - Road motor vehicles designed, exclusively or primarily, to haul other road vehicles. (SITC 7325)

NUMBER (000)
HP (000)

3609

Spinning machines - Machines for working up the various textile fibres, after preparation or special preliminary treatment, into yarns; spinning frames, the essential feature of which is the spinning mechanism associated with a revolving vertical or oblique spindle; flax, hemp, jute, etc., spinning machines; intermittent spinning frames and continuous spinning frames for cotton, wool; throwing machines for twisting together continuous filaments of silk or of man-made textiles and "tow to yarn" machines (for breaking the filaments of the tow of synthetic or artificial continuous fibres, drawing out into

NUMBER OF
MACHINES
NUMBER OF
SPINDLES (000)

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

a roving, and spinning into yarn). Machines for extruding man-made textiles in the form of monofilaments or of several filaments from a chemical composition forced through nozzles, and twisting and doubling machines for giving a supplementary torsion to yarns, are excluded. (Part of SITC 71711)

(According to the type of machine, production should be expressed in terms of the number of spindles or the number of elements mounted side by side).

NUMBER OF
MACHINES
NUMBER OF
SPINDLES (000)

3610

Looms - Machines for interlacing warp and weft yarns at right angles to form a fabric. They usually produce a flat fabric, but there are circular looms, which produce a tubular fabric. Knitting machines and machines for making knotted net, tulle, braid, etc., are excluded. (Part of SITC 71712)

3611

Sewing machines - All types of sewing machines, whether operated by hand or fitted with a built-in electric motor, for household use or for industrial use (tailors, dress-makers, shoe industry, etc.). (SITC 7173)

NUMBER (000)

3612

Excavating machines - Boom, jib and cable types which dig into the soil, above or below machine level, by means of an excavating bucket, grab, etc., multi-bucket excavators in which the digging buckets are fitted on endless chains or on rotating wheels; dredgers (bucket or shovel type) other than floating dredgers; railroad ballast excavator-screening machines consisting essentially of a continuous chain of buckets which dig the ballast from under railway tracks. (Part of SITC 71842)

NUMBER

3613

Bulldozers - Large blades designed to be mounted squarely in front of a tractor unit to level or clear away excess soil, debris, etc.; angle dozers (or bull-graders) with

NUMBER

COMMODITY
CODE

UNIT

blades mounted at an angle, and bulldozers designed for pushing down trees or for cutting through brush are included. (Part of SITC 71842)

3614 Scrapers - Machines incorporating a sharp cutting edge designed to slice off a layer of top soil which is then passed into the scraper body or discharged by a conveyor; scrapers with incorporated tractor are included. (Part of SITC 71842) NUMBER

3615 Graders and levellers - Machines, usually self-propelled, designed for earth-levelling or smoothing (on flat surfaces or banks) by means of an adjustable grading blade, usually mounted within the wheel base. (Part of SITC 71842) NUMBER

3616 Concret mixers for use at construction sites - Machines consisting essentially of a container, equipped with paddles or other stirring devices, for mixing concrete or mortar by stirring or agitation. The item is confined to mixers of the types used at construction sites. Mixers permanently mounted on a railway wagon or on a lorry chassis are excluded. (Part of SITC 71851) NUMBER

3617 Refrigerators (other than domestic) and freezers - Installations comprising a compressor, a condenser and an evaporator (or a generator and an evaporator not mounted on a common base or in the form of self-contained units, but as separate elements designed to operate together), used industrially for cold-storage plants and for manufacturing operations, e.g. for the manufacture of block ice, for quick-freezing food products, etc. They may include associated cold brine circulation systems as well as ancillary apparatus such as freezing chambers or cold tables. (SITC 71915) NUMBER

COMMODITY CODE		UNIT
3618	<u>Refrigerators for domestic use</u> - Refrigerators of the compression type or of the absorption type, of the sizes commonly used in private households. Insulated cabinets designed to contain an active refrigerating element (block ice) but no machines are excluded. (SITC 71942, plus 72501)	NUMBER (000)
3619	<u>Machine tools for working wood</u> - Machines for shaping or surface-working wood (and also cork, bone, ebonite, plastic materials, etc.), generally power-driven and designed to be mounted on the floor or on a bench or on to a wall, such as wood de-barking machinery; sawing machines; slicing and paring machines; planing, profiling, grooving, mortizing and tenoning, drilling, sandpapering machines; lathes; machinery for the cooperage industry, etc. Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic or with self-contained electric or non-electric motor, are excluded. (SITC 71952)	NUMBER (000)
3620	<u>Washing machines for household use (including spin-driers)</u> - These machines usually include electrically-driven paddles or rotating cylinders (for keeping the cleaning solution circulating through the fabrics) or alternative devices. Washing machines with attached wringers or centrifugal spin-driers, and centrifugal spin-driers designed as independent units, are included. (SITC 72502 plus part of SITC 71923)	NUMBER (000)
3621	See 3601.	
3622	See 3602.	
3623	See 3603.	
3624	See 3608.	

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3701 3709	<u>Electric motors of one HP and over</u> - Machines which transform electrical energy into mechanical power in the form of rotary motion. In addition to motors of less than one HP, all starter motors for internal combustion engines are excluded. (Part of SITC 7221)	<u>NUMBER (000)</u> <u>KW (000)</u>
3702 3710	<u>Generators for steam turbines</u> - <u>Generators for hydraulic turbines</u> - Machines which transform mechanical power into electrical energy. There are two main classes, direct current generators (dynamos) and alternating current generators (alternators). Dynamos used in conjunction with internal combustion engines or for lighting or signalling equipment of motor vehicles or cycles are excluded. Prime movers associated with the generators are also excluded. (Part of SITC 7221)	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>KW (000)</u>
3703 3711	<u>Transformers over 10 kva.</u> - Electrical appliances which, without any action of moving parts, transform alternating current system into another system of alternating current of different intensity and tension. Transformers of 10 kva. and under are excluded. (Part of SITC 7221)	<u>NUMBER</u> <u>KVA (000)</u>
3704	<u>Television sets</u> - Domestic television receivers of all kinds (table models, consoles, television sets incorporating a radio receiver or a gramophone). (SITC 7241)	<u>NUMBER (000)</u>
3705	<u>Wireless receivers</u> - Complete receiving sets, irrespective of wave lengths covered, made for home, automobile and general use, including battery sets. Radio-gramophone combinations are included. (SITC 7242)	<u>NUMBER (000)</u>
3706	<u>Vacuum cleaners</u> - Vacuum cleaners of all types, including those with rotating brushes or carpet-beating devices and/or supplementary attachments. (Part of SITC 72503)	<u>NUMBER (000)</u>

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* 3707	<u>Electric bulbs</u> - Electric filament lamps of all shapes and wattages. (SITC 7292, minus fluorescent tubes and special types of electric lamps)	NUMBER (10 ⁶)
3708	<u>Fluorescent tubes</u> - Glass tubes in which a gas becomes luminous under the influence of an electric discharge, and the internal wall of which is coated with substance which transform ultra-violet rays into visible light. (Part of SITC 7292)	NUMBER (000)
3709	See 3701.	
3710	See 3702.	
3711	See 3703.	

General notes relating to railway vehicles

Locomotives, vehicles for the conveyance of passengers and goods, and other types of vehicles running on rails for use in mines and quarries are not included in these items. Tramway vehicles and similar vehicles for use on underground and elevated urban rapid transit systems are included in the items for rail motor passenger vehicles and passenger carriages.

3801	<u>Locomotives, electric</u> (Part of SITC 7312) -	NUMBER
3816		HP (000)

3802	<u>Locomotives, Diesel</u> (Part of SITC 7313) -
3817	

A locomotive is a railway vehicle equipped with prime mover and motor or with motor only (electric locomotive) used for hauling railway vehicles. A steam locomotive is one in which the source of power is steam, irrespective of the type of fuel used. An electric locomotive is a locomotive with one or more electric motors, deriving current from overhead wires or conductor rails or from

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accumulators carried on the locomotive. A locomotive so equipped which also has an engine (Diesel or other) to supply current to the electric motor when it cannot be obtained from an overhead wire or from a conductor rail is classed as an electric locomotive. A Diesel locomotive is one in which the source of power is a Diesel engine, irrespective of the type of transmission installed. However, Diesel-electric locomotives equipped to derive power from an overhead wire or from a conductor rail are classed as electric locomotives.

3803
3818

Rail motor passenger vehicles - Motor vehicles constructed for the conveyance of passengers by rail, irrespective of the type of power equipment installed. This item includes rail motor vehicles consisting of several articulated vehicles forming an indivisible set; each of such sets is counted as one unit. (Part of SITC 7314)

NUMBER
HP (000)

3804

Passenger carriages - Railway vehicles without power equipment intended for the conveyance of passengers, even if they comprise one or more compartments or space specially reserved for luggage, parcels, mail, etc. This item includes special vehicles for the conveyance of passengers, such as sleeping-cars, saloons, dining-cars and ambulance cars. (Part of SITC 7315)

NUMBER

3805

Goods wagons and vans - Goods wagons comprise all types of railway vehicles without power equipment, normally intended for the transport of goods. Vans are railway vehicles without power equipment, forming part of a passenger or freight train, used by train crews and possibly for the transport of luggage, mail, parcels, bicycles, etc. Freight-train vans (i.e. vans used exclusively on freight trains) are included. (Part of SITC 7315; and 73162)

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- 3806 Private cars, produced - Three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicles, other than motor-cycles, intended for the transport of passengers and seating not more than nine persons (including the driver), which are manufactured wholly or mainly from domestically produced parts. Private cars shipped in "knocked-down" form for assembly abroad are included. (Part of SITC 7321) NUMBER (000)
- 3807 Private cars, assembled from imported parts - Three- or four-wheeled road motor vehicles, other than motor-cycles, intended for the transport of passengers and seating not more than nine persons (including the driver), which are assembled wholly or mainly from imported parts. (Part of SITC 7321) NUMBER (000)
- 3808 Motor coaches and buses - Passenger road motor vehicles (including trolley-buses) seating more than nine persons (including the driver). Seating capacity should be measured as the number of seats or berths, including the driver's, available in the vehicle when performing the service for which it is primarily intended. (SITC 7322) NUMBER (000)
- 3809 Lorries, including articulated vehicles - Road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of goods, including vehicles specially equipped for the transport of certain goods. Articulated vehicles (i.e. units made up of a road motor vehicle and a semi-trailer) are included. Ambulances, prison vans, and special purpose lorries and vans, such as fire-engines, are excluded. (SITC 7323, minus ambulances, prison vans and hearses) NUMBER (000)
- 3810 Motor-cycles, scooters and cycles with auxiliary engines exceeding 50 c.c. - Two-wheeled road motor vehicles with or without a side-car, not falling under the definition of

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	cycles with auxiliary engines; three-wheeled motor vehicles for the transport of passengers are included, provided their unladen weight does not exceed 400 kg. (Part of SITC 73291)	NUMBER (000)
3811	<u>Bicycles</u> - Two-wheeled road vehicles, fitted with pedals and using human energy as their sole means of propulsion. (SITC 73311, minus tricycles, etc.)	NUMBER (000)
3812	<u>Trailers and semi-trailers</u> - Road vehicles for the conveyance of goods which are designed to be drawn by a road motor vehicle; semi-trailers are trailers without a front axle, which are coupled to the hauling vehicle in such a manner that part of the trailer rests on the tractor. Articulated vehicles are included in "Lorries". (Part of SITC 7333)	NUMBER (000)
3813	<u>Commercial passenger planes</u> - Commercial heavier-than-air aircraft which are designed for the transport of passengers for civilian purposes. Helicopters are included. (Part of SITC 7341)	NUMBER
3814	<u>Commercial cargo planes</u> - Commercial heavier-than-air aircraft which are designed for the transport of goods for civilian purposes. Helicopters are included. (Part of SITC 7341)	NUMBER
3815 3819	<u>Sea-going merchant vessels</u> - Liners; cargo vessels of various kinds, including refrigerator vessels; vessels specialized for the transport of particular goods; and tankers. Yachts and other mailing vessels, cable ships, ice-breakers, whale-catchers, trawlers and other fishing vessels, lifeboats, etc., are excluded. (Part of SITC 7353)	<u>NUMBER</u> GRT (000)
3816	See 3801.	
3817	See 3802.	
3818	See 3803.	
3819	See 3815.	

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- 3901 Still cameras - All kinds of photographic cameras other than cine-cameras. (SITC 8614, minus photographic flash-light apparatus) NUMBER (000)
- 3902 Pianos - Pianos of all types, including grand pianos and upright pianos, but excluding automatic pianos. (SITC 89141, minus harps, harpsichords and automatic pianos) NUMBER (000)
- 5101 Gas coke - Coke is the solid residue obtained in the distillation (or carbonization) of hard coal, brown coal or peat in the absence of air; semi-coke results from the distillation of coal at low temperature. Gas coke is coke produced at gas works from hard coal; coke breeze is included. (The sum of coke-oven coke 3203 and gas coke is equal to SITC 3218, minus brown-coal coke and coke of peat) TON (000)
- 5102 Gas produced by gas works - Gross production (i.e. including gas consumed for heating furnaces and other internal uses by the producing establishment) of gas made by establishments belonging to undertakings, whatever their legal form, whose main purpose is the production of manufactured gas. This item includes gas manufactured in coke ovens situated at gas works and municipal gas plants. (Part of SITC 3412) M³(10⁶)
- 5103 Electric energy - Net production (i.e. after deduction of energy consumed by the auxiliary installations and of losses in the station transformers, if any) of electric energy by both public supply undertakings (i.e. undertakings, whatever their legal form, whose primary activity is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy) and self-producers (i.e. enterprises which, in addition to their main activities, themselves produce, individually or in common, electric energy intended in part or its entirety to meet their own needs). (SITC 351) KWH (10⁶)

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- 3208 Lubricating oils - Mixtures of hydrocarbons distilling less than 30 per cent in volume at 300°C and with a flow point lower than 30°C; lubricating preparations consisting of mixtures of oils of any kind (animal, vegetable, mineral, silicon, etc.) are also included. (SITC 3325, minus lubricating greases) TON (000)
- 3209 Gas produced by cokeries - Gross production (i.e. including gas consumed for heating furnaces and other internal uses by the producing establishment) of gas made in coke ovens or plant for the gasification of coal owned by industrial groups not dependent on gas undertakings proper. (Part of SITC 3412) M³(10⁶)