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SERIES **M** NO. **4**, REV.1

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

**UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK**



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



**Statistical Office of the United Nations**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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## INTRODUCTION

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

"The Economic and Social Council

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

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

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

(a) Adopting this system of classification as a national standard, or

(b) Rearranging their statistical data in accordance with this system for purposes of international comparability." (149(VII)A).

Wide use was made nationally and internationally, of the original version of the ISIC in the classification of data according to kind of economic activity in the fields of population, production, employment, national income and other economic statistics. A number of countries utilized the international classification as the basis for devising their first industrial classification scheme. Substantial comparability was attained between the industrial classification of many additional countries and the ISIC by ensuring, as far as was practicable, that the categories at detailed levels of classification in national systems fitted into only one group of the international standard. Some countries also arranged a number of their statistical series according to the ISIC and the United Nations, the International Labour Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other international bodies utilized the international standard classification in classifying data according to kind of economic activity.

This experience in the use of the ISIC revealed the need for revising and detailing the scope of some of the groups of the international classification as well as clarifying some of the underlying principles of the classification. In addition, since the original version of the ISIC was adopted, changes had taken place in the organization of economic activity and new types of economic activity had become important which called for making new distinctions and shifting the position

of some groups. The Statistical Commission therefore decided at the ninth session, in 1956, that revision of the ISIC should be undertaken but that the basic principles and structure of the original classification should be preserved.

At its tenth session in 1958, the Statistical Commission, noting that the ISIC had been revised, requested the Secretary-General to call the revised version to the attention of governments of Member States. This version of the ISIC is based on a study of the experience, during the last ten years, of governments, international organizations and others with the international classification and a detailed comparison between the original version of the ISIC and the industrial classification schemes of countries at various stages of economic development and with differing types of economic organization. The present version of the ISIC also reflects the comments of governments and the Statistical Commission on earlier drafts of the revised classification. As the revisions in the original ISIC consist largely of modifications in the definitions of the groups of the classification, rearrangement of some of these groups and clarifications in the principles underlying the classification, continuity between the original and present versions of the ISIC can be easily maintained. The revisions in the ISIC should increase the usefulness of the international classification and the comparability between current national industrial classifications and the international standard classification.

The principles underlying the ISIC and the ways in which the classification may be utilized are described in Part I of this publication. The scheme of the present version of the ISIC is set out in detail in Part III, and the substantive differences between the present and original versions of the classification are indicated in Part IV. Finally, in Part V of this publication a way of sub-dividing groups 611 (Wholesale trade) and 612 (Retail trade) in national classifications is suggested. Countries may find this of assistance in working out sub-divisions of these categories of their industrial classification. It should be noted that although the sub-divisions suggested for wholesale and retail trade are designed to facilitate the use of data on the distributive trades, and similar sub-divisions are common in national classifications, the differences between countries in the way in which the wholesale and retail trades are organized are so great that it was not possible to include these suggested sub-divisions in the ISIC.

## Part I

### UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATION OF THE CLASSIFICATION

#### A. Purpose of the classification

The detail required in the classification of data by kind of economic activity differs from country to country. Also, the level of detail required for purposes of international comparison of data will generally not coincide with that needed for national analyses. In addition, differences in the degree of industrial development 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 possible to classify data according to kind of economic activity. The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is intended to meet the needs for comparably classified data and is in the nature of a reconciliation of such differing requirements and possibilities and hence 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 found only 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.

Thus, 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 classifications, but to do this it is essential that all the necessary elements for such a rearrangement be obtainable from the 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 described below. The character and definition of the individual groups set out in Part III of this publication can also serve as a useful guide to countries developing for the first time an industrial classification or revising an existing system. A number of countries have utilized the ISIC in this way.

#### B. Principles of the classification

##### 1. Nature of the classification

The ISIC is a classification by kind of economic activity (or 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.

##### 2. The unit to be classified

The ISIC is designed to classify data on the establishment according to kind of economic activity. 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 provides not only the basis for classification according to kind of economic activity of data on productive activities and resources in the finest practicable detail, but also for the classification of these data by area, size, etc. An enterprise, however, may engage in more than one kind of activity and/or may carry on its business at more than one location, and thus consist of more than one establishment, but it may not be possible for the enterprise to provide data relating to its separate activities or locations. Enterprises engaged in construction at diverse locations, or in spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles at one location are common examples of this situation. In order to accommodate such cases while preserving the attributes of the basic concept, the establishment is defined in operational terms as: the combination of activities and resources directed by a single owning or controlling entity toward the production of the most homogeneous group of goods 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.



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. These goods or services are not part of the commodities made or services rendered by 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 unit—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—i.e., those vertically integrated in an establishment.

The ISIC is not designed for the classification 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.

Where a particular kind of ancillary function is generally performed by units that fulfil the conditions set down in the definition of 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 independent 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 the characteristics 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 their own kind of activity.

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.

### 3. Basis of the classification

The ISIC is based on the combination of economic activities—i.e., the commodities made or handled or

services rendered and the steps in this production as it has been found to exist in the establishments of most countries. The normal establishment, of course, will house a number of different activities and the range of these activities will vary, sometimes markedly, between establishments engaged in the same general kind of economic activity and, particularly, between establishments in different countries. Since it is desired to classify establishments by their kind of activity, the headings of a classification system should reflect the usual grouping of activities found to be customarily carried on within individual establishments. With these points in view, an individual group was provided in the ISIC for a class of activities where, in most countries, these activities occurred together in separate establishments, provided, however, that, in the establishments of some countries, this class of activities did not usually occur in association with any other class of activities. Where the latter situation was encountered, the scope of the ISIC group was made broad enough to embrace all the classes of activities found occurring together in these less differentiated establishments. Thus comparability between any two classifications, differing in level of detail, can be obtained by adding together the appropriate headings of the more detailed classification. No single principle, therefore, such as the nature of the work done, the nature of the raw materials used or the end-use of the products made, is followed in defining the groups and major groups of the ISIC.

### 4. The classification of the establishment

The classification of each establishment is determined by the individual group of the international classification in which the major activity or group of activities of the establishment are covered. The activities of the establishment should be determined from the products sold or handled 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 activity or group of 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.

Instances may arise where significant proportions of the activities of an establishment 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 es-

## C. Application of the ISIC

The Statistical Commission has recommended that countries classify data according to the ISIC, or according to categories convertible to the ISIC, in 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.

### 1. Expansion or contraction of the ISIC

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.

### 2. Establishing a classification convertible to the ISIC

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

### 3. Detail of classification

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 household inquiries in as great detail as data on employment obtained from establishment inquiries. 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.

establishment—for example, tree-felling combined with saw-milling, a clay pit combined with a brick 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. In many instances of vertical integration, practically the only commodities sold or service rendered are the final products of the establishment and the establishment would therefore be classified in terms of these final products. Thus, for example, an establishment combining tree-felling with saw-milling would be classified to saw-milling and a clay pit combined with a brick works to brick making.

### 5. The decimal system of notation

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.

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 subdivided 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.

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.

**Part II**  
**LIST OF DIVISIONS AND MAJOR GROUPS**

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Major Group</u>
<u>Division 0. Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing</u>	37 Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies
01 Agriculture	38 Manufacture of transport equipment
02 Forestry and logging	39 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
03 Hunting, trapping and game propagation	
04 Fishing	<u>Division 4. Construction</u>
	40 Construction
<u>Division 1. Mining and Quarrying</u>	
11 Coal mining	<u>Division 5. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</u>
12 Metal mining	51 Electricity, gas and steam
13 Crude petroleum and natural gas	52 Water and sanitary services
14 Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits	
19 Other non-metallic mining and quarrying	<u>Division 6. Commerce</u>
	61 Wholesale and retail trade
<u>Divisions 2-3. Manufacturing</u>	62 Banks and other financial institutions
20 Food manufacturing industries, except beverage industries	63 Insurance
21 Beverage industries	64 Real Estate
22 Tobacco manufactures	
23 Manufacture of textiles	<u>Division 7. Transport, Storage and Communication</u>
24 Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods	71 Transport
25 Manufactures of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture	72 Storage and warehousing
26 Manufacture of furniture and fixtures	73 Communication
27 Manufacture of paper and paper products	
28 Printing, publishing and allied industries	<u>Division 8. Services</u>
29 Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparel	81 Government services
30 Manufacture of rubber products	82 Community services
31 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	83 Business services
32 Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal	84 Recreation services
33 Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal	85 Personal services
34 Basic metal industries	
35 Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment	<u>Division 9. Activities not adequately described</u>
36 Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery	90 Activities not adequately described

Part III

THE DETAILED CLASSIFICATION

Division 0. Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing

Major Group	Group
01	<u>Agriculture</u>
011	<u>Agriculture and Livestock Production</u> 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	<u>Agricultural services</u> 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, veterinary services, animal hospitals and care centres; 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).
02	<u>Forestry and Logging</u>
021	<u>Forestry</u> Timber tracts; planting, replanting and conservation of forests; gathering of uncultivated materials, such as gums and resins, wild rubber, saps, barks, herbs, wild fruits and flowers, mosses, leaves, needles, reeds and roots. To include extracting, concentrating and distilling of sap and charcoal burning carried on in the forest.
022	<u>Logging</u> 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 <u>Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation</u> Hunting and trapping wild animals and game propagation for commercial purposes not connected with sport.
04	<u>Fishing</u>
041	Ocean and coastal water fishing, excluding factory-vessel fishing

Major Group Group

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.

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.

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. Also included are prospecting for coal and preparing sites for the extraction of coal.

12 Metal Mining

Mines engaged in the extraction of metalliferous ores. Prospecting for metalliferous ores and preparing sites for the extraction of these ores are also included.

121 Iron ore mining

122 Metal mining except iron ore mining

Major  
Group Group

- 13 130 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas  
Oil well and natural gas well operations, including prospecting and 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
- 191 Salt mining and quarrying  
The extracting and quarrying of salt, including evaporating as in salt pans, crushing, screening and refining. The refinement of salt for edible purposes in establishments not engaged in extracting or quarrying salt 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.
- 199 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.).

Divisions 2-3. Manufacturing

Major  
Group Group

- 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 primarily engaged in repair work are classified in the Manufacturing Division according to the type of product repaired irrespective of type of customer served.
- 20 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.
- 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.
- 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, 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, pack-

Major  
Group Group

- ing 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).
- 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 and vinegar; meat pies and food specialties; prepared feeds for animals and fowls; egg processing; spice grinding; coffee roasting; processing of tea leaves into black tea; edible salt refining; 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).

Major  
Group Group

- 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.
- 22 220 Tobacco Manufactures  
Manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco and snuff. Stemming, redrying and other operations after auctioning which are connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included.
- 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.).

232 Knitting mills

Establishments such as hosiery and knitting mills, primarily engaged in producing hosiery, outerwear, underwear and other knit wear as well as knitted fabrics. Included is the bleaching, dyeing, finishing of knitted products. 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).

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.

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; sheepskin-lined clothing; apparel belts regardless of material; handkerchiefs; academic caps and gowns; vestments; theatrical costumes. The repair of wearing apparel in connexion with the cleaning and pressing of these articles is classified in group 854 (Laundries and laundry service; cleaning and dyeing).

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, table cloths, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, laundry bags, slip covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimmings of fabric; embroideries; banners, flags and pennants. Stitching, pleating and tucking for the trade is included.

25 Manufactures of Wood and Cork, except Manufacture of Furniture

Sawmills and planing mills; the manufacture of lath, shingles, cooperage stock, veneers and plywood; manufacturers 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 395 (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,

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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.

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, envelopes and stationery; wall-paper; toilet paper, straws, mounts, cut-

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outs and patterns; paper mâché 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 394 (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).

291 Tanneries and leather finishing plants  
The tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.

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 apparel. Fellmongery is included.

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 class-



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ified 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 as gloves, mats, sponges and other vulcanized articles. The reclaiming of rubber from used tyres, scrap and miscellaneous waste rubber. Included are the rebuilding, re-treading and vulcanizing of tyres; and dipping, mixing, rolling, cutting and related processing of natural rubber, except on rubber plantations, which is classified in 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.

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 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).

313 Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers

The manufacture of paints; varnishes, varnish stains and shellac; lacquers; enamels and japans.

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319 Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products

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.

32 Manufacture of Products of Petroleum and Coal

Petroleum refineries and other manufacturers of products from petroleum and coal.

321 Petroleum refineries

Petroleum refineries producing gasoline (motor spirit), fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and greases, and other products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products; and the manufacture of petroleum and petroleum products from coal and other materials.

329 Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal

Manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials and fuel briquettes and packaged fuel. Included is the distillation of coal in coke ovens which is not associated with the manufacture of pig iron or the manufacture and distribution of coal gas. Coke ovens in iron and steel works are classified in group 341 (Iron and steel basic industries) and gas works are classified in group 512 (Gas manufacture and distribution).

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

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334 Manufacture of cement (hydraulic)  
Manufacture of all types of hydraulic cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolana, fibro and Roman.

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.

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.

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.

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 tin ware; 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 industries such as those engaged in enamelling, japanning and lacquering; galvanizing, plating and polishing metal products; blacksmithing and welding.

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Manufacture of silverware and jewellery is classified in group 394 (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).

37 370 Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies

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).

38 Manufacture of Transport Equipment

The manufacture and repair of equipment for the transportation of passengers and freight by land, air and water.

381 Ship building and repairing

Shipyards and boat yards engaged in building and repair work; specialized marine

engine and ship parts manufacturers;  
ship breaking yards.

382 Manufacture of railroad equipment

The building and re-building of locomotives of any type or gauge and railroad and tramway cars for freight and passenger service; the production of specialized parts for locomotive 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).

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.

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.

386 Manufacture of aircraft

Manufacture, assembly and repair of aeroplanes, gliders, and aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons 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.

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).

392 Manufacture of photographic and optical goods

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.

393 Manufacture of watches and clocks

The manufacture of clocks and watches of all kinds; clock and watch parts and cases; and mechanisms for timing devices.

394 Manufacture of jewellery and related articles.

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.

395 Manufacture of musical instruments

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).

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

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plates, badges, emblems and tags; signs and advertising displays; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; plastic housings, covers, linings, machine parts and other moulded or extruded plastic products; hair nets, wigs and similar articles. Repair work not assignable to any other group in the manufacturing division is included.

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, 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

511 Electric light and power

Generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.

512 Gas manufacture and distribution

Manufacture of gas in gasworks and the distribution of manufactured or natural

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gas to domestic and industrial consumers.

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 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 equipment; farm machinery, implements and supplies; and business and professional equipment. Warehousing, grading and sorting, breaking bulk and re-packing, except in airtight containers, which is associated with re-selling is also included.

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 group 852 (Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places).

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.

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 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, interurban motor coach tours and the operation of all other means of passenger

transport by road, except omnibus service.

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, except in coastal waters

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.

719 Transport not elsewhere classified

Transportation by pipeline of crude and refined petroleum and natural gas as an independent service; also all other transport not elsewhere classified.

72 720 Storage and Warehousing

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.

73 730 Communication

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 group 842 (Theatres and related services).

Division 8. Services

81 810 Government Services

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.

82 Community Services

Public or private organizations furnishing services to the community.

821 Education services

Governmental and private education institutions of all types. This includes universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, technical, vocational and commercial schools; kindergartens; correspondence schools; continuation schools; own-account teachers; blind and deaf schools; arts and crafts schools; music, dancing and other art schools; automobile schools. Governesses and tutors employed in a private household are classified in group 851 (Domestic service). Schools which are primarily concerned with recreation, such as bridge and golf schools are classified in group 843 (Recreation services, except theatres and motion pictures).

822 Medical and other health services

Medical, surgical, dental and other health services. This includes hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and similar institutions; maternity and child welfare clinics; nurses and midwives, whether employed in an organized health service or working on their own account; consulting rooms or offices of physicians, surgeons, and other medical practitioners; chiroprodists, osteopaths, physiotherapists and similar practitioners; dental surgeons; medical and dental laboratories.

823 Research and scientific institutes

Organizations primarily engaged in research usually on a non-profit basis, in

the agricultural, biological, physical and social sciences. Meteorological institutes and medical research organizations are included. Laboratories rendering testing, diagnostic and other services to the medical and dental professions are classified in group 822 (Medical and other health services). Research carried on in association with teaching is classified in group 821 (Educational services). Research departments, whether at a separate address or not, attached to establishments or groups of establishments whose activities can be classified under a single group of the ISIC are excluded and classified in that group.

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 the Red Cross, 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.

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.

829 Community services not elsewhere classified

Political organizations; and civic, social and fraternal associations, organizations such as the YMCA or YWCA.

83 Business Services

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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832 Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services

The furnishing of accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services.

833 Engineering and technical services

Consulting engineering, architectural surveying, and scientific engineering development services and testing laboratories. Medical and dental laboratories are classified in group 822 (Medical and other health services). Engineering and technical services carried on in association with manufacturing, construction or other activity is classified to the group of manufacturing or other division appropriate to the activity with which the developmental or testing work is linked.

839 Business services not elsewhere classified

Agencies for advertising, credit and financial reporting, adjustment and collection of bills; duplicating, blueprinting, 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.

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.

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 recording.

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;

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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.

Included are retail establishments, selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption on the premises. Restaurants and lunch counters operated by hotels are classified in group 853 (Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places).

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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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 pop-

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ulation 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.



## Part IV

### DIFFERENCES IN THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL VERSIONS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

The important substantive differences between the present and original versions of the ISIC are set out below. These differences are classified according to the divisions, major groups and groups of the present version of the international classification.

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Present version of the classification</u>	<u>Changes in sub-division and scope from the original version of the international classification</u>
<b>DIVISION 0. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING AND FISHING</b>			
01		<u>Agriculture</u>	Sub-division into two new groups—011 and 012
	011	Agriculture and Livestock Production	
	012	Agricultural services	Cotton ginning and the preparation of other vegetable fibres for spinning transferred to group 231, (Spinning, weaving and finishing of textiles) and veterinary services transferred from group 822 (Medical and other health services).
02		<u>Forestry and Logging</u>	
	021	Forestry	
	022	Logging	
03	030	<u>Hunting, Trapping and Game Propagation</u>	
04		<u>Fishing</u>	Sub-division into three new groups—041, 042 and 043.
	041	Ocean and coastal water fishing, excluding factory-vessel fishing	
	042	Factory-vessel fishing	Addition of preserving, processing or canning the catch aboard fishing vessels.
	043	Inland water fishing	
<b>DIVISION 1. MINING AND QUARRYING</b>			
11	110	<u>Coal Mining</u>	
12		<u>Metal Mining</u>	
	121	Iron ore mining	
	122	Metal mining except iron ore mining	
13	130	<u>Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas</u>	
14	140	<u>Stone, Quarrying, Clay and Sand Pits</u>	
19		<u>Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarrying</u>	Sub-division into three new groups—191, 192 and 199.
	191	Salt mining and quarrying	
	192	Chemical and fertilizer mineral mining	
	199	Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified	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

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Present version of the classification</u>	<u>Changes in sub-division and scope from the original version of the international classification</u>
			petroleum, and of prospecting for minerals in general.
DIVISIONS 2 - 3. MANUFACTURING			
20		<u>Food Manufacturing Industries, except Beverage Industries</u>	
	201	Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat	
	202	Manufacture of dairy products	Transfer of milk pasteurizing and bottling from group 612 (Retail trade).
	203	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables	
	204	Canning and preserving of fish and other sea foods	Preserving, processing or canning catch aboard factory-type fishing vessels transferred to group 042 (Factory-vessel fishing).
	205	Manufacture of grain mill products	
	206	Manufacture of bakery products	
	207	Sugar factories and refineries	
	208	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	
	209	Manufacture of miscellaneous food preparations	Transfer of harvesting of ice from group 199 (Non-metallic mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified) and of manufacturing ice, except dry ice from group 399 (Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified).
21		<u>Beverage Industries</u>	
	211	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	
	212	Wine industries	
	213	Breweries and manufacturing of malt	
	214	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries	
22	220	<u>Tobacco Manufactures</u>	
23		<u>Manufacture of Textiles</u>	
	231	Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles	Transfer of cotton ginning and the preparation of other vegetable fibres for spinning from group 012 (Agricultural services).
	232	Knitting mills	
	233	Cordage, rope and twine industries	
	239	Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified	
24		<u>Manufacture of Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and Made-Up Textile Goods</u>	
	241	Manufacture of footwear	
	242	Repair of footwear	
	243	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear	Transfer of fur dressing and dyeing to group 292 (Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel).
	244	Manufacture of made-up textile goods, except wearing apparel	
25		<u>Manufactures of Wood and Cork, except Manufacture of Furniture</u>	Sub-division into three new groups—251, 252 and 259.
	251	Sawmills, planing and other wood mills	

Major Group	Group	Present version of the classification	Changes in sub-division and scope from the original version of the international classification
	252	Wooden and cane containers and cane small ware	
	259	Manufacture of cork and wood products not elsewhere classified	Transfer of the manufacture of coffins from group 399 (Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified).
26	260	<u>Manufacture of Furniture and Fixtures</u>	Transfer of beauty and barber shop furniture and equipment from group 399 (Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified).
27		<u>Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products</u>	
	271	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	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.
	272	Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard	
28	280	<u>Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries</u>	
29		<u>Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur Products except Footwear and other Wearing Apparel</u>	
	291	Tanneries and leather finishing plants	Transfer of fellmongery to group 292 (Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel).
	292	Manufacture of fur products, except wearing apparel	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	
30	300	<u>Manufacture of Rubber Products</u>	
31		<u>Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products</u>	
	311	Basic industrial chemicals including fertilizers	Addition of the manufacture of chemical materials for and products of atomic fission or fusion.
	312	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	
	313	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers	A new group in which the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers is separated from group 319.
	319	Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products	Exclusion of the manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers.
32		<u>Manufacture of Products of Petroleum and Coal</u>	Elimination of group 322 (Coke oven).
	321	Petroleum refineries	Transfer of the manufacture of lubricating oils, greases and similar products made from materials other than petroleum or coal from group 329.
	329	Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal	1. Addition of the distillation of coal in coke ovens which is not 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.

Major Group	Group	Present version of the classification	Changes in sub-division and scope from the original version of the international classification
33		<u>Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products, except products of Petroleum and Coal</u>	
	331	Manufacture of structural clay products	
	332	Manufacture of glass and glass products	
	333	Manufacture of pottery, china and earthen ware	
	334	Manufacture of cement (hydraulic)	
	339	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified	Addition of the production of ready concrete.
34		<u>Basic Metal Industries</u>	
	341	Iron and steel basic industries	Addition of coke ovens associated with blast furnaces.
	342	Non-ferrous metal basic industries	
35	350	<u>Manufacture of Metal Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment</u>	
36	360	<u>Manufacture of Machinery except Electrical Machinery</u>	Transfer of machinists' and other mechanical precision measuring instruments from group 391 (Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments).
37	370	<u>Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies</u>	
38		<u>Manufacture of Transport Equipment</u>	
	381	Ship building and repairing	
	382	Manufacture of railroad equipment	
	383	Manufacture of motor vehicles	Transfer of motorcycle manufacturing to group 385.
	384	Repair of motor vehicles	Transfer of motorcycle repairing to group 385.
	385	Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles	Transfer of motorcycle manufacturing from group 383 and motorcycle repairing from group 384.
	386	Manufacture of aircraft	
	389	Manufacture of transport equipment, not elsewhere classified	
39		<u>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</u>	Elimination of group 394 (Repair of watches and clocks) and renumbering of subsequent groups.  If the repair of watches and clocks is carried on in conjunction with sale at retail, the establishment is classified in group 612 (Retail trade), if the repair of watches and clocks is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the establishment is classified in group 393 (Manufacture of watches and clocks).
	391	Manufacture of professional, scientific, measuring and controlling instruments	Transfer of machinists' and other mechanical precision measuring instruments to group 360 (Manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery).
	392	Manufacture of photographic and optical goods	

- 393 Manufacture of watches and clocks
- 394 Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
- 395 Manufacture of musical instruments
  
- 399 Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified

The recording of phonograph records transferred to group 842 (Theatres and related services).

Transfer of the manufacturing of coffins to group 259 (Manufacture of cork and wood products not elsewhere classified); of beauty and barber shop furniture and equipment to group 260 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures); of ice, except dry ice to group 209 (Manufacture of miscellaneous food products).

#### DIVISION 4. CONSTRUCTION

- 40 400 Construction

#### DIVISION 5. ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES

- 51 Electricity, Gas and Steam
  - 511 Electric light and power
  - 512 Gas manufacture and distribution
  - 513 Steam heat and power
- 52 Water and Sanitary Services
  - 521 Water supply
  - 522 Sanitary services

#### DIVISION 6. COMMERCE

- 61 Wholesale and Retail Trade
  - 611 Wholesale trade
  - 612 Retail trade
- 62 620 Banks and other Financial Institutions
- 63 630 Insurance
- 64 640 Real Estate

Transfer of pasteurizing and bottling of milk to group 202 (Manufacture of dairy products).

#### DIVISION 7. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

- 71 Transport
  - 711 Railway transport
  - 712 Tramway and omnibus operators
  - 713 Road passenger transport, except omnibus operators
  - 714 Road transport not elsewhere classified
  - 715 Ocean transport
  - 716 Water transport, except ocean transport
  - 717 Air transport
  - 718 Services incidental to transport

Major Group	Group	Present version of the classification	Changes in sub-division and scope from the original version of the international classification
	719	Transport not elsewhere classified	
72	720	<u>Storage and Warehousing</u>	
73	730	<u>Communication</u>	
DIVISION 8. SERVICES			
81	810	<u>Government Services</u>	
82		<u>Community Services</u>	Transfer of business services to major group 83 and renumbering of groups because of this and establishment of two new groups.
	821	Educational services	
	822	Medical and other health services	Transfer of veterinary services to group 012 (Agricultural services).
	823	Research and scientific institutes	New group to which research and scientific institutes have been transferred from group 829 (Community services not elsewhere classified).
	824	Religious organizations	
	825	Welfare institutions	
	826	Trade associations and professional and labour organizations	
	827	Libraries, museums and botanical and zoological gardens	New group to which libraries, museums, etc. have been transferred from group 829 (Community services not elsewhere classified).
	829	Community services not elsewhere classified	Transfer of libraries, museums, etc. to group 827 and research and scientific institutes to group 823.
83		<u>Business Services</u>	New major group in order to separate business services from community services and consequent renumbering.
	831	Legal services	
	832	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	New group for purposes of separating engineering and technical services from miscellaneous kinds of business services.
	839	Business services not elsewhere classified	Transfer of accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services and of engineering and technical services to groups 832 and 833, respectively
84		<u>Recreation Services</u>	
	841	Motion picture production, distribution and projection	
	842	Theatres and related services	Transfer of recording of phonograph records from group 395 (Manufacture of musical instruments).
	843	Recreation services, except theatres and motion pictures	
85		<u>Personal Services</u>	
	851	Domestic service	

<u>Major Group</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Present version of the classification</u>	<u>Changes in sub-division and scope from the original version of the international classification</u>
	852	Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places	
	853	Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places	
	854	Laundries and laundry services; cleaning and dyeing	
	855	Barber and beauty shops	
	856	Portrait and commercial photographic studios	
	859	Personal service not elsewhere classified	

DIVISION 9. ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED

90 900 Activities not adequately described

Part V

POSSIBLE SUB-DIVISION FOR NATIONAL USE OF GROUPS 611 AND 612 OF THE CLASSIFICATION

Group	Sub-group	Group	Sub-group
611	<u>Wholesale Trade</u>		
	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 equipment; farm machinery, implements and supplies; and business and professional equipment. Warehousing, grading and sorting, breaking bulk and re-packing, except in air-tight containers, which is associated with re-selling is also included.		and professional equipment and supplies. The re-sale at wholesale of passenger automobiles, accessories and parts is included.
6111	Agricultural raw materials	6115	Hardware and electrical goods
	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.		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.
6112	Minerals, metals and industrial chemicals	6116	Furniture and home furnishings
	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.		The wholesale distribution of office and household furnishings and of home furnishings such as carpets, rugs and other floor coverings; lamps; bric-a-brac.
6113	Lumber and construction materials	6117	Dry goods, textiles and apparel
	The re-sale of lumber and planing mill products; stone, sand and gravel; brick, cement and masons' materials, roof materials, and window glass.		The distribution at wholesale of dry goods, piece goods and notions; wearing apparel and accessories; hosiery; and footwear.
6114	Industrial, commercial and agricultural machinery and equipment and motor vehicles.	6118	Food, beverages and tobacco
	The re-sale of industrial and commercial machinery, equipment and parts; farm machinery and equipment; transportation		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 dairy products; confectionery; 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.
		612	<u>Retail Trade</u>
			The re-sale (sale without transformation) of goods for personal or household consumption or utilization. Included are



<u>Group</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Sub- group</u>
	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 group 852 (Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places).	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.
6121	Grocery and other food and liquor stores Groceries; retail meat, fish and poultry markets; fruit and vegetable stores; bread, cake and confectionery stores; and the retailing of dairy products, other foods and bottled alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.	6126	Motor vehicles and motorcycles Distribution at retail of passenger automobiles; motorcycles and scooters; and parts and accessories.
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.	6127	Gasoline (petrol) service stations Gasoline (petrol) service stations primarily engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.
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.	6128	Department and variety stores Retail establishments, such as department, variety and general stores and mail order houses, which sell a general line (variety) of merchandise.
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.	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.





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