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DRAFT REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION  
OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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DRAFT REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION  
OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the ninth session in 1956, the Statistical Commission decided to consider, at its tenth session, the question of changes in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). The Commission felt that experience with the present ISIC, which was adopted in 1948, indicated a need for revising and clarifying the coverage of some of the groups, while preserving the basic principles and structure of the classifications. This paper presents a draft revised ISIC for the consideration of the Commission. The proposed revision of the introduction to the ISIC (the principles and the application of the classification) is set out in Annex I and the draft of the revised ISIC is shown in Annex II.

2. The draft of the revised ISIC is based on a comparison of the national classifications of twenty-seven countries with the present ISIC and on the comments received from thirty-five governments and organizations on the changes proposed in the ISIC as a result of this study.<sup>1/</sup> The countries for which the comparison was made and from which comments were received differ in degree of economic

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<sup>1/</sup> The countries for which industrial classification schemes were compared to the ISIC are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany-West, Ghana, Hungary, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. For the detailed results of the study see: Comparison of National Classification Schemes with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ST/STAT/4/Add.1. Comments on the proposed changes in the ISIC resulting from this study, which were presented in Draft Revisions in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, ST/STAT/4, were received from the following governments and organizations: Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Kenya, Finland, France, Overseas Office - France, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Romania, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Colonial Office - United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, International Labour Office, International Postal Union, International Telecommunication Union, World Health Organization, World Meteorological Organization, International Chamber of Commerce, ECAFE, ECE, and ECLA.

development and type of economic organization, as well as in the extent to which they have utilized the ISIC in constructing their classifications. Both the comparison and the comments of countries, members of the United Nations family and other international organizations indicated that basic or numerous changes are not required in the structure of the present ISIC. There is marked coincidence between it and national classifications. The present ISIC, therefore, provides, on the whole, a realistic and useful framework, which is internationally comparable, for the classification of data according to kind of economic activity and for working out or revising national classification schemes. The review of the present ISIC did, however, point to some areas of the international classification which needed to be revised or refined in order to enhance its usefulness. Differences in scope were uncovered between some individual groups of the present ISIC and the corresponding categories of a significant number of national schemes. Questions were raised concerning the sub-division of some of the broader groups of the international classification and the appropriate position in the ISIC of a few groups. The need became apparent for revisions in and more precise definition of the coverage of some of the individual groups of the international classification in the light of the present distribution of economic activities among establishments. The experience of countries in the collection and classification of data suggested that refinements were needed in some of the principles underlying the ISIC.

3. The revised ISIC that is proposed in Annexes I and II is designed to correct, if feasible, the deficiencies in the present ISIC which were revealed by the review of it. The important revisions suggested in the present ISIC are discussed below in the light of the results of the comparison between it and national classifications and the comments of governments and others on the changes in the present ISIC which were proposed immediately after this study.

## II. PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF THE ISIC

4. The most significant refinements in the statements of the principles underlying the ISIC<sup>1/</sup> that are proposed in Annex I deal with the statistical unit (the unit

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1/ See International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Statistical Papers, Series M., No. 4, pp. 5-7, for the present statement of the general principles of the ISIC.

for which data are collected and compiled) to be classified and the way in which this might be done. The statement has also been extended to indicate how exact comparability may be attained between the ISIC and national classifications of data according to kind of economic activity.

A. The Establishment

5. The establishment is the statistical unit of central importance to the ISIC as the international classification is intended for the classification of data on the establishment and the distinctions drawn between classes of the international classification are based on the way in which economic activities are distributed among establishments. While preserving the concept of the establishment that is set out in the present ISIC, the definition of the establishment in paragraph 4 of Annex I is designed to take explicit account of all of the considerations involved, in practice, in applying the concept. In the proposed definition, attention is focussed on the necessity of records that can provide all the establishment-type data (figures of the output of goods and services and the input, both direct and indirect, of materials, labour and physical resources) as well as on the desirability of having these data for a statistical unit which is homogeneous with respect to kind of economic activity engaged in, location at which this is done, etc. This is the way in which a number of countries have indicated that they are resolving the ambiguities and difficulties which they have encountered in utilizing the concept of the establishment. The definition indicates concretely how the establishment should be delineated and adjusts the compass of the establishment to the combination of economic activities or locations that is found to exist in the management and records of business.

6. A more detailed statement than in the present ISIC of the method for classifying establishments according to individual groups of the ISIC is attempted in paragraphs 10 and 11 of Annex I, in view of the comments of some countries (e.g., Canada and France) on the earlier draft of revisions in the ISIC, the following two principles are elaborated in these paragraphs: The classification of each establishment is defined by the individual group of the ISIC in which the major activities of the establishment are covered; the major activities of the

establishment are generally determined by the character of the goods sold or services rendered to others for which is received the preponderant parts of the gross receipts of the establishment. The first principle links the way in which the establishment should be classified with the way in which the individual groups of the ISIC are delineated - i.e., according to the combination of economic activities found in establishments. The second principle emphasizes that the kind of goods sold or services rendered to others by the establishment are usually crucial in determining the kinds of activities carried on by the establishment. This is the case whether or not the different kinds of activities carried on by the establishment form a sequence of steps in a chain of production.

#### B. Ancillary and Technical Units

7. In revising, in view of recent country practice, the description of the establishment in the present ISIC, attention was also given to the treatment of ancillary and technical units. In paragraph 5 of Annex I, definitions and illustrations of ancillary and technical units are added to the discussion in the present ISIC in order to indicate clearly the relationship between these two types of subsidiary units and the establishment and to emphasize the distinctions between them. This was felt to be necessary because, despite different economic roles, ancillary and technical units have sometimes been confounded with each other and even with the establishment.

8. Paragraph 6 of Annex I is devoted to the discussion of the circumstances under which units providing ancillary services might be considered as separate establishments. This is a question which has recently been given considerable attention in some countries. The approach taken in the paragraph is that the kinds of units providing ancillary services to establishments, which generally satisfy all of the conditions of the definition of the establishment should be treated, in all respects, as separate establishments. This includes the classification of these ancillaries in accordance with the kind of economic activities in which the units, themselves, engage. Country practice indicates that such an approach is both desirable and practicable. The result is the segregation of kinds of economic activities into separate establishments when such activities are ancillary services in some businesses but the main activity of other businesses, without

impairing the comparability in coverage between establishments because of the inclusion or exclusion, respectively, of ancillary services. Examples of units performing ancillary services which might be treated in this fashion are manufacturers' sales and purchasing offices or captive printing or locomotive-repair shops. In addition to units providing such ancillary services, it may be desirable, in inquiries into establishments, to treat as independent statistical units, large ancillaries located at a considerable distance from the establishments which they serve or working for more than one establishment.<sup>1/</sup> The United States adopted this approach in the 1954 Census of Business, Manufactures and Mining and the Scandinavian countries are considering whether all large ancillaries should be made separate statistical units. Such ancillary units should be classified to the same individual group of the ISIC to which are classified the establishments primarily served by them. This approach ensures consistency in classification between data on these ancillary units and data on the same kind of ancillary units which are included in the reports for the establishments served, but it does not preclude the assignment of supplementary classifications to the ancillaries which are treated as independent statistical units.

### III. STRUCTURE OF THE ISIC

9. The comments of governments on the earlier draft of revisions in the ISIC and the comparison of the present ISIC to national classifications indicate that the revisions proposed in Annex II in the scope of the various classes of the ISIC will improve the comparability between the ISIC and national classifications. These comments, as well as those of international agencies, suggest that the proposals in Annex II for sub-division of some groups and for refinements in the definition of other individual groups will increase the usefulness of the ISIC in the classification of data and the development of national classification schemes.

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<sup>1/</sup> For discussion of the advantages of this approach see: Draft Revisions to the International Standards in Basic Industrial Statistics, E/CN.3/L.40, pp. 16-18.

#### IV. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING

##### A. Agriculture and Livestock Production

10. A few changes are suggested in the major group of the ISIC for agriculture. It is proposed to shift cotton ginning, as well as corresponding activities in the preparation of other vegetable fibres for spinning, from major group 01 (Agriculture) to group 231 (Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles). A large number of countries classify these activities with the manufacture of textiles, some in the same class as spinning and weaving. Moreover, the preparation of animal fibres for spinning is now included in group 231. All governments except the United States, in commenting on the earlier draft of revisions in the ISIC, favoured the transfer of cotton ginning and similar activities from agriculture to manufacturing. The United States felt that because these activities are services provided to growers on a fee basis, they were more akin to agricultural services than to manufacturing.

11. It seems desirable to sub-divide the major group for agriculture into two groups - agriculture and livestock production and agricultural services - in order to increase the homogeneity of data on agriculture when it is classified according to the ISIC. Agriculture proper is distinguished from agricultural services in practically all national classifications and most countries indicated that it would be advantageous to draw this distinction in the ISIC. A few countries (Austria, Greece and Sweden) pointed out, however, that they do not find it practicable to separate agricultural services, on a fee or contract basis, from agricultural production because the former type of activity is neither important nor easily distinguishable in their economies. The proposed sub-division of agriculture also increases the coincidence between the ISIC and national categories for agricultural and livestock production as some countries (Romania and the USSR) do not group together agricultural services and production and other countries do not include some agricultural services (e.g., the rental of the farm machinery) in agriculture.

##### B. Forestry and Logging

12. The changes suggested in groups 021 (Forestry) and 022 (Logging) consist only of clarifications in the definition of these groups. The present scope of the



two groups and their combination under the same major group seems to afford the most suitable reconciliation between some countries which classify logging under manufacturing, in juxtaposition with sawmilling, the few countries which cannot classify logging separately from forestry, and those countries which provide categories for these activities that are identical with the groups in the ISIC. The refinements proposed in the definitions of the two groups are designed to draw the boundaries more clearly than in the present ISIC between logging and sawmilling and between forestry and the manufacture of forest products.

### C. Fishing

13. In the draft ISIC, the major group for fishing is sub-divided into three groups - ocean and coastal water fishing, factory-vessel fishing and inland fishing. Distinctions of this type are common in classifications of countries where fishing is important and the three types of activities differ from each other considerably. In addition, manufacturing activities, which are included in groups 204 (Canning and preserving of fish) and 312 (Vegetable and animal oils and fats) are performed aboard factory-type vessels. Most countries agreed that it was desirable to distinguish the three types of fishing activities from each other although some of them indicated that they may not be able to supply separate data on factory-vessel fishing. In addition, Romania and the USSR questioned the inclusion of fish hatcheries in fishing rather than in agriculture.

## V. MINING AND QUARRYING

14. In the classification schemes of some European countries, categories at detailed levels of classification for mining and quarrying of minerals, such as petroleum, coal, iron ore and sand, are grouped together with categories of like detail for the manufacture of semi-finished and, even finished products, from these raw materials. In a few instances, this combination is effected within the category at the detailed level of classification. For example, in Sweden this is the case for the quarrying and manufacture of stone. As distinctions are generally drawn between mining and manufacturing at detailed levels of classification in the schemes of these countries, it is feasible to preserve in the ISIC the desirable separation of mining from manufacturing.

15. The most important change proposed in the division of the ISIC for mining and quarrying is the separation of group 190 (Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified) into groups 191 (Salt mining and quarrying), 192 (Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining) and 199 (Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified). Such sub-division of group 190 would markedly reduce the heterogeneity of the group, which some countries and international organizations felt interfered with its usefulness, and comparisons with national classifications suggest that the sub-division is practicable. It would also lead to greater comparability between the ISIC and some national classifications because salt extraction is sometimes included in manufacturing instead of mining. Although India and Japan indicated that the evaporation of salt should be classified in manufacturing (groups 209 or 319, respectively), this activity has been included in group 191 in order to keep together as in the present ISIC, the different ways in which salt is extracted. This practice is followed in a number of other national classifications. Because of the objections of a number of countries to the proposed transfer, in the earlier draft of revisions in the ISIC, of peat digging and cutting from miscellaneous non-metallic mining to coal mining, this activity has been retained in the former group. Also in view of country practice and comments, prospecting for non-metallic minerals other than coal and petroleum, as well as for minerals in general, has been added to group 199 and ice harvesting has been transferred from this group to miscellaneous food manufacturing. It should be noted that the proposals in the description of groups 140 and 199, respectively, to classify establishments primarily engaging in shaping, milling, grinding, etc. stone and other non-metallic minerals in the appropriate manufacturing groups relate only to establishments which do not engage in such activities in conjunction with the extraction of these minerals.

## VI. MANUFACTURING

16. There are some noteworthy differences between national classifications and the ISIC in the way in which manufacturing is defined. In the classifications of some of the more industrialized countries, repairs and manufacturing for households - for example, shoe repair or custom tailoring - are considered to be

services or retail trade rather than manufacturing. In the ISIC, repairs and manufacturing are, in general, classified in the division for manufacturing, irrespective of the type of customer for which this work is done, in part because of the importance of such activities in the manufacturing sector of less industrialized countries. Fortunately these differences do not seriously impair the comparability between the ISIC and the national classifications because most of the national schemes in which repairs and manufacturing for households are considered as services or retail trade, furnish separate categories at detailed levels of classification for these activities. While a number of governments, in commenting on the earlier draft of the revised ISIC, agreed that in the ISIC, the type of customer should not be crucial in classifying repair and manufacturing activities, some of them (e.g., Canada) emphasized that when such activities are largely carried on in establishments the predominant part of whose revenue comes from the re-sale of goods at retail or from service activities, it would be best to classify the repair and manufacturing activities in the same class of the ISIC as the linked retailing or service activities. This principle is followed in the ISIC - for example, in the case of the repair of apparel and household furnishings in cleaning and dyeing establishments. Because the repair of watches and clocks for households is generally intermingled, in the same establishment, with the sale of these articles as retail, it is proposed that group 394 (Repair of watches and clocks) of the present ISIC be eliminated. Since the repair of boots and shoes is not generally carried on in retail stores which re-sell (i.e., sell in the same condition as purchased) shoes, group 242 (Repair of footwear) is being retained.

17. Motion film production and processing, laundries, dry cleaning establishments and research for manufacturers, which are considered to be services in the ISIC, are part of manufacturing in some national classifications, although there were very few objections in comments on the earlier draft of the revised ISIC, to retaining these activities in the division for services. This practice is more common for motion picture production than for the other activities. Although it may be more appropriate to treat motion picture production as manufacturing than as service, in some countries, the making, distributing and exhibiting of motion pictures seem to be so closely interrelated that all of these activities

are combined into one category at detailed levels of classification. In addition, it may be advantageous to classify motion picture production in recreational services as many of the activities involved in motion picture production are similar to the activities involved in other sources of recreation, such as theatres.

18. While detailed categories for laundries and dry cleaning establishments are considered to be manufacturing in the classifications of some European and Latin American countries, they are part of services in most national classifications. Laundering and dry cleaning are essentially services. In a number of instances, however, the way in which laundering and dry cleaning is done - for example, the use of power equipment and complex machinery - lends a manufacturing character to these activities. This is not generally the way in which laundering and dry cleaning are carried out in the less industrialized countries, or even in a number of situations in highly industrialized nations. It, therefore, seems preferable to leave the ISIC group for laundries and dry cleaning establishments in services. A few European countries group together, in manufacturing, categories for research and other services to manufacturing units with the categories for the manufacturing units. Following this practice would decrease the extent of agreement between the ISIC and national classifications as well as the homogeneity of the manufacturing division of the ISIC.

#### A. Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing

19. Because of the very considerable coincidence between national classifications and the ISIC in the definition of the food, beverage and tobacco industries, only minor changes which many countries, in commenting on the earlier draft of the revised ISIC, approved of or asked for, are proposed in these definitions. A few of these proposals - the inclusion of milk pasteurizing and bottling of milk in group 202 (Manufacture of dairy products) and of ice manufacturing, except dry ice, in group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations) - are designed to classify these activities in the ISIC according to their place in national economies. The other revisions suggested are intended to clarify the definition of the groups which are part of food, beverage and tobacco manufacturing.

For example, it is indicated that all of the aspects of meat packing and the rendering and refining of lard and other edible animal fats are included in group 201 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat) and that pulse and root peeling mills are covered in group 205 (Manufacture of grain mill products) 20. It should be noted that because of the comments received, the following proposals for significant revisions in the ISIC in the earlier paper were withdrawn. To transfer the manufacture of yeast from group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food production) to group 213 (Breweries and manufacture of malt) and the denaturing and methylating of ethyl alcohol from group 211 (Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits) to group 311 (Basic industrial chemicals). Also some of the comments received suggested revisions in the ISIC which are not feasible in view of the classification schemes of most countries. For example, the USSR proposed that the beverage and food manufacturing industries be placed in the same major group; Greece and Turkey felt that the production of olive oils and meals should be classified in group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food products) instead of group 312 (Vegetable and animal oils and fats) and France recommended the sub-division of group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food products).

#### B. Textiles and Apparel and Textile Goods

21. In addition to adding cotton ginning and similar activities to the group for spinning, weaving and finishing textiles, it is proposed that fur dressing and dyeing be excluded from group 243 because, as is evident from national classifications and comments on the earlier paper on the ISIC, this work is rarely linked with the manufacture of wearing apparel from fur. Sweden, however, emphasized that in her classification scheme, all fur and leather products except footwear are grouped together in one category. In view of the practice and comments of a number of countries, it would seem desirable to classify individual groups 241 (Manufacture of footwear) and 242 (Repair of footwear) under the manufacture of leather and leather products rather than the manufacture of wearing apparel. This transfer is not proposed because major group 24 is designed to bring together the manufacture of footwear, irrespective of the type of material utilized, which is a principle followed in a number of national classifications,

even in categories which are further sub-divided. It should be noted that the proposal in the earlier paper on the ISIC that the manufacture of synthetic fibres be classified under major group 24 instead of in group 311 (Basic chemicals) has been withdrawn because in a number of countries this activity is carried on in units manufacturing other chemicals.

C. Wood and furniture

22. Analysis of national classifications and the comments of countries on the earlier paper on the ISIC indicates that it is feasible to sub-divide major group 25 into three groups in order to distinguish between broad stages in the manufacture of wood. This sub-division also leads to more precise definition of the coverage of major group 25. Although all countries approved of the sub-division of major group 25, a few countries raised specific questions on the scope of the proposed individual groups. Finland and Panama suggested that the prefabrication of doors, windows, staircases, etc. should be transferred from proposed group 251 to groups 260 and 259, respectively, and Norway preferred to restrict proposed group 251 to saw-mills and planing mills. Because the fabrication of wood products into building parts, cooperage, and veneers, etc. is often done in saw-mills or planing mills, it does not seem practicable to make these changes. On the other hand, New Zealand pointed out that the preservation of wood is frequently carried on in these establishments.

23. As some countries suggested, it would be desirable to sub-divide group 260 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures). Unfortunately because of the lack of agreement among countries on the way in which the manufacturing of furniture and fixtures is distributed in categories at detailed levels of classification, it is not possible to effect the sub-division. It is proposed that the manufacture of all kinds of furniture and fixtures, irrespective of type of material or use, be covered in group 260. This would include the manufacture of specialized furniture and fixtures - for example, furniture for beauty and barber shops (now classified in group 399) or for dental offices (now classified in group 391). The manufacture of furniture and fixtures for different uses is much more commonly combined in one category of national classifications than the manufacture of wooden and metal furniture and fixtures. In fact, in some national classifications, the

manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures is classified in the equivalent of group 250, while the making of metal furniture is part of the equivalent of group 350 (Manufacture of metal products); and Finland and France, in commenting on the earlier draft of this paper, suggested that this course be followed in the ISIC. Distinctions between wooden and metal furniture are, however, not proposed because in other national classifications, the manufacture of the two types of furniture is included in the same class, sometimes in a category which is not further sub-divided.

D. Paper and Printing

24. Changes are not suggested in the content of groups 271, 272 and 280 of the ISIC. The revisions that are proposed in the definitions of groups 271 and 272 are designed to make clear the coverage of these groups. In most national classifications, distinctions are drawn between categories which are equivalent to groups 271 and 272 in terms of the products manufactured or the character of work done; and the proposed definitions for groups 271 and 272 follow this practice. In defining the content of these groups, it did not seem feasible to follow, on an international basis, Norway's suggestion that the coating, glazing and laminating of paper be included in group 272 instead of group 271 and that the manufacture of sensitized, carbon and stencil papers be added to group 272.

25. It should be noted that the national categories which are equivalent to ISIC group 280 are, in some instances, narrower in coverage than group 280 and, in other instances, wider in coverage. For example, some countries classify detailed categories for publishing in the equivalent of ISIC groups 611 to 821 instead of group 280, while other countries include detailed categories for photography and duplicating services in the equivalent of ISIC group 280 rather than present groups 846 and 826, respectively. In general, however, the coverage of ISIC group 280 and the corresponding national categories is the same.

E. Leather and Fur

26. It is proposed to add group 292 (Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel) to major group 29 for the classification of fur dressing and dyeing and related activities which is to be omitted from group 243. While almost

all countries approved of the individual group for the manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel, Canada and the United States suggested that this group be made part of major group 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries). However, most countries classify leather and fur products together, some in the same detailed category.

#### F. Rubber Products

27. Substantive changes in group 300 (Manufacture of rubber products) are not suggested. The proposal in the earlier paper on the ISIC that this group be sub-divided into two groups - the manufacture of tyres and inner tubes and of other rubber products - was found to be impracticable in a number of countries, where distinctions are not drawn between these two groups of rubber products.

#### G. Chemical and Petroleum and Coal Products

28. In order to reduce the heterogeneity of group 319 (Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products), a new group 313 (Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers) is suggested. Although some countries emphasized that the scope of group 319 is still too broad, group 313 is the only sub-division that it is practicable to suggest because of the differences in the distinctions drawn in national classifications with regard to the manufacture of medicinals and pharmaceuticals, perfumes and other toilet preparations, soaps and polishes. The definition of group 311 is to be explicitly expanded to include the manufacture of chemicals through, as well as for purposes of, atomic power reactors. The only other changes suggested for major groups 31 and 32 is in the definition of group 312 (Vegetable and animal oils and fats) in order to make clear the distinctions between the activities covered in this group and the related activities covered in groups 201 or 209 in view of the fact that some countries classify the extraction of vegetable and fish oils in food manufacturing.

29. As coke ovens are generally associated with the manufacture of pig iron or gas or with coal mines, the individual group for them is eliminated in the draft revised ISIC.

30. The revisions suggested in major groups 31 and 32 do not take account of certain significant differences between national classifications and the ISIC. It was decided to preserve the distinction between major groups 31 and 32, on

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the one hand, and between major groups 32 and 13, on the other, although these distinctions are not drawn at the major group level of classification in some national schemes. This decision was reached since the distinctions are essential in many economic studies and are generally made at the detailed level of classification in these national schemes. It should also be noted that Romania felt the manufacture of asphalt roofing paper should be separated from miscellaneous petroleum and coal products and transferred to the major group for other non-metallic mineral products.

#### H. Non-Metallic Mineral Products Except Products of Petroleum and Coal

31. Changes are not proposed in the major group 33 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal). The only important differences between this major group and some of the corresponding national categories has already been discussed above; namely, the grouping together of detailed categories for activities covered in major group 33 and for activities covered in major groups 14 and 19.

#### I. Metal Industries

32. Except for the treatment of repair services to households and of the manufacture of metal furniture, which has been discussed above, there are no consistent differences between ISIC groups 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 and the corresponding national classifications. For this reason, except for the transfer of the manufacture of machinists' and other mechanical precision measuring instruments from group 391 (Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments) to group 360 and of motorcycles and scooters from group 383 (Manufacture of motor vehicles) to group 385 (Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles), only changes which clarify the coverage of the component parts of these major groups are proposed. It should also be noted that the analysis of national classifications reveals such diversity in the sub-division of the manufacture of metal products, except for transport equipment, that it is not feasible to propose sub-divisions for major groups 35, 36 and 37.

J. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

33. Practically all of the significant changes which are proposed in parts of major group 39 (Miscellaneous manufacturing industries) for purposes of increasing the area of agreement between national classifications and the ISIC, have been discussed above. They are the omission of the manufacture of medical and dental furniture from group 391, of the manufacture of beauty and barber shop equipment, undertakers' goods and ice from group 399, and the elimination of an individual group for the repair of watches and clocks. In addition, it is proposed, as is the case in a number of national classifications, that an individual group be established for the manufacture of miscellaneous plastic products, which is, at present, included in group 399.

VII. CONSTRUCTION

34. Substantive changes are not proposed in group 400 (Construction), although as some countries indicated, it would be desirable to sub-divide it into a number of individual groups. It is not feasible to do this on an international basis, which, of course, does not preclude sub-division in national classifications. It should be noted that in view of the comments of a number of countries on the earlier version of the revised ISIC, the draining of land has been transferred from agricultural services to construction.

VIII. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

35. Although the production and distribution of electricity and gas, and even the supply of water and steam, is included in the same detailed category of some national classifications, it is advantageous to divide these activities into separate groups of the ISIC. Detailed categories for sanitary services are interrelated with detailed classes for selected personal services, sometimes, but with water supply, more often. For this reason, as well as the interrelations between water supply and electricity and gas services, changes are not suggested in structure of division 5 although, as the USSR indicated in commenting on the earlier paper on the ISIC, sanitary services are probably more akin to personal services than to industrial production.

## IX. COMMERCE

### A. Distinctions Between Commerce and Other Divisions of the ISIC

36. In discussing the definition of manufacturing it was noted that some national classifications differ from the ISIC in treating repair services and custom manufacturing for households as retail trade rather than manufacturing but that it was not desirable to alter the ISIC in this regard because, for a number of countries, these activities are an important aspect of manufacturing and are so classified. Other differences exist between some national classifications and the ISIC in the boundary line drawn between wholesale and retail trade, on the one hand, and warehousing and service activities on the other. In some instances, commercial warehousing is classified in wholesale trade; crating, forwarding and related services, advertising, bill collection and similar business services, and the rental of agricultural machinery are classified in trade as a whole; and eating, drinking and lodging places are considered part of retail trade. It is the detailed categories for the foregoing kinds of activities which are so classified. As a result, the definition of wholesale and retail trade in those national classifications may be converted to the definition in the ISIC.

### B. Distinction Between Wholesale and Retail Trade

37. Distinguishing between wholesale and retail trade has presented considerably more difficulties than drawing the boundary lines between trade and the other sectors of the economy. This has been due in part to the briefness of the definitions in the ISIC for groups 611 (Wholesale trade) and 612 (Retail trade). In the proposed definitions of groups 611 and 612, therefore, an attempt has been made to indicate the coverage of each of these groups more explicitly. The suggested distinction between wholesale and retail trade is based on whether or not sales are usually made for personal or household consumption and use. This distinction between wholesale and retail trade is most common in national classifications and most useful for analytical and other purposes. However, in some national classifications, sales of feed, seed and agricultural equipment to farmers and of lumber and other building materials are considered to be sales at retail. Some national schemes provide detailed categories in which the wholesale and retail trades are combined, for the sale of such goods or for kinds

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of establishments which usually make significant amounts of sales at both wholesale and retail. However, there is much diversity between these national classifications in the kinds of establishments covered in the mixed wholesale-retail categories and most countries, in commenting on the earlier paper on the ISIC, did not believe it desirable to establish a group in the ISIC for the combination of selected kinds of wholesaling and retailing.

C. Sub-division of Wholesale and Retail Trade

38. In revising the ISIC, considerable attention was devoted to sub-dividing groups in the ISIC for wholesale and retail trade. Classifications, on an internationally comparable basis, of data on wholesale and retail trade according to kind of business (major kind of commodities sold) or type of operation (principal way or means of doing business) would add materially to the usefulness of these statistics.<sup>4/</sup> However, investigation of the way in which the wholesale and retail trades are sub-divided in national classifications did not reveal the degree of consistency which is required to establish categories in the ISIC. Despite this, in commenting on the earlier paper on the ISIC, some countries asked for guidance as to how to sub-divide the individual groups for wholesale and retail trade and the International Chamber of Commerce urged that suggestions for doing this be given. It may, therefore, be desirable to suggest how to effect these sub-divisions without incorporating these suggestions into the ISIC itself. Proposed sub-divisions of groups 611 (Wholesale trade) and 612 (Retail trade) are set out in annex III.

39. The suggested sub-groups for wholesale trade are designed to draw distinctions which are often made in national classifications and which are most meaningful from the point of view of the uses made of data on wholesale trade. To the extent to which the organization of wholesale trade permits, raw materials and semi-finished goods are separated from finished goods and capital goods are separated from other types of finished goods. Also, unfinished goods are grouped together according to their physical character and consumer goods are classified

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<sup>4/</sup> See: Distribution Statistics, E/CN.3/195, Statistical Commission, Ninth Session; Report of the Expert Group in Distribution Statistics, E/CN.3/L.36, Statistical Commission, Ninth Session; Report of the Second Session of the Working Group on Distribution Statistics, Conf. Eur. Stats/W G.4/10, Conference of European Statisticians.

according to the industries in which they are manufactured and the purposes for which they are generally utilized. Analysis of national classifications suggests that while it is generally practicable to make the distinctions involved in sub-groups 6111 (Agricultural raw materials), 6112 (Minerals, metals and industrial chemicals), 6114 (Industrial, commercial and agricultural machinery and equipment), 6117 (Dry goods, textiles and apparel), 6118 (Food, beverages and tobacco), this is not the case for the other sub-groups. National sub-divisions of wholesale trade, in a number of instances, overlap lumber and construction materials and hardware and electrical goods, on the one hand, and hardware and electrical goods and furniture and home furnishings, on the other. There is also some overlapping between furniture and home furnishings and dry goods and textiles.

40. The distinctions suggested in the sub-groups for retail trade are found in a number of national classifications and are sub-divisions of retail trade in accordance, primarily, with the purposes for which goods are utilized. Classes comparable to sub-group 6121 (Grocery and other food and liquor stores), 6122 (Pharmacies and drug stores), 6123 (Motor vehicles), 6127 (Gasoline service stations), and 6128 (Department and variety stores) are common in national classifications. However, categories in national schemes not infrequently straddle sub-groups 6123 (Dry goods, apparel and footwear stores) and 6124 (Furniture and home furnishings) and sub-groups 6124 and 6125 (Hardware stores).

#### D. Financial Institutions and Real Estate

41. Changes are not proposed in groups 620 (Banks and other financial institutions), 630 (Insurance) and 640 (Real estate). It should be noted, however, that Sweden felt that it was desirable to distinguish, in the first and third groups, between those financial institutions and real estate organizations which engage in investment on their own behalf and those which act as agents and brokers and, in the second group, between insurance companies and agents and brokers for insurance. Romania believed that banks and similar financial institutions should be separated from the other kinds of businesses included in group 620. Although it does not seem desirable to make the foregoing distinctions on an international basis, some countries may wish to make them in their classification schemes.

## X. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

42. Revisions are not proposed in the groups of this division as there are no significant differences in coverage between the groups for transportation, storage and communication in the ISIC and the corresponding detailed categories in national classifications. It should be noted, however, that in some national schemes, detailed categories for general-purpose warehousing are part of trade and those for cold storage are part of food manufacturing; and Romania and the USSR questioned the combining of transportation of freight with transportation of passengers. Also India felt that it might be more suitable to classify omnibus operators in group 713 instead of group 712.

## XI. SERVICES

A. Community and Business Services

43. Governments approved of the proposal in the earlier paper on the ISIC that major group 82 (Community and business services) be separated into two major groups - 82 (Community services) and 83 (Business services) - and that additional sub-divisions of the major groups be made. This proposal was put forth in order to attain greater comparability with national classifications as well as more homogeneity in the major groups of the ISIC for services. A number of countries (e.g., Greece, France, India, Norway and Sweden) felt that these objectives would also be served if research and scientific institutions were classified under major group 82 instead of major group 83, as proposed in the earlier paper, and if libraries, museums and botanical and zoological gardens were separated out of community services not elsewhere classified. These suggestions have been adopted in the proposed revised ISIC in annex II. In addition, Greece and India questioned the inclusion, as is common in national classifications, of news gathering and reporting agencies, journalists and writers in major group 83 instead of 82.

B. Recreation Services

44. The significant difference between major group 84 (Recreation services) and the corresponding categories in national schemes - the classification of motion

picture production - has already been discussed under manufacturing. It should be noted that the making of phonograph recordings is to be shifted to group 842 from 396 (Manufacture of musical instruments).

#### C. Personal Services

45. The noteworthy divergencies between major group 85 (Personal services) and corresponding national categories has been discussed above - namely, the treatment of restaurants and hotels, laundries and dry cleaning establishments and commercial photographic studios.

### XII. CONCLUSION

46. It is evident that the modifications in the ISIC which have been proposed above will add to the usefulness of the international classification. In the interest of maintaining and strengthening the value and comparability, internationally, of classifications of statistics according to kind of economic activity, the Statistical Commission may wish:

- (i) To indicate further changes, if any, that are needed in the revised International Standard of Industrial Classifications of all Economic Activities which is set out in annexes I and II.
- (ii) To propose to the Economic and Social Council that the Council, noting that the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities has been revised in the light of current patterns in national industrial classifications and economic organization and that the comparable classification of statistics according to kind of economic activity is essential to the use, internationally, of these data, recommend to Member Governments that they review or develop their national standard classifications with a view to either adopting the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activity as the basis for their national standard or arranging, in so far as it is practicable, their national standard so that it may be converted to the revised international classification.

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- (iii) To call to the attention of Member Governments the sub-divisions of groups 611 (Wholesale trade) and 612 (Retail trade) which are set out in Annex III for purposes of providing guidance, to those governments which wish to avail themselves of it, in the sub-division of the categories in national classifications for wholesale and retail trade.
- (iv) To request the Secretary-General to call the attention of Member Governments to the revised International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities and to prepare indexes to this classification.
- (v) To recommend to Member Governments that they transmit to the Statistical Office detailed indexes to their current or revised national classifications for use in preparing indexes to the revised International Standard Classification of all Economic Activities.



## ANNEX I

### PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

#### A. PURPOSE OF THE CLASSIFICATION

1. The requirements for data classified by kind of economic activity for purposes of international comparison do not necessarily coincide with the domestic requirements of any one nation for such information. This is also the case with respect to the possibilities of classifying data according to kind of economic activity. Differences in the degree of industrial developments and the organization of economic activities, the accidents of geography or the availability of natural resources, may result in differences in the way or detail in which various countries find it desirable and feasible to classify data according to kind of economic activity. The International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) is in the nature of a reconciliation of such differing requirements and possibilities, and is not identical with the classification of any one country. It provides for separate classification in individual groups of those branches of economic activity which are of importance in practically every country together with those which, while only found in some countries, are of considerable importance in the economy of the world as a whole. It reflects, in delineating these individual groups, the structure of industry (i.e., the way in which economic activities are combined in and distributed among productive units) as it has been found to exist in most countries.

2. The purpose of this international standard industrial classification 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 classification, but to do this it is essential that all the necessary elements for such a rearrangement be obtainable from national statistics. 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. The principles and definitions which were developed for this purpose and which are embodied in the international standard classification are set out below. The character and definition of the individual groups of this classification will also serve as a useful guide to countries which are developing, for the first time, a classification according to kind of economic activity or which are revising an existing classification. A number of countries have utilized the ISIC in this way.

## B. PRINCIPLES OF THE CLASSIFICATION

### (a) Nature of the Classification

3. The ISIC is a classification by kind of industry and not by kind of occupation or commodity. The classification does not draw distinctions according to kind of ownership, type of economic organization or mode of operation. Thus, establishments 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 governments or whether or not the parent enterprise owns other establishments. Similarly, manufacturing establishments are classified according to the 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 a household. Unless these principles are followed it is not possible to maintain comparability between countries which differ in the way the ownership of productive units is distributed or in stage of economic development. Classifications independent of the classification according to kind of economic activity may, of course, be constructed for kind of legal ownership, kind of economic organization or mode of operation.

### (b) The Unit to be Classified

4. The ISIC is designed for classification according to kind of economic activity of data on the establishment. The establishment is, ideally, an economic unit which engages, under a single ownership or control, 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 simple concept of the establishment is applicable in many of the situations which are encountered in inquiries into agriculture, mining, manufacturing, distribution, etc. It also provides the basis for classification according to kind of economic activity, as well as area, size, etc., of data on productive activities and resources in the finest practicable detail. However, an enterprise which engages in more than one kind of activity at one location or in business at more than one location may not maintain records that allow the separation of each kind of activity or each location. This may be the case, for example, for enterprises engaged in construction at diverse locations or in spinning, weaving and finishing textile products at one location. In order to accommodate such cases while preserving the attributes of the basic concept, the establishment, defined in operational terms, is: the combination of activities and resources directed by a single ownership or control toward the production of the most homogeneous group of goods or services, usually at one location but sometimes over a wider area, for which separate records are maintained that can provide the data concerning the production of these goods or services and the materials, labour and physical resources (both direct and indirect) going into this combination of activities.

5. The establishment may consist of a number of operational - ancillary and technical - units. The ancillary unit provides services primarily to the establishment or produces goods and supplies, exclusively or largely, for the establishment. The administrative office, warehouse, garage, repair shop or electric power plant of an establishment are examples of ancillary units. The technical unit is a section or department of the establishment which engages directly in the production of a class of the commodities made or services rendered by the establishment or in a stage in the production of these commodities or services. Departments of a meat packing plant which produce lard, cure bacon or can meat are illustrations of the former type of technical units - i.e., those horizontally integrated in an establishment; the departments of a textile mill which spin yarn, weave cloth or dye the cloth are examples of the latter type of technical unit - those vertically integrated in an establishment.

6. The ISIC is not designed for the classification according to a kind of activity of special data which may be gathered on ancillary or technical units. The individual groups of the international classification are too general for this purpose although they may furnish a useful basis for the development of a classification scheme for such data.

7. Where a particular kind of ancillary function is generally performed by units that fulfil the condition set down in the definition for an establishment, these units should be treated as separate establishments and classified accordingly. In addition, it may be convenient in collecting data on establishments to treat other types of ancillary units as statistical units (i.e., the units for which data are collected) apart from the establishments which they serve even though they do not have all of the characteristics that are required to make them separate establishments. This may be the case when a large ancillary unit serves more than one establishment of the parent enterprise or is located at a considerable distance from the establishment it serves. In such instances the ancillary unit should be classified under the same heading of the international classification as the establishments for which it is principally working. Assigning the same classification to ancillary units which are considered separate statistical units as to the establishment which they serve does not preclude, however, the assignment to these units of supplementary classifications according to kind of activity.

8. The enterprise - the corporation, co-operative association, partnership, individual proprietorship or other single ownership or control - is also utilized as a statistical unit - e.g., in inquiries into financial data. The ISIC is not designed for the classification of enterprises according to kind of economic activity. The activities of enterprises which consist of a number of establishments engaged in different kinds of economic activity may overlap a number of the individual groups of the international classification.

(c) Basis of the Classification

9. The ISIC is based on the combination of economic activities - i.e., the commodities made or services rendered and the steps in this production as it has

been found to exist in the establishments of most countries. Kinds of economic activities are classified into separate individual groups of the ISIC when carried on in separate establishments in most countries. However, separate individual groups are not shown for such kinds of activities when, in the establishments of some countries these activities are carried on, in combination with other kinds of economic activities. Any single principle, such as the way in which the work done, the nature of the raw materials used or the use of the products, is therefore not followed in defining the groups and major groups of the ISIC.

(d) The Classification of the Establishment

10. The classification of each establishment is defined by the individual group of the international classification in which the major activities of the establishment are covered. These activities should be determined from the products sold or handled by the establishment or the services rendered to others by the unit. Ideally, the principal products or services of an establishment should be ascertained in the case of manufacturing by reference to "value added" for products sold or services rendered and in the case of other industries by reference to the difference between the amount received for goods or services and the cost of providing them. 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 activities of the establishment should be determined by the proportion of the gross revenue of the establishment 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 of the establishment should be ascertained from the proportion of employment in these activities.

11. Instances may arise in classifying establishments where significant proportions of the activities of the unit are included in more than one individual group of the ISIC. The number of such cases should be small, however, as the scope of each of the individual groups corresponds to the combination of

activities found in the establishments of most countries. These cases may result from the vertical integration of activities in the establishment - for example, tree-felling combined with saw milling, a clay pit combined with a bricks works or the production of synthetic fibres combined with a textile mill - or the horizontal integration of activities in the establishment - for example, 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 establishment should be classified to the individual group of the international classification in which are covered those commodities sold or services rendered to others for which the unit receives the preponderant part of its gross revenue.

(e) The Decimal System of Notation

12. All notations in the ISIC are made in terms of arabic numbers. It is considered that this notational system will be more universally applicable than one employing letters or roman numerals. In addition, the numbers used to identify divisions, major groups and groups in the classification are arranged on a decimal system. This meets the requirements of offices using punch cards and mechanical sorting and tabulating equipment, and at the same time provides a means whereby the classification can be indefinitely expanded without changes in the basic outline or in the basic system of major groups and groups.

13. The whole field of economic activity is divided into nine divisions. Each division is assigned its permanent one-digit number, except manufacturing which, because of the number of major groups separately recognized, receives two one-digit numbers (2 and 3). Each division has ten available sub-divisions (called major groups) and these are identified by two-digit numbers. The first digit indicates the division and the first and second digits taken together identify the sub-divisions, or major groups, of that division. Each major group, in turn, can be sub-divided into ten groups. The resulting three-digit number can be read as follows: the first digit identifies the division; the first and second digits taken together indicate the major group; and the first, second and third digits taken together identify the group.

14. In cases where a major group is not sub-divided into groups, the title of the major group is also used as the title of the three-digit group with "0" added to the identification number of the major group. For example, no further sub-divisions are shown for major group 73, Communication, and the three-digit number is therefore 730.

### C. APPLICATION OF THE ISIC

15. 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. The International Conference of Labour Statisticians has made the same recommendation with regard to labour statistics. The ISIC has been utilized by the United Nations, the International Labour Office and other organizations and groups in assembling and publishing internationally comparable data classified according to kind of economic activity, for these as well as other fields of statistics.

#### (a) Expansion or Contraction of the ISIC

16. 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. The ISIC may be expanded by sub-dividing each group, if it is so desired, into as many as nine sub-groups. In general, this should be done by appending one decimal place to the three-digit code which identifies each group of the ISIC. Extending the three-digit code of the ISIC to a four-digit code would not be necessary 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 three-digit codes ending in "0" and may be replaced by as many as nine groups, identified by specific three-digit codes. The ISIC may be contracted by telescoping groups into major groups.

#### (b) Establishing a Classification Convertible to the ISIC

17. 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 classification in the national scheme.

(c) Detail of Classification

18. It may be desirable to utilize less detailed classification according to kind of economic activity in some fields of statistics than in other fields. For example, it may not be feasible to classify data on the industrial characteristics of the labour force gathered in inquiries into households in as great detail as data on employment obtained from inquiries into establishments. The ISIC, by providing for three levels of classification - divisions, major groups and groups - furnishes a framework for the comparable classifications of data at different levels of detail.



ANNEX II

DRAFT REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION  
OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Major Group	Group	Draft Revised ISIC	Changes in Sub-division and Scope from Present ISIC (Clarification in description not indicated)
		DIVISION 0 - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING	
	01	AGRICULTURE	
			Sub-division into two new groups - 011 and 012
	011	Agriculture and Livestock Production 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, fur-bearing or other animals, bees; and the production of milk, wool, fur, eggs, honey.	
	012	Agricultural services Agricultural, animal husbandry and horticultural services on a fee or contract basis, such as harvesting, baling and threshing, husking and shelling, and preparing of tobacco for auctioning; animal shearing, pest destroying, spraying, pruning, picking and packing; and operating irrigation systems and rental of farm machinery. Transportation of farm products are classified in the appropriate group of division 7 (Transport, storage and communication) and veterinary services in group 822 (Medical and other health services).	Cotton ginning and the preparation of other vegetable fibres for spinning transferred to group 231, (Spinning, weaving and finishing or textiles).

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in descrip-  
tion not indicated)

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Major  
Group Group

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02 FORESTRY AND LOGGING

021 Forestry

Timber tracts; planting, replanting and conserva-  
tion 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. To  
include extracting, concentrating and distilling  
of sap and charcoal burning carried on in the  
forest.

022 Logging

Felling and rough cutting of trees; hewing or  
rough shaping of poles, blocks, bolts and other  
wood materials; and transportation of logs.  
Sawmills operating in the forest are classified  
in group 251 (Sawmill, planing and other wood  
mills).

03 030 HUNTING, TRAPPING AND GAME PROPAGATION

Hunting and trapping wild animals and game  
propagation for commercial purposes not connected  
with sport.

04 FISHING

Sub-division into  
three new groups -  
041, 042 and 043.

041 Ocean and coastal water fishing, excluding  
factory-vessel fishing

Commercial fishing in ocean, coastal and off-  
shore waters, except in factory ships. This  
includes catching or taking of fish, crustacea  
and molluscs; seal hunting; gathering of sea  
weeds, sea shells, pearls, sponges and other  
ocean and coastal water products. The operation  
of oyster beds is also included.

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in descrip-  
tion not indicated)

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Major  
Group Group

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042 Factory-vessel fishing

Pelagic fishing in factory-type vessels for whales, sardines or other fish species. These vessels should be capable of preserving and processing or canning the catch.

Addition of preserving, processing or canning the catch aboard fishing vessels.

043 Inland water fishing

Commercial catching, taking and gathering of fish and uncultivated plant life in inland waters or artificial ponds. The operation of fish hatcheries and fishing preserves is also included.

DIVISION 1 - MINING AND QUARRYING

Extraction of minerals which occur in nature as either solids, liquids, or gases. Underground and surface mines, quarries and oil wells, with all supplemental operations for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude minerals, such as breaking, milling, washing, cleaning and grading, are included in this division. Prospecting for minerals and preparing sites for extraction are also included.

11 110 COAL MINING

Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite.

12 METAL MINING

Mines engaged in the extraction of metalliferous ores

121 Iron ore mining

122 Metal mining except iron ore mining

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in descrip-  
tion not indicated)

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Major  
Group Group

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13 130 CRUDE PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS  
Oil well and natural gas well operations, including drilling, and oil shale or bituminous sand operations, including extraction of crude oil. The independent operation of pipe lines is classified in group 719 (Transportation not elsewhere classified).

14 140 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. Establishments primarily engaged in shaping stone or pulverizing, grinding, etc., stone, gravel, clay or sand are classified in group 339 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.).

19 OTHER NON-METALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING

Sub-division into  
three new groups -  
191, 192 and 199.

191 Salt mining and quarrying  
The extracting and quarrying of salt, including evaporating as in salt pans, crushing and screening. The refinement of salt for edible purposes is classified in group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations).

192 Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining  
The mining and quarrying of phosphate and nitrate minerals, fluorspar, sulphur ores and natural sulphur, potash, sodium and borate minerals, borytes, pyrites, arsenic, strontium and lithium minerals and mineral pigments. Guano gathering is included in this group.

## Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present

ISIC

(Clarification in descrip-  
tion not indicated)Major  
Group Group199 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere  
classified

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 and all other non-metallic minerals not elsewhere classified. Peat cutting and digging is included in this group. Also included is prospecting for non-metallic minerals except coal and petroleum and for minerals in general. Establishments primarily engaged in milling, grinding, pulverizing, etc., these minerals are classified in group 339 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.).

1. Transfer of ice harvesting to group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations).

2. Addition of prospecting for all non-metallic minerals, excepting coal and petroleum, and of prospecting for minerals in general.

## DIVISIONS 2-3 - MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing is defined as the mechanical or chemical transformation of inorganic or organic substances into new products whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail. The assembly of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in group 400 (Construction).

Establishments engaged in repair work are classified in the manufacturing division according to the type of product repaired, irrespective of type of customer served.

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## FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, EXCEPT BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES

Manufacture of foods for human consumption and of related products, such as chewing gum, spices and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
 and Scope from Present  
 ISIC  
 (Clarification in description not indicated)

Major Group Group

201 Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat

Abattoirs and meat packing plants; killing, dressing and packing poultry, rabbits and small game. 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 and the rendering and refining of lard and other edible animal fats are also included.

202 Manufacture of dairy products

Manufacture of creamery and processed butter, natural and processed cheese, condensed and other types of concentrated milk, ice cream and ices, and other edible milk products. The pasteurizing and bottling of milk is also included.

Transfer of milk pasteurizing and bottling from ISIC 612 (Retail trade).

203 Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables

Canning (packing in air-tight containers) of fruits and vegetables including fruit and vegetable juices; manufacture of raisins and dried fruits, preserves, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, and canned soups; dehydrating and quick-freezing of fruits and vegetables.

204 Canning and preserving of fish and other sea foods

Preserving and processing fish and other marine foods. These processes include such operations as salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, pickling, packing in air-tight containers, and quick-freezing. Icing, salting, filleting of fish catch are classified in groups 041 (Ocean and coastal water fishing, except factory-vessel fishing) or 043 (Inland water fishing), whichever is appropriate; and processing of the catch aboard fishing vessels is classified in group 042 (Factory vessel fishing).

Preserving, processing or canning catch aboard factory-type fishing vessels transferred to proposed group 042 (Factory vessel fishing).

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## Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present

ISIC

(Clarification in descrip-  
tion not indicated)Major  
Group Group

- 205 Manufacture of grain mill products  
Grain mills (flour, meal, stock dry feeds); husking cleaning and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as rolled oats, rice, wheat and corn flakes, parched gram; blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations. Coffee, pulse and root peeling mills are included in this group. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls are classified in group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations).
- 206 Manufacture of bakery products  
Manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies, pastries and similar "perishable" bakery products; biscuits and similar "dry" bakery products. Macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli and noodles are classified in group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations).
- 207 Sugar factories and refineries  
Manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or from sugar beets.
- 208 Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery  
Manufacture of cocoa and chocolate powder from beans; chocolates, all types of sugar confectionery, such as boiled sweets, toffee, marshmallows, fudge, pastilles and fondants; crystallized fruits; sugar-covered nuts, salted nuts, stuffed dates and similar products; chewing gum.
- 209 Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations  
Food industries not elsewhere classified, such as the manufacture of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table or salad oils; starch and its products; baking powder; flavouring extracts and syrups; macaroni and similar products; yeast; condiments, mustard
- Transfer of harvesting of ice from proposed group 199 (Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified) and

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	and vinegar; meat pies and food specialities; prepared feeds for animals and fowls; egg processing; spice grinding; coffee roasting; processing of tea leaves into black tea; salt processing; harvesting and storage of natural ice and the manufacture of ice, except dry ice. Dry ice manufacturing is classified in group 311 (Basic industrial chemicals, including fertilizers).	of manufacturing ice, except dry ice from group 399 (Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified).
21	BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, malt liquors, soft drinks and carbonated beverages. Bottling, not involving processing or manufacturing of beverages, is classified in group 611 (Wholesale trade).	
211	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).	
212	Wine industries	
	The production of wines, cider, perry and other fermented beverages except malt liquors.	
213	Breweries and manufacturing of malt	
	The production of malt and malt liquors such as beer, ale, porter and stout.	
214	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries	
	Manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks and carbonated mineral waters. To include also the carbonating of natural mineral waters.	



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22 220 TOBACCO MANUFACTURES

Manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. Stemming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco after auctioning, for manufacturing are also included.

23 MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES

Manufacturers engaged in processing textile fibres to prepare them for spinning; manufacturing yarn, thread, woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, laces, braids, carpets and rugs; manufacturing garments in knitting mills; dyeing and finishing yarn and fabrics; manufacturing oilcloth, linoleum and artificial leather; coating and waterproofing fabrics; manufacturing cordage, rope and twine.

231 Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles

Preparing fibres for spinning, such as ginning, retting, scutching, scouring, carding, combing, carbonizing; throwing; spinning; weaving; bleaching and dyeing; printing and finishing of yarns and fabrics. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; carpets and rugs; and lace, braids and other primary textiles. Yarn, fabric, and jute mills. Asbestos spinning and weaving is classified in group 339 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, n.e.c.)

Transfer of cotton ginning and the preparation of cotton vegetable fibres for spinning from proposed group 012 (Agricultural services).

232 Knitting mills

Knitting; crotcheting; and bleaching, dyeing finishing of knitted products. Hosiery and other knitting mills. The manufacture of garments in knitting mills is included but the making-up of garments from knitted fabrics other than in knitting mills is classified in group 243 (Manufacture of wearing apparel except footwear). The production of machine-made lace is classified in group 231 (Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles).

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233 Cordage, rope and twine industries  
Manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net and other related goods from hemp, jute, cotton, paper, straw, coir, flax and other fibres.

239 Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified  
Manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings (excluding rubber); artificial leather; oilcloth and other impregnated and coated fabrics; straw, coir and similar matting and mats; felt by processes other than weaving; batting, padding, wadding and upholstery filling from all fibres. The recovering of fibres from waste and rags is included. The weaving of felt is classified in group 231 (Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles). The manufacture of wood-excelsior upholstery filling is classified in proposed group 251 (Sawmills, planing and other mills); the manufacture of asbestos pads and padding is classified in group 339 (Manufacture of non-metallic minerals, n.e.c.).

24 MANUFACTURE OF FOOTWEAR, OTHER WEARING APPAREL AND MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS

Manufacture of footwear, gloves, hats, clothing apparel accessories and all kinds of made-up textile goods. The manufacture of garments in knitting mills is classified in group 232 (Knitting mills).

241 Manufacture of footwear  
Manufacture of all kinds of footwear, leggings, and gaiters from leather, fabrics, plastics, wood and other materials except vulcanized footwear, which is classified in group 300 (Manufacture of rubber products). The manufacture of boots and shoe cut stock and findings is included.

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## 242 Repair of footwear

Repair of boots and shoes (cobbling). Repairers who also make footwear are included in this group.

## 243 Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear

Manufacture of wearing apparel by cutting and sewing fabrics, leather, fur and other materials; the making of hat bodies, hats and millinery; and the manufacture of umbrellas and walking sticks. Important products of this group include underwear and outer-wear; millinery; hats; fur apparel and trimmings; gloves and mittens; suspenders, garters and related products; robes and dressing gowns; raincoats and other water-proofed outer garments; leather clothing; sheep-skin-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 proposed group 854 (Laundries and laundry service; cleaning and dyeing).

Transfer of fur-dressing and dyeing to proposed group 292 (Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel).

## 244 Manufacture of made-up textile goods, except wearing apparel

Manufacturers who do no weaving and are primarily engaged in making up house furnishings such as curtains, draperies, sheets, pillowcases, napkins, tablecloths, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, laundry bags and slip covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimmings of fabric; embroideries; banners, flags and pennants. Stitching, pleating and tucking for the trade is included.

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- 25 MANUFACTURES OF WOOD AND CORK, EXCEPT MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE
- Sawmills and planing mills; the manufacture of lath, shingles, cooperage stock, veneers and plywood; manufactures engaged in wood preserving and manufacturing finished articles made entirely or mainly of wood, bamboo, cane and cork. Manufacture of wooden furniture is classified in group 260 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures); manufacture of pianos and wooden musical instruments is classified in group 396 (Manufacture of musical instruments).
- 251 Sawmills, planing and other wood mills
- The manufacture of lumber; wooden building materials and pre-fabricated parts and structures; cooperage and other wood stock; veneers and plywood; and excelsior. Included is the preservation of wood. Sawmills and planing mills, whether or not mobile or operated in the forest are included. The hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood materials is classified in group 022 (Logging).
- 252 Wooden and cane containers and cane small 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.
- 259 Manufacture of cork and wood products 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.
- Sub-division into three new groups - 251, 252 and 259.
- Transfer of the manufacture of coffins from group 399 (Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified).

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- 26        260    MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURES
- Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, window and door screens and shades; regardless of materials used.
- 27        MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS
- Paper and paperboard mills; and the manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard.
- 271    Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
- The manufacture of pulp, from wood, rags and other fibres and of paper, paperboard and fibre building paper. The coating, glazing and laminating of paper and paperboard is included, except for the manufacture of asphalted and tar-saturated paper, which is classified in group 329 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal), abrasive paper, which is classified in group 339 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified), sensitized paper, which is classified in group 392 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods) and carbon and stencil paper, which is classified in group 399 (Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified).
- 272    Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard
- The manufacture of pressed and moulded pulp goods, such as pulp plates and utensils; paper bags, boxes and other containers, cards,

Inclusion of all coating, glazing and laminating of paper and paperboard, excepting the manufacture of asphalted and tar-saturated paper, abrasive paper, sensitized paper and carbon and stencil paper.

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Major Group Group

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envelopes and stationery; wallpaper; toilet paper, straws, mounts, cut-outs and patterns; papier maché and other articles made of paper and paperboard.

28 280 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 woodcuts; photo-engraving; electrotyping and stereotyping. Type foundries are classified in group 350 (Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment). Engraving on precious metals is classified in group 395 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles).

29 MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER AND LEATHER AND FUR PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOOTWEAR AND OTHER WEARING APPAREL

Tanning, currying and finishing of all kinds of hides and skins and the manufacture of leather and fur products except footwear and other wearing apparel. The manufacture of footwear is classified in group 241 (Manufacture of footwear) and the manufacture of leather and fur clothing is classified in group 243 (Manufacture of wearing apparel except footwear).

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|-----|--|---|---|
| 291 | Tanneries and leather finishing plants                                     | The tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.   | Transfer of fellmongery to proposed group 292 (Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel).  |
| 292 | Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel                        | The scraping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts. The manufacture of fur and skin rugs and mats, hatters' fur and other fur and skin articles except wearing apprael. Fellmongery is included.  | A new group which covers fur dressing and dyeing transferred from group 243 (Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear) and fellmongery transferred from group 291. |
| 293 | Manufacture of leather products, except footwear and other wearing apparel | Manufacture of leather products (except footwear and other wearing apparel) such as luggage, handbags, pocketbooks, cigarette and key cases, coin purses, saddlery, harness whips and other articles made of leather and leather substitutes. The manufacture of wooden saddlery is classified in group 259 (Manufacture of cork and wood products not elsewhere classified). |   |
| 30  | 300  | MANUFACTURE OF RUBBER PRODUCTS  |   |
|     |  | Manufacture from natural or synthetic rubber, gutta percha, balata, or gutta siak, of all kinds of rubber products such as tubes and tyres, vulcanized footwear, industrial and mechanical rubber goods, and rubber sundries such   |   |

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as gloves, mats, sponges and other vulcanized articles. The reclaiming of rubber from used tyres, scrap and miscellaneous waste rubber. Included are the rebuilding, retreading and vulcanizing of tyres; and dipping mixing, rolling, cutting and related processing of natural rubber, except on rubber plantations, which is classified in proposed group 011 (Agriculture and livestock production) or in the forest, which is classified in group 021 (Forestry).

31

MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

311 Basic industrial chemicals, including fertilizers

The manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals such as acids, alkalis and salts; dye intermediates, dyes, colour lakes and toners; explosives and fireworks; synthetic fibres, resins, plastics, elastomers and rubber; and fertilizers. The manufacture of chemical materials for and of products of atomic fission or fusion is included.

Addition of the manufacture of chemical materials for and products of atomic fission or fusion.

312 Vegetable and animal oils and fats

The production of crude oil, cake and meal, by crushing or extraction, from oilseeds and nuts; 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 from livestock is classified in group 201 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat) and the production of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table or salad oils is classified in group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations).

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	313	<p>Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers</p> <p>The manufacture of paints; varnishes, varnish stains and shellac; lacquers; enamels and japans.</p>	<p>A new group in which the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers is separated from group 319.</p>
	319	<p>Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products</p> <p>The manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified, such as medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations; perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations; soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds; polishes; inks; matches; candles; and insecticides.</p>	<p>Exclusion of the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.</p>
32		<p>MANUFACTURE OF PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL</p> <p>Petroleum refineries and other manufacturers of products from petroleum and coal.</p>	<p>Elimination of group 322 (Coke oven).</p>
	321	<p>Petroleum refineries</p> <p>Petroleum refineries producing gasoline (motor spirit), fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and greases, and other products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products; and the manufacture of petroleum and petroleum products from coal and other materials.</p>	<p>Transfer of the manufacture of lubricating oils, greases and similar products made from materials other than petroleum or coal from group 329.</p>
	329	<p>Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal</p> <p>Manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials and fuel briquettes and packaged fuel. Included is the distillation of</p>	<p>1. Addition of the distillation of coal in coke ovens which is not</p>

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	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 341 (Iron and steel basic industries) and gas works are classified in group 512 (Gas manufacture and distribution).	associated with the manufacture of pig iron or the distribution of coal gas.  2. Transfer of the manufacture of lubricating oils, greases and similar products made from materials other than petroleum or coal to group 321.
33	MANUFACTURE OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL  Manufacture of clay products; glass and glass products; pottery, china and earthenware; cement, concrete products and other non-metallic mineral products.	
	331 Manufacture of structural clay products  Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, pipes, crucibles, architectural terra cotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; refractories.	
	332 Manufacture of glass and glass products  Manufacture of glass and glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in group 392 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods).	
	333 Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	
	334 Manufacture of cement (hydraulic)  Manufacture of all types of hydraulic cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolan, fibro and Roman.	

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339      Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products  
not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of concrete, gypsum, and  
plaster products, including ready mixed  
concrete; mineral wool; cut-stone and  
stone products; abrasives, asbestos  
products; graphite products; and all other  
non-metallic mineral products not  
elsewhere classified.

Addition of the produc-  
tion of ready mixed  
concrete.

34

BASIC METAL INDUSTRIES

Smelting and refining; rolling, drawing,  
and alloying; and the manufacture of  
castings, forgings and other basic forms  
of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

341      Iron and steel basic industries

The manufacture of basic 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; tin-plate;  
rough castings and forgings. Also included  
are coke ovens which are associated with  
blast furnaces.

Addition of coke ovens  
associated with blast  
furnaces.

342      Non-ferrous metal basic industries

The manufacture of basic 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 and pipes; casting and  
extrusions.

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35            350    MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS, EXCEPT MACHINERY  
 AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Manufacture of basic metal forms into finished products such as tin cans and other tinware; hand tools; cutlery and hardware; hollow ware; metal stampings; lighting fixtures; fabricated wire products; metal shipping containers; safes and vaults; steel springs; bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets; collapsible tubes; ordnance, including small arms and accessories; and all other metal products not elsewhere classified. This group includes such industries as those engaged in enamelling, japanning and lacquering, galvanizing, plating and polishing metal products; blacksmithing and welding. Manufacture of silverware and jewellery is classified in group 395 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles). The manufacture of specialized automobile, aircraft and ship parts is classified in the appropriate group of major group 38 (Manufacture of transport equipment).

36            360    MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Manufacture of machinery and prime movers other than electrical equipment. Included are agricultural and industrial tractors and conveyors; refrigerators; exhaust, ventilating and air conditioning units; sewing and washing machines; office machinery, such as typewriters, calculators, cash registers and accounting equipment. To include also machine shops engaged in producing and repairing machine and equipment parts and the production of ball bearings and machinists' and other mechanical precision measuring instruments. The manufacture of automobile, aircraft and marine engines and other specialized parts is classified in the appropriate group of major group 38 (Manufacture of transport equipment).

Transfer of machinists' and other mechanical precision measuring instruments from group 391 (Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments).

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37	370	<p>MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS, APPLIANCES AND SUPPLIES</p> <p>Manufacture of machinery, apparatus and supplies for the generation, storage, transmission and transformation of electric energy, such as electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical appliances such as vacuum cleaners, fans and stoves; insulated wire and cable; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; electric lamps, communication equipment and related products including radios; phonographs; electric batteries; X-ray and therapeutic apparatus; electronic tubes. To include also the repair of electrical machinery and appliances. Excluded are instruments for measuring and recording electrical quantities and characteristics, classified in group 391 (Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments).</p>
38		<p>MANUFACTURE OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT</p> <p>The manufacture and repair of equipment for the transportation of passengers and freight by land, air and water.</p>
	381	<p>Ship building and repairing</p> <p>Shipyards and boat yards engaged in building and repair work; specialized marine engine and ship parts manufacturers; ship breaking yards.</p>
	382	<p>Manufacture of railroad equipment</p> <p>The building and re-building of locomotives of any type or gauge and railroad and tramway cars for freight and passenger service;</p>

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- the production of specialized parts for locomotive and railroad tramway cars. Included is the manufacture of locomotives and cars by railway companies and repair work done in such locomotive shops.
- 383    Manufacture of motor vehicles
- Manufacture and assembly of complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, trucks and truck trailers, universal carriers, and special purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxicabs, etc.); 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 300); automobile glass (group 332); electrical equipment (group 370) or agricultural and road building tractors and fork-lift trucks (group 360).
- Transfer of motorcycle manufacturing to group 385.
- 384    Repair of motor vehicles
- Repair of automobiles and motor trucks and any specialized repair work such as repair of auto tops (hoods) and electrical repairs.
- Transfer of motorcycle repairing to group 385.
- 385    Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
- Manufacture of motorcycles and scooters, bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and parts such as motors, saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.
- Transfer of motorcycle manufacturing from group 383 and motorcycle repairing from group 384.
- 386    Manufacture of aircraft
- Manufacture, assembly and repair of aeroplanes, gliders, and aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons

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and under-carriages. The manufacture of aeronautical instruments is classified in group 391 (Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments).

389      Manufacture of transport equipment, not elsewhere classified

Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified, such as animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles.

39

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing industries not classified in any other major group

Elimination of group 394 (Repair of watches and clocks) and renumbering of subsequent groups.

391      Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments

Manufacture of measuring, controlling, laboratory and scientific instruments; surgical, medical and dental instruments and supplies. The manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use is classified in group 392 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods); the manufacture of X-ray and electric therapeutic apparatus is classified in group 370 (Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies), and the production of measuring and dispensing pumps is classified in group 360 (Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery).

Transfer of machinists' and other mechanical precision measuring instruments to group 360 (Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery).

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Major Group	Group	
392	<p>Manufacture of photographic and optical goods</p> <p>The manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods, photographic equipment and supplies, including sensitized film, plates and paper. To include optical instruments for scientific and medical use.</p>	
393	<p>Manufacture of watches and clocks</p> <p>The manufacture of clocks and watches of all kinds; clock and watch parts and cases; and mechanisms for timing devices.</p>	
394	<p>Manufacture of jewellery and related articles</p> <p>Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and plate ware, using precious metals, precious and semiprecious stones and pearls. The cutting and polishing of precious and semiprecious stones and the striking of medals and coins are included.</p>	
395	<p>Manufacture of musical instruments</p> <p>The manufacture of musical instruments, such as pianos, string instruments, wind instruments, percussion instruments; phonograph record blanks. Manufacture of phonographs and speech recording machines is included in group 370 (Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies).</p>	<p>The recording of phonograph records transferred to proposed group 842 (Theatres and related services).</p>
396	<p>Manufacture of plastic products</p> <p>The moulding of plastic materials and the manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified, such as ornaments, novelties, covers and linings, buttons, forms, machine and lamp parts, and housings. The fabrication of apparel or footwear of plastic materials is classified in</p>	<p>A new group to which is transferred the manufacture of plastic products from group 399.</p>



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groups 243 (Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear) or 241 (Manufacture of footwear), respectively. The manufacture of handbags, pocketbooks or cases of plastic materials is classified in group 293 (Manufacture of leather products, except footwear and other wearing apparel).

## 399 Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified

Manufacturing not classified in any other group, such as manufacture of toys, sporting and athletic goods; pens, pencils and other office and artists' materials; costume jewellery and costume novelties; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; buttons; brooms and brushes; lamp shades; tobacco pipes and cigarette holders; metal small ware and identification plates, badges, emblems and tags; signs and advertising displays; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; hair nets, wigs and similar articles. Repair work not assignable to any other group in the manufacturing division is included.

Transfer of the manufacturing of plastic products not elsewhere classified to proposed group 396; of coffins to group 259 (Manufacture of cork and wood products not elsewhere classified); of beauty and barber shop furniture and equipment to appropriate groups; of ice, except dry ice, to group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food products).

## DIVISION 4 - CONSTRUCTION

## 40      400 CONSTRUCTION

Construction, repair and demolition of buildings, highways, streets, and culverts; heavy construction of such projects as sewers and water mains, railway roadbeds, railroads, piers, tunnels, subways, elevated highways, bridges, viaducts, dams, drainage projects, sanitation projects, aqueducts, irrigation and flood-control projects, hydroelectric plants, water power projects,

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gas mains, pipelines and all other types of heavy construction; marine construction such as dredging, under-water rock removal, pile driving, land draining and reclamation, construction of harbours and waterways; water wells; airports; athletic fields; golf courses; swimming pools; tennis courts; parking areas; communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines; and all other construction, whether undertaken by private bodies or governmental authorities. Special trade contractors in the field of construction, such as carpenters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians are also included in this group.

This division does not include construction, repair and demolition work undertaken as an ancillary activity by the staff and for the use of an enterprise classified in any other division of the classification. Excavating, overburden removal, shaft sinking and dredging, when undertaken in connexion with mining, are classified in the appropriate group of division 1 (Mining and quarrying).

DIVISION 5 - ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

51

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND STEAM

51.1

Electric light and power

Generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.

51.2

Gas manufacture and distribution

Manufacture of gas in gasworks and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas to domestic and industrial consumers.

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and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

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Major  
Group

Group

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513 Steam heat and power  
Production and distribution of steam for  
heating and power purposes.

52 WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

521 Water supply  
Collection, purification and distribution  
of water to domestic and industrial  
consumers. The operation of irrigation  
systems is classified in proposed group 012  
(Agricultural services).

522 Sanitary services  
Garbage and sewage disposal. The operation  
of drainage systems is included.

DIVISION 6 - COMMERCE

61 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

611 Wholesale trade  
The re-sale (sale without transformation) of  
goods to business units and to institutions  
and government. Importers and exporters;  
manufacturers' sales offices and agents;  
commission merchants and commodity brokers;  
commodity exchanges, petroleum bulk stations;  
assemblers and buyers of farm products and  
co-operative agricultural marketing  
associations. To include the re-sale of  
industrial and construction materials,  
machinery, and business and professional  
equipment; and the warehousing, grading and  
sorting, breaking bulk and re-packing, except  
in airtight containers, associated with  
re-selling.

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

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Major  
Group

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612	Retail trade	
	The re-sale (sale without transformation) of 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-operatives. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is classified in proposed group 852 (Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places).	Transfer of pasteurizing and bottling of milk to group 202 (Manufacture of dairy products).
62	620	BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
	Banks and closely related institutions, such as currency exchanges, clearing house associations, corporations for banking abroad and agencies of foreign banks; credit agencies other than banks such as rediscount and financing institutions, mortgage companies, industrial loan institutions, agricultural credit agencies, sales finance and industrial credit companies and personal credit companies; co-operative credit societies; investment companies; holding companies; security brokers and dealers; underwriters of financial security issues; security exchanges and exchange clearing houses; bullion exchanges and other financial institutions such as those engaged in patent buying and licensing and those organized for the protection of security holders.	
63	630	INSURANCE
	Insurance carriers of all kinds; life, fire, marine, accident, health, title, financial obligation, casualty, fidelity, and surety; insurance agents and brokers; organizations servicing insurance carriers; consultants for policy holders and adjusting agencies.	

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

Major  
Group      Group

64          640      REAL ESTATE

All types of dealers in real estate, that is, operators, developers and agents. This includes land and estate companies and other similar organizations deriving their income from the owning and letting of houses, flats, lock-up garages and similar properties; house and estate agents; rent collecting agents.

DIVISION 7 - TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

Transport of passengers and freight by land, water, or air; services related to transport; warehouses which sell their services to persons other than the owners of the warehouse; telephone, telegraph, radio and other communication services. Radio broadcasting studios are classified in proposed group 842 (Theatres and related services).

71          TRANSPORT

711      Railway transport

Transport by railway and allied services, such as sleeping-car service, dining-car service and railway express.

712      Tramway and omnibus operators

Urban, suburban and interurban passenger bus lines, tramways, elevated and underground railways.

713      Road passenger transport, except omnibus operators

Taxicabs and other cabs, automobiles and carriages for hire, livery stables, inter-urban motor coach tours and the operation of all other means of passenger transport by road, except omnibus service.

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

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Major  
Group

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- 714 Road transport not elsewhere classified  
Freight transport by road; the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities.
- 715 Ocean transport  
Freight and passenger transport by sea
- 716 Water transport, except ocean transport  
Freight and passenger transport primarily on inland and coastal waters. Furnishing 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 lighthouses and other aids to navigation; loading and discharging of vessels; maintenance and operation of canals; salvaging of distressed vessels and their cargoes.
- 717 Air transport  
Transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter, and the operation of airports, flying fields and air navigational facilities such as radio beacons, flying control centres and radar stations.
- 718 Services incidental to transport  
Services incidental to transport, such as forwarding; packing and crating; arrangement of transport (including travel agencies); renting of railroad cars; ship brokers; inspection, sampling and weighing. The operation of stockyards 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.

## Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in description not indicated)

Major Group	Group	
	719	<p>Transport not elsewhere classified</p> <p>Transportation by pipeline of crude and refined petroleum and natural gas as an independent service; also all other transport not elsewhere classified.</p>
72	720	<p>STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING</p> <p>The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses (including bonded warehouses), cold storage, furniture repositories and safe deposits, when such storage is offered as an independent service.</p>
73	730	<p>COMMUNICATION</p> <p>Communication services rendered to the public whether by post, wire or radio and whether intended to be received audibly or visually. Services for the exchange or recording of messages are also included. Radio broadcasting studios are classified in proposed group 842 (Theatres and related services).</p> <p>DIVISION 8 - SERVICES</p>
81	810	<p>GOVERNMENT SERVICES</p> <p>Central, provincial or state, and local governments, including such organizations as the armed forces, police and regular administrative departments and offices of governments. 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 industry group.</p>

Draft Revised ISIC		Changes in Sub-division and Scope from Present ISIC (Clarification in description not indicated)
Major Group	Group	
82	COMMUNITY SERVICES	
	Public or private organizations furnishing services to the community.	Transfer of business services to proposed major group 83 and renumbering of groups because of this and establishment of two new groups.
821	Educational services	
	Governmental and private educational institutions of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical, vocational and commercial schools; kindergartens; correspondence schools; continuation schools; own-account teachers; blind and deaf schools; arts and crafts schools; music, ballet and other art schools; automobile schools. Governesses and tutors employed in a private household are classified in proposed group 851 (Domestic service). Schools which are primarily concerned with recreation, such as bridge schools, dancing schools and golf schools are classified in proposed group 843 (Recreation services, except theatres and motion pictures).	
822	Medical and other health services	
	Medical, surgical, dental and other health services; veterinary services; this includes hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and similar institutions; maternity and child welfare clinics; nurses and midwives, whether employed in an organized health service or working on their own account; consulting rooms or offices of physicians, surgeons, and other medical	



Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division and Scope from Present ISIC (Clarification in description not indicated)

Major Group Group

practitioners; chiropodists, osteopaths, physiotherapists and similar practitioners; dental surgeons; medical and dental laboratories.

823 Research and scientific institutes

Organizations primarily engaged in research in the agricultural, biological, physical and social sciences. Meteorological institutes and services. Medical and dental research organizations are classified in proposed group 822 (Medical and other health services). Research carried on in association with teaching is classified in group 821 (Educational services).

New group to which research and scientific institutes have been transferred from group 829

824 Religious organizations

Religious organizations and their establishments maintained for worship or for promotion of religious activities. Other establishments operated by religious organizations, such as hospitals, educational or charitable institutions, and reading rooms are classified in the appropriate industry groups.

825 Welfare institutions

Organizations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of the welfare of the community (including those operated by governments), such as Red Cross, YMCA, YWCA, organizations for the collection and allocation of contributions for 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.

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

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Major  
Group

Group

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826 Trade associations and professional and  
labour organizations

Trade associations, chambers of commerce,  
boards of trade, professional societies;  
labour organizations; and other similar  
organizations of employers and employees.

827 Libraries, museums and botanical and  
zoological gardens

New group to which  
libraries, museums, etc.  
have been transferred  
from group 829.

829 Community services not elsewhere classified

Political organizations; and civic, social  
and fraternal associations.

Transfer of libraries,  
museums, etc. to pro-  
posed group 827 and  
research and scientific  
institutes to proposed  
group 823.

83

BUSINESS SERVICES

New major group in  
order to separate  
business services from  
community services and  
consequent renumbering.

831 Legal services

Offices of barristers, advocates and  
solicitors furnishing legal services to  
individuals or organizations. Legal  
departments of organizations classified  
elsewhere are excluded.

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## Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

Major  
Group Group

## 832 Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services

The furnishing of accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services.

New group for purposes of separating accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services from miscellaneous kinds of business services.

## 833 Engineering and technical services

Consulting engineers, architects, surveyors and scientists; engineering developmental services and testing laboratories. Medical and dental laboratories are classified in group 822 (Medical and other health services).

New group for purposes of separating engineering and technical services from miscellaneous kinds of business services.

## 839 Business services not elsewhere classified

Agencies for advertising, credit and financial reporting, adjustment and collection of bills; duplicating, blue-printing, photostating, addressing, mailing and stenographic services; compiling and selling classified mailing lists; employment agencies; news gathering and reporting agencies, journalists and writers; fashion designers; business consultants not elsewhere classified.

Transfer of accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services and of engineering and technical services to proposed groups 832 and 833, respectively.

## 84 RECREATION SERVICES

Motion picture production, distribution and projection; theatres, sport and other recreation services.

## 841 Motion picture production, distribution and projection

Production and distribution of motion pictures, and the operation of cinemas; services allied with motion picture production and distribution such as film processing, editing, renting and repairing of equipment; casting bureaus.

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Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

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Major  
Group      Group

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|-----|---|---|--|
| 842 | Theatres and related services                                     | Theatres, opera companies, concert organizations and stock companies; services such as theatrical employment agencies and booking agencies; radio and television broadcasting studios; dance bands, orchestras and entertainers operating on a contract or fee basis; phonograph record recording.  | Transfer of recording of phonograph records from group 396 (Manufacture of musical instruments). |
| 843 | Recreation services, except theatres and motion pictures          | Dance halls and studios; bowling alleys; billiard and pool rooms; baseball, cricket, football and hockey clubs and fields; athletic fields and sports promoters; bathing beaches; swimming pools; ice skating and roller skating rinks; riding academies; gymnasiums; tennis courts; golf courses; racetracks; amusement parks and halls; exhibitions; carnivals; shooting galleries; circuses; and other sports, amusements, and entertainments. |  |
| 85  | PERSONAL SERVICES   | Services generally involving the care of the person or his apparel  |  |
| 851 | Domestic service  | Private households which employ workers on or about the premises in occupations usually considered as domestic service. Such employees of private households as governesses, tutors and social secretaries are included.  |  |
| 852 | Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places. |   |  |

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## Draft Revised ISIC

Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

Major Group	Group
853	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.
854	Laundries and laundry services; cleaning and dyeing  Mechanical and hand laundries; supplying of laundered linens (uniforms, aprons, table covers, towels, napkins or diapers) on a contract basis; cleaning, pressing, dyeing and repair of apparel and household furnishings.
855	Barber and beauty shops
856	Portrait and commercial photographic studios  Portrait photography; film developing and print processing of films, except standard motion picture films; photography for advertising agencies, publishers and other industrial users.
859	Personal service not elsewhere classified  Services such as undertaking and cremating, shoe shining, chimney cleaning, window cleaning, exterminating, disinfecting and fumigating, costume renting, and all other kinds of personal service.

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Changes in Sub-division  
and Scope from Present  
ISIC  
(Clarification in des-  
cription not indicated)

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Major  
Group      Group

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DIVISION 9 - ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

900      Activities not adequately described

This group is provided to account for those who, in a population census or similar survey obtaining information from individuals, fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified. In surveys in which the population to be classified by industry includes persons who are seeking work but have no previous employment history, or who have been discharged from the armed services and had not been employed prior to enlistment, such persons should also be classified in this group, but should be shown separately from those about whom sufficient information was not obtained.

ANNEX III

SUGGESTED SUBDIVISION OF GROUPS 611 AND 612

Group   Sub-group

611

WHOLESALE TRADE

The re-sale (sale without transformation) of goods to business units and to institutions and government. Importers and exporters; manufacturers' sales offices and agents; commission merchants and commodity brokers; commodity exchanges, petroleum bulk stations; assemblers and buyers of farm products and co-operative agricultural marketing associations. To include the re-sale of industrial and construction materials, machinery, and business and professional equipment; and the warehousing, grading and sorting, breaking bulk and re-packing, except in air-tight containers, associated with re-selling.

6111

Agricultural raw materials

The re-sale of plant and animal materials most of which are further processed, such as grain; cotton, wool, silk and other textile fibres, yarns and wastes; leaf tobacco; hides, skins and raw leather; livestock horses and mules; crude oils, fats and meals; raw rubber and rubber sheets; and timber, rough timber products and wood pulp.

6112

Minerals, metals and industrial chemicals

The re-sale of metallic and non-metallic minerals except stone, sand and gravel; ferrous and non-ferrous metals, bars, billets, blooms, sheets, shapes, tubes and rough castings; industrial chemicals and dyestuffs, artificial fibres, plastic materials and rosins. Included is the wholesaling of coal and petroleum products.

6113

Lumber and construction materials

The re-sale of lumber and planing mill products; stone, sand and gravel; brick, cement and masons' materials, roof materials, and window glass.

6114

Industrial commercial agricultural machinery and equipment and motor vehicles.

The re-sale on industrial and commercial machinery, equipment and parts; farm machinery and equipment; transportation and professional equipment and supplies. The re-sale at wholesale of passenger automobiles, accessories and parts is included.

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Group    Sub-group

- 6115        Hardware and electrical goods  
The re-sale at wholesale of hand tools and cutlery; china and glassware; household and furniture hardware; builders' hardware; plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies; electrical appliances; radio and television sets and equipment; refrigeration; and electrical apparatus, equipment, wiring supplies and construction materials.
- 6116        Furniture and home furnishings  
The wholesale distribution of office and household furnishings and of home furnishings such as carpets, rugs and other floor coverings; lamps; brica-brac.
- 6117        Dry goods, textiles and apparel  
The distribution at wholesale of dry goods, piece goods and notions; wearing apparel and accessories; hosiery; and footwear.
- 6118        Food, beverages and tobacco  
The distribution at wholesale of groceries; fresh fruits and vegetables; meat and meat products; poultry and poultry products; fish and sea foods; milk, butter, cheese and other daily products; confectionary; alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages; and cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products.
- 6119        Wholesale trade not elsewhere classified  
The re-sale at wholesale of commodities not elsewhere classified such as drugs, cosmetics and toiletries; paper and paper products; optical goods; books and magazines and office supplies; toys, amusement and sporting goods; jewellery; flowers and nursery stock; waste rags and paper. Included are wholesale establishments, such as exporters and importers, agents and brokers and jobbers, dealing in a wide variety of goods.

## RETAIL TRADE

- The re-sale (sale without transformation) of 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-operatives. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is classified in proposed group 852 (Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places).
- 6121        Grocery and other food and liquor stores  
Groceries; retail meat, fish and poultry markets; fruit and vegetable stores; bread, cake and confectionary stores; and the retailing of dairy products, other foods and bottled alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

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Group   Sub-group

- 6122      Pharmacies and drug stores  
The distribution at retail of pharmaceuticals, drugs, cosmetics, toiletries, drug sundries and related goods. The compounding of prescriptions is included.
- 6123      Dry goods, apparel and footwear stores  
The distribution at retail of piece goods and notions; apparel and accessories; boots and shoes; other leather goods.
- 6124      Furniture and home furnishings  
The distribution at retail of household furniture; floor coverings, lamps, draperies, curtains; refrigerators, air-conditioning units, stoves, washing machines and vacuum cleaners; radios, television sets and phonographs; musical instruments, sheet music and similar musical supplies.
- 6125      Hardware stores  
Distribution at retail of hand tools; paints, wallpaper and glass; housewares and household appliances; cutlery, china and glassware; and small electrical appliances and supplies.
- 6126      Motor vehicles and motorcycles  
Distribution at retail of passenger automobiles; motorcycles and scooters; and parts and accessories.
- 6127      Gasoline (petrol) service stations  
Gasoline (petrol) service stations primarily engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.
- 6128      Department and variety stores  
Retail establishments, such as department, variety and general stores and mail order houses, which sell a general line (variety) or merchandise.
- 6129      Retail trade not elsewhere classified  
Coal, fuel and ice dealers; tobacconists and newspaper, books and stationery stores; florists and garden supply shops; jewellery, gift and novelty stores; athletic goods and bicycle shops; optical goods, camera and photographic shops; second hand and other stores not elsewhere classified.

