

STATISTICS DIRECTORATE
DIRECTION DES STATISTIQUES

ISDB 98

International Sectoral Data Base
Base de Données Sectorielles Internationales



User's guide *Guide de l'utilisateur*

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

Pursuant to article 1 of the Convention signed in Paris on 14th December 1960, and which came into force on 30th September 1961, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shall promote policies designed :

- to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus contribute to the development of the world economy;
- to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and
- to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

The original Member countries of the OECD are Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The following countries became Members subsequently through accession at the dates indicated hereafter: Japan (28th April 1964), Finland (28th January 1969), Australia (7th June 1971), New Zealand (29th May 1973), Mexico (18th May 1994), the Czech Republic (21st December 1995), Hungary (7th May 1996), Poland (22nd November) and the Republic of Korea (12th December 1996). The Commission of the European Communities takes part in the work of the OECD (Article 13 of the OECD Convention).

En vertu de l'article 1^{er} de la Convention signée le 14 décembre 1960, à Paris, et entrée en vigueur le 30 septembre 1961, l'Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques (OCDE) a pour objectif de promouvoir des politiques visant :

- à réaliser la plus forte expansion de l'économie et de l'emploi et une progression du niveau de vie dans les pays Membres, tout en maintenant la stabilité financière, et à contribuer ainsi au développement de l'économie mondiale ;
- à contribuer à une saine expansion économique dans les pays Membres, ainsi que les pays non membres, en voie de développement économique ;
- à contribuer à l'expansion du commerce mondial sur une base multilatérale et non discriminatoire conformément aux obligations internationales.

Les pays Membres originaires de l'OCDE sont : l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Belgique, le Canada, le Danemark, l'Espagne, les États-Unis, la France, la Grèce, l'Irlande, l'Islande, l'Italie, le Luxembourg, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume-Uni, la Suède, la Suisse et la Turquie. Les pays suivants sont ultérieurement devenus Membres par adhésion aux dates indiquées ci-après : le Japon (28 avril 1964), la Finlande (28 janvier 1969), l'Australie (7 juin 1971), la Nouvelle-Zélande (29 mai 1973), le Mexique (18 Mai 1994), la République tchèque (21 décembre 1995), la Hongrie (7 mai 1996), la Pologne (22 novembre 1996) et la République de Corée (12 décembre 1996). La Commission des Communautés européennes participe aux travaux de l'OCDE (article 13 de la Convention de l'OCDE).

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TABLE OF CONTENTS - TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Introduction	<i>page</i> 5	Introduction
Part 1: Coverage of the database	7	Partie 1 : contenu de la base de données
1.1 ISDB description	8	 Description d'ISDB
1.2 ISDB contents	10	 Contenu d'ISDB
Part 2: How to use STATWISE	17	Partie 2 : comment utiliser STATWISE
2.1 Diskette or CD-ROM installation	17	 Installation des disquettes ou du CD-ROM
2.2 Using Statwise to view data and notes	19	 Visualisation des données et des notes
2.3 Using Statwise to export data and notes	27	 Exportation des données et des notes
Part 3: Variable definitions	29	Partie 3 : définition des variables
3.1 Gross value added	30	 Valeur ajoutée brute
3.2 Compensation of employees.....	31	 Rémunération des salariées
3.3 Gross operating surplus	33	 Excédent brut d'exploitation
3.4 Net indirect taxes	33	 Impôt indirect net
3.5 Employment	38	 Emploi
3.6 Gross fixed capital formation	39	 Formation brute de capital fixe
3.7 Gross capital stock	41	 Stock brut de capital
3.8 Total factor productivity.....	50	 Productivité totale des facteurs
Part 4: Industry definitions	53	Partie 4 : définitions des industries
Part 5: National industrial classifications	101	Partie 5 : classifications nationales par industrie

	<i>page</i>	
Part 6: Detailed sources by country	111	Partie 6 : sources détaillées par Pays
General notes	112	Notes globales
Australia	114	Australie
Belgium	118	Belgique
Canada	122	Canada
Denmark	126	Danemark
Finland	130	Finlande
France	134	France
Germany	138	Allemagne
Germany (West)	142	Allemagne (occidentale)
Italy	146	Italie
Japan	150	Japon
Netherlands	154	Pays-Bas
Norway	158	Norvège
Sweden	162	Suède
United Kingdom	166	Royaume-Uni
United States	170	Etats-Unis
 Glossary of main terms	 176	 Glossaire des termes principaux
Main changes since last update	180	Principaux changements depuis la dernière mise à jour
 References	 181	 Références bibliographiques

Introduction

This documentation describes the International Sectoral Database (ISDB) which has been created at the OECD as part of the continuing study of the industrial structure and economic performance in OECD Member countries. The ISDB combines a range of data series related primarily to industrial output and primary factor inputs used in 15 OECD Member countries. By regrouping data taken from several sources, the ISDB draws upon the wealth of industrial and national accounts statistics published by national and international statistical agencies and provides an important basis for a study of structural performance and international comparisons in this area.

Part 1 of the ISDB user's guide describes the coverage of the database. Part 2 gives a short description of the STATWISE software and its main functions.

The other parts of the documentation concern the sources and methods used in constructing the data base. Some of the basic principles used in developing comparable measures of capital stock and total factor productivity at a detailed industrial level are discussed in part 3. Special attention is given to the correspondences between differing national and international classification systems in parts 4 and 5. Finally, the detailed sources by country are listed in part 6.

Cette publication décrit la Base de Données Sectorielles Internationales (ISDB) qui a été créée au sein de l'OCDE dans le cadre des recherches permanentes poursuivies sur la structure industrielle et la performance économique dans les pays Membres de l'OCDE. ISDB est une base de données qui réunit un ensemble de séries se rapportant à l'origine à la production et à l'utilisation des facteurs de production dans 15 pays Membres de l'OCDE. En regroupant des données issues de plusieurs sources, ISDB permet de tirer profit de la richesse des statistiques industrielles et de comptabilité nationale publiées par les agences statistiques nationales et internationales. Elle constitue une base importante pour une analyse de la performance structurelle et pour des comparaisons internationales dans ce domaine.

La première partie du guide de l'utilisateur d'ISDB décrit le contenu de la base de données. La seconde partie décrit le logiciel STATWISE et ses principales fonctions.

Les autres parties de la documentation décrivent les sources et méthodes utilisées pour construire la base de données. Les principes de base intervenant dans l'élaboration des mesures du stock de capital et de la productivité totale des facteurs à un niveau industriel détaillé sont évoqués dans la partie 3. Une attention particulière est portée aux correspondances entre les différents systèmes nationaux et internationaux de classification dans les parties 4 et 5. Enfin le détail des sources par pays est fourni dans la sixième et dernière partie.

Coverage of the database



Contenu de la base de données

1.1 ISDB description

The International Sectoral Database (ISDB) has been specially designed to facilitate calculation of indices of total factor productivity, labour productivity and capital productivity at a detailed industrial level. It contains standardised annual data for 33 groups of industry in 15 OECD Member countries.

The primary source of information is the OECD National Accounts database. A first selection was made among these data. The following criteria were used in selecting data from this database for the ISDB: availability of data for all main variables, covering a long period with definitions either identical to or close to the standardised definitions used in the ISDB.

Some activities and variables have been grouped together since it was not possible to obtain separate series for certain countries. For example, the activities *Finance* and *Insurance* have been grouped together (ISDB industry code: FNS). Similarly, some variables have been grouped: e.g. the value of gross operating surplus is shown since capital consumption is not available for all countries.

Because some series are not available on a standardised basis, we have chosen to present these series as ratios. The ratios are calculated using series based on common definitions. It is possible to obtain standardised data adjusted to the ISDB definition by multiplying one ratio by its denominator taken from the ISDB.

Some series have been removed because they were not available for all countries. Examples are the breakdown of agriculture and of mining.

1.1 Description d'ISDB

ISDB a été spécialement conçue pour permettre des analyses de la productivité totale des facteurs, de la productivité du travail et du capital à un niveau détaillé par industrie. La base de données regroupe des séries chronologiques annuelles provenant d'une vingtaine de sources portant sur la production et les facteurs de production pour 33 groupes d'industries dans 15 pays Membres de l'OCDE.

La principale source d'information est la base de données des comptes nationaux de l'OCDE. Dans un premier temps, une sélection a été faite parmi les données de cette publication afin de conserver uniquement celles qui sont disponibles pour l'ensemble des principales variables d'ISDB, mais qui sont également capables de couvrir des périodes longues et conformes ou suffisamment proches des définitions standardisées utilisées dans ISDB.

Dans la mesure où certains pays n'étaient pas en mesure de fournir des séries séparées, certaines activités et variables ont été regroupées. C'est le cas par exemple des *finances* et des *assurances* qui sont réunis dans un même groupe d'activité (Code ISDB : FNS). C'est le cas aussi pour certaines variables comme l'excédent d'exploitation dont on ne donne que la valeur brute puisque la consommation de capital n'est pas disponible séparément pour tous les pays.

Certaines séries sont présentées sous forme de ratio. Ce choix a été motivé par le fait que certaines séries ne peuvent pas être fournies selon les définitions standardisées d'ISDB. En proposant des ratios calculés sur des définitions homogènes, on peut en multipliant ces ratios par leurs dénominateurs pris dans ISDB retrouver des valeurs qui seront ajustées sur les définitions standardisées.

Certaines séries qui ne sont pas disponibles pour tous les pays ont été supprimées. C'est le cas par exemple du détail de l'agriculture ou de celui des industries extractives.

Once this selection had been made, series based on definitions which were not close enough to the System of National Accounts (SNA) were deleted. For example, a 1-digit industry (ISIC code with one digit) was removed if one of its components was missing.

When the period covered by the series was too short, or the series definition differed from the rest of the database, or when breaks occurred in series, adjustments and estimates were made in order to harmonise definitions and to extend the period covered.

Finally, some complementary industry data which are not included in the OECD national accounts publications have been included. This applies to hours worked, capital stock, exports and imports.

Data at constant prices have been rebased in order to be expressed at 1990 prices. They have been converted to US dollars using Purchasing Power Parities (See table 1.1. below).

Une fois cette sélection faite, les séries qui ne sont pas assez proches des définitions du Système de Comptabilité Nationale (SCN) ont été supprimées. Par exemple, une série au niveau de détail 1 de la CITI révision 2 sera supprimée si l'une de ses composantes est manquante.

Lorsqu'une série couvrent une période trop courte ou lorsque la définition utilisée est trop différente du reste de la base, ou bien encore lorsqu'il y a une rupture dans cette série, des ajustements et des estimations ont été faits afin d'harmoniser les définitions et étendre au maximum les périodes couvertes.

Enfin, des séries complémentaires ne figurant pas dans les comptes nationaux de l'OCDE ont été rajoutées, en particulier des séries sur les heures travaillées, le stock de capital et les exportations et importations par activité.

Les données à prix constants ont ensuite été rebasées de façon à être toutes exprimées aux prix de 1990 puis elles ont été converties en dollars au moyen des parités de pouvoir d'achat. (voir tableau 1.1 ci dessous).

Table 1.1 Exchange rates and Purchasing Power Parities, 1990 Table 1.1 Taux de change et Parités de Pouvoir d'Achat, 1990				
Countries	Exchange Rates <i>Taux de change</i>	PPP (GDP) <i>PPA (PIB)</i>	PPP (GFCF) <i>PPA (FBCF)</i>	Pays
United States	1.000	1	1	<i>Etats-Unis</i>
Japan	144.790	195.3	218.7	<i>Japon</i>
Western Germany	1.616	2.088	2.507	<i>Allemagne occidentale</i>
France	5.445	6.614	7.602	<i>France</i>
Italy	1198.100	1421	1768	<i>Italie</i>
United Kingdom	0.563	0.6023	0.845	<i>Royaume-Uni</i>
Canada	1.167	1.303	1.266	<i>Canada</i>
Australia	1.281	1.387	1.472	<i>Australie</i>
Belgium	33.418	39.45	46.57	<i>Belgique</i>
Denmark	6.189	9.393	10.423	<i>Danemark</i>
Finland	3.824	6.384	6.425	<i>Finlande</i>
Netherlands	1.821	2.165	2.747	<i>Pays-Bas</i>
Norway	6.260	9.731	9.679	<i>Norvège</i>
Sweden	5.919	9.336	10.311	<i>Suède</i>
<i>National currencies per US dollar</i>			<i>Monnaie nationale par dollar des Etats-Unis</i>	

By implementing these groupings and adjustments, the resulting series are as close as possible to the standardised definitions recommended by the OECD. The data can be used directly for structural analysis.

Any additional individual country practices which are not covered by these different adjustments are described in part 6 of this publication.

The contents of the database will evolve following recent productivity studies and the implementation of the new statistical framework for national accounts (the 1993 System of National Accounts). The ISDB version described in this documentation is the 98 version. The latter is based on the former System of National Accounts. The implementation of the new SNA will induce major changes in the 99 version of ISDB.

1.2 ISDB contents

1.2.1. Countries

Countries that use definitions identical with or close to the System of National Accounts have been retained in the ISDB sample. Countries for which it was not possible to obtain information for one or more of the major ISDB variables have been removed from the sample. The lack of data on capital stock has led to the exclusion of many OECD Member countries which have nonetheless detailed data based on SNA-compatible definitions for the other variables. This is the case for Spain and Austria.

En effectuant ces regroupements de données et ces ajustements statistiques, on aboutit à une base de données dont les séries correspondent le plus possible aux définitions standardisées recommandées par l'OCDE. Les données ainsi obtenues peuvent être directement utilisées pour des analyses structurelles.

Les dernières particularités qui n'ont pas pu être prises en compte dans les différents ajustements sont décrits dans la partie 6 de cette publication.

Le contenu de la base sera amené à se développer avec l'évolution des études récentes sur la productivité et la mise en oeuvre du nouveau cadre statistique de mesure des comptes nationaux (le Système de Comptabilité Nationale de 1993). La version d'ISDB décrite dans cette publication correspond à la version 98. Celle-ci utilise l'ancien Système de Comptabilité Nationale. Des changements importants seront introduits dans la version 99 d'ISDB suite à la mise en oeuvre du nouveau SCN.

1.2 Contenu d'ISDB

1.2.1. Pays

Seuls les pays pour lesquels les définitions sont identiques ou proches du Système de Comptabilité Nationale ont été retenus dans l'échantillon étudié. Les pays pour lesquels on ne possède pas d'information se rapportant à l'une des principales variables d'ISDB ont été retirés de l'échantillon. L'absence de données sur le stock de capital a ainsi conduit à l'exclusion d'un grand nombre de pays Membres de l'OCDE qui pourtant possèdent par ailleurs des informations très détaillées et conformes au SCN. C'est le cas par exemple de l'Espagne et de l'Autriche.

Country codes		Codes des pays
Australia	AUS	Australie
Belgium	BEL	Belgique
Canada	CAN	Canada
Denmark	DNK	Danemark
France	FRA	France
Finland	FIN	Finlande
Germany	DEU	Allemagne
Western Germany	WGR	Allemagne occidentale
Italy	ITA	Italie
Japan	JPN	Japon
Netherlands	NLD	Pays-Bas
Norway	NOR	Norvège
Sweden	SWE	Suède
United Kingdom	GBR	Royaume-Uni
United States	USA	Etats-Unis

The OECD national accounts publications should be used to obtain statistical information on countries excluded from the ISDB sample. They also include detailed information by industry for all OECD Member countries.

Other OECD data banks may be able to provide additional information. The publication *Services: statistics on value added and employment* contains national non-standardised data with a more detailed breakdown by activity. The *STAN* database and *Industrial Structure Statistics* contain more detailed data for manufacturing industries. *Labour Force Statistics* contains less industries but it shows information on labour input by age, sex and data on unemployment. The publication *Flows and Stock of Fixed Capital* proposes in its electronic version a more detailed breakdown by activity and a breakdown by type of capital.

Pour obtenir les informations statistiques se rapportant aux pays qui ne sont pas dans l'échantillon d'ISDB il convient de se reporter aux Comptes Nationaux de l'OCDE. On y trouvera également des informations plus détaillées par industries pour tous les pays Membres de l'OCDE.

D'autres bases de données de l'OCDE permettent également d'obtenir des informations supplémentaires. La publication *Services : Statistiques sur la valeur ajoutée et l'emploi* fournit des données nationales non standardisées mais avec un détail plus important par activité. Les publications *STAN* et *Statistiques des structures industrielles* fournissent des données plus détaillées pour les industries manufacturières. *Les Statistiques de la population active* comportent un plus petit nombre d'industries mais elles donnent des informations sur le facteur travail par âge, par sexe ainsi que des informations sur le nombre de chômeurs. La publication *Flux et stock de capital fixe* contient dans sa version électronique un détail plus important par industrie ainsi qu'une décomposition par type de capital.

1.2.2. Variable codes

To meet the basic requirements of consistent international analyses of output and resource use by industry, the ISDB distinguishes between the following variables:

EE	Number of employees
ET	Total employment
HWY	Average annual hours actually worked per person in employment
GDP ¹	Value added at market prices, current prices, national currency
GDPV ¹	Value added at market prices, at 1990 prices, national currency
GDPD ¹	Value added at market prices, at 1990 prices and 1990 PPPs (US dollars)
IT	Gross fixed capital formation by kind of activity of owner, current prices, national currency
ITV	Gross fixed capital formation, at 1990 prices, national currency
ITD	Gross fixed capital formation, at 1990 prices and 1990 PPPs (US dollars)
KTO	Gross Capital Stock, at current prices, national currency
KTVO	Gross Capital Stock, at 1990 prices, national currency
KTVD	Gross capital stock, at 1990 prices and 1990 PPPs (US dollars)
CAP	Same as KTVD including additional OECD estimates
RKMV	Ratio of machinery and equipment over total capital stock, at 1990 prices
NTO	Net Capital Stock, at current prices, national currency
NTVO	Net Capital Stock, at 1990 prices, national currency
NTVD	Net Capital Stock, at 1990 prices and 1990 PPPs (US dollars)
CTO	Consumption of fixed capital, at current prices, national currency
CTVO	Consumption of fixed capital, at 1990 prices, national currency
CTVD	Consumption of fixed capital, at 1990 prices and 1990 PPPs (US dollars)
IND ^{1,2}	Ratio of net indirect taxes to value added
OP ²	Ratio of gross operating surplus to value added less net indirect taxes
WSSS	Compensation of employees, at current prices, national currency
XGS	Exports of goods in US dollars
MGS	Import of goods in US dollars
TFP	Total factor productivity index (1990=1)

¹ Only a part of indirect taxes is taken into account for the breakdown by economic activity since not all taxes could be allocated by industry. All the taxes are grouped together in the variable TTX mentioned on the next page. For Canada, Denmark and United Kingdom, value added is given at factor values. For Finland, value added is expressed at basic values.

² OP and IND are given as ratios because industry definitions are not always identical between GDP and its components. (Definitions used to calculate ratios are homogeneous).

1.2.2. Codes des variables

Afin de satisfaire les besoins d'une analyse internationale de la production et de l'utilisation des facteurs de production par industrie, les séries suivantes ont été retenues dans ISDB :

EE	Nombre de salariés
ET	Emploi total
HWY	Moyenne annuelle des heures travaillées par personne dans l'emploi
GDP ³	Valeur ajoutée brute aux prix du marché, prix courants, monnaie nationale
GDPV ³	Valeur ajoutée brute aux prix du marché, prix de 1990, monnaie nationale
GDPD ³	Valeur ajoutée brute aux prix du marché, prix de 1990, PPA de 1990 (dollars des E-U)
IT	Formation brute de capital fixe, prix courants, monnaie nationale
ITV	Formation brute de capital fixe, prix de 1990, monnaie nationale
ITD	Formation brute de capital fixe, prix de 1990, PPA de 1990 (dollars des E-U)
KTO	Stock brut de capital, prix courants, monnaie nationale
KTVO	Stock brut de capital, prix constants de 1990, monnaie nationale
KTVD	Stock brut de capital, aux prix de 1990 et PPA de 1990 (dollars des E-U)
CAP	Même contenu que KTVD avec, en plus, les estimations de secrétariat
RKMV	Rapport des machines et équipements au stock de capital total, aux prix de 1990
NTO	Stock net de capital, à prix courant, monnaie nationale
NTVO	Stock net de capital, aux prix constants de 1990, monnaie nationale
NTVD	Stock net de capital, aux prix constants de 1990, PPA de 1990 (dollars des E-U)
CTO	Consommation de capital fixe, à prix courant, monnaie nationale
CTVO	Consommation de capital fixe, aux prix constants de 1990, monnaie nationale
CTVD	Consommation de capital fixe, aux prix de 1990, PPA de 1990 (dollars des E-U)
IND ^{3,4}	Rapport des impôts indirects nets à la valeur ajoutée brute aux prix du marché
OP ⁴	Rapport de l'excédent brut d'exploitation à la valeur ajoutée réduite des impôts indirects nets (i.e. la valeur ajoutée au coût des facteurs)
WSSS	Rémunération des salariés, prix courants, monnaie nationale
XGS	Exportation de biens en dollars des Etats-Unis
MGS	Importation de biens en dollars des Etats-Unis
TFP	Indice de Productivité Totale des Facteurs (1990=1)

³ Seule une petite partie des taxes indirectes est prise en compte dans la ventilation par secteur d'activité économique, dans la mesure où il n'a pas toujours été possible d'identifier les industries auxquelles ces taxes s'appliquent. Toutes les taxes sont regroupées dans la variable TTX décrite sur la page suivante. Pour le Canada, le Danemark et le Royaume-Uni, la valeur ajoutée est exprimée au coût des facteurs. La valeur ajoutée est exprimée aux valeurs de base pour la Finlande.

⁴ OP et IND sont proposés sous forme de ratios car la définition des industries n'est pas toujours la même entre le PIB et ses composantes. (Les définitions utilisées pour le calcul des ratios sont homogènes).

1.2.3. Industry codes

Row number	ISDB codes	ISIC codes	ISIC sector description, title of category
1.	AGR	1.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
2.	MID	2.	Mining and quarrying
3.	MAN	3.	Manufacturing
4.	FOD	31.	Food, beverages and tobacco
5.	TEX	32.	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather industries
6.	WOD	33.	Wood and wood products, including furniture
7.	PAP	34.	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing
8.	CHE	35.	Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products
9.	MNM	36.	Non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal
10.	BMI	37.	Basic metal industries
11.	MEQ	38.	Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment
12.	BMA	-	Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment ⁵
13.	MAI	-	Agricultural and industrial machinery ⁵
14.	MIO	-	Office and data processing machines, precision and optical instruments ⁵
15.	MEL	-	Electrical goods ⁵
16.	MTR	-	Transport equipment ⁵
17.	MOT	39.	Other manufacturing industries
18.	EGW	4.	Electricity, gas and water
19.	CST	5.	Construction
20.	RET	6.	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
21.	RWH	61+62.	Wholesale trade and retail trade
22.	HOT	63.	Restaurants and hotels
23.	TRS	7.	Transport, storage and communication
24.	TAS	71.	Transport and storage
25.	COM	72.	Communication
26.	FNI	8.	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
27.	FNS	81+82.	Financial institutions and insurance
28.	RES	83.	Real estate and business services
29.	SOC	9.	Community, social and personal services
30.	TIN	-	Total industries
31.	PGS	-	Producers of Government services
32.	OPR	-	Other producers
33.	TET	-	Subtotal
34.	TTX ⁶	-	Total including all taxes

⁵ NACE definitions. The elements BMA, MAI, MIO, MEL and MTR are generally taken from the CRONOS data bank for the European countries and from national publications for Japan, Canada and the United States. (See Parts 4 and 5). As several sources have been used for the same country, the series of machinery and equipment (MEQ) can be different than the sum of its components. For XGS and MGS, the series BMA, MAI, MIO, MEL and MTR are given according to the ISIC classification.

For Belgium and Italy, the series are given for all sectors and all aggregates according to the NACE classification except for XGS and MGS.

⁶ TTX is defined as TET less *Imputed bank service charge*, plus *Import duties*, plus *Not allocated value added tax*, plus *Other adjustments*. It corresponds to the Gross Domestic Product when codes GDP and GDPV are selected. TET should be used rather than TTX to calculate sector share in country total.

1.2.3. Codes des industries

Numéro de ligne	Codes ISDB	Division de la CITI	Description des groupes d'industrie de la CITI (ISIC)
1.	AGR	1.	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
2.	MID	2.	Industries extractives
3.	MAN	3.	Industries manufacturières
4.	FOD	31.	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
5.	TEX	32.	Textiles, habillement et cuir
6.	WOD	33.	Bois et fabrication d'ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
7.	PAP	34.	Papier et articles en papier; imprimerie et édition
8.	CHE	35.	Industries chimiques, dérivés du pétrole, caoutchouc et matière plastique
9.	MNM	36.	Produits minéraux non métalliques, sauf dérivé du pétrole et du charbon
10.	BMI	37.	Industries métallurgiques de base
11.	MEQ	38.	Fabrication d'ouvrages en métaux, de machines et de matériels
12.	BMA	-	Produits en métaux à l'excl. des machines et du matériel de transport ⁷
13.	MAI	-	Machines industrielles et agricoles ⁷
14.	MIO	-	Machine de bureau, pour le traitement de l'information, instruments de précision, optique et similaire ⁷
15.	MEL	-	Matériel et fourniture électriques ⁷
16.	MTR	-	Moyens de transport ⁷
17.	MOT	39.	Autres industries manufacturières
18.	EGW	4.	Electricité, gaz et eau
19.	CST	5.	Construction
20.	RET	6.	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants et hôtels
21.	RWH	61+62.	Commerce de gros et de détail
22.	HOT	63.	Restaurants and hôtels
23.	TRS	7.	Transport, entrepôts et communication
24.	TAS	71.	Transport et entrepôts
25.	COM	72.	Communication
26.	FNI	8.	Banques, assurances, affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
27.	FNS	81+82.	Etablissement financiers et assurances
28.	RES	83.	Affaires immobilières et services fournis aux entreprises
29.	SOC	9.	Services fournis à la collectivité, services sociaux et services personnels
30.	TIN	-	Total des branches d'activité marchande
31.	PGS	-	Branche non marchande des administrations publiques
32.	OPR	-	Autres branches non marchandes
33.	TET	-	Total
34.	TTX ⁸	-	Total comprenant tous les ajustements

⁷ Définitions de la NACE/CLIO. Les éléments BMA, MAI, MIO, MEL et MTR sont généralement issus de la banque de données CRONOS pour les pays européens et des publications nationales pour le Japon, le Canada et les Etats-Unis (Voir les parties 4 et 5). Dans la mesure où plusieurs sources ont été utilisées pour le même pays, il se peut que la série "Machines et matériels" (MEQ) soit différente de la somme de ses composantes. Pour XGS et MGS, les séries BMA, MAI, MIO, MEL et MTR sont toujours fournies selon la classification ISIC/CITI.

⁸ TTX est défini comme TET moins *production imputée des services bancaires*, plus *droits et taxes sur importations*, plus *reste des taxes sur la valeur ajoutée grevant les produits* et plus *autres ajustements*. TTX correspond au produit intérieur brut quand les codes GDP et GDPV sont sélectionnés. Il est préférable d'utiliser TET plutôt que TTX pour calculer la part d'un secteur dans le total de l'économie.

The industry classification used broadly corresponds to that of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC revision 2).

However, a number of the national and international data sources used in the construction of the data base do not exactly correspond to this classification; parts 4 and 5 give the details of the system correspondence matrices used in going from national and international source classifications to the ISIC and SNA systems. These are of particular relevance to the data from the EUROSTAT National Accounts.

Part 3 discusses some of the most important measurement issues involved in the construction of the data system. Part 6 gives a detailed account of sources and methods and data availability by country, industry and variable.

La classification utilisée par industrie correspond principalement à la Classification Internationale Type par Industrie (CITI révision 2).

Toutefois, certaines sources nationales et internationales qui ont été utilisées pour la construction de la base de données ne correspondent pas exactement à cette classification ; les parties 4 et 5 donnent le détail des correspondances permettant de passer des classifications utilisées dans ces sources nationales et internationales vers la CITI. Ceci concerne notamment les données des comptes nationaux d'Eurostat.

La partie 3 présente quelques unes des principales mesures statistiques intervenant dans la construction du système de données. La partie 6 donne une description détaillée des sources et méthodes ainsi que la disponibilité des données par pays, industrie et variable.

How to use STATWISE



Comment utiliser STATWISE

2.1 Diskettes installation

2.1.1 What is Statwise ?

ISDB data are delivered annually on two 3 ½ inch High Density diskettes. The Statwise software is provided separately with each issue on two 3 ½ inch High Density diskettes.

With *STATWISE*, data may be selected and displayed on-screen, in tabular form. The corresponding notes may also be viewed. An annotated table may then be output to a file and printed. Alternatively, data may be exported for further processing by word processing, database, statistical or spreadsheet software.

Statwise is useful for quick viewing of a small range of data, or deciding which data to export. It does not replace statistical or spreadsheet software.

2.1. Installation des disquettes

2.1.1 En quoi consiste Statwise ?

Les données d'*ISDB* sont contenues sur deux disquettes haute densité de 3 ½ pouces. Le logiciel Statwise est fourni séparément sur deux disquettes haute densité 3 ½ pouces.

Avec *Statwise*, on peut sélectionner des données et les afficher à l'écran sous forme de tableau. Les notes correspondantes peuvent également être visualisées. Un tableau annoté peut ensuite être transféré dans un fichier et imprimé. Une autre possibilité consiste à exporter les données en vue d'une utilisation par un traitement de texte, une base de données, un logiciel statistique ou un tableur.

Statwise est utile pour visualiser rapidement un petit nombre de données, ou pour déterminer les séries que l'on souhaite exporter. Statwise ne remplace cependant pas les logiciels statistiques ou les tableurs.

2.1.2 Before You Start

Before you start installing *STATWISE*, read the following points carefully.

An IBM compatible PC with a 386 or higher processor is required. The operating system should be Windows 3.1 or higher.

ISDB data and *Statwise* require about twelve megabytes of free hard disk space. Of this, two megabytes are needed for the *Statwise* software. Approximately seven megabytes are required for the data files. Three megabytes are recommended for exporting data.

2.1.3 Installing *Statwise* and *ISDB data* on hard disk

STATWISE comes on self-installing diskettes.

To install the *Statwise* software:

1. Insert the first software diskette into your diskette drive.
2. In File manager (Windows 3.1 or higher) or Windows Explorer (Windows 95 or Windows NT), click on drive a: and then double click on SETUP.EXE.

You will be prompted with the default destination drive and directory.

4. Click on OK or change the destination to the location of your choice.
5. At the prompt, insert the second software diskette.

At the end of the installation routine, a window containing the *Statwise* icon is created and opened:



2.1.2 Avant de commencer

Avant d'installer *Statwise*, lisez attentivement les points suivants.

Vous devez disposer d'un PC compatible IBM ayant un processeur 386 ou plus puissant et fonctionnant avec la version Windows 3.1 ou plus.

Les données d'*ISDB* et *Statwise* nécessitent au total environ douze mégabytes d'espace libre sur le disque dur. De ces douze mégabytes, deux sont requis pour le logiciel *Statwise*. Approximativement sept mégabytes sont nécessaires pour les fichiers de données et il est recommandé d'avoir trois mégabytes supplémentaires pour l'exportation des données.

2.1.3 Installation de *Statwise* et des données d'*ISDB* sur disque dur

Statwise est fourni sur des disquettes dont l'installation est automatique.

Pour installer le logiciel *Statwise* :

1. Insérez la première disquette du logiciel dans le lecteur de disquette.
2. A partir du Gestionnaire de Fichier, (Windows 3.1 ou plus) ou Windows Explorer (Windows 95 ou Windows NT), cliquez sur le lecteur a: et double-cliquez ensuite sur SETUP.EXE.

Le "prompt" donne le lecteur et le répertoire utilisé par défaut.

4. Cliquez sur OK ou remplacez la destination par celle de votre choix.
5. Quand vous y serez invité, insérez la deuxième disquette du logiciel.

A la fin de la phase d'installation, une fenêtre contenant l'icône *Statwise* est créée et ouverte:



To install the *ISDB* data files:

1. Insert the first data diskette into your diskette drive (if this is not drive a:, then replace a: with the letter of your diskette drive for the following commands).
2. In File manager (Windows 3.1 or higher) or Windows Explorer (Windows 95 or Windows NT), click on drive a: and then double click on INSTALL.EXE.
3. You are prompted with the default destination drive and directory. Click on OK, or change the destination to the location of your choice.

2.1.4 Which directories and files are created on the hard disk?

By default *ISDB on STATWISE* creates a directory called C:\OECDPUB. OECDPUB contains two sub-directories, ISDB and STATWISE.

The sub-directory C:\OECDPUB\ISDB contains the *ISDB* data files. Most of these files can only be viewed using the Statwise software.

The sub-directory C:\OECDPUB\STATWISE contains the Statwise software.

2.2 Using Statwise to view *ISDB* data and notes

Remember that you can always access Statwise's on-screen help by selecting **Help** → **Index** from the main menu bar.

2.2.1 Starting Statwise

Once you have installed the *ISDB* data set and the software, you are ready to start Statwise. Locate the Statwise window.

To start Statwise, double click on the Statwise icon.

The *Open* dialogue box opens automatically. The default data location C:\OECDPUB\ISDB is highlighted. Click on OK or change to the location of the *ISDB* data files.

Pour installer les fichiers de données d' *ISDB*:

1. Insérez la première disquette de données dans le lecteur de disquette (s'il ne s'agit pas du lecteur a: remplacez le a: par la lettre qui correspond au lecteur de disquette afin de pouvoir envoyer les commandes suivantes).
2. Dans le Gestionnaire de fichier (Windows 3.1 ou plus) ou Windows Explorer (Windows 95 ou Windows NT), cliquez sur le lecteur a: et double-cliquez ensuite sur INSTALL.EXE.
3. Le "prompt" donne le lecteur et le répertoire utilisé par défaut. Cliquez sur OK ou modifiez la destination par celle de votre choix.

2.1.4 Quels répertoires et fichiers sont créés sur le disque dur ?

Par défaut, *ISDB sur Statwise* crée un répertoire intitulé C:\OECDPUB. OECDPUB renferme deux sous-répertoires, ISDB et STATWISE.

Le sous-répertoire C:\OECDPUB\ISDB contient les fichiers de données de *ISDB sur Statwise*. La plupart de ces fichiers peut être visualisée à l'aide du logiciel Statwise.

Le sous-répertoire C:\OECDPUB\STATWISE contient le logiciel Statwise.

2.2 Visualisation des données et des notes d' *ISDB*

Notez que vous pouvez toujours accéder à l'aide en ligne de Statwise en utilisant le menu **Help** → **Index** à partir de la barre du menu principal.

2.2.1 Lancement de STATWISE

Une fois que le logiciel et les données d'*ISDB* sont installés, vous êtes prêt pour le lancement de Statwise. Localisez la fenêtre Statwise.

Pour lancer Statwise, cliquez sur l'icône Statwise.

La boîte de dialogue *Open* s'ouvre automatiquement. L'emplacement par défaut des données C:\OECDPUB\ISDB est mis en surbrillance. Cliquez sur OK ou remplacez cet emplacement par celui où se trouvent les fichiers de données d'*ISDB*.

2.2.2 Opening a Publication

Before you can select data, you must input a data set into Statwise. In Statwise, data sets are called *publications*. Selecting a data set is known as *Opening a publication*.

To open a publication:

1. If the *Open* dialogue box is not open, select **File** → **Open** from the main menu bar at the top of the screen.
2. Highlight the publication you want to load by clicking on it.
3. Click on **OK**.

The publication you choose is loaded into Statwise. The selection window is displayed. This is shown in Figure 2.1.

2.2.3 Selecting Data

Now that you have opened the *ISDB* publication, you are ready to select the data you want to view. This is done in the selection window. The selection window consists of three boxes (see Figure 2.1). The bottom left-hand box is used for making your selection. The series that you select appear in the right-hand box. The upper left-hand box shows the dimension in which selection is made

To select the data, choose at least one element in each field. These are referred to as ‘dimensions’. In Figure 2.1, dimensions are *Variables*, *Industry*, *Country* and *Year*. The dimensions for the current publication are shown by the dimension tabs below the bottom left-hand box (see Figure 2.1).

When you click on one of these tabs, the selection possibilities within that dimension appear in the bottom left-hand box. If you try to view the data with only one dimension selected, a message indicating “Incomplete selection” will appear on your screen.

2.2.2 Ouvrir une publication

Avant de pouvoir effectuer une sélection, vous devez charger un ensemble de données dans Statwise. Les ensembles de données sont appelés *publications*. Sélectionner un ensemble de données consiste à *Ouvrir une publication*.

Pour ouvrir une publication:

1. Si la boîte de dialogue *Open* n’est pas ouverte, sélectionnez **File**→**Open** dans la barre du menu principal en haut de l’écran.
2. Sélectionnez la publication que vous désirez charger en cliquant dessus.
3. Cliquez sur **OK**.

La publication que vous choisissez est chargée dans Statwise. L’écran de sélection s’affiche sur l’écran. Ceci est illustré par la Figure 2.1.

2.2.3 Sélection des données

Maintenant que vous avez ouvert la publication d’ISDB, vous êtes prêt pour sélectionner les données que vous souhaitez visualiser. Pour ce faire, utilisez la fenêtre de sélection. Cette dernière comporte trois boîtes de dialogue (voir Figure 2.1). La boîte située en bas à gauche est à utiliser pour faire la sélection. Les séries que vous sélectionnez apparaissent dans la boîte de droite. La boîte située en haut à gauche montre la dimension dans laquelle la sélection est faite.

Pour sélectionner les données, choisissez au moins une série par champ. Celle-ci est considérée comme une ‘dimension’. Dans la Figure 2.1, les dimensions sont *Variable*, *Industrie*, *Pays* et *Année*. Les dimensions pour la publication sélectionnée sont indiquées par les onglets de dimension sous la boîte située en bas à gauche (voir Figure 2.1).

Quand vous cliquez sur un de ces onglets, les possibilités de sélection à l’intérieur de cette dimension apparaissent dans la boîte située en bas à gauche. Si vous essayez de visualiser les données en n’ayant sélectionné qu’une seule dimension, un message indiquant “Sélection incomplète” s’affichera sur votre écran.

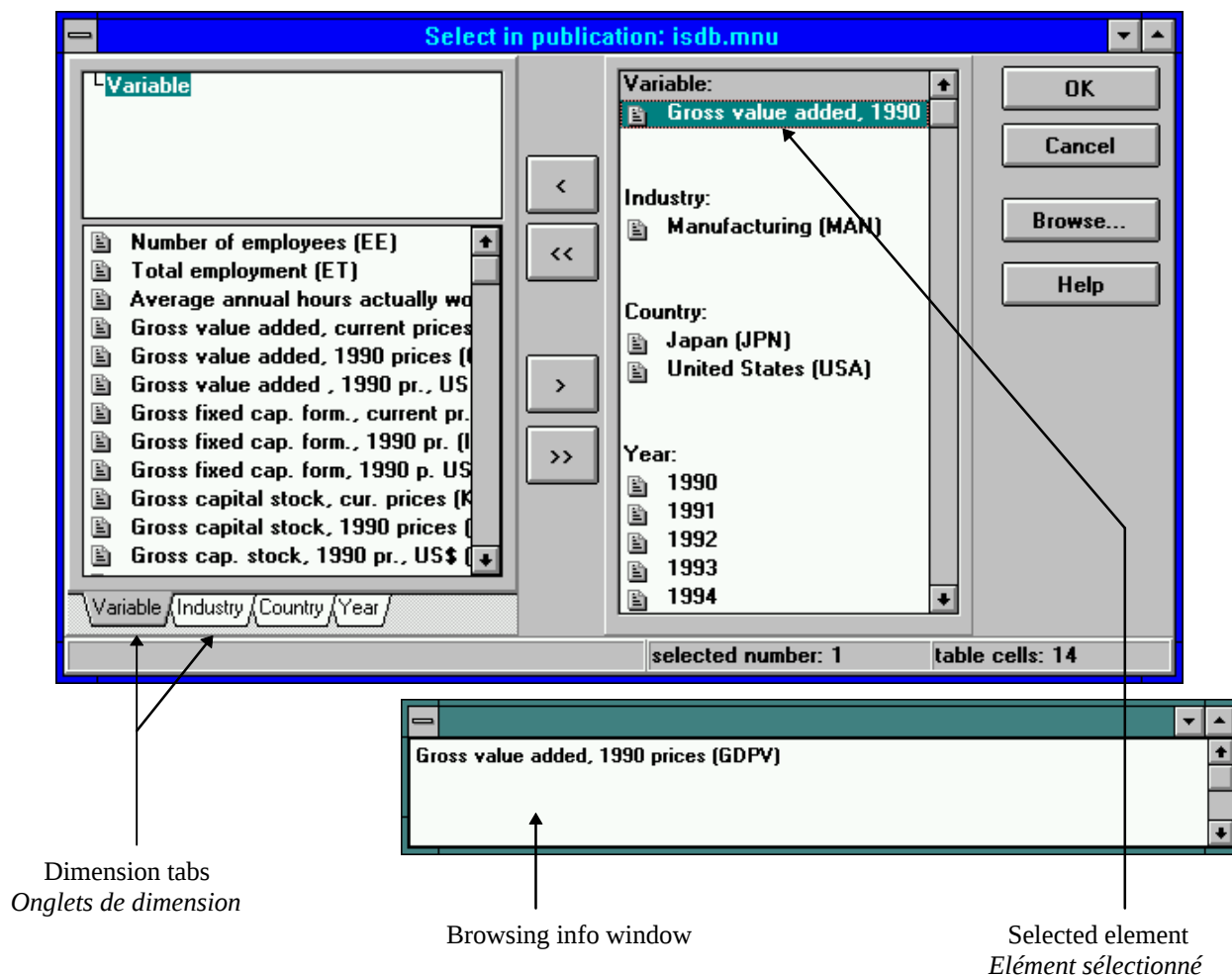


Figure 2.1: The selection window
Figure 2.1: La fenêtre de sélection

To select a matrix:

1. Click on the left-hand dimension tab to display Variables.
2. Highlight the desired series in the bottom left-hand box, by clicking on them.
3. Click on the  arrow button to select the highlighted series.

Pour sélectionner une matrice :

1. Cliquez sur l'onglet de gauche pour afficher les variables.
2. Cliquez sur les séries recherchées dans la boîte située en bas à gauche pour les sélectionner.
3. Cliquez sur le bouton fléché  pour sélectionner la série mise en surbrillance.

Use the arrow buttons to select or deselect series as follows:



to deselect highlighted time series



to deselect all time series in the right-hand box.



to select highlighted series



to select all categories or time series in the bottom left-hand box

(Note that it is also possible to deselect time series by highlighting them in the bottom left-hand box and clicking on the  arrow button.)

Sometimes the text highlighted in the bottom left-hand box is truncated, as it is too long to be contained in the box. You will find the entire text in the **Browsing info** window.

4. Click on the next dimension tab and repeat the same procedure as above for all dimensions.
5. Click on OK. By default, the data you chose is presented in a table. At this point you may want to save your selection.

2.2.4 Saving selection criteria in a bookmark

You may find that you want to select the same data every year for display or output. To avoid repeating the selection process each year, you can save the selection criteria in a file, known as a bookmark.

Before you can save a selection you must validate your selection by clicking on OK in the selection window. Your data will be presented in a table.

To add a bookmark:

1. Select and display the data.
2. From the main menu bar, select **Bookmark** → **Add bookmark**.

Utilisez les boutons fléchés pour sélectionner ou désélectionner les séries comme suit:



pour désélectionner la série mise en surbrillance



pour désélectionner toutes les séries dans la boîte de droite



pour sélectionner les séries en surbrillance



pour sélectionner toutes les séries affichées dans la boîte située en bas à gauche

(Notez qu'il est également possible de désélectionner des séries en les mettant en surbrillance dans la boîte située en bas à gauche et en cliquant sur le bouton fléché .)

Parfois le texte mis en surbrillance dans la boîte située en bas à gauche est tronqué, parce que trop long pour s'inscrire intégralement dans la boîte. Vous trouverez le texte complet dans la fenêtre **Browsing info**.

4. Cliquez sur l'onglet de la dimension suivante et répétez la même procédure que ci-dessus pour toutes les dimensions.
5. Cliquez sur OK. Par défaut, les données que vous avez choisies s'affichent sous forme de tableau. A ce stade, vous pouvez, si vous le voulez, sauvegarder votre sélection.

2.2.4 Sauvegarde des critères de sélection à l'aide d'un Signet ("Bookmark")

Il se peut que vous souhaitez sélectionner les mêmes données chaque année pour les afficher ou les extraire. Pour éviter d'avoir à réexécuter chaque année le même processus de sélection, vous pouvez sauvegarder vos critères de sélection dans un fichier, qu'on appelle un "Signet".

Avant de pouvoir sauvegarder une sélection, vous devez valider cette dernière en cliquant sur OK dans la fenêtre de sélection. Vos données s'affichent sous forme de tableau.

Pour ajouter un Signet :

1. Sélectionnez et affichez les données.
2. A partir de la barre du menu principal, sélectionnez **Bookmark** → **Add bookmark**.

The selection criteria are saved to a file. The default filename is an abbreviation of the publication name (ISDB). The date and time of creation is indicated alongside the filename. If you make several bookmarks in the same publication, you may need to rename them.

To rename a bookmark:

From the main menu bar, select **Bookmark** → **Maintain bookmarks**.

You are prompted with a list of existing bookmarks in the top left-hand box.

1. Highlight the bookmark you wish to rename. The name then appears in the bottom left-hand box.
2. Click in this box to edit the filename.
3. Press the **Apply** button.
4. Click on **OK**.

To remove a previously saved bookmark:

1. From the main menu bar, select **Bookmark** → **Maintain bookmarks**. This gives a list of all previously saved bookmarks.
2. Highlight the bookmark you wish to delete by clicking on it.
3. Click on the **Remove** button.
4. Click on **OK**.

To load a previously saved Bookmark:

You may load a previously saved bookmark provided that the data set remains the same.

1. From the main menu bar, select **Bookmark**. Below the menu options, you will find a list of previously saved bookmarks.
2. Click on the bookmark you would like to retrieve.

The publication corresponding to the bookmark is automatically opened, and the items are selected.

Les critères de sélection sont sauvegardés dans un fichier. Le nom du fichier par défaut est une abréviation du nom de la publication (ISDB). La date et l'heure de la création s'inscrivent en même temps que le fichier. Si vous placez plusieurs Signets dans la même publication, vous serez peut-être amené à les renommer.

Pour renommer un Signet :

A partir de la barre du menu principal, sélectionnez **Bookmark** → **Maintain bookmarks**.

Vous voyez apparaître une liste des Signets existants dans la boîte située en haut à gauche.

1. Mettez en surbrillance le Signet que vous désirez renommer. Le nom s'affiche alors dans la boîte située en bas à gauche.
2. Cliquez sur cette boîte pour éditer le nom du fichier.
3. Cliquez sur **Apply**.
4. Cliquez sur **OK**.

Pour supprimer un signet sauvegardé :

1. A partir de la barre du menu principal, sélectionnez **Bookmark** → **Maintain bookmarks**. Vous obtenez une liste de tous les Signets sauvegardés antérieurement.
2. Mettez en surbrillance le Signet que vous désirez supprimer en cliquant dessus.
3. Cliquez sur le bouton **Remove**.
4. Cliquez sur **OK**.

Pour charger un Signet sauvegardé auparavant :

Vous pouvez charger un Signet sauvegardé antérieurement sous réserve que les séries de données restent inchangées.

1. A partir de la barre du menu principal, sélectionnez **Bookmark**. En-dessous des options du menu, vous trouverez une liste des Signets sauvegardés antérieurement.
2. Cliquez sur le Signet que vous souhaitez charger.

La publication correspondant au Signet est automatiquement ouverte, et les rubriques sont sélectionnées.

2.2.5 Displaying a Table

Once selection is made, click on OK. You must select at least one item by dimension. If one dimension has not been selected, the error message “Incomplete selection” will appear.

You may want to modify the presentation of the table. For example, you may wish to visualise the entire series title at the top of each column.

To modify the presentation of a table:

- To display long titles, or to increase the number of cells on screen, you can change the width of the columns. This is done by clicking on the line between two columns, and dragging the line to the desired place. This will resize all cells in the table.
- If you want to change the column width of only one column, place the cursor on that column and click on the right-hand mouse button. Choose the **Resize columns** option. Alternatively, choose **Edit** → **Resize columns** → **Resize this column** from the main menu bar.
- The order within rows or columns may be changed. You may also switch the columns with the rows. To do so, click on the item you would like to move and drag it to where you wish to place it.
- The *Promote to layer* feature may be useful if you wish to visualise only the two latest dimension of your selected matrix. To create a layer, place the cursor on a row or column header and click on the right-hand mouse button. Select *Promote to layer* to create a layer or *Delete from layer* to remove a layer (see Figure 2.2).

2.2.5 Affichage d'un tableau

Lorsque la sélection est faite, cliquez sur OK. Vous devez sélectionner au moins une rubrique par dimension. Si l'une des dimensions n'a pas été sélectionnée, le message d'erreur “Sélection incomplète” s'affichera.

Peut-être souhaitez-vous modifier la présentation du tableau. Vous pouvez, par exemple, souhaiter visualiser le titre complet des séries en haut de chaque colonne.

Pour modifier la présentation d'un tableau :

- Pour afficher des titres longs, ou pour augmenter le nombre des cellules visibles à l'écran, vous pouvez modifier la largeur des colonnes. Ceci se fait en cliquant sur la ligne située entre deux colonnes, et en la faisant glisser jusqu'à la position souhaitée. De ce fait, toutes les cellules du tableau sont redimensionnées.
- Si vous souhaitez modifier la largeur d'une seule colonne, placez le curseur sur cette colonne et cliquez sur le bouton droit de la souris. Choisissez l'option **Resize columns**. Autre possibilité, choisissez **Edit** → **Resize columns** → **Resize this column** à partir de la barre du menu principal.
- L'ordre des lignes et des colonnes peut être modifié. Vous pouvez aussi intervertir les colonnes et les lignes. Pour ce faire, cliquez sur la rubrique que vous voulez déplacer et faites la glisser jusqu'à l'emplacement où vous voulez la voir apparaître.
- L'option *Promote to layer* peut être utile si vous souhaitez visualiser les deux dernières dimensions de la matrice sélectionnée. Pour créer une plage (“layer”), placez le curseur sur l'entête d'une ligne ou d'une colonne et cliquez sur le bouton droit de la souris. Sélectionnez *Promote to layer* pour créer une plage ou sur *Delete from layer* pour supprimer une plage (voir figure 2.2).

isdb.mnu

ISDB

Gross value added, 1990 prices United States (USA)

	1990	1991	1992	1993
Manufacturing (MAN)	1 039 200 000 000	1 002 829 894 280	1 016 279 256 290	1 046 279 256 290
Food, beverages and tobacco (FOD)	111 200 000 000	108 308 274 232	106 205 200 946	104 205 200 946
Textiles, wearing app. & leather (TEX)	51 700 000 000	51 891 481 482	55 338 148 149	55 338 148 149
Wood & wood prod., incl. furniture (WOD)	47 500 000 000	44 183 962 264	43 556 603 774	41 556 603 774
Paper & paper prod., print. & pub. (PAP)	119 900 000 000	117 293 478 261	117 665 838 509	118 665 838 509
Chemicals & chemical petroleum, ... (CHE)	178 800 000 000	176 747 074 904	184 567 741 935	182 567 741 935
Non-metallic mineral products, ... (MNM)	25 000 000 000	22 470 817 121	24 610 894 942	24 610 894 942
Basic metal industries (BMI)	42 900 000 000	42 790 000 000	43 340 000 000	46 340 000 000
Fabricated metal products, ... (MEQ)	441 600 000 000	419 277 780 170	422 887 330 610	449 277 780 170
Metal products (BMA)	69 383 000 000	65 217 170 750	66 981 218 250	70 217 170 750

Source: OECD

Layer

Figure 2.2 Displaying a layer in a table
 Figure 2.2 Affichage d'un "layer" dans une table

2.2.6 Saving and printing your table

Once you have created a table, you may want to save it in a file, or print it.

It is possible to save a table as a table file (only readable by Statwise), and to select **File** → **Print** from the main menu bar to print the current table. (Printing a table created in Statwise is best done by saving it as a Rich Text file, then printing the file from a word processor).

To save the table for printing from a word processor:

1. From the main menu bar, select **File** → **Save as**. In the bottom left-hand box *List files of type*, select **RTF file with explanation**. Specify the filename and click on **OK**. This file can be printed from a word processor.

2.2.6 Sauvegarde et impression du tableau

Lorsque vous avez créé un tableau, vous pouvez souhaiter le sauvegarder dans un fichier ou l'imprimer.

Il est possible de sauvegarder un tableau en tant que fichier tableau (lisible uniquement par Statwise), et de sélectionner **File** → **Print** à partir de la barre du menu principal pour imprimer le tableau en cours. (Pour imprimer un tableau créé par Statwise, il est préférable de le sauvegarder dans un fichier de format Rich Text, puis de l'imprimer à l'aide d'un traitement de texte).

Pour sauvegarder le tableau afin de l'imprimer avec un traitement de texte :

1. A partir de la barre du menu principal, sélectionnez **File** → **Save as**. Dans la boîte située en bas à gauche *List files of type*, sélectionnez **RTF file with explanation**. Spécifiez le nom du fichier et cliquez sur **OK**. Ce fichier peut être imprimé à l'aide d'un traitement de texte.

2. Open the file in a word processor, such as Word. If you are using Word, you will be asked from which format to convert the file. Choose **Rich Text Format**.

3. Choose **File** → **Print ...**

2.2.7 Viewing notes

The presence of notes is indicated by the symbol  placed immediately to the left of series title. The availability of notes will differ depending on which series are highlighted or the position of the cursor. There are four types of on-screen notes:

- **Info:** displays metadata for the selected category or time series. To view the metadata for the highlighted series, select **View** → **Info** from the main menu bar. Alternatively, place the cursor on the desired series and click on the right-hand button to obtain the local menu. Then click on **Info**.
- **Stacked Info:** When a table is displayed on-screen, Stacked Info displays metadata for the selected category. To view the metadata for the highlighted series, select **View** → **Stacked Info** from the main menu bar. Alternatively, place the cursor on the desired series and click on the right-hand mouse button to obtain the local menu. Then click on **Stacked Info**.
- **Publication Info:** displays general information about the selected publication. To view the metadata for the highlighted category or series, select **View** → **Publication Info** from the main menu bar. Alternatively, place the cursor on the desired category or series and click on the right-hand mouse button to obtain the local menu. Then click on **Publication Info**.

2. Ouvrez le fichier avec un traitement de texte, tel que Word. Si vous utilisez Word, il vous sera demandé à partir de quel format il doit convertir le fichier. Choisissez **Rich Text Format**.

3. Choisissez **File** → **Print ...**

2.2.7 Visualisation des métadonnées

La présence de métadonnées est signalée par le symbole  placé immédiatement à gauche d'un titre de série. La disponibilité des notes variera en fonction des séries qui sont sélectionnées ou de la position du curseur. Il y a quatre types de notes visibles à l'écran :

- **Info:** affiche les métadonnées correspondant aux catégories ou aux séries chronologiques sélectionnées. Pour visualiser les métadonnées correspondant aux séries mises en surbrillance, sélectionnez **View** → **Info** à partir de la barre du menu principal. Vous pouvez aussi placer le curseur sur les séries désirées et cliquez sur le bouton de droite pour obtenir le menu local. Cliquez ensuite sur **Info**.
- **Stacked Info:** Lorsqu'un tableau est affiché à l'écran, Stacked Info affiche les métadonnées correspondant aux séries ou catégories sélectionnées. Pour visualiser les métadonnées de la série mise en surbrillance, sélectionnez **View** → **Stacked Info** à partir de la barre du menu principal. Vous pouvez aussi placer le curseur sur la série désirée et cliquez sur le bouton droit de la souris pour obtenir le menu local. Cliquez ensuite sur **Stacked Info**.
- **Publication Info:** Cette option affiche les informations générales relatives à la publication sélectionnée. Pour voir les métadonnées concernant la catégorie ou la série choisie, sélectionnez **View** → **Publication Info** à partir de la barre du menu principal. Vous pouvez aussi placer le curseur sur la série désirée et cliquez sur le bouton droit de la souris pour obtenir le menu local. Cliquez ensuite sur **Publication Info**.

- **Browsing Info:** displays all metadata available at the level of the metadata symbol . To view the metadata for the highlighted category or series, select **View** → **Browsing Info** from the main menu bar and then run the cursor over the metadata symbol. Note that this option cannot be accessed via the local menu.

2.3 Using Statwise to export ISDB data and notes

To export data, you must first select and display a matrix (if you have selected more data than your system can display on-screen, you will be prompted to save as a file. Select the appropriate format and save).

From the menu bar at the top of the screen, select **File** → **Save as**. Select format from the *List files of type* drop-down menu.

Export file formats :

Statwise gives the option of exporting data in several formats. The format you choose will also have a bearing on the amount of notes that is included in the file.

Table file: Saves the current table to a file that can be read by *Statwise*.

Lotus file with explanation (WK1): For import into Lotus or other software that can read the WK1 format. A file output in this format will include all metadata as shown on-screen, for the series you have selected.

Lotus file without explanation: Same as above, but without the metadata.

ASCII File: Saves the current table in a fixed text format (filename.ASC), without metadata.

Browsing Info: Cette option affiche toutes les métadonnées disponibles au niveau du symbole  des métadonnées. Pour voir les métadonnées concernant la catégorie ou la série choisie, sélectionnez **View** → **Browsing Info** à partir de la barre du menu principal et placez ensuite le curseur sur le symbole des métadonnées. Notez que l'on ne peut pas accéder à cette option par l'intermédiaire du menu local.

2.3 Exportation des données et des notes

Pour exporter des données, vous devez en un premier temps sélectionner puis afficher une matrice sous forme de tableau (si vous avez sélectionné un nombre de données supérieur à celui que votre système est capable d'afficher à l'écran, vous serez invité à les sauvegarder dans un fichier. Choisissez le format qui convient et faites la sauvegarde).

Dans la barre de menu en haut de l'écran, sélectionnez **'File/Save as'**. Sélectionnez un format à partir du menu déroulant *List files of type*.

Formats des fichiers d'exportation :

Statwise vous offre la possibilité d'exporter des données dans divers formats. Le format que vous choisissez influe sur la quantité de notes incluses dans le fichier.

Table file : Cette option sauvegarde le tableau en cours dans un fichier lisible par *Statwise*.

Lotus file with explanation (WK1): Cette option permet d'importer les données dans Lotus ou dans un autre logiciel capable de lire le format WK1. Si vous choisissez cette option, le fichier de sortie dans ce format inclura toutes les métadonnées telles qu'elles apparaissent à l'écran, pour les séries sélectionnées.

Lotus file without explanation (WK1): Cette option est identique à celle qui précède, mais sans les métadonnées.

ASCII file : Cette option sauvegarde le tableau en cours dans un format texte fixe (nom du fichier.ASC) sans les métadonnées.

ASCII Free File: This option generates two comma-delimited text files, *filename.ASF* and *filename.ASR*. The first file contains the data. The second file contains the titles and time periods of the data. **The Output file is similar to the one obtained with TRANS, the former system used before Statwise.**

dBASE (DBS): For import into dBASE, or other software that can read the DBS format. A file output in this format includes only the time periods and the data.

DIF: A file output in this format will include all metadata as shown on-screen, for the series you have selected.

HTML: Saves the current table in HTML format. This will allow you to include it on your INTRANET site for internal use.

Transpoz module : Saves the current table in the format required for transposing and/or merging data with metadata.

MEI Transpoz file : Saves the current table in a comma delimited file.

RTF file with explanation : Saves the current table and metadata in Rich Text Format.

RTF file without explanation : Same as above, but without the notes.

ASCII free file : Cette option engendre deux fichiers textes délimités par des virgules, à savoir : *nom du fichier.ASF* et *nom du fichier.AFR*. Le premier fichier contient les données tandis que le deuxième renferme les titres des données et les périodes couvertes. **Le fichier exporté est similaire à celui obtenu avec TRANS, l'ancien système utilisé par ISDB avant Statwise.**

dBASE (DBS) : Pour importer les données dans dBASE, ou un autre logiciel qui lit le format DBS. Un fichier de sortie dans ce format inclut seulement les périodes et les données.

DIF : Un fichier de sortie dans ce format inclura toutes les métadonnées telles qu'elles apparaissent à l'écran, pour les séries sélectionnées.

HTML : Vous pouvez sauvegarder le tableau affiché à l'écran dans le format HTML, pour pouvoir l'inclure ultérieurement sur votre site Intranet, à des fins d'usage interne.

Transpoz module : Cette option sauvegarde le tableau en cours dans le format requis pour transposer et/ou fusionner les données et les métadonnées.

MEI transpoz file : Cette option sauvegarde le tableau en cours dans un fichier délimité par des virgules.

RTF file with explanation : Cette option sauvegarde le tableau en cours et les métadonnées dans un Rich Text Format.

RTF file without explanation : Cette option est identique à celle qui précède mais sans les notes.

Variable definitions



Définitions des variables

GDP

Gross value added *Valeur ajoutée brute*

The value added of producers comprises compensation to employees, operating surplus, the consumption of fixed capital and the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies.

There are three approaches to measure GDP.

Aggregating the final expenditures in the domestic economy is one way to derive GDP (government final expenditure, private final expenditure, gross fixed capital formation, increase in stocks, exports less imports).

Aggregating the different incomes of the domestic economy (the cost components of GDP) is another approach of deriving.

Taking the value added (gross output at producers' prices less intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices) of all production sectors, adding import duties (and value added tax, where the net system of recording VAT is followed) and subtracting the imputed bank service charges is a third way to estimate GDP.

In principle, all these methods should yield the same result, but in practice, there are likely to be small discrepancies.

La valeur ajoutée par les producteurs comprend la rémunération des salariés, l'excédent net d'exploitation, la consommation de capital fixe et les impôts indirects nets des subventions d'exploitation.

Le PIB peut être mesuré de trois manières différentes.

La première consiste à prendre la somme des dépenses finales de l'économie intérieure (consommation finale des administrations publiques, consommation finale privée, formation brute de capital fixe, variation des stocks, exportations moins importation de biens et services).

La seconde consiste à faire la somme des revenus perçus dans l'économie intérieure, c'est à dire des éléments de coût du PIB.

La troisième manière d'estimer le PIB est de prendre la valeur ajoutée (production brute aux prix à la production, moins consommation intermédiaire aux prix d'acquisition) de tous les secteurs de production, d'y ajouter les droits d'importation (et la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée lorsque le système de l'enregistrement net est utilisé) et d'en soustraire les frais bancaires imputés.

En principe, ces trois méthodes devraient aboutir au même résultat, mais dans la pratique il est probable que les statistiques présenteront de légères divergences.

Compensation of employees *Rémunération des salariés*

The compensation of employees comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind as well as in cash, and of contributions in respect of their employees to social security and to private pension, casualty insurance, life insurance and similar schemes. Employees cover all persons engaged in the activity of incorporated units and in the production of government services and private non-profit services. Members of the armed forces, irrespective of the duration and type of their service, are classed as employees. Also included among employees are all persons engaged in the activities of unincorporated businesses, except the proprietors and the unpaid family members of the proprietors.

The compensation of employees is to be classified into payments in respect of civilian employees and payment in respect of members of the armed forces, in view of the great differences in character and rates between these two forms of employment. The compensation of civilian employees should be subdivided into wages and salaries, in cash and in kind, employers' contributions to social security schemes on the account of their employees and employers' contributions to private pension, family allowance, health and other casualty insurance, life insurance and similar schemes in respect of their employees. This classification distinguishes between the actual and imputed compensation of employees; and is of value in analysing the welfare benefits of employees.

The compensation of members of the armed forces is to be sub-divided similarly into wages and salaries, in cash and in kind, and in employers' contributions to social security, private pension, casualty and life insurance and similar schemes.

La rémunération des salariés comprend tous les paiements effectués par les producteurs sous forme de salaires et traitements, en nature aussi bien qu'en espèces, versés à leur personnel et sous forme de cotisations versées au bénéfice de ce personnel à la sécurité sociale, aux systèmes privés de retraite, d'assurance-accident, d'assurance-vie et aux systèmes analogues. Les salariés comprennent toutes les personnes travaillant dans les sociétés industrielles ou commerciales, les administrations publiques, les institutions privées sans but lucratif et les employés des ménages. Les membres des forces armées, quelles que soient la durée et la nature de leur service, sont classés comme salariés. Sont également comprises dans ce groupe, toutes les personnes travaillant dans les entreprises individuelles à l'exception des propriétaires et des membres de leurs familles non rémunérés.

La rémunération des salariés doit être subdivisée en paiements aux travailleurs civils et en paiements aux membres des forces armées, étant donné les importantes différences dans la nature et le taux de rémunération des salariés civils, elle devrait être décomposé en salaires et traitements bruts, en espèces ou en nature ; cotisations des employeurs aux régimes de sécurité sociale, au bénéfice de leur personnel ; cotisations des employeurs aux régimes privés de retraite, d'allocations familiales, d'assurance-maladie, d'assurance accident, d'assurance-vie et analogues, au bénéfice de leur personnel. Cette classification distingue la rémunération directe des salariés de leur rémunération indirecte; elle est utile à l'analyse des prestations sociales dont bénéficient les travailleurs.

La rémunération des membres des forces armées se subdivise de même en salaires et traitements bruts en espèces ou en nature, et cotisations des employeurs aux régimes privés de retraite, d'assurance accident, d'assurance-vie et analogues.

Wages and salaries cover all payments which employees receive in respect of their work, whether in cash or in kind, and before deductions for their contributions to social security, withholding taxes, and the like. The wages and salaries should be taken net of any purchase of working tools, equipment and special clothing which employees are contractually obligated to make out to their compensation reimbursement of employees for travel, entertainment and other expenditure which they incur in conducting the business of their employers is not to be included in this flow.

Covered in wages and salaries are such payments as commissions, tips and bonuses, cost-of-living and dearness allowances, in respect of vacation, holidays, sick-leave and other relatively short absences from work when paid directly by the employer, fees to ministers of religion and members of boards of directors; and the cost to employers of food, lodging, ordinary clothing, etc. which they provide free of charge, or at a reduced cost, to their employees. Contributions which employers make on the account of their employees to social security schemes or to private funds, reserves or other special schemes in respect of family allowances, lay-off and severance pay, casualties and maternity leave, pensions and the like, are to be classified in the other elements of compensation of employees. If, in the absence of special schemes or reserves, employers make direct payments of this type to their employees, imputed contributions in respect of these obligations should be included in the employers' contributions to the private schemes.

Les salaires et traitements bruts comprennent toutes les sommes que les travailleurs reçoivent en contrepartie de leur travail soit en espèces, soit en nature, avant déductions de leurs cotisations à la sécurité sociale, des prélèvements fiscaux à la source et des retenues analogues. Les salaires et traitements doivent s'entendre nets de tous achats d'outils, matériel et vêtements spéciaux nécessaires au travail que les travailleurs sont tenus de payer sur leur rémunération en vertu d'obligation contractuelles. Le remboursement des frais de voyage de représentation et des autres frais supportés par les salariés à titre professionnel est exclus des salaires et traitements.

En revanche, sont compris dans les salaires et traitements des paiements tels que les commissions, les pourboire et les primes, les indemnités de vie chère, la rémunération des congés payés, des jours fériés, des congés de maladie et des autres absences relativement courtes, quand ces sommes sont versées directement par l'employeur, les honoraires des ministres du culte et les jetons de présence des administrateurs, et le coût, pour l'employeur, de la nourriture, du logement, des vêtements de ville qu'il fournit à son personnel soit gratuitement, soit à prix réduit. Les cotisations que les employeurs versent au bénéfice de leur personnel à la sécurité sociale ou aux régimes privés (caisses, fonds de réserve, etc.) concernant les allocations familiales, les indemnités de licenciement et de départ, les accidents, les congés de maternité, les pensions, etc., doivent être classées avec les autres éléments de la rémunération des salariés. Si, à défaut de caisses ou de fonds de réserve particuliers, les employeurs versent à leur personnel des prestations directes de ce genre, des cotisations imputées relatives à ces obligations doivent être comprises dans les cotisations des employeurs aux régimes privés.

OP

Gross Operating Surplus *Excédent brut d'exploitation*

Gross operating surplus is defined as the sum of operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital.

Operating surplus

The operating surplus during a period of account is the excess of the value added by residents producers during the period, over the sum of the costs of employee compensation, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies, which they incur during the period.

Operating surplus can, by definition, be earned by industries only. The gross output of the producers of government services and private non-profit services to household is defined as equivalent to their explicit costs of production.

Consumption of fixed capital

Consumption of fixed capital may be defined in general terms as that part of the gross product which is required to replace fixed capital used up in the in the process of production during the period of account. This flow is based on the concept of the expected economic lifetime of the individual assets; and is designed to cover the loss in value due to foreseen obsolescence and the normal amount of accidental damage which is not made good by repair, as well as normal wear and tear. Unforeseen obsolescence is treated as a capital loss at the time at which it actually occurs, rather than as fixed capital consumption. Charges for the depletion of exhaustible natural resources are not included in the consumption of fixed capital.

L'excédent d'exploitation est défini comme la somme de l'excédent d'exploitation et la consommation de capital fixe.

Excédent d'exploitation

L'excédent net d'exploitation au cours d'une période comptable se définit comme l'excédent de la valeur ajoutée par les producteurs résidents au cours de cette période sur la somme des coûts supportés au cours de la période: rémunération des salariés, consommation de capital fixe et impôts indirects diminués des subventions d'exploitation.

Par définition, seules les branches marchandes peuvent avoir un excédent d'exploitation, la production des branches non marchandes des administrations publiques et des institutions privées sans but lucratif au service des ménages étant mesurée par les coûts de production.

Consommation de capital fixe

La consommation de capital fixe peut être définie d'une manière générale comme la partie de la production nécessaire pour remplacer le capital fixe utilisé dans le processus de production pendant la période comptable. Ce flux repose sur la notion de durée de vie escomptée de chaque équipement et il est conçu de manière à compenser la perte de valeur résultant de l'obsolescence prévisible, des détériorations probables auxquelles on ne peut remédier par des réparations courantes ainsi que l'usure normale. L'obsolescence imprévisible est traitée comme une perte en capital au moment où elle se produit effectivement, et non pas comme une consommation de capital fixe. Il n'est pas tenu compte de l'épuisement des ressources naturelles dans la consommation de capital fixe.

In principle, the scope of the capital equipment for which consumption should be recorded is given by the definition of gross fixed capital formation. Because of practical difficulties, consumption of fixed capital is not however provided for in the case of assets of government services such as road, dams, breakwaters or other forms of construction except structures. In these instances, it may be considered that outlays on repair and maintenance are sufficient to maintain the assets in their original condition. It should be noted that consumption of fixed capital is to be charged in respect of all other fixed assets of the producers of government services, including for buildings.

In a stationary economy, in which the quantity of fixed assets in use remains the same and does not change in quality, consumption of fixed capital can readily be defined so that in each year it is equal to the replacement needed. The problem of definition is however more complicated in an economy characterised by changes in demand or by technical changes leading to obsolescence; and no general rule can be formulated for such situations. It seems reasonable, however, to value consumption of fixed capital on a straight-line basis with reference to the expected economic lifetime of fixed capital should take account of the average (normally expected) amount of accidental damage to fixed assets which will not be made good by repair and replacement of parts, for example, damage arising from fire or flood this amount might be evaluated by reference to the net premium, that is the premium reduced by the service charge, per unit value of fixed assets, of the appropriate type of casualty insurance.

On enregistre une consommation de capital fixe pour tous les équipements qui entrent dans la formation brute de capital fixe. Toute fois, en raison de difficultés pratiques, la consommation de capital fixe n'est pas prise en considération dans le cas de certains biens de capital des administrations publiques, comme les routes, les bâtiments. Il peut alors être considéré que les frais de réparation et d'entretien courants suffisent à maintenir ces actifs en l'état initial. On notera que la consommation de capital fixe doit être prévue pour tous les autres biens de capital fixe des branches non marchandes des administrations publiques, y compris pour leurs bâtiments.

Dans une économie stationnaire, où le capital fixe est constant, en quantité et en qualité, il est facile de définir la consommation de capital fixe de façon qu'elle équilibre chaque année les besoins de remplacement. Mais le problème de la définition devient plus complexe dans une économie caractérisée par une évolution de la demande ou par l'existence d'un progrès technique entraînant l'obsolescence du matériel existant; il n'y a pas de règle générale s'appliquant à de telles situations. Il semble toutefois raisonnable d'évaluer la consommation de capital fixe sur la base d'une dépréciation linéaire, au cours de la durée de vie économique escomptée de chacun des équipements considérés. L'estimation de cette durée doit tenir compte des détériorations accidentelles probables auxquelles on ne peut remédier par l'entretien courant ou par la réparation, ou le remplacement de certaines pièces. Les dommages causés par l'incendie ou l'inondation sont des exemples de telles détériorations. Le montant de ces dommages accidentels pourra être évalué par référence à la prime nette moyenne par unité de valeur du capital, pour chaque type de risque. La prime nette est la différence entre la prime et la consommation de services d'assurances-dommages.

IND

Net indirect taxes *Impôts indirects nets*

Net indirect taxes is defined as indirect taxes less subsidies.

Indirect taxes

Indirect taxes are taxes assessed on producers in respect of the production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which they charge to the expenses of production. Common examples of indirect taxes are import, export and excise duties, sales taxes, entertainment duties, betting taxes, business licences and transaction (e.g., stamp) duties, and real estate taxes. real estate and land taxes are classed as indirect taxes except in those cases where they may be considered as merely an administrative procedure for the assessment and collection of income taxes. It is useful to note here that, where producer rent land, the tax in respect of the land is to be treated as indirect taxes which they pay. The land taxes are of course included in the total rent which the users of the land pay.

Also included among indirect taxes are levied on value added, the employment of labour and the used of fixed assets, duties (licences) in respect of the motor and other vehicles of industries and the producer of government and private non-profit services, and fees in respect of driving tests and licences, passports, airport duties, court and similar services paid by producers.

Les impôts indirects nets sont définis comme les impôts indirects diminués des subventions d'exploitation.

Impôts indirect

Les impôts indirects sont les impôts frappant les producteurs au titre de la production, de la vente, de l'achat ou de l'utilisation de biens et services et qu'ils ajoutent à leurs dépenses de production. Des exemples en sont fournis par les droits et taxes sur importations, les taxes à l'exportation et les droits d'accise, les taxes sur les ventes, les taxes sur les spectacles et sur les paris, les patentes et droits d'enregistrements (par exemple droits de timbre) et les impôts fonciers. Les impôts sur la propriété foncière bâtie et non bâtie figurent parmi les impôts indirects, sauf dans les cas où ils peuvent être considérés comme n'étant qu'un mode administratif d'évaluation et de perception de l'impôt sur le revenu. Il est bon de noter ici que, quand les producteurs sont locataires de terrains, les impôts sur la propriété non bâtie - qui sont évident compris dans le loyer total versé par l'utilisateur - doivent être classés avec les impôts indirects qu'ils paient.

Figurent également parmi les impôts indirects les taxes sur la valeur ajoutée, sur l'emploi de la main d'oeuvre et sur l'utilisation du capital fixe, les taxes sur les véhicules à moteur et autres véhicules des branches marchandes et des branches non marchandes des administrations publiques et des institutions privées sans but lucratif, les taxes, droits et redevances pour l'obtention du permis de conduire les automobiles (examens et permis lui-même), les passeports, les taxes d'aéroport, les frais de justice et les frais analogues payés par les producteurs.

Subsidies

Private industries

Subsidies include all grant on current account which private industries receive from government. These are transfers which, in view of the basis on which they are made, represent additions to the income of the producers from current production. The grants may, for example, be based on the amount or value of the commodities produced, exported or consumed, the labour or land employed in production, or the manner in which production is organised and carried on. Transfers by public authorities to private industries for investments purposes or to cover destruction, damage and other losses in capital and working assets are classed as capital transfers rather than as subsidies.

Current grants which government bodies make to private non-profit institutions serving household are not to be considered subsidies. These grants are classed as another type of current transfer by government. Nor should any current governments grants to households be treated as subsidies. The value of coupon made available by government agencies to specific groups of the population to enable them to obtain goods at prices lower than the current prices on the market are classified as a different type of current transfers.

Public enterprises

Subsidies also include all grant on current account which government makes to public corporations, for example, in compensation for operating losses (negative operating surplus). In the case of government enterprises, transfers on current account should be treated as subsidies when it is clear that the transfers are the consequence of the policy of the government to maintain price at a level at which the proceeds of the enterprise will not cover the current cost of production.

Subventions d'exploitation

Branches d'activité marchande du secteur privé

Les subventions d'exploitation comprennent tous les versements courants que les branches marchandes du secteur privé reçoivent des administrations publiques. Il s'agit de transferts qui, étant donné les règles d'octroi des subventions d'exploitation, s'ajoutent aux revenus que les producteurs tirent de la production courante. Par exemple ces subventions d'exploitation peuvent être liées au volume ou la valeur des biens et services marchands produits, exportés ou consommés, à la main d'oeuvre ou aux terres servant à la production, ou à la façon dont la production est organisée et conduite. Les transferts des pouvoirs publics aux branches marchandes du secteur privé, aux fins d'investissement ou pour compenser les destructions, dégâts et autres pertes subies par leur capital fixe et leur fonds de roulement, figurent dans les transferts en capital et non dans les subventions d'exploitation.

Les dons courants des organes des administrations publiques aux institutions privées sans but lucratif au service des ménages ne sont pas considérés comme des subventions, mais sont classés dans les autres transferts courants, des administrations publiques. De même, aucun don aux ménages n'est à classer en subvention d'exploitation. La valeur des tickets que les administrations publiques mettent à la disposition de certaines catégories de la population pour leur permettre d'acheter des biens à des prix inférieurs à ceux qui sont pratiqués sur le marché est enregistrée dans une autre catégorie de transferts courants.

Entreprises publiques

Les subventions d'exploitation comprennent aussi tous les transferts en compte courant que l'Etat octroie aux sociétés publiques, par exemple pour compenser leurs pertes d'exploitation (excédent d'exploitation négatif). Pour les unités de production marchande gérées par les administrations. Les transferts en compte courant sont considérés comme des subventions quand il est clair qu'ils sont la conséquence de la politique suivie par l'Etat pour maintenir les prix à un niveau tel que le produit des ventes de ces unités ne couvre pas leurs frais courants de production.

In order to determinate whether this is the situation, it may be necessary to investigate the consideration behind the policy of determining the price charges by the government enterprise. Circumstances such as the following would suggest that the lost is a consequence of the price policy of the government: the government enterprise is in competition with private industries which receive subsidies; or it is in a monopolistic position and has experienced losses over a number of consecutive years.

The operating losses of government enterprises which are not compensated for by subsidies will be entered as negative operating surplus in the income and outlay account of general government if the enterprises are included in the sector for general government. Where the government enterprises are considered to be quasi-corporate enterprises, governments grants made in order to cover their current cost of production which are not classed as subsidies should be considered to be negative withdrawals from the entrepreneurial income of the government enterprises.

Afin de déterminer s'il en est ainsi, il pourra être nécessaire d'étudier les considérations qui ont conduit à la fixation des prix ainsi pratiqués. Par exemple, la perte d'exploitation provient de la politique officielle des prix si l'unité publique est en concurrence avec des producteurs marchands privés subventionnés ou encore si cette unité occupe une position de monopole et a enregistré des pertes pendant plusieurs exercices consécutifs.

Lorsqu'elles ne sont pas compensées par des subventions d'exploitation, les pertes d'exploitation des unités de production marchande gérées par l'administration classées dans le secteur des administrations publiques apparaissent en excédent d'exploitation négatif au compte de revenu et de dépenses des administrations publiques. Quand les unités de production marchande gérées par l'administration sont considérés comme des quasi-sociétés, les transferts qu'elles reçoivent de l'Etat pour couvrir leur frais courants de production et qui ne sont pas classés en subventions doivent être considérés comme des revenus négatifs prélevés par les entrepreneurs de ces quasi-sociétés.

ET, EE

Employment *Emploi*

So as to furnish figures which may be used in conjunction with the data of the system on the output of goods and services (e.g. in measures of labour productivity), the 68 SNA calls for data on the employment of all persons engaged in the domestic production of a country, whether or not they are resident in the country. The data in respect of number of persons engaged should therefore cover the working proprietors and unpaid family workers of unincorporated units and homeworkers, as well as employees.

For the same purpose, the data on the average number of persons engaged and employees during a period of account should be derived from figures of employment during at least each month of the period. In case of the employees in all, or at least certain, kinds of economic activities (e.g., the mining, manufacturing, construction and transport industries), it should be feasible to compile more exact data of the amount of time spent at work.

The value of the suggested data on employment as a measure of the labour used would be enhanced if the series were weighted by a measure of the relative quality of the various categories of persons engaged. The weights might be proportioned on the average employee compensation, or wages and salaries paid to each category during a given base year.

Afin de fournir des chiffres d'emploi qui puissent être rapprochés des données du système sur la production de biens et de services (par exemple pour mesurer la productivité du travail), le SCN de 68 demande des données sur l'emploi de toutes les personnes participant à la production intérieure d'un pays, qu'elles soient ou non résidentes de ce pays. Les données relatives aux effectifs occupés doivent donc comprendre outre les salariés, les propriétaires des entreprises non constituées en sociétés qui travaillent, les travailleurs familiaux non rémunérés, et les travailleurs à domicile.

Les moyennes annuelles d'effectifs employés et de salariés devraient être établies à partir de données mensuelles, ou plus fréquentes. Dans le cas des salariés, de toutes les branches d'activité économique ou, du moins, de certaines branches (par exemple les industries extractives et manufacturières, la construction et les transports), il devrait être possible de réunir des données plus exactes sur la durée effective du travail.

Ces données sur l'emploi donneraient une meilleure mesure de la main d'œuvre utilisée si les séries étaient pondérées par une mesure de la valeur qualitative relative des diverses catégories de personnes employées. Les coefficients de pondération pourraient être proportionnels à la rémunération moyenne du salarié, ou aux traitements et salaires payés à chaque catégorie au cours d'une année de base donnée.

IT, ITV

Gross fixed capital formation *Formation brute de capital fixe*

Gross fixed capital formation consists of the outlays of industries and the producers of government services and of non-profit services to households, on additions of commodities to their fixed assets, reduced by their net sales (sales less purchases) of similar second-hand and scrapped goods. The commodities in question may be purchased or produced on own account. Included are the acquisition the producers make for civilian use of durable goods, items the lifetime of use of which is one year more, except land, mineral deposits, timber tracts and the like, expenditure on the improvement and alteration of the durable goods which significantly extend the expected lifetime of use, or productivity, outlays on the reclamation and improvement of land and the development and extension of timber tracts, mines, plantations, orchards and similar agricultural holdings, purchases of breeding stocks, draught animals, dairy cattle and the like, and dealers' margins, services charge and other transfer costs in respect of transactions in land, mineral deposits, timber tracts and similar non-reproducible assets. Excluded from gross fixed capital formation are government outlays in respect of construction works and other durable goods which are to be used primarily for military purposes.

The commodities which enter into fixed capital formation are new items which are produced domestically and new and second-hand goods which are imported.

Included among the imports of a country are the outlays in foreign countries of the embassies, consulates and other extra-territorial establishments of the government of the given country, on new non-transportable and transportable fixed assets, reduced by their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods

La formation brute de capital fixe comprend l'ensemble des dépenses effectuées par les branches marchandes et les branches non marchandes des administrations publiques et des institutions privées sans but lucratif au service des ménages pour accroître leur capital fixe, déduction faite de leurs ventes nettes (ventes moins achats) de biens d'occasion ou de rebuts analogues. Les biens de capital peuvent être achetés ou produits pour compte propre. La formation brute de capital fixe se compose : des acquisitions, par les producteurs, de biens durables destinés à un usage civil, dont la durée est d'un an au moins, à l'exception des terres, des gisements miniers, des forêts et des biens analogues; des dépenses consacrées à améliorer ou à modifier les biens durables pour en augmenter notablement la durée d'utilisation ou la productivité ; des dépenses consacrées à la remise en valeur ou à l'amélioration des terres, ainsi qu'au développement et à l'extension des forêts, des mines, des plantations, des vergers, et des domaines agricoles analogues ; des achats d'animaux de reproduction, d'animaux de trait et animaux laitiers et de bétail analogue ; des marges des intermédiaires, commissions et autres frais de mutation relatifs aux terres, aux gisements miniers, aux forêts et aux actifs non reproductibles du même type. Les dépenses d'acquisition par les administrations publiques de travaux de construction et d'autres biens durables destinés essentiellement à des usages militaires sont exclues de la formation de capital fixe.

Les biens et services marchands qui entrent dans la formation de capital fixe sont des biens neufs, produits dans le pays, ainsi que des biens neufs ou d'occasion importés.

Parmi les importations figurent les dépenses faites à l'étranger par les ambassades, consulats et autres établissements extra-territoriaux des administrations du pays considéré, pour acquérir des biens de capital fixe neufs, transportables ou non, déduction faite de leurs ventes nettes de biens usagés ou de rebuts analogues.

Similarly, the net outlays of foreign embassies, consulates and other diplomatic bodies located in a country on fixed assets produced there, are to be recorded in the exports, and not the gross fixed capital formation of the given country. The fixed capital outlays of international agencies located in the country are treated in an identical manner.

As in the case of the other uses to which goods and services are disposed of, the transactions in respect of gross capital formation are classified in the system into outlays on commodities, classified according to type, and sales of scrapped fixed assets classified according to type, and sales of scrapped fixed assets classified according to material.

As in the case of other transactions, the acquisition of fixed assets by purchasers should, in principle, be recorded in their capital accounts at the moment they take legal possession of the items in question. When machinery and equipment are bought in completed form, the purchaser usually acquires the legal title to the items when they contract for delivery of the goods in question. In the case of hire-purchase arrangements, it is desirable to adopt this time as the moment at which the buyer acquires ownership though legal title passes at a much later date. When machinery and equipment are produced on order for buyers, they are considered to take ownership of the goods at the time this items are completed. This is often the position from a legal standpoint though they may make progress payments in respect of the orders, and enter these advances in their capital accounts. For purposes of the national accounts, the progress payments are, in principle, to be treated as trade advances of the buyers are considered to take possession of any work which has been put in place on the project. When producers make fixed assets on their own account, the value of the work put in place during a period of account should also be classed as the gross fixed capital formation of the period.

De même, les dépenses nettes des ambassades, consulats et représentations diplomatiques étrangères pour acquérir des biens de capital fixe produits à l'intérieur d'un pays doivent être comptabilisées dans les exportations du pays considéré et non pas dans la formation brute de capital fixe. Il en est de même des dépenses de ce type faites par les institutions internationales situées dans le pays.

Comme dans le cas des autres emplois de biens et services, la formation brute de capital fixe est décomposée dans le système en dépenses pour acquérir des biens et des services marchands, classés selon les branches d'activité marchande dont ils sont le produit caractéristique ; ventes nettes d'actifs fixes d'occasion, classés selon leur nature ; ventes d'actifs fixes mis au rebut classés selon la matière dont ils sont constitués.

Comme les autres opérations, l'acquisition d'un bien de capital fixe par un acheteur doit en principe être enregistrée à son compte de capital au moment où il en prend juridiquement possession. Dans le cas de machines et de matériel achevés, l'acheteur, d'ordinaire, devient légalement propriétaire lorsque le contrat est signé. C'est cette date qu'il est souhaitable d'adopter pour fixer l'entrée en possession dans le cas de vente à tempérament, bien que le titre de propriété ne soit transmis que bien plus tard. Les acheteurs de machines et de matériel fabriqués sur commande sont censés en devenir propriétaire au moment où la fabrication est achevée. Telle est souvent la situation du point de vue juridique, bien que ces acheteurs fassent des paiements échelonnés à mesure de la fabrication et inscrivent ces avances à leurs comptes d'immobilisations. Dans la comptabilité nationale, ces avances sont en principe considérées comme des avances commerciales consenties par les acheteurs des machines et du matériel à leurs producteurs. Toutefois dans le cas de la construction sur commande de bâtiments, routes, digues et autres ouvrages, les acheteurs sont censés prendre possession de tous les travaux réalisés sur le chantier. Quand les producteurs produisent des biens de capital fixe pour leur propre compte, la valeur des travaux réalisés au cours d'une période comptable doit également être classée en formation brute de capital fixe de la période.

KTO, KTVO, CAP

Gross capital stock *Stock brut de capital*

In the ISDB, gross capital stock data are used as measures of capital input in the production process, representing the total volume of the existing physical capital assets available in the respective countries and industries. Gross capital stocks are not, however, generally available at the detailed industrial level for many of the countries.

When official fixed capital stock data are available and when these data are consistent with the gross fixed capital formation in the data base, they are stored in ISDB (code: KTVO). But where official data are missing, estimates have been made using a perpetual inventory model similar to that used by national administrations (resulting series are stored with code: CAP). The following paragraphs describe the basic procedures involved.

The perpetual inventory method simulates the process of capital accumulation, using data for past capital formation expenditures adjusted for scrapping, according to the following relationship:

Dans la base de données ISDB, les données sur le stock brut de capital sont utilisées comme mesure du facteur capital dans le processus de production. Elles représentent le volume total du capital physique disponible pour chaque pays et chaque industrie. Toutefois, pour plusieurs pays, le stock brut de capital n'est pas disponible à un niveau industriel détaillé.

Lorsque des données officielles sur le stock de capital fixe sont disponibles et lorsque celles-ci sont compatibles avec la formation brute de capital fixe, ces données sont stockées dans ISDB (code: KTVO). Mais lorsque les données officielles ne sont pas disponibles ou trop différentes du reste de la base de données, des estimations ont été faites en utilisant un modèle d'inventaire permanent similaire à celui utilisé par les administrations nationales (code CAP). Les paragraphes suivants décrivent succinctement la méthode suivie.

La méthode de l'inventaire permanent simule le processus d'accumulation de capital, en utilisant les dépenses antérieures de formation de capital ajustées de l'amortissement selon la relation suivante :

$$GCS = \sum INV_j * g_j \quad [1]$$

where

GCS = gross capital stock at constant prices

INV = gross fixed capital formation at constant prices

g = the survival coefficient

j = vintage of investment

avec

GCS = stock brut de capital à prix constant

INV = formation brute de capital fixe à prix constant

g = coefficient de survie

j = année d'origine de l'investissement

The survival coefficient, g , represents the amount of capital formation of a given vintage still installed at a given point in time. The capital stock estimate is thus related to capital which is believed to be available, but not necessarily utilised. The survival coefficient lies between 1 and 0 and is commonly assumed to be a decreasing function of time. The exact values are usually defined in terms of certain "survival" or "mortality" functions, which, in practise, vary widely between different national statistical offices¹.

In the calculations reported here, a delayed linear retirement pattern is assumed, with scrapping beginning five years after the capital asset has been installed. Such a mortality function is flexible, easy to use and consistent with the assumption of an acceleration in the rate of scrapping as capital assets approach the end of their service lives. It also comes close to the class of survival functions used by a majority of national statistical offices.

The impact of a delay in scrapping on the estimated levels of the capital stock depends on the rate of growth of capital investment. If investment is not growing, the estimated level of the capital stock is not affected by the delay. If the level of investment is rising over time, the estimated level of the capital stock will be higher, the longer the initial delay period.

Conversely, its level will be smaller when investment is failing. A number of alternative specifications have also been considered, but the gross capital stock estimates proved to be relatively insensitive to the choice of mortality functions, except in the case of extreme assumptions, such as "simultaneous exits" or "sudden deaths", as reported by Blades (1983)².

Le coefficient de survie, g , représente la quantité de capital investi au cours d'une année j et toujours installé à un moment précis dans le temps. L'estimation du stock de capital est donc en relation avec le capital qui est supposé être toujours disponible, mais pas forcément utilisé. La valeur du coefficient de survie varie entre 1 et 0 et suit par hypothèse une fonction décroissante dans le temps. Les valeurs exactes sont généralement définies selon certaines fonctions de survie ou de mortalité, qui dans la pratique varie beaucoup entre les différents instituts statistiques¹ nationaux.

Dans les calculs décrits ici, on utilise une fonction linéaire retardée où l'amortissement commence 5 ans après que l'actif en capital soit installé. Une telle fonction de mortalité est souple, facile à utiliser et compatible avec l'hypothèse d'une accélération de l'amortissement lorsque le capital atteint la fin de son cycle de vie. Cette fonction est du même type que les fonctions de survie utilisées par la majorité des instituts nationaux de statistiques.

L'impact d'un retard de l'amortissement sur le niveau estimé du stock de capital dépend du taux de croissance de l'investissement en capital. Si l'investissement ne croît pas, le niveau estimé du stock de capital ne sera pas affecté par le délai. Mais si le niveau d'investissement augmente, le niveau estimé du stock de capital sera d'autant plus élevé que le délai initial est long.

Inversement, son niveau sera inférieur lorsque l'investissement diminue. D'autres solutions alternatives ont été envisagées, mais le stock brut de capital semble être relativement insensible au choix de la fonction de mortalité, sauf dans le cas d'hypothèses extrêmes ; comme « les sorties simultanées » ou « les morts subites », comme l'explique Blades (1983)².

¹ For surveys of these methods, see WARD, M. (1976), "The Measurement of capital", OECD, Paris.

² BLADES, D. (1983), "Service lives of fixed assets", OECD Economics department working paper No. 4, March.

¹ Pour l'étude de ces méthodes se reporter à WARD (1976), "The Measurement of Capital", OCDE Paris.

² BLADES, D. (1983), "Service lives of fixed assets", OCDE Economics department working paper No. 4, March.

To stay as close as possible to the official fixed capital stock data, ISDB utilised service life statistics for capital assets as published by national sources (see those cited by the OECD (1993)³, and Pacoud (1983)⁴).

The service life statistics are expressed in the form of the average service life, the ASL, of the asset. They are employed to calculate the values of the survival coefficient - g - in formula [1].

The stochastic process that determines the survival of a given investment can be formulated in several ways. For instance the density function shows the amount of investment of a certain age scrapped during the year.

Here this function is a straight line, since a linear retirement pattern is assumed where the same amount - a - is scrapped each year. This straight line is shown in graph A as P5-P6 and its value is P6-P3. Other specifications are possible, sometimes a bell shaped scrapping profile is assumed. Thus at the start only a small amount of the original investment is scrapped. Afterwards the scrapping accelerates till it has reached a maximum value. A decline will follow till scrapping becomes practically equal to zero.

Pour rester le plus proche possible des données officielles sur le stock de capital fixe, ISDB utilise les statistiques sur la durée de vie utile des actifs publiées par des sources nationales (voir celles citées par l'OCDE (1993)³, et Pacoud (1983)⁴).

Les statistiques sur la durée de vie sont exprimées sous la forme d'une durée de vie utile moyenne d'actifs. Elles sont utilisées pour calculer les valeurs du coefficient de survie - g - dans la formule [1].

Le processus stochastique qui détermine la survie d'un investissement donné peut être formulé de différentes façons. Par exemple, une fonction de densité peut montrer la quantité d'investissement d'un âge donné, amortie au cours d'une année.

Ici, cette fonction correspond à un segment de droite, puisque qu'on a supposé un amortissement linéaire où la même quantité - a - est amortie chaque année. Ce segment de droite est représenté dans le graphique A comme [P5, P6] et sa valeur est [P6, P3]. D'autres spécifications sont possibles. On utilise parfois une fonction d'amortissement en forme de cloche. Dans ce cas, au départ seule une petite partie de l'investissement initial est amortie. Ensuite, l'amortissement augmente jusqu'à ce qu'il atteigne une valeur maximale. Un déclin surviendra alors jusqu'à ce que l'amortissement soit pratiquement égal à zéro.

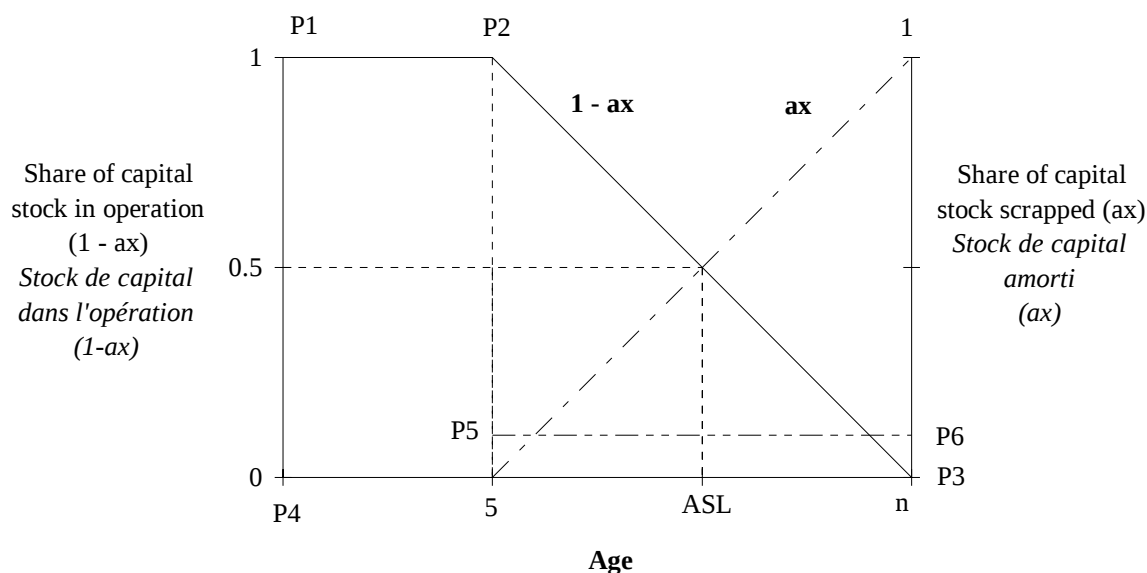
³ OECD Statistics Directorate (1993), "Methods used by OECD countries to measure stocks of fixed capital", National accounts: sources and methods n°2, Paris.

⁴ PACCOUD, T. (1983), "Le Stock de capital fixe industriel dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne : vers une comparabilité accrue", Etudes de Compatibilité, No. 2, Eurostat, Luxembourg.

³ OCDE Direction des statistiques (1993), "Méthodes utilisées par les pays de l'OCDE pour mesurer le stock de capital fixe", Comptes nationaux: sources et méthodes n°2, Paris.

⁴ PACCOUD, T. (1983), "Le Stock de capital fixe industriel dans les pays de la Communauté Européenne : vers une comparabilité accrue", Etudes de Compatibilité, No. 2, Eurostat, Luxembourg.

Graph A:
Graphical representation
of the functions of a delayed retirement pattern
Graphique A:
Représentation graphique d'une fonction d'amortissement retardée



An equivalent way of specifying the stochastic process is the distribution function (D). This gives the cumulative share of the investment scrapped. At the start it is zero and at the end one. It is indicated by the line ax where x stands for the age of the investment good and a for the amount scrapped. The mirror image of this function is the survival function (Y) which gives the share of the original investment still in the capital stock and is equal to the coefficient g in equation [1]. It is thus the reverse of the distribution function: namely equal to one in the beginning and zero at the end. In the graph, it is visualised by the line $1-ax$. Thus the part scrapped of the original investment at age x is:

$$D = ax \quad [2]$$

and the part still left in the capital stock or the survival function:

$$Y = 1 - ax \quad [3]$$

Une méthode équivalente pour spécifier le processus stochastique est d'utiliser une fonction de distribution (D). Celle-ci fournit la part cumulée de l'investissement amorti. Sa valeur est égale à zéro au début et elle est égale à un à la fin. Elle est indiquée par la droite ax , avec x l'âge du bien d'investissement et a la quantité amortie. Sa fonction réciproque est la fonction de survie (Y) qui donne la part de l'investissement initial toujours compris dans le stock de capital et est égale au coefficient g dans l'équation [1]. Elle est donc l'inverse de la fonction de distribution : égale à un au commencement et zéro à la fin. Dans le graphique A, ceci est visualisé par la droite $1-ax$. Donc, la quantité d'investissement initiale qui a été amortie à l'âge x est :

et la quantité toujours comprise dans le stock de capital ou la fonction de survie :

If the last depreciation has taken place in period n then:

Si la dernière dépréciation a eu lieu au cours de la période n alors :

$$D = an = 1 \quad [4]$$

$$Y = 1 - an = 0 \quad [5]$$

Thus

Donc

$$a = \frac{1}{n} \quad [6]$$

The average service life (ASL) is equal to the sum of the parts of the initial investment scrapped multiplied by the relevant class average of their age ($x + 1/2$) over the period 0 to n .

La durée de vie moyenne utile (ASL) est égale à la somme des quantités amorties de l'investissement initial multipliée par la classe moyenne pertinente de leur âge ($x + 1/2$) sur la période 0 à n .

$$ASL = \sum a(x + \frac{1}{2}) = a \sum (x) + an * \frac{1}{2} \quad [7]$$

$\Sigma(x)$ is an example of an arithmetic progression and remembering that $a = \frac{1}{n}$:

$\Sigma(x)$ est un exemple de progression arithmétique et sachant que $a = \frac{1}{n}$, on obtient:

$$ASL = \frac{1}{n} * \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{1}{n} * \frac{n}{2} = \frac{n}{2} \quad [8]$$

Thus n can be calculated when ASL is known:

Donc n peut être calculé lorsque ASL est connue :

$$n = 2 * ASL \quad [9]$$

and g in formula [1] becomes

et g dans la formule [1] devient :

$$g = (1 - a(x + \frac{1}{2})) = (1 - [\frac{1}{2 * ASL}] (x + \frac{1}{2})) \quad [10]$$

The delayed scrapping can now be introduced starting in period S . Thus $n = m + S$. This leads to the following function for GCS used in the ISDB for the capital stock calculation:

L'amortissement différé peut alors commencé à partir de la période S . Donc $n = m + S$. Ce qui nous conduit à la relation suivante utilisée dans ISDB pour le calcul du stock de capital :

$$GCS = \sum INV_t - i \text{ (for } i = 0 \text{ to } S - 1) + \sum \left[\left\{ 1 - a \left(m + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right\} INV_t - m - s \right] \quad [11]$$

In graph A, the capital stock is represented by the surface P1, P2, P3, P4 and P1. This surface has the same size as the area representing the capital stock obtained with the same average service life but assuming a sudden death at the age ASL. This underlines the point made earlier that the assumption about the shape of the survival curve does not have a big impact on the size of the capital stock if investment stays rather constant over time.

For comparative purposes, the capital stock data thus obtained are expressed in constant US dollars (see table 1.1). The average service life assumptions used are reported on the next page.

The scrapping rate assumptions used by different national authorities tend to differ widely, for reasons which reflect the methods of estimation used rather than fundamental differences in the nature of the capital goods or their utilisation. For example, the assumed average service life of buildings in manufacturing is 42 years in Finland, compared with 70 years in Sweden.

To analyse in greater detail the importance of such differences for the estimation of total factor productivity growth, some preliminary tests were carried out: factor productivity estimates were first calculated, by industry, using capital stock estimates based on cross-country mean average service life for each industry ; these were then compared with alternative estimates based on country-specific scrapping rate assumptions.

The resulting differences in estimates were found to be quite significant for the levels of capital stock estimates but relatively minor for factor productivity growth. In general, it was found that use of sectoral mean ASLs tended to give capital/output ratios which were more similar between countries, as might be expected.

Dans le graphique A, le stock de capital est représenté par la surface P1, P2, P3, P4 et P1. Cette surface possède la même taille que celle représentant le stock de capital obtenu avec la même durée de vie moyenne utile mais avec l'hypothèse d'une mort subite lorsque le capital a été installé pendant une durée égale à la ASL. Ceci renvoie à la remarque faite précédemment sur l'hypothèse qui consiste à affirmer que la forme de la courbe de survie n'a pas d'effet important sur la quantité de stock de capital si l'investissement reste constant dans le temps.

Pour répondre à un objectif de comparabilité, les données du stock de capital ainsi obtenues ont été exprimé en dollars des Etats-Unis (voir tableau 1.1; PPA (GFCF)). Les ASL utilisées se trouvent dans les pages suivantes.

Les hypothèses sur le taux d'amortissement utilisé par différentes autorités nationales diffèrent grandement pour des raisons qui reflètent plus des différences sur les méthodes d'estimations utilisées que sur la nature des biens de capital ou sur l'intensité de leur utilisation. Par exemple, la durée de vie moyenne supposée des bâtiments dans le secteur manufacturier est de 42 ans en Finlande et de 70 ans en Suède.

Pour analyser plus en détail l'importance de telles différences sur les estimations de la croissance de la productivité totale des facteurs, des tests préliminaires ont été effectués: des estimations de la productivité des facteurs ont d'abord été calculées par industrie en utilisant des estimations du stock de capital calculées à partir de la moyenne des durées de vie par industrie ; elles ont ensuite été comparées avec d'autre estimations basées sur des durées de vie spécifiques à chaque pays.

Les différences observées entre les estimations sont significatives pour les estimations du niveau de stock de capital mais relativement faibles pour la croissance de la productivité des facteurs. En général, on a pu montré que l'utilisation de durées de vie moyennes tend, comme on pouvait s'y attendre, à des rapports capital/production plus proches entre les pays.

A major difficulty in estimating capital stocks, whether at an aggregate or sectoral level, is the lack of sufficiently long capital expenditure time series and adequate historical benchmarks. In the present study, specific procedures were adopted using a combination of the available time-series information and « reasonable » assumptions concerning the capital-output ratio, the scrapping rate and the intersectoral distribution of capital. Essentially, these procedures involved the estimation of capital stock benchmarks and corresponding investment data for the period 1967 to 1973. The resulting historical time series estimates for investment by sector were then combined with actual data for the period 1970 to 1995 and passed through the capital stock estimation procedure described by equation [11] above⁵.

Une difficulté majeure pour estimer le stock de capital que ce soit à un niveau agrégé ou sectoriel, réside dans le manque de séries suffisamment longues permettant d'évaluer la dépense en capital et dans le manque de données relatives aux années d'origine des investissements. Dans cette étude, certaines procédures ont été adoptées utilisant une combinaison des séries temporelles disponibles et des estimations obtenues à partir du rapport capital-production, du taux d'amortissement et de la distribution intersectorielle du capital. Ces procédures ont principalement consistées à estimer les années d'origine du stock de capital et de l'investissement correspondant pour la période 1967 à 1973. Les séries temporelles obtenues pour l'investissement par industrie ont alors été combinées avec les données disponibles de la période 1970 à 1995 puis introduites dans l'estimation du stock de capital telle qu'elle est décrite par l'équation [11] ci-dessus⁵.

⁵ In calculating consistent capital expenditure series, the following steps were taken :

a) Benchmark indices for the capital stock at an aggregate level were calculated for the period 1860 to 1930 with available output growth rates for this period and unchanged capital-output ratios and then extrapolated from 1930 to 1980, using annual output series.

b) Given the resulting capital stock series, corresponding investment time series estimates were then calculated and re-scaled, on a sectoral basis, using the average recorded levels for 1967 to 1973.

c) The resulting reference series were then merged with actual data, starting from the earliest period for which sectoral data were available.

d) The capital stocks were then recalculated, using equations [1] and [11] on the basis of the merged investment time series for the period 1860 to 1995.

⁵ Pour calculer les séries de dépense de capital, on a suivi les étapes suivantes :

a) Des indices relatifs à l'année d'origine du stock de capital ont été calculés à un niveau agrégé pour la période 1860 à 1930 en utilisant les taux de croissance de la production dont on dispose et en supposant un rapport capital/production constant.

b) A partir des séries de stock de capital ainsi obtenues, les séries correspondantes d'investissement ont été calculées puis estimées par secteur en utilisant la moyenne observée entre 1967 et 1973.

c) Les séries de références ainsi obtenues ont été ensuite liées avec les données observées, le point de liaison étant l'année la plus ancienne pour laquelle on dispose de données.

d) Le stock de capital a ensuite été recalculé en utilisant les équations [1] et [11] sur la base des séries d'investissement liées sur la période 1860 à 1995.

Average Service Lives ⁶

ISDB codes	CAN			USA			JAP			AUS			BEL			FIN			FRA		
	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT
..AGR	10	28	15	17	38	23	6	44	18	13	43	22	15	30	20	14	50	25	10	40	19
..MID	20	27	22	13	27	17	8	35	16	16	31	21	15	30	20	20	27	22	18	35	23
..MAN	22	44	29	17	29	21	11	43	21	19	39	25	15	31	20	17	42	25	18	37	23
..FOD	28	43	33	20	29	23	11	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	20	42	27	17	35	22
..TEX	21	43	28	16	29	20	10	43	20	19	43	26	15	43	23	19	42	26	21	35	25
..WOD	26	43	31	13	29	18	10	43	20	19	43	26	15	43	23	18	42	25	21	35	25
..PAP	26	44	31	16	29	20	12	44	22	19	44	26	15	44	24	17	42	25	21	40	27
..CHE	19	42	26	17	29	21	9	42	19	19	42	26	15	42	23	18	42	25	17	35	22
..MNM	26	42	31	19	29	22	9	42	19	19	42	26	15	42	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
..BMI	22	42	28	27	29	28	13	42	22	19	42	26	20	42	27	15	42	23	21	35	25
..MEQ	24	43	30	19	29	22	11	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
...BMA	21	43	28	24	29	26	11	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
...MAI	21	43	28	25	29	26	12	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
...MIO	23	43	29	19	29	22	11	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
...MEL	22	43	28	14	29	19	10	43	20	19	43	26	15	43	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
...MTR	30	43	34	15	29	19	11	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	15	42	23	17	35	22
..MOT	13	43	22	15	29	19	11	43	21	19	43	26	15	43	23	20	42	27	21	40	27
..EGW	35	55	41	20	28	22	15	48	25	24	48	31	20	40	26	25	40	30	17	38	23
..CST	10	25	15	12	29	17	5	43	16	13	45	23	15	30	20	10	35	18	13	30	18
..RET	20	50	29	11	35	18	10	49	22	16	51	27	15	30	20	15	40	23	21	30	24
..RWH	20	50	29	11	35	18	10	49	22	16	51	27	15	30	21	15	40	23	21	30	24
..HOT	20	50	29	11	48	22	17	56	29	15	51	26	17	60	30	17	55	28	17	30	21
..TRS	15	50	26	18	31	22	17	45	25	20	50	29	15	30	20	17	45	25	13	40	21
..COM	15	50	26	18	31	22	17	45	25	20	50	29	15	30	20	17	45	25	13	40	21
..FNI	15	50	26	12	36	19	15	50	25	13	58	26	15	30	20	10	40	19	17	30	21
..FNS	15	50	26	12	36	19	15	50	25	13	58	26	15	30	20	10	40	19	17	30	21
..RES	..	62	62	..	72	72	..	47	47	..	62	62	..	62	62	..	62	62	..	62	62
..SOC	20	50	29	11	48	22	17	56	29	15	51	26	17	60	30	17	55	28	17	30	21
..TIN	19	44	27	19	38	25	15	49	25	16	47	25	16	36	22	16	43	24	16	34	21
..PGS	20	53	35	15	50	35	..	..	35	15	54	35	15	80	35	..	60	35	17	30	35
..TET	20	45	28	17	40	24	17	50	27	15	40	23	19	48	28	17	45	25	17	35	22

Explanation of column headings:

ME: Machinery and equipment

BC: Building and construction

TOT: Total capital stock

AVR: Average

⁶ ISDB estimates

Source: Methods used by OECD Countries to measure Stocks of Fixed Capital - OECD, Paris (1993)

Durée de vie moyenne

DEU			ITA			NOR			SWE			GBR				AVR			ISDB
ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT	ME	BC	TOT		ME	BC	TOT	codes
15	69	31	18	44	26	15	44	24	17	60	30	13	40	21		14	44	23	.AGR
15	41	23	17	35	23	16	35	22	30	70	42	16	20	17		17	35	23	.MID
15	41	23	17	38	23	25	43	31	23	70	37	26	60	36		19	43	26	.MAN
15	41	23	18	40	25	25	43	30	20	70	35	26	60	36		20	43	27	.FOD
15	41	23	18	40	25	25	43	30	20	70	35	26	60	36		19	43	26	.TEX
12	41	21	18	37	24	25	43	30	15	70	32	23	60	34		18	43	25	.WOD
16	41	24	16	40	23	25	44	31	30	70	42	32	60	40		20	44	27	.PAP
17	41	24	16	35	22	25	42	30	20	70	35	25	60	36		18	42	25	.CHE
14	41	22	16	35	22	25	42	30	33	70	44	24	60	35		19	42	26	.MNM
17	41	24	15	35	21	25	42	30	35	70	46	26	60	36		21	42	28	.BMI
14	41	22	17	40	24	25	43	30	22	70	36	26	60	36		19	43	26	.MEQ
14	41	22	20	40	26	25	43	30	25	70	39	26	60	36		19	43	26	...BMA
13	41	21	16	40	23	25	43	30	25	70	39	25	60	36		19	43	26	...MAI
14	41	22	16	40	23	25	43	30	22	70	36	26	60	36		18	43	26	...MIO
15	41	23	16	40	23	25	43	30	25	70	39	25	60	36		18	43	26	...MEL
14	41	22	16	40	23	25	43	30	15	70	32	27	60	37		18	43	26	...MTR
16	41	24	18	36	23	25	43	30	20	70	35	24	60	35		18	43	26	.MOT
17	62	31	18	35	23	25	48	32	35	75	47	27	53	35		23	48	31	.EGW
10	47	21	18	40	25	12	43	21	10	75	30	26	80	42		13	43	22	.CST
12	66	28	16	49	26	15	49	25	15	75	33	30	80	45		16	49	26	.RET
12	66	28	16	49	26	15	49	25	15	75	33	30	80	45		16	49	26	.RWH
13	65	29	17	56	29	20	56	31	20	75	37	17	75	35		17	56	29	.HOT
13	42	22	17	45	25	17	45	25	17	70	33	20	55	31		17	45	25	.TRS
13	42	22	17	45	25	17	45	25	17	70	33	20	55	31		17	45	25	.COM
13	68	29	15	50	25	15	50	25	20	75	37	21	80	39		15	50	25	.FNI
13	68	29	15	50	25	15	50	25	20	75	37	21	80	39		15	50	25	.FNS
..	62	62	..	62	62	..	62	62	..	75	75	..	100	100		..	62	62	.RES
13	65	29	17	56	29	20	56	31	20	75	37	17	75	35		17	56	29	.SOC
14	57	27	18	39	24	18	..	..	25	72	39	30	67	41		18	48	27	TIN
15	77	35	..	..	35	20	..	35	20	75	35	20	75	35		..	..	35	PGS
17	50	27	17	45	25	19	48	28	20	65	34	30	75	44		19	48	28	TET

Explication des intitulés des colonnes:

ME: Machine et équipement
BC: Bâtiments et construction
TOT: Stock de capital total
AVR: Moyenne

TFP

Total factor productivity *Productivité totale des facteurs*

The concept of total factor productivity (TFP), has been the focus of interest in a number of studies, notably at the level of aggregate manufacturing industry and the business sector. The ISDB permits the extension of a similar approach to a number of individual sectors of the economy. Essentially, total factor productivity growth is calculated as the difference between output growth and the weighted growth of factor inputs, in this case capital and labour inputs. A common assumption is to use the respective factor shares in total costs as individual factor weights, following a Cobb-Douglas type production function framework.

The lack of data relating to hours worked, both for labour and capital, represents an important limitation to the existing TFP measures, particularly at an industrial level. Hours-worked data are not always ideal, since they often relate to hours paid for rather than hours *actually* worked. The latter might be lower during periods of labour hoarding than in periods of labour scarcity, even with identical numbers of hours worked recorded. For capital, too, working hours may differ from those reported for labour, for example as the result of multiple shift work which in many countries has tended to increase the length of the “work week” of fixed capital over the period. In any event, the relevant data are not available at the industry level used in this database⁷.

Le concept de productivité totale des facteurs, PTF, a fait l’objet de plusieurs études, notamment au niveau agrégé de l’industrie manufacturière et des entreprises. ISDB permet une extension d’une telle approche à d’autres secteurs de l’économie. La croissance de la productivité totale des facteurs correspond essentiellement au rapport entre la croissance de la production et la croissance pondérée des facteurs de production. Une hypothèse couramment acceptée consiste à utiliser les parts des facteurs dans le total des coûts comme pondération de chaque facteur en les intégrant dans une fonction de production de type Cobb-Douglas.

Le manque de données relatives aux heures travaillées, à la fois pour le travail et le capital, représente une limite importante de la mesure de la PTF, en particulier à un niveau sectoriel. Les données concernant les heures travaillées ne conviennent pas toujours dans la mesure où elles se rapportent souvent aux heures payées et non heures réellement travaillées. Ces dernières peuvent être inférieures durant les périodes où le travail est thésaurisé ou supérieures pendant des périodes d’intense activité, avec pourtant dans les deux cas, un même nombre d’heure enregistré. Pour le capital aussi, le nombre d’heures d’utilisation peut être différent du nombre d’heures enregistré pour l’emploi, par exemple dans le cas de roulements des équipes de travail, ce qui dans beaucoup de pays a tendance à accroître la durée de la “semaine de travail” du capital fixe. De toute façon, les données pertinentes ne sont pas disponibles à un niveau sectoriel⁷.

⁷ Available data on hours “actually” worked have been included under code HWY.

⁷ Les données disponibles sur les heures “réellement” travaillées ont été incluses dans la base avec le code HWY.

Although it is fairly common practise to use calculated factor shares to aggregate labour and capital as a composite measure of inputs into the production process, preliminary inspection of the data sources suggests that the automatic use of the available data for different variables and different sectors may be hazardous. Indeed, in a number of cases important differences in factor shares, both between sectors and countries, seem more likely to reflect differences in the coverage of individual categories of data than actual differences in factor shares.

To assess the extent of this kind of problem, factor shares have been calculated by country and industry on the following basis :

$$SW = COMP \cdot \frac{ET}{EE} / VA^* \quad [12]$$

Where:

SW = share of labour in value added

ET = total employment

EE = total employees

COMP = compensation of employees

VA* = value added, at current prices

In these calculations, total compensation is re-scaled by the ratio of total employment to total employees in order to include also self-employed in the weighting scheme. In effect, the self-employed are assumed to be paid same average rate of compensation as employees and the same marginal rate of productivity is assumed for dependent and independent workers⁸.

Analysis of these data across countries shows some important outliers, with the most notable differences occurring in the calculated labour shares for agriculture, mining, social services, basic metals and residual manufacturing.

⁸ In a number of cases, notably in sectors where unpaid family workers are included in the category of independent workers or self-employed, such an adjustment can introduce a distortion such that the calculated labour weights exceeds 100 per cent. In such cases, the labour weights were set to the sample mean values.

Bien qu'il soit assez pratique de calculer les parts des facteurs pour agréger le travail et le capital comme une composante de la mesure des facteurs de production, une inspection préliminaire des sources de données indique que l'utilisation systématique des données disponibles pour différentes variables et différents secteurs peut être hasardeuse. En effet, dans certains cas, des différences importantes entre les parts des facteurs par industrie et entre les pays semblent plutôt refléter des différences de définitions du champs que recouvre une catégorie de données que de réelles différences dans les parts des facteurs.

Afin d'éviter ce genre de problème, les parts des facteurs ont été calculées sur la base suivante:

Avec:

SW = part du travail dans la valeur ajoutée

ET = emploi total

EE = nombre de salariés

COMP = rémunération des salariés

VA* = valeur ajoutée, à prix courant

Dans ces calculs, la rémunération totale est réévaluée par le ratio de l'emploi total sur le nombre de salariés afin d'inclure les travailleurs non salariés dans le modèle de pondération. En effet, le travail non salarié est supposé être payé au même taux moyen de rémunération que le travail salarié et on suppose un même taux marginal de productivité pour les travailleurs dépendants et indépendants⁸.

L'analyse de ces données pour tous les pays aboutit à des résultats homogènes, sauf pour la part du travail des secteurs de l'agriculture, des extraction minières, des services sociaux, des industries métalliques de base et du secteur manufacturier résiduel.

⁸ Dans certains cas, notamment dans les secteurs où les travailleurs familiaux non payés sont inclus dans la catégorie des travailleurs indépendants, un tel ajustement peut provoquer une telle distorsion que la pondération calculée du travail dépasse les 100 pour cent. Dans de tels cas, les valeurs moyennes de l'échantillon ont été affectées aux pondérations du travail.

Nonetheless, there is a striking tendency, with the majority of sectors in the majority of countries showing labour shares very close to 70 per cent. The main systematic sectoral differences across countries are for government services with a labour share of 94 per cent and for “Electricity, gas and water”, “mining and quarrying” and “Real estate”, with labour shares slightly below one-third.

The main reason for the high labour share in the government sector is the omission of imputed rents for its capital stock in the national account system. It has not been tried here to estimate weights for the two production factors and therefore the government TFP has not been calculated. It also might be questioned whether the calculation of TFP for agricultural industry is relevant since e.g. land is not included in the capital stock.

Given these results, a standardised weighting method was adopted across countries. In effect, the calculations were simplified by setting the weight attached to labour inputs to 70 percent for all sectors and countries, with the exception of “Electricity, gas and water”, “mining”, “finance, insurance, real estate and business services” and “real estate”, where a labour weight of 33 per cent was used.

Given these weights, total factor productivity indices were calculated using the formula:

Cependant on observe une tendance pour la majorité des secteurs et la majorité des pays, montrant des parts du travail très proche de 70 pour cent. Des différences sectorielles similaires pour tous les pays apparaissent pour les services gouvernementaux, avec une proportion du travail de 94 pour cent et pour les secteurs “électricité, gaz et eau”, et “affaires immobilières et services fournis aux entreprises”, tous les deux avec une part du travail légèrement inférieure à un tiers.

La raison principale de la part du travail élevée pour le secteur du gouvernement est l’omission des loyers fictifs qui ne sont pas déduits du stock de capital du gouvernement dans le système de comptabilité nationale. On n’a pas essayé ici d’estimer les pondérations pour les deux facteurs de production. C’est pourquoi la PTF du gouvernement n’a pas été calculée. On peut également s’interroger sur la pertinence du calcul de la PTF pour le secteur de l’agriculture dans la mesure où la valeur des terres n’est pas incluse dans le stock de capital.

A partir de ces résultats, une méthode de pondération standard a été adoptée pour tous les pays. Dans la pratique, les calculs ont été simplifiés en adoptant une pondération du travail de 70 pour cent pour tous les secteurs et pour tous les pays, à l’exception des secteurs “Electricité, gaz et eau”, “industries d’extractives”, “banques, assurances, affaires immobilières et services fournis aux entreprises” et “affaires immobilières et services fournis aux entreprises”, où une pondération de 33 pour cent a été utilisée.

A partir de ces pondérations, des indices de productivité totale des facteurs ont été calculés en utilisant la formule :

$$TFP = \left[\frac{VA}{ET^{(w)} * GCS^{(1-w)}} \right] / TFP_0 \quad [13]$$

where :

TFP = Total factor productivity index
GCS = Gross capital stock
VA = Gross value added
w = Standardised labour share weights
TFP₀ = Total factor productivity, 1990 value

avec:

TFP = Productivité totale des facteurs
GCS = Stock brut de capital
VA = Valeur ajoutée brute
w = Pondération
TFP₀ = Productivité totale des facteurs, 1990

Industry coverage



Définition des Industries

The general sectoral breakdown used is taken from the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC revision 2) (see table 4.1.) currently used in the OECD National Accounts publication.

The Eurostat data are classified according to the NACE classification (see table 4.2.) which differ from the ISIC. In developing sector groupings, the matching of ISIC sectors against NACE sectors involves a considerable degree of aggregation and approximation (see table 4.3.).

A detailed comparison of the industry coverage is given in this part. The following sources have been used.

La décomposition par industrie correspond à la Classification Internationale Type par Industrie (CITI révision 2) (cf. tableau 4.1) couramment utilisée dans les comptes nationaux de l'OCDE.

Les données provenant d'Eurostat sont fournies selon la NACE (cf. tableau 4.2) qui diffère de la CITI. En regroupant certains secteurs d'activité, la comparaison des industries de la CITI avec celles de la NACE implique un niveau d'agrégation et d'approximation très important. (voir tableau 4.3).

Une comparaison détaillée des définitions d'industrie est fournie dans cette partie. Les sources suivantes ont été utilisées : (Cette partie est disponible uniquement en anglais).

“A System of National Accounts”

Studies in methods, series F, n°2, revision 3

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office of the United Nations

United Nations - New York, 1968

“International Standard Industrial Classification for all Economic Activity (ISIC)”

Statistical papers, series M, n°4, revision 2

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office of the United Nations

United Nations - New York, 1968

“European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (ESA)”

NACE/CLIO classification and coding of branches and products (R44, R25, R6)

Second edition - Eurostat - Luxembourg, 1979

Table 4.1

International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC*(Classification Internationale Type par Industrie, CITI)*

Row number	ISDB codes	-. ISIC major division --. ISIC division ---. ISIC major group	Title of Category
1.	..AGR	1.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
2.	..MID	2.	Mining and quarrying
3.	..MAN	3.	Manufacturing
4.	..FOD	31.	Food, beverages and tobacco
5.	..TEX	32.	Textiles, wearing apparel and leather industries
6.	..WOD	33.	Wood, and wood products, including furniture
7.	..PAP	34.	Paper, and paper products, printing and publishing
8.	..CHE	35.	Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products
9.	..MNM	36.	Non-metallic mineral products except products of petroleum and coal
10.	..BMI	37.	Basic metal industries
11.	..MEQ	38.	Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment
12.	..BMA	381.	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
13.	..MAI	382.	Machinery except electrical
14.	..MIO	385.	Professional, scientific, measuring and controlling equipment n.e.c., photographic and optical goods
15.	...MEL	383.	Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies
16.	...MTR	384.	Transport equipment
17.	..MOT	39.	Other manufacturing industries
18.	..EGW	4.	Electricity, gas and water
19.	..CST	5.	Construction
20.	..RET	6.	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
21.	..RWH	61+62.	Wholesale trade and retail trade
22.	..HOT	63.	Restaurants and hotels
23.	..TRS	7.	Transport, storage and communication
24.	..COM	72.	Communication
25.	..FNI	8.	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services
26.	..FNS	81+82.	Financial institutions and insurance
27.	..RES	83.	Real estate and business services
28.	..SOC	9.	Community, social and personal services

Table 4.2

General Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities in the European Communities

(Nomenclature des Activités dans les Communautés Européennes, NACE)

Row number	ISDB codes	NACE-CLIO R6/R25	Description
1.	.AGR	01.	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products
2.	.MID	-	-
3.	.MAN	30.	Manufacturing products
4.	..FOD	36.	Food, beverages and tobacco
5.	..TEX	42.	Textiles and clothing, leather and footwear
6.	..WOD	-	-
7.	..PAP	47.	Paper and printing products
8.	..CHE	17 + 49.	Chemicals products + Rubber and plastic products
9.	..MNM	15.	Non-metallic minerals and mineral products
10.	..BMI	13.	Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals, other than radioactive
11.	..MEQ	-	<i>Sum of branches 19,21,23,25 and 28</i>
12.	...BMA	19.	Metal products, except machinery and transport equipment
13.	...MAI	21.	Agricultural and industrial machinery
14.	...MIO	23.	Office and data-processing machines, precision and optical instruments
15.	...MEL	25.	Electrical goods
16.	...MTR	28.	Transport equipment
17.	..MOT	48.	Other manufacturing products
18.	.EGW	06.	Fuel and power products
19.	.CST	53.	Building and construction
		20.	Market services
20.	.RET	-	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels
21.	..RWH	56.	Wholesale trade and retail trade
22.	..HOT	59.	Restaurants and hotels
23.	.TRS	61+ 63+ 65 + 67	Inland transport services + Maritime and air transport services + Auxiliary transport services + Communication services
24.	..COM		Communication services
25.	.FNI	-	-
26.	..FNS	67.	Services of credit and insurance institutions
27.	..RES	-	-
28.	.SOC	69A.	Other market services
29.	TIN	86.	Non-market services
30.	PGS		General government services
31.	OPR		Other non-market services
32.	TET		Total

Table 4.3

Relation between ISIC and NACE branches codes

(Relation entre les codes de la CITI et ceux de la NACE)

ISIC definitions	ISDB ISIC codes	NACE R6 R25	NACE definitions
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	AGR	01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products
Mining and quarrying	MID	-	
Electricity, gas and water	EGW	06	Fuel and power products
Manufacturing	MAN	30	Manufactured products
Food, beverages and tobacco	FOD	36	Food, beverages and tobacco
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather industries	TEX	42	Textile and clothing, leather and footwear
Wood, and wood products, including furniture	WOD	-	
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	PAP	47	Paper and printing products
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, rubber, etc.	CHE	17, 49	Chemical products + Rubber and plastic products
Non-metallic mineral products	MNM	15	Non-metallic minerals and mineral product
Basic metal industries	BMI	13	Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals, etc.
Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment	MEQ	-	<i>Sum of branches 19, 21, 23, 25 and 28</i>
Fabricated metal products, except machinery etc.	BMA	19	Metal products, except machinery etc.
Machinery except electrical	MAI	21	Agricultural and industrial machinery
Professional, scientific, measuring, and etc.	MIO	23	Office and data processing machines, precision etc.
Electrical machinery apparatus, etc.	MEL	25	Electrical goods
Transport equipment	MTR	28	Transport equipment
Other manufacturing industries	MOT	48	Other manufactured products
Construction	CST	53	Building and construction
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	RET	-	<i>Sum of branches 56 and 59</i>
Wholesale trade and retail trade	RWH	56	Recovery & repair serv., wholesale & retail trade
Restaurants and hotels	HOT	59	Lodging and catering services
Transport, storage and communication	TRS	61,63, 65,67	Inland transport + Maritime and air transport + Auxiliary transport + Communication services
Communication	COM	67	Communication services
Finance, insurance, real estate, business services	FNI	-	
Financial institutions and insurance	FNS	69A	Services of credit and insurance institutions
Real estate and business services	RES	-	
Community, social and personal services	SOC	74	Other market services
Total industries	TIN	-	
Producers of government services	PGS	-	General government services
Other producers	OPR	-	Other non-market services
Total	TET	-	Total of branches

Major differences between ISIC and NACE:

Mining and quarrying (MID in ISIC) are included partly in EGW and partly in MAN

Petroleum (part of CHE in ISIC) is included in Fuel and Power products (EGW in NACE).

Manufacture of Wood (WOD in ISIC) is included in Other Manufacturing products (MOT in NACE)

Real estate and Business services (RES in ISIC) are included in Other market services (SOC in NACE)

Recovery and repair services (part of SOC in ISIC) are included in Wholesale and Retail trade (RWH in NACE)

AGR

1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

11. Agriculture and hunting

111. Agriculture and livestock production

Growing field crops, fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries, except those of forest trees, bulbs, vegetables, flowers both in the open and under glass; tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber plantations; raising of livestock, poultry, rabbits, bees, fur-bearing or other animals; the production of milk, wool, fur, eggs, honey; and silk worm egg and cocoon raising. Also included are establishments primarily engaged in landscape gardening, e.g., the planting and care of lawns, flower gardens, shade and ornamental trees. The processing and agricultural products on farms and plantations is covered in this group if it is not feasible to report separately on the production of agricultural products, e.g., grapes, rubber, tea leaves, olive oil nuts, milk, and the processing of these commodities.

112. Agricultural services

Agricultural, animal husbandry and horticultural services on a fee or contract basis, such as harvesting, baling, threshing, husking and shelling; preparing of tobacco for auctioning; animal shearing; pest destroying and spraying; seeding and spraying by aircraft; pruning; picking of fruits and vegetables and packing on the farm and on the account of the producers elsewhere; and the operation of irrigation system. The provision on a fee or contract basis, of agricultural equipment along with the services of drivers and other attendants of the equipment, is covered in this group, but the letting of agricultural equipment solely, is classified in group 833 (machinery rental and leasing). Veterinary services on a fee or contract basis are classified in group 9332 (veterinary services); establishments primarily engaged in the transportation of farm products are classified in the appropriate group of division 71 (transport and storage); and the operators of horse and dog racing stables are classified in group 9490 (amusement and recreation services, not elsewhere classified)

113. Hunting, trapping and game propagation

Commercial hunting and trapping, and game propagation for commercial purposes other than sport.

12. Forestry and logging

121. Forestry

The operation of timber tracts; forest tree nurseries; planting, replanting and conservation of forest; gathering of uncultivated materials, such as gums and resins, wild rubber, saps, barks, herbs, wild fruits and flowers, mosses, leaves, needles, reeds and roots; and the concentrating and distilling of sap and charcoal burning when carried on in the forest. Establishments primarily engaged in providing forestry services on a fee or contract basis are included in this group.

122. Logging

Logging camps, logging contractors, and loggers primarily engaged in cutting timber and in producing rough, round, hewn, or riven forest or wood raw materials. Independent contractors engaged in cutting timber, but who perform no cutting operations are classified in group 7114 (freight transport by road, TRS). However, the hauling and transportation of timber (trucking, rafting, etc.) up to the point of delivery to a transport or manufacturing establishment is included in this group. Logging and woods operation conducted in combination with saw mills, pulp mills, or other converting establishments which cannot be separately reported, are classified in group 3311 (Sawmills, planing and other wood mills, WOD), group 3411 (manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard, PAP) or group 3511 (manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, BMI), respectively.

13. Fishing

1301. Ocean and coastal fishing

Commercial fishing in ocean, coastal, off-shore and estuary waters, including factory-type fishing vessels and fleets engaged in catching and processing. This consists of catching or taking fish, crustacea and molluscs; seal hunting; gathering of uncultivated sea weeds, sea shells, pearls, oysters, clams, lobsters, crabs, shellfish, sponges, turtles and other ocean and coastal water products. Factory-type vessels engaged in processing fish only, which can be treated as individual establishments, are classified in group 3114 (processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods, FOD).

1302. Fishing not elsewhere classified

Commercial catching, taking and gathering of fish and uncultivated plant life in inland waters; operators of fish hatcheries and oyster beds and farms; and cultivated pearl and laver beds. Also included are fishery services on a fee or contract basis.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

01. Agricultural, forestry and fishery products

011. Vegetable products from agriculture and forests

012. Wine

013. Olive oil, unrefined

014. Animal products from agriculture and hunting

019. Agricultural products which are exclusively imported

020. Forestry products

030. Fishery products

MID

2. Mining and quarrying

Mining and quarrying is here used in a broad sense to include the extraction, dressing and beneficiating of minerals occurring naturally : solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. Mining includes underground and surface mines, quarries and wells and all supplemental activities for dressing and beneficiating ores and other crude materials, such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, flotation, melting, pelleting, topping and other preparations needed to render the material marketable. Mining activities are classified into divisions, major groups and group on the basis of the principal mineral produced.

Excluded from this major division are works performed on a contract or fee basis in the development and preparation of mineral properties and sites (included in major division 5, construction, CST) or in prospecting for minerals (included in group 8324, engineering, architectural and technical services, RES). The purification and distribution of water is classified in group 4200 (water works and supply, EGW); the bottling of natural spring and mineral waters at springs and wells is classified in group 3134 (Soft drinks and carbonated water industries, FOD); and the crushing, grinding or otherwise treating certain earths, rocks, and minerals not carried on in conjunction with mining and quarrying activities is included in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral product, n.e.c., MNM)

21. Coal mining

Mines primarily engaged in producing anthracite, bituminous coal, brown coal and lignite; and coal crushing, pulverizing, cleaning, screening, and sizing plants, whether or not operated in conjunction with the mines served. Also included is the agglomeration of coal and lignite into briquettes and other packaged fuels at mining sites. The manufacture of briquettes and other package fuels from purchased coal or lignite is classified in group 3540 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal, CHE). The mining and preparation of peat is classified in group 2909 (Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified, MID).

22. Crude petroleum and natural gas production

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

23. Metal ore mining

2301. Iron ore mining

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

2302. Non-ferrous ore mining

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

29. Other mining

2901. Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits

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

2902. 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, barytes, pyrites, pyrrhotites, arsenic, strontium and lithium minerals and minerals pigments. Guano gathering is included in this group.

2903. Salt mining

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

2909. Mining and quarrying not elsewhere classified

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

3. Manufacturing

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

The assembly of the component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing except in cases where the activities is appropriately classified in group 500 (construction, CST). The assembly on the site of prefabricated, integral parts into bridges, water tanks, storage and warehouse facilities, railroad and elevated rights-of-way, lift and escalator, plumbing, sprinkler, central heating, ventilating and air conditioning, lighting and electrical wiring, etc. systems of buildings, and all kinds of structures is classified as construction. The assembly and installation of machinery and equipment in mining, manufacturing, commercial and other establishments, when carried on as a specialized activity, is classified in the same group of manufacturing as the manufacture of the item installed. Establishments specializing in the installation of major household appliances, such as stoves and ranges, refrigerators, washing machines, dryers, are classified in the appropriate group of major group 951 (repair services, SOC). The assembly and installation of machinery and equipment which is performed as a service incidental to the sale of the goods by an establishment primarily engaged in manufacturing, wholesale trade or retail trade, is classified with its principal activity.

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

The manufacture of specialized components and parts of, and accessories and attachments to, machinery and equipment is, as a general rule classified in the same group as the manufacture of the machinery and equipment for which the parts and accessories are intended. However, the making of specialized components and parts of machinery and equipment, e.g., engines, pistons, electrical motors, electrical assemblies, valves, gears, roller bearings, is classified in the appropriate group of Manufacturing, without regard to the machinery and equipment in which these items may be included.

- 31. Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco (FOD)**
- 32. Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries (TEX)**
- 33. Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture (WOD)**
- 34. Manufacture of paper and paper products; printing and publishing (PAP)**
- 35. Manufacture of chemicals and of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products (CHE)**
- 36. Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal (MNM)**
- 37. Basic metal industries (BMI)**
- 38. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment (MEQ)**
- 39. Other manufacturing industries (MOT)**

FOD

31. Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco

311-312. Food manufacturing

3111. Slaughtering, preparing and preserving meat

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

3112. Manufacture of dairy products

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

3113. Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.

Canning (packing in air-tight containers) of fruits and vegetables; canning and bottling of fruits and vegetable juices; manufacture of raisins and other dried fruits; preserves, jams and jellies; pickles and sauces; canned soups; and dehydrated and quick-frozen fruits and vegetables.

3114. Canning, preserving and processing of fish, crustacea and similar foods

Salting, drying, dehydrating, smoking, curing, pickling, canning, or quick-freezing fish, shrimps, oysters, clams, crabs, and other sea foods. Also included are the production of fish and sea food soups and specialities; and factory-type vessels engaged in processing fish and sea food only, which can be considered as separate establishments. Icing, salting, filleting of fish catch aboard fishing vessels and factory-type fishing vessels except the aforementioned ships, are classified in group 1301 (Ocean and coastal fishing, AGR) or 1302 (Fishing not elsewhere classified, AGR), whichever is appropriate.

3115. Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats

The production of crude vegetable and nut oil (including olive oil), cake and meal; the extraction of fish and other marine animal oils and the production of fish meal; the rendering of inedible animal oils and fats; and the refining and hydrogenation (or hardening) of oils and fats, except lard and other edible fats from livestock; and the production of margarine, compound cooking fats and blended table and salad oils. The manufacture of lard and other edible fats is classified in group 3111 (Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat, FOD)

3116. Grain mill products

Grain mills producing products such as flour, meal and stock dry feeds, husking, cleaning and polishing of rice; preparation of breakfast foods such as rolled oats, rice, wheat and corn flakes; parched gram; blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations. Coffee, pulse and root peeling mills are included in this group. Prepared feeds for animals and fowls are classified in group 3122 (Manufacture of prepared animal feeds, FOD).

3117. Manufacture of bakery products

The manufacture of bread, cakes, cookies, doughnuts, pies, pastries and similar « perishable » bakery products; biscuits and similar « dry » bakery products; macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles and similar products.

3118. Sugar factories and refineries

The manufacture and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar, from sugar cane or sugar beets.

3119. Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery

Manufacture of cocoa and chocolate powder from beans; chocolates; all types of sugar confectionery, such as boiled sweets, toffee, marshmallows, fudge, pastilles and fondants; crystallized fruits; sugar-covered nuts, salted nuts, stuffed dates and similar products; chewing gum.

3121. Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified such as starch and its products; baking powder; flavouring extracts; yeast; condiments, mustard and vinegar; drying, freezing and breaking of eggs; spice grinding; coffee roasting; processing of tea leaves into black tea; edible salt refining; and the harvesting and storage of natural ice and the manufacture of ice, except dry ice. Dry ice manufacturing is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, CHE)

3122. Manufacture of prepared animal feeds

Production of prepared feeds for animals and fowl, including dog and other pet foods, and mixed, canned, frozen and dried speciality foods.

313. Beverage industries

3131. Distilling, rectifying and blending spirits

The distilling of ethyl alcohol, except from sulphite residues of pulp manufacturing, for all purposes. The distilling, rectifying and blending of alcoholic liquors such as whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, liqueurs and prepared mixed drinks (cocktails). The manufacture of alcohol except of the ethyl alcohol included here, is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of Basic Industrial chemicals, CHE). Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture, of alcoholic liquors is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade, RWH).

3132. Wine industries

The manufacture of wines, cider, perry and other fermented beverages except malt liquors. Bottling, not involving the blending, processing or manufacture of wines and similar fermented beverages is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade, RWH)

3133 Malt liquors and malt

The manufacture of malt and malt liquors such as beer, ale, porter and stout. Bottling, not involving the manufacture, of malt liquors is classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade, RWH)

3134. Soft drinks and carbonated waters industries

The manufacture of non-alcoholic beverages such as soft drinks, including fruit-flavored and carbonated fruit drinks, and carbonated mineral waters; the bottling of natural spring and mineral waters at the source.

314. Tobacco manufactures

The manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars, smoking, chewing and homogenized tobacco and snuff. Stemming, redrying, and other operations after suctioning which are connected with preparing raw-leaf tobacco for manufacture, are also included.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

31. Meats, meat preparations and preserves, other products from slaughtered animals

33. Milk and dairy products

35. Other food products

411. Vegetable and animal oils and fats

414. fruit and vegetable preserves and juices

415. Fish preserves and other sea food for human consumption

416. Cereals, flour and flakes

417. Food pastes

418. Starch and starch products

419. Bread, rusks, biscuits, cakes and pastries

420. Sugar

421. Cocoa, chocolate, sweets, ice-creams

422. Animal and poultry feedingstuffs

423. Other food products

37. Beverages

424. Ethyl alcohol from fermented vegetable products and products based on it

425. Champagne, sparkling wines, wine-based aperitifs

426. Cider, perry, mead

427. Malt, beers, brewers' yeast

428. Mineral waters, soft drinks

39. Tobacco products

TEX

32. Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries

321. Manufacture of textiles

3211. Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles

Preparing fibres for spinning, such as ginning, retting, scutching, scouring, carding, combing, carbonizing and throwing; spinning; weaving; bleaching and dyeing; printing and finishing of yarns and fabrics. Manufacture of narrow fabrics and other small wares; braids and other primary textiles. Yarn, fabric and jute mills. Absestos spinning and weaving is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified).

3212. Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel

Establishments not engaged in weaving which are primarily engaged in making up from purchased materials, house furnishings such as curtains, draperies, sheets, pillow cases, napkins, table clothes, blankets, bedspreads, pillows, laundry bags and slip covers; textile bags; canvas products; trimmings of fabrics; embroideries; banners, flags and penants. Also included are stitching, pleating and tucking for the trade.

3213. Knitting mills

Establishments, such as hosiery and knitting-mills, primarily engaged in producing hosiery, outerwear, underwear, nightwear, other knitted apparel; and knitted fabrics and laces from natural and synthetic fibres. Included are the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of knitted products. The manufacture of knitted apparel from purchased knitted fabrics is classified in group (Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear).

3214. Manufacture of carpets and rugs

The manufacture of woven, tufted or braided carpets and rugs of any textile fibre or yarn and mats or matting of twisted paper, grass, coir, sisal, jute or rags. The manufacture of linoleum and other hard surfaced floor coverings, other than of rubber, cork or plastic, is classified in group 3219 (Manufacture of textiles, n.e.c., TEX). The manufacture of cork, rubber or plastic mats and mattings is classified in groups 3319 (WOD), 3559 (CHE), or 3560 (CHE), respectively.

3215. Cordage, rope and twine industries

The manufacture of rope, cable, cordage, twine, net and related products from abaca (Manila), sisal, henequen, hemp, cotton, paper, jute, flax, man-made fibres, including glass, and other fibres. The twisting of these fibres is also included.

3219. Manufacture of textiles not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of linoleum and other hard-surfaced floor coverings other than of cork, rubber, plastic, irrespective of type of backing; oilcloth, artificial leather which is not wholly of plastic, and other impregnated and coated fabrics except rubberized; felt by processes other than weaving; laces except knitted; batting; padding, wadding, and upholstery filling from all fibres; processed waste and recovered fibres and flock; tire cord and fabric. The weaving of felts is classified in group 3211 (Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles, TEX). The manufacture of wood-excelior uphostery filling is classified in group 3311 (Sawmills, planing and other wood mills); and the manufacture of asbestos pads and padding is classified in group 3699 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c., WOD).

322. Manufacture of wearing apparel, except footwear

The manufacture of wearing apparel by cutting and sewing fabrics, leather, fur and other materials; and the making of hat bodies, hats and millinery; hats; fur apparel, accessories and trimmings; gloves and mittens; suspenders, garters, and related products; robes and dressing gowns; raincoats and other water proofed outer garments; leather clothing; sheepskinlined clothing; apparel belts regardless of material; handkerchiefs; academic caps and gowns; vestments, theatrical costumes. The repair of wearing apparel is classified in group 9520 (Laundries and laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants).

323. Manufacture of leather and products of leather, leather substitutes and fur, except footwear and wearing apparel

3231. Tanneries and leather finishing

The tanning, currying, finishing, embossing and japanning of leather.

3232. Fur dressing and dyeing industries

The scraping, currying, tanning, bleaching and dyeing of fur and other pelts for the trade and the manufacture of fur and skin articles not elsewhere classified.

3233. Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and wearing apparel

The manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes, except footwear and other wearing apparel, such as luggage, handbags, pocketbooks, cigarette and key cases and coin purses; saddlery and harness whips; and similar articles made of leather, plastics, fibreglass and other leather substitutes. The manufacture of wooden saddlery is classified in group 3319 (Wood and cork products n.e.c.).

324. Manufacture of footwear, except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear

The manufacture of all kinds of leggings, gaiters and footwear from leather, fabrics and other materials except footwear made wholly of wood or almost entirely of vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic. The manufacture of leather, fabric or wood boot and shoe cut stock and findings is included. The manufacture of wooden shoes is classified in group 3319 (Manufacture of wood and cork products n.e.c., WOD).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

41. Textiles and clothing

431. *Processed textile fibres, products of spinning, thread-making, balling*

432. *Woven and velvet materials*

436. *Products of the hosiery trade*

438. *Carpets, carpeting, oilcloth, linoleum and other coated fabrics*

439. *Other textile products*

453. *Ready-made clothes and clothing accessories*

455. *Household linen, bedding, curtains, wall coverings and awning , sails, flags, bags*

456. *Articles of fur*

43. Leathers, leather and skin goods, footwear

441. *Leathers, skins, hides tanned or otherwise processed*

442. *Leather and skin goods*

451. *Footwear, slippers made wholly or partly of leather*

WOD

33. Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture

331. Manufacture of wood and wood and cork products, except furniture

3311. Sawmills, planing and other wood mills

The manufacture of lumber; sash, doors, window and floor frames, other wooden building materials and prefabricated wooden parts and structures; veneer, plywood, hard board and particle board; cooperage and other wood stock; and excelsior. Included is the preservation of wood. Sawmills and planing mills, whether or not mobile or operated in the forest, are included. The hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts, and other wood materials is classified in group 1220 (Logging, AGR).

3312. Manufacture of wooden and cane containers and small cane ware

The manufacture of boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers; baskets and other rattan, reed or willow containers; and small ware made entirely or mainly of rattan, reed, willow or other cane.

3319. Manufacture of wood and cork products not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of products of cork; small ware consisting wholly or mainly of wood; footwear wholly of wood; wooden ladders, lasts, blocks, handles, pins, racks, rods, and saddlery and carvings; picture and mirror frames; and coffins.

332. Manufacture of furniture and fixtures, except primarily metal

The manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture and fixtures which are mainly made of wood or other materials other than metal. Included also in this group is the manufacture of upholstered furniture regardless of the material used in the frame; dual purpose sleep furniture such as studio couches, sofa beds and chair beds; mattresses and bedsprings; and window and door screens and shades. The production of furniture and fixtures which are made primarily of metal, is classified in group 3812 (Manufacture of furniture and fixtures primarily of metal, BMA); the moulding of plastic furniture is included in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c., CHE).

PAP

34. Manufacture of paper and paper products; printing and publishing

341. Manufacture of paper and paper products

3411. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard

The manufacture of pulp from wood, rags and other fibres; and paper, paperboard, fibre building paper and fibreboard. The manufacture of off-machine coated, glazed, gummed, and laminated paper and paperboard is classified in group 3419 (Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles n.e.c, PAP.); the production of asphalted and tar-saturated paper is classified in group 3540 (Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal); the manufacture of sensitized photographic paper is classified in group 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c., CHE); the production of abrasive paper is included in group 3669 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.); and the manufacture of carbon and stencil papers is covered in group 3909 (Manufacturing industries n.e.c., MOT).

3412. Manufacture of containers and boxes of paper and paperboard

The manufacture of shipping boxes or cases made of corrugated or solid fibreboard, folding or set-up paper or paperboard boxes, vulcanized fibre boxes, sanitary food containers, bags of materials other than textile or plastics, etc., whether printed or not.

3419. Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard articles not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard not elsewhere classified, such as off-machine coated, glazed, gummed and laminated paper and paperboard; pulp plates and utensils; bottle caps; unprinted cards, envelopes and stationery is classified in group 3420 (Printing, publishing and allied industries, PAP).

342. Printing, publishing and allied industries

Printing, lithographing and publishing newspapers, periodicals, books, maps, atlases, sheet music and directories; commercial or job printing; commercial lithographing; manufacture of printed cards, envelopes and stationery; manufacture of loose-leaf devices and library binders; bookbinding; blank book making; paper ruling; and other work related to bookbinding such as book or paper bronzing, gilding and edging; map and sample mounting; services for the printing trades such as typesetting, engraving and etching steel and copper plates; making woodcut; photoengraving; electrotyping and stereotyping. Type foundries are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c.). Engraving on precious metals is classified in group 3901 (Manufacture of jewellery and related articles).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

47. Paper and printing products

471. Wood pulp, paper, boards

472. Products of pulp, paper and board

473. Products of printing

474. Products of publishing

CHE

35. Manufacture of chemicals and of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic rubber

351. Manufacture of industrial chemicals

3511. Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizers

The manufacture of basic industrial organic and inorganic chemicals such as cyclic intermediates and crudes, dyes, organic pigments, non-cyclic organic chemicals, solvents, polyhydric alcohols, rubber processing chemicals, synthetic and natural tanning materials, gum and wood chemicals, esters of polyhydric alcohols, urea and fatty and other acids; inorganic acids, alkalies, inorganic pigments, hydrogen peroxide, carbon bisulphide, phosphorus, magnesium carbonate, bromine, iodine, industrial gas in compressed liquefied and solid form; sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate and dry ice (solid carbon dioxide). The manufacture of chemical materials for atomic fission and fusion and the products of these processes are included. The manufacture of straight, mixed, compound and complex fertilizers and insecticides and germicides of synthetic resins, plastic materials and synthetic fibres, and of medicinal chemicals, are classified in group 3512, 3513 and 3522 (CHE), respectively. Sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acid plants which are operated in conjunction with fertilizer plants and can be separately reported are to be classified in this group.

3512. Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides

The manufacture of straight, mixed, compound and complex nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizers; the formulation and preparation of ready-to-use pesticides, insecticides fungicides and herbicides and of concentrates for this purpose. Included are sulphuric, phosphoric and nitric acid plants operated in conjunction with fertilizer plants which can not be separately reported; establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing area are classified in group 3511. The manufacturing of basic or technical chemicals used in preparing pesticides, such as lead and calcium arsenates, copper sulfate, DDT, BHC, is classified in group 3511.

3513. Manufacture of synthetic resins, plastic materials and man-made fibres except glass.

The manufacture of synthetic resins, plastics materials and non-vulcanizable elastomers, in the form of moulding and extrusion compound, solid and liquid resins, sheets, rods, tubes, granules and powders; cellulosic and other man-made fibres, except glass, in the form of monofilament, multi-filament, staple or tow suitable for further processing on textile machines; and vulcanizable elastomers (synthetic rubber). Not included are the further processing of purchased resin or plastic materials to produce plastics products, film and sheets, which is classified in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c., CHE); and the throwing, twisting, spinning and weaving of purchased man-made fibres, which is classified in group 3211 (Spinning, weaving and finishing textiles, TEX).

352. Manufacture of other chemical products

3521. Manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers

The manufacture of paints, varnishes, stains and shellac; lacquers; enamels and japans. Also included is the manufacture of allied products such as composite thinners, paint removers, paint brush cleaners, putty and other calking and filling materials. The production of white spirits is classified in group 3530 (Petroleum refineries, CHE).

3522. Manufacture of drugs and medicines

The manufacture, fabrication and processing of drugs and medicines, including biological products, such as bacterial and virus vaccines, serums and plasmas; medicinal chemicals and botanical products, such as antibiotics, quinine, strychnine, sulfa drugs, opium and derivatives, adrenal, caffeine, codeine derivatives, vitamins; and pharmaceutical preparations for human or veterinary use.

3523. Manufacture of soap and cleaning preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations

The manufacture of soap in any form, synthetic detergents, shampoos and shaving products; cleansers, washing and scouring powders and similar cleaning preparations; crude and refined glycerine from vegetable and animal oils and fats; natural and synthetic perfumes, cosmetics, lotions, hair dressings, toothpaste and other toilet preparations. The manufacture of synthetic glycerine and synthetic perfume is classified in group 3511 (Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals except fertilizer); and the production of essential oils is classified in group 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c.).

3529. Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products, not elsewhere classified, such as furniture, metal and other polishes; waxes and dressings; disinfectants and deodorants; wetting agents, emulsifiers and penetrants; explosives and ammunition; adhesives, glues, sizes and cements, except dental, from vegetable, animal or purchased synthetic plastic materials; candles; inks and carbon black; incense and camphor products; essential oils; bluing and laundry sours; boiler and heat insulating compounds; water-proofing compounds; metal, oil and water treating compounds; and prepared photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, paper and cloth.

353. Petroleum refineries

Petroleum refineries producing gasoline (motor spirit), fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and greases, and other products from crude petroleum and its fractionation products.

354. Manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal

The manufacture of asphalt paving and roofing materials; fuel briquettes and packaged fuel from purchased coal or lignite; and compounded and blended lubricating oils and greases from purchased materials. Included is the distillation of coal in coke ovens which are not part of gas or iron and steel works, can be reported separately. Coke ovens which are in gas works are classified in group 4102 (Gas manufactures and distribution, EGW); coke ovens located in iron and steel works which can not be reported separately are classified in group 3710 (Iron and steel basic industries, BMI). The manufacture of fuel briquettes and packaged fuels by coal and lignite mining units is included in group 2100 (Coal mining, MID).

355. Manufacture of rubber products

3551. Tyre and tube industries

The manufacture of tyres and tubes from natural or synthetic rubber for automobiles, trucks, aircraft, tractors and other equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in repairing, rebuilding and retreading tyres are included.

3559. Manufacture of rubber products not elsewhere classified

The manufacture from natural or synthetic rubber, gutta percha, balata or gutta siak, of all kinds of rubber products except tyres and tubes, such as footwear made primarily of vulcanized or moulded rubber, industrial and mechanical rubber goods, and rubber specialties and sundries, e.g., gloves, mats, sponges and other vulcanized articles. Establishments primarily engaged in reclaiming rubber from scrap rubber tyres, tubes and miscellaneous waste rubber articles are included. Also included are the chipping, mixing, rolling, cutting and related processing of natural rubber except on rubber plantations (classified in group 1110, Agricultural production, AGR) and in forests (classified in group 1210, Forestry, AGR).

356. Manufacture of plastic products not elsewhere classified

The moulding, extruding and fabricating of plastic articles not elsewhere classified, such as plastic dinnerware, tableware and kitchenware; plastic mats; synthetic sausage casings; plastic containers and cups; laminated sheets, rods and tubes from purchased plastic raw materials; plastic components for insulation; plastic footwear; plastic furniture; and plastic industrial supplies, e.g., machinery parts, bottles, tubes and cabinets. The manufacture of plastic house furnishing such as curtains or table covers, is classified in group 3212 (Manufacture of made-up textile goods except wearing apparel, TEX); the assembly of plastic toys and dolls, athletic and sporting goods is included in group 3909. (Manufacturing industries n.e.c., MOT) and the manufacture of plastic luggage, hand bags, pocket books and similar goods is classified in group 3233 (Manufacture of products of leather and leather substitutes).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

17. Chemical products

252. *Petrochemical and carbochemical products*

253. *Other basic chemical products*

255. *Paints, varnishes and printing inks*

256. *Other chemical products, mainly for industrial and agricultural purposes*

257. *Pharmaceutical products*

258. *Soaps, synthetic detergents, perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations*

259. *Other chemical products mainly for household and office use*

260. *Artificial and synthetic fibres*

49. Rubber and plastic products

481. *Rubber products*

482. *Re-treaded tyres*

483. *Plastic products*

MNMM

36. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal

361. Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware

The manufacture of vitreous and semivitreous china table and kitchen articles for preparing, serving or storing food and drink; vitreous china plumbing fixtures and china and earthenware plumbing fittings and bathroom accessories; porcelain electrical supplies; art, ornamental, industrial and laboratory pottery, stoneware and coarse earthenware; and unglazed red earthenware florists' articles.

362. Manufacture of glass and glass products

The manufacture of glass, glass fibres and other glass products, except the grinding of optical lenses which is classified in group 3852 (Manufacture of photographic and optical goods, MIO).

369. Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

3691. Manufacture of structural clay products

The manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tile, pipe, crucibles, architectural terracotta; stove lining, chimney pipes and tops; and refractories.

3692. Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster

The manufacture of all types of cement, such as Portland, natural, masonry, puzzolana, Roman and Keene's quick, hydrated and dolomitic lime; and plaster.

3699. Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products such as concrete, gypsum and plaster products, including ready-mixed concrete; mineral wool; slate products; cut-stone products not produced in conjunction with quarrying and extraction; abrasives; asbestos products; graphite products; and all other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

15. Non-metallic mineral products

231. Gravel, stone, sand and clay

232. Salts of potassium and of natural phosphates

233. Rock-salt, marine salt

239. Other minerals, peat

241. Bricks and pottery products

242. Cement, lime, plaster

243. Building and construction materials made of concrete, cement or plaster

244. Articles made of asbestos (except for articles made of asbestos-cement)

245. Stones and other non-metallic mineral products

246. Millstones and other abrasive products

247. Glass (plate, hollow, technical, fibre glass)

248. Ceramic products

37. Basic metal industries

371. Iron and steel basic industries

The manufacture of primary iron and steel products, consisting of all processes from smelting in blast furnaces to the semi-finished stage in rolling mills and foundries, that is the production of billets, blooms, slabs or bars; hot and cold rolling and drawing into basic forms such as sheets, tin-plate, terne-plate and black-plate, strips, tubes and pipes, rails, rods; and wire rods and heavy gauge wires castings and forgings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing ferrous wire and wire products from purchased rods are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c., BMA). The foundries included here are part of establishments primarily engaged in producing and rolling of iron and steel or are primarily engaged in manufacturing castings and forgings for sale to others. Foundries in establishments primarily engaged in manufacture, e.g. stamping, pressing, machining assembling of a given class of goods are included in group to which the parent establishment is classified. Also included are coke ovens which are associated with blast furnaces and which can not be separately reported. Coke ovens which can be separately reported are classified in group 3540 (manufacture of miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal).

372. Non-ferrous metal basic industries

The manufacture of primary non-ferrous metal products, consisting of all processes from smelting, alloying and refining, rolling and drawing and founding and casting; that is the production of ingots, bars and billets; sheets, strips, circles, sections, rods, tubes, pipes and wire rods; castings and extrusions. Included is the production of alumina from bauxite. Establishments the main activity of which is producing uninsulated non-ferrous wire and cable from purchased wire rods are classified in group 3819 (Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment n.e.c., BMA); and establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing insulated wire and cable from purchased wire rods are classified in group 3839 (Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies n.e.c.). Founding and casting carried on as part of the fabrication, e.g., stamping, pressing, machining, assembling of a given class of goods, are included in the group to which the manufacture of the class of products is classified.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

13. Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals, other than radioactive

211. Iron ore

212. Non-ferrous metal ores (other than radioactive ores)

221. Pig iron, crude steel, hot rolled and cold-rolled products, coated metal sheets (ECSC products)

222. Steel tubes

223. Extruded and drawn metal, cold-rolled products, cold-formed steel parts and sections

224. Non-ferrous metals

MEQ

38. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment

381. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (BMA)

382. Manufacture of machinery except electrical (MAI)

383. Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies (MEL)

384. Manufacture of transport equipment (MTR)

385. Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods (MIO)

381. Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment

3811. Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware

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

3812. Manufacture of furniture and fixture primarily of metal

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

3813. Manufacture of structural metal products

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

3819. Manufacture of fabricated metal products except machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of fabricated metal products such as metal cans from tin-plate, terne-plate, or enamelled sheet metal; metal shipping containers, barrels, drums, kegs and pails; metal stampings; screw machine products; safes and vaults; fabricated wire and cable products from purchased wire rods, excluding insulated wire and cable; steel springs; bolts, nuts, washers, rivets and collapsible tubes except in primary rolling or drawing mills; furnaces, stoves and other space heaters, non-electrical; enamelled iron and metal sanitary ware and plumbers' brass goods; valve and pipe fitting; small metal ware; and all other fabricated metal products not elsewhere classified. This group includes industries such as those engaged in enamelling, japanning and lacquering and galvanising, plating and polishing metal products. The manufacture of specialized parts of automobiles, aircraft and ships is classified in the appropriate group of major group 384 (Manufacture of transport equipment, MTR). The manufacture of machinery parts except those mentioned in this group are classified as follows : general purpose parts for machinery (group 3829, MAI); specialized parts of machinery and equipment (appropriate group of major groups 382 through 385).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

19. Metal products except machinery and transport equipment

311. Foundry products

312. Metal products which are forged, stamped, embossed or cut

313. Products of secondary processing of metals

314. Structural metal products

315. Products of boilermaking

316. Tools and finished metal articles, except electrical equipment

MAI

382. Manufacture of machinery except electrical

3821. Manufacture of engines and turbines

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

3822. Manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment

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

3823. Manufacture of metal and wood working machinery

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

3824. Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery

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

3825. Manufacture of office, computing and accounting machinery

The manufacture, renovation and repair of office machines and equipment, such as calculating machines, adding machines, accounting machines; punched-card system machines and equipment; digital and analogue computers and associated electronic data processing equipment and accessories; cash registers; typewriters; weighing machines except when scientific apparatus for laboratories; duplicating machines except photo-copying machines; and other office machines.

3829. Machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified

The manufacture, renovation and repair of machinery and equipment, except electrical machinery, not elsewhere classified, such as pumps, air and gas compressors; blowers, air conditioning and ventilating machinery; fire sprinkler; refrigerators and equipment; mechanical power transmission equipment; lifting and hoisting machinery, cranes, elevators, moving stairways, industrial trucks, tractors, trailers, and stackers; sewing machines; small arms and accessories, heavy ordinance and artillery; industrial process furnaces and ovens,

NACE-CLIO (R44)

21. Agricultural and industrial machinery

321. *Agricultural machinery and tractors*

322. *Machine tools for metal working, tools and equipment for machinery*

323. *Textile machinery and accessories, sewing machines*

324. *Machinery for the food and chemical industries; bottling, packaging, wrapping and related machinery; rubber artificial plastics working machinery*

325. *Mining equipment, machinery and equipment for metallurgy, for the preparation of building and construction, for mechanical handling and lifting*

326. *Gears and other transmission equipment*

327. *Machinery for working wood, paper, leather and footwear, laundering and dry-cleaning equipment*

328. *Other machinery and mechanical equipment*

MIO

385. Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment, not elsewhere classified, and of photographic and optical goods

3851. Manufacture of professional and scientific, and measuring and controlling equipment, not elsewhere classified

The manufacture, renovation and repair of laboratory and scientific instruments and of measuring and controlling equipment not elsewhere classified; the fabrication and assembly of cyclotrons, betatron and other accelerators; and the production of surgical, medical and dental equipment, instruments and supplies and of orthopedic and prosthetic appliances. The manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use is classified in group 3852; the fabrication and assembly of radar equipment, X-ray and electric therapeutic apparatus is classified in the appropriate group of major group 3825 (MAI); the manufacture of measuring and dispensing pumps is classified in group 3829 (MAI); and the fabrication of electrical industrial control devices is included in group 3831 (MEL).

3852. Manufacture of photographic and optical goods

The manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods, photographic and photocopying equipment and supplies. Included is the manufacture of optical instruments for scientific and medical use. The production of photo-chemical materials and sensitized film, plates and paper is classified in group 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products n.e.c., CHE).

3853. Manufacture of watches and clocks

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

NACE-CLIO (R44)

23. Office and data processing machines; precision and optical instruments

330. Office and data processing machines

371. Measuring, precision and control instruments

372. Medico-surgical equipment, orthopaedic appliances

373. Optical instruments and photographic equipment

374. Clocks and watches

MEL

383. Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies

3831. Manufacture of electrical industrial machinery and apparatus

The manufacture, renovation and repair of electric motors; generators and complete turbine-generator and engine-generator sets; transformers; switch gear and switchboard apparatus; rectifiers; other electrical transmission and distribution equipment; electrical industrial control devices such as motor starters and controllers, electronic timing and positioning devices, electromagnetic clutches and brakes; electrical welding apparatus; and other electrical industrial apparatus.

3832. Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus

The manufacture of radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment including public address systems, gramophones, dictating machines and tape recorders; gramophone records and pre-recorded magnetic tapes; wire and wireless telephone and telegraph equipment; radio and television transmitting, signalling, and detection equipment and apparatus; radar equipment and installations; part and supplies specially used for electronic apparatus classified in this group; semi-conductor and related sensitive semi-conductor and related sensitive semi-conductor devices; fixed and variable electronic capacitors and condensers; radiographic, fluoroscopic and other X-ray apparatus and tubes.

3833. Manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares

The manufacture of electrical appliances and housewares, such as electric space heaters; blankets; and heating pads; hot plates, broilers, roasters, toasters and food mixers; ironers and mangles; fans, vacuum cleaners and floor waxers and polishers; hair dryers, toothbrushes, electric hair clippers, shavers and hot water heaters. Excluded is the manufacture of electric lighting equipment, which is classified in group 3839 (MEL).

3839. Manufacture of electrical apparatus and supplies not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of other electrical apparatus, accessories and supplies not elsewhere classified, such as insulated wires and cables; storage and primary batteries, wet and dry; electric lamps and tubes; fixtures and lamp sockets and receptacles; snap switches, conductor connectors, and other current-carrying wiring devices; conduits and fittings, electrical insulators and insulation materials except porcelain and glass insulators, which are classified in group 3610 (Manufacture of pottery china and earthenware, MNM) and 3620 (Manufacture of glass and glass products, MNM), respectively.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

25. Electrical goods

341. Insulated wires and cables

342. Electric motors, generators, transformers, switches, etc.

343. Electrical equipment for industrial use, batteries and accumulators

344. Telecommunications equipment, meters and measuring equipment, electro-medical equipment

345. Electronic equipment, radio and television receiving sets, sound reproducing and recording equipment, gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes

346. Electric household appliances

347. Electric lamps and other forms of electric lighting

MTR

384. Manufacture of transport equipment

3841. Ship building and repairing

Shipyards and boatyards engaged in building, repair and specialized painting and calking of all types of ships, barges, lighters, and boats, except rubber boats; specialized marine engine and ship parts manufactures; the conversion and alteration and breaking-up of ships. The fabrication of floating oil rigs is classified in group 3824 (Manufacture of special industrial machinery and equipment except metal and wood working machinery).

3842. 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, railroad and tramway companies primarily engaged in the re-building, repair and alteration of locomotives and cars. The manufacture of electrical signalling equipment for railways and tramways is classified in group 3832 (Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus).

3843. Manufacture of motor vehicles

The manufacture, assembly, re-building and major alteration of complete motor vehicles such as passenger automobiles, commercial cars and buses, lorries and truck trailers, universal carriers, special purpose motor vehicles (ambulances, taxi-cabs, etc.); trailer and pick-up coaches; vehicle-drawn caravans; motorized sleighs; specialized manufacture of motor vehicle parts and accessories such as engines, brakes, clutches, axles, gears, transmissions, wheels and frames. This group does not include the manufacture of tyres and tubes (group 3551, CHE); automobile glass (group 3620); electrical equipment (appropriate group of major group 383) or agricultural, road building and industrial tractors, and fork-lift and industrial trucks (appropriate group of major group 382, MAI).

3844. Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles

The manufacture, assembly, re-building and major alteration of motorcycles, scooters, bicycles, tricycles, pedicabs, and specialized parts such as motors, saddles, seat posts, frames, gears and handle bars.

3845. Manufacture of aircraft

The manufacture, assembly, re-building, alteration and repair of aeroplanes; gliders, aircraft parts such as engines, propellers, pontoons and under-carriages; space vehicles and specialized parts. The manufacture of aeronautical electrical equipment is classified in the appropriate group of major group 383 (Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies); the production of aeronautical measuring instruments is classified in group 3851 (Manufacture of professional and scientific equipment and measuring and controlling instruments); the fabrication and assembly of missiles and rockets is classified in group 3829 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified, MAI).

3849 Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of transport equipment, not elsewhere classified, such as animal-drawn wagons, carts and sleighs; hand-drawn pushcarts, wheelbarrows and baby carriages.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

27. Motor vehicles

351. *Motor vehicles and engines*

352. *Bodywork, trailers and caravans*

353. *Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles*

29. Other transport equipment

361. *Boats, steamers, warships, tugs, floating platforms and rigs, materials from the breaking up of boats*

362. *Locomotives, other railway and tramway rolling-stock, vans and wagons*

363. *Cycles, motorcycles, invalid carriages*

364. *Aircraft, helicopters, hovercraft, missiles, space vehicles and other aeronautical equipment*

365. *Perambulators, invalid chairs, carts, etc.*

MOT

39. Other manufacturing industries

3901. Manufacture of Jewellery and related articles

The manufacture of jewellery, using precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls; and of silverware and silver, gold and other precious metal plated ware. The cutting and polishing of precious and semi-precious stones and the striking of medals and coins are included.

3902. Manufacture of musical instruments

The manufacture of musical instruments, such as pianos, string instruments, wind instruments and percussion instruments. The manufacture of gramophones and speech-recording machines are classified in group 3832 (Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus, MEL).

3903. Manufacture of sporting and athletics goods

Manufacture of sporting and athletic goods such as football, basketball, boxing, cricket and baseball equipment; billiard and pool tables; bowling alley equipment; golf and tennis goods; and fishing tackle. The manufactures of fire-arms and ammunition are classified in groups 3829 (Manufacture of machinery and equipment except electrical not elsewhere classified) and 3529 (Manufacture of chemical products not elsewhere classified), respectively. The production of sporting and athletic goods made primarily of rubber is classified in group 3559 (Manufacture of rubber products n.e.c.); or by moulding or extruding plastic materials is classified in group 3560 (Manufacture of plastic products n.e.c.).

3909. Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified

The manufacture of products not elsewhere classified, such as toys, except those made primarily of rubber and by moulding or extruding plastic materials; pens, pencils, and other office and artists materials; costume jewellery and costume novelties; umbrellas and canes; feathers, plumes and artificial flowers; buttons; brooms and brushes, lamp shades; tobacco pipes and cigarettes holders; identification plates, badges, emblems and tags; signs and advertising displays; metal and rubber stamps and stencils; hair nets, wigs and similar articles.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

45. Timber, wooden products and furniture

461. Sawn, planed, seasoned, steamed wood

462. Veneered and ply wood, fibre board and particle board, improved and preserved wood

463. Carpentry, wooden buildings, joinery, parquet flooring

464. Wooden containers

465. Wooden articles (other than furniture), sawdust and shavings

466. Articles of cork, straw, basketware (other than furniture), brooms, brushes

467. Furniture of wood and cane, mattresses

51. Other manufacturing products

491. Precious and costume jewellery, goldsmiths and silversmiths' products; working of precious and semi-precious stones; diamond cutting and polishing; striking of coins and medals

492. Musical instruments

493. Products for printing and developing cinematographic and photographic films

494. Games, toys, sports goods

495. Fountain pens and ball-point pens, seals, other products n.e.c.

EGW

4. Electricity, gas and water

41. Electricity, gas and steam

4101. Electric light and power

The generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy for sale to household, industrial and commercial users. Included are electric power plants which sell a significant amount of electricity to others, as well as produce electricity for their parent enterprise, and which can be reported separately from the other units of the parent enterprise.

4102. Gas manufacture and distribution

The manufacture of gasworks and the distribution of manufactured or natural gas through a system of mains to household, industrial and commercial users. Cooking ovens located in gas works are included.

4103. Steam and hot water supply

Establishments primarily engaged in the production and distribution of steam and hot water for heating, power and other purposes.

42. Water Works and Supply

The collection, purification and distribution of water to household, industrial and commercial users. The operation of irrigation systems is classified in group 1120 (Agricultural services, AGR).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

03. Coal, lignite (brown coal) and briquettes

111. Coal and coal briquettes

112. lignite (brown coal) and lignite briquettes

05. Products of coking

07. Crude petroleum, natural gas and petroleum products

130. crude petroleum, natural gas and bituminous shale

140. refined petroleum products

09. Electricity power, gas, steam and water

161. Electric power

162. Gas (distributed by pipes)

163. Steam, hot water, compressed air

170. water (collection, purification, distribution)

11. Production and processing of radioactive materials and ores

151. Ores containing radioactive substances

152. Production and processing of radioactive materials

CST

5. Construction

General and special trade contractors primarily engaged in contract construction. Also included are units of enterprises primarily engaged in construction work for the parent enterprise which can be separately reported.

General contractors may be engaged in constructing, altering, repairing and demolishing buildings; constructing, altering and repairing highways and streets and bridges; viaducts, culverts, sewers, and water, gas and electricity mains; railway road-beds, subways, harbours and water ways; piers, airports and parking areas; dams, drainage, irrigation, flood-control and water-power projects and hydroelectric plants; pipe lines; water wells; athletic fields, golf courses, swimming pools and tennis courts; communication systems such as telephone and telegraph lines; marine construction, such as dredging and under-water rock removal; pile driving, land draining and reclamation; and other types of heavy construction. Businesses primarily engaged in performing mining services such as preparing and constructing mining sites and drilling crude oil and natural gas wells, on a contract or fee basis, are classified in this group.

Special trade contractors are engaged in only part of the work of a construction project. Special trade contractors may work on subcontract from the general contractor or directly for the owner. They may engage in such activities as plumbing, heating and air-conditioning installation; brick-laying, stone setting, tile setting, marble and stone work; carpentry; floor-laying; plastering and latching; roofing; concrete work; painting and decorating; sheet metal and electrical work; water-well drilling; structural steel erection; excavating and foundation work; wrecking and demolition work; and repair and maintenance work done by maintenance staffs in the full-time employ of the units, the premises of which are being repaired, are excluded.

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

NACE-CLIO (R44)

53. Building and construction

505. Construction of dwellings

506. Non-residential buildings

507. Civil engineering works

509. Demolition of buildings

RET

6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels

RWH

61. Wholesale trade

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

62. Retail trade

The re-sale (sale without transformation) of new and used goods to the general public, for personal or household consumption or utilization, by shops, department stores, stalls, mail-order houses, gasoline (petrol) filling stations, retail motor vehicle dealers, hawkers and peddlers, consumer co-operative, auction houses, etc. Most retailers take title to the goods they sell but some act as agents for a principal and sell either on consignment or on a commission basis. Establishments engaged in selling to the general public, from displayed merchandise, products such as typewriters, stationery, lumber or petrol, are classified in this group though these sales may not be for personal or household consumption or use. However establishments which sell such merchandise to institutional or industrial users only, are classified in group 6100 (Wholesale trade, RWH). Also classified in Retail trade are establishments primarily engaged in renting goods to the general public for personal or household use, except amusement and recreational goods such as boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles and saddle horses. The renting to the general public of the amusement and recreational goods is classified in group 9490 (Amusement and recreational services n.e.c.). Repair and installation services rendered by establishments mainly engaged in retail trade are included in this group. The sale of food and drinks for consumption on the premises is classified in group 6310 (restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places, HOT).

NACE-CLIO (R44)**55. Recovery and repair services**

620. Scrap metals, waste paper, rags, salvage, other products from recovery and demolition

671. Repair of motor vehicles and bicycles

672. Repair of footwear and leather articles, electrical household goods, watches and clocks, jewellery

57. Wholesale and retail trade

610. Wholesale trade

630. Services of commercial intermediaries

640. Retail trade

HOT

63. Restaurants and hotels**631. Restaurants, cafés and other eating and drinking places**

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

632. 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 connection with the provision of lodging are included in this group.

NACE-CLIO (R44)**59. Lodging and catering services**

7. Transport, storage and communication

71. Transport and storage

711. Land transport

7111. Urban and suburban railroad transport

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

7112. Urban, suburban and inter-urban highway passenger transport

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

7113. Other passenger land transport

Passenger transportation services, not elsewhere classified, such as sight-seeing buses, limousines to airports or stations, school buses, taxicabs; and animal-drawn vehicles for the transport of passenger or freight. The rental of automobiles with drivers is also included. The provision of ambulance services is classified in group 9331 (Medical, dental and other health services).

7114. Freight transport by road

Local or long-distance trucking, transfer, and draying services. The operation of terminal, facilities for handling freight, with or without maintenance facilities, and the rental of trucks, with drivers, are also included. This group does not include delivery departments or warehouses operated by business concerns for their own use.

7115. Pipeline transport

Transport by pipeline, on a contract or fee basis, of crude and refined petroleum, natural gas, coal, slurry and other commodities.

7116. Supporting services to land transport

Services in support of land transport, such as the operation of toll roads, highway bridges, vehicular tunnels and parking lots and structures; the rental of railroad cars and of automobiles and trucks without drivers. Storage or warehousing of motor vehicles (dead storage) is classified in group 7192; and the rental of automobiles or trucks with drivers, is classified in group 7113, 7114, respectively.

712. Water transport

7121. Ocean and coastal water transport

The operation of vessels for the transport of freight and passengers over-seas and coastwise.

7122. Inland water transport

The operation of vessels for the transport of freight and passengers by rivers, canals and other inland waterways. Included are ferries operated across rivers, domestic lakes and within harbors.

7123. Supporting services to water transport

The provision of supporting services to all kinds of water transport, such as maintenance and operation of piers, docks and associated buildings and facilities; pilotage; maintenance and operation of light-houses and other aids to navigation; loading and discharging of vessels; maintenance and operation of canals; salvaging of distressed vessels and cargoes; and ship leasing and rental.

713. Air transport

7131. Air transport carriers

The transport by air of passengers and freight, whether by regular services or by private charter.

7132. Supporting services to air transport

The operation of airports, flying fields and air navigational facilities such as radio beacons, flying control centres and radar stations; aircraft rental.

719. Services allied to transport

7191. Services incidental to transport

Services incidental to transport, such as forwarding; packing and crating; arrangement of transport (including travel agencies); inspection, sampling and weighting; ship and aircraft brokers. The operation of stock yards which provide pens, feed, and selling areas for livestock temporarily held, either pending sale or in transit to or from the market is also included.

7192. Storage and warehousing

The operation of storage facilities and warehouses (including bonded and refrigerated warehouses) for hire by the general public for storage of such items as farm products, food, furniture and other household goods, automobile dead-storage, furs, whiskey, textiles and lumber, when such storage is offered as an independent service.

COM

72. 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 and television broadcasting studios and stations are classified in group 9413 (SOC).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

61. Inland transport services

- 710. Railway transport services and associated services*
- 721. Local transport services, including underground, railways, tramways and regular bus services*
- 722. Long distance road transport services for passengers*
- 723. Long distance road transport services for merchandise*
- 724. Services of transport by pipelines*
- 725. Land-borne transport services n.e.c. (funicular railways, cable cars, chairlifts)*
- 730. Inland waterways services*

63. Maritime and air transport services

- 741. Maritime transport services*
- 742. Coastal transport services*
- 750. Air transport services*

65. Auxiliary transport services

- 761. Services associated with land transport other than railways*
- 762. Services associated with inland waterways*
- 763. Services associated with maritime and coastal transport*
- 764. Services associated with air transport*
- 771. Services of travel agencies*
- 772. Services of transport intermediaries*
- 773. Warehouse and storage services*

67. Communication services

FNI

8. Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services

FNS

81. Financial institutions

8101. Monetary institutions

The central banks, commercial banks and other banks which have deposits transferable by cheque, otherwise used in making payments, or available on demand.

8102. Other financial institutions

Savings banks; credit institutions other than banks such as saving and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions, industrial development banks, rediscount and financing institutions, personal credit institutions, loan correspondents and brokers; trust companies; investment companies and trusts; security and commodity brokers, dealers and underwriters

8103. Financial services

Foreign exchange dealers; units primarily engaged in cheque cashing and exchange or rental of safe deposits; security, commodity and bullion exchanges; investment research and counselling; stock quotation services; lease and patent brokers and licensing .

82. Insurance

Insurance carriers of all kinds, such as life, fire, marine, accident, health, title, financial obligation, casualty, fidelity and surety; insurance agents and brokers; organizations servicing insurance carriers; consultants for policy holders; adjusting agencies; independently organized pension (superannuation) funds.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

69A. Services of credit and insurance institutions

811 Services of central banking authorities

812. Services of other monetary institutions

813. Services of other credit institutions

820. Services of insurance

RES

83. Real estate and business services

831. Real estate

Letting and operating real estate, such as non-residential buildings, apartment buildings and dwellings; developing and subdividing real estate into lots, including the development and sale of cemetery lots and residential development on own accounts; lessors of real property; real estate agents, brokers and managers engaged in renting, buying, selling, managing and appraising real estate on a contract or fee basis. This group does not include operators of hotels, rooming houses, camps, trailer camps and other lodging places, who are classified in group 6320 (Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places : HOT).

832. Business services except machinery and equipment rentals and leasing

8321. Legal services

Office of advocates; barristers and solicitors in private practice; patent attorneys; and notaries public

8322. Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services

Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services. This group also includes data processing and tabulating services provided as part of accounting and bookkeeping services.

8323. Data processing and tabulating services

The provision of data processing and tabulating services of general character, on a fee or contract basis.

8324. Engineering, architectural and technical services

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

8325. Advertising services

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

8329. Business services, except machinery and equipment rental and leasing, not elsewhere classified

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

833. Machinery and equipment rental and leasing

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

SOC (including PGS and OPR)¹

9. Community, social and personal services

91. Public administration and defence

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

92. Sanitary and similar services

Sanitary and similar services such as garbage and sewage disposal; the operation of drainage systems; and char, chimney, window and office cleaning, exterminating, fumigating and disinfecting; and similar services.

93. Social and related community services

931. Education services

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

932. Research and scientific institutes

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

¹ Community, social and personal services include in ISIC non market services (PGS and OPR), but SOC data in ISDB exclude PGS and OPR which are defined on pages 70 to 72

933. Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services

9331. Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services

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

9332. Veterinary services

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

934. Welfare institutions

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

935. Business, professional and labour associations

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

939. Other social and related community services

9391. Religious organizations

Churches, mosques, temples and other institutions operated primarily for holding religious services or for the promotion of religious activities, establishments maintained by religious organizations primarily for purposes of furnishing educational, health or welfare services or for publishing are classified in the appropriate group in accordance with their main kind of activity.

9399. Social and related community services not elsewhere classified

Social and related community services not elsewhere classified, such as political organizations; civic social and fraternal organizations; historical clubs; and poetry associations.

94. Recreational and cultural services

941. Motion picture and other entertainment services

9411. Motion picture production

The production of theatrical and non-theatrical motion pictures for exhibition including the production of still and slide films. Services independent of motion picture production, such as casting bureaus, film developing and printing and film editing and titling are also included.

9412. Motion picture distribution and projection

The renting of motion picture film or tape; and operating motion picture theatres. Services to motion picture distribution, such as film delivery service and film booking agencies are included.

9413. Radio and television broadcasting

Radio and television stations and studios primarily engaged in the production and dissemination to the public of aural and visual programmes. Included are close circuit television services and television and radio relay stations.

9414. Theatrical producers and entertainment services

Theatres providing “live” theatrical presentations, such as opera companies, concert organizations and stock companies, summer theatre, and burlesque houses; entertainment services such as bands and orchestras; and phonograph recording. This group also includes services allied with those presentations such as casting agencies and booking agencies for plays, artists and concerts; scenery, theatrical ticket agencies.

9415. Authors, music composers and other independent artists not elsewhere classified

Artists and lecturers working on own-account (self-employed), such as actors, concert artists, entertainers and producers for radio, television, motion pictures, plays and other presentations; composers and song writers; free-lance journalists; novelists, poets and other authors; lecturers; painters and sculptors.

942. Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, and other cultural services not elsewhere classified

Libraries, information centres, museums, art galleries, zoological and botanical gardens, and similar institutions.

949. Amusement and recreational services not elsewhere classified

The operation of dance halls and studios; bowling alleys; billiard and pool rooms; parks; bathing beaches and swimming pools; amusement parks and halls; race tracks; carnivals and shooting galleries; circuses; ice skating and roller skating rinks; riding academies; baseball, cricket, football and hockey clubs; gymnasiums, tennis court and golf courses; athletic fields and sports promoters; and other sports and amusement services not elsewhere classified. The renting of pleasure boats and canoes, motorcycles and bicycles, golf carts, saddle horses and similar recreational goods is also included.

95. Personal and household services

951. Repair services not elsewhere classified

Establishments specializing in the repair of household appliances equipment and furnishings; motor cars and other consumer goods which are not classified elsewhere. The reconstruction or substantial alteration or renovation of these goods constitutes manufacturing and not repair services. Also covered in this major group are establishments specializing in the installation of major household appliances such as stoves and ranges, refrigerators, washing machine and television sets. Repair services in respect of consumer goods which are usually associated with the fabrication of the goods on a consumer goods which are usually associated with the fabrication of the goods on a custom basis, such as repair of upholstery, cabinets and furniture, window shades and venetian blinds, mirrors, picture frames and mountings, locksmith and gunsmith shops, fur coats and similar apparel, are classified in the appropriate group of Manufacturing. Repair services rendered by establishments engaged in retail trade are covered in retail trade. The repair of clothing, bedspreads, blankets, curtains and other personal and household made-up textile is classified in group 9520 (Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants, SOC).

9511. Repair of footwear and other leather goods

The repair of boots and shoes (cobbling), luggage and handbags, and other leather goods. The repair of footwear by establishments manufacturing shoes on a custom basis, is classified in group 3240 (Manufacture of footwear except vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic footwear).

9512. Electrical repair shops

Establishments primarily (almost exclusively) engaged in repairing, servicing and installing radio and television receivers; radio transmitting equipment and antennas in homes; gramophones and tape recorders, household refrigerators, washing machines, ironers and vacuum cleaners; and toasters, broilers, electric razors, and other household and personal electrical appliances.

9513. Repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Establishment specializing in the repair, for the general public, of motor vehicles or motorcycles and of parts of these vehicles, such as motors, transmissions and gears, carburetors and starters, radiator and wheels and brakes. The motor vehicle repair shops of petrol (gasoline) filling stations and the motor vehicle or motorcycle repair shops of establishments engaged in the sale of these vehicles to the general public, are classified in division 62 (retail trade, RWH).

9514. Watch, clock and jewellery repair

Establishments specializing in the repair of watches, clocks or jewellery for the general public. These repair services when rendered by retailers of watches, clocks or jewellery are covered in division 62 (Retail trade, RWH).

9519. Other repair shops not elsewhere classified

Establishments specializing in a rendering repair and related services to the general public which is not elsewhere classified, such as the repair and servicing of bicycles, type writers, cameras, binoculars and other photographic equipment, musical instruments, fountain pens, toys, knives and scissors and umbrellas and canes.

952. Laundries, laundry services, and cleaning and dyeing plants

The operation of mechanical or hand laundries; supplying on a rental basis of such laundered items as uniforms, coats, aprons, towels, table linens, bed linens, and diapers to industrial commercial or household users; dry cleaning, pressing and dyeing apparel, furs, household fabrics, and rugs; and repairing, altering and storing clothing, bedspreads, blankets, curtains and other made-up personal and household textiles.

953. Domestic services

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

959. Miscellaneous personal services

9591. Barber and beauty shops

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

9592. Photographic studios, including commercial photography

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

9599. Personal services not elsewhere classified

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

96. International and other extra-territorial bodies

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

NACE-CLIO (R44)

71. Business services provided to enterprises

830. *Services of financial and insurance auxiliaries; real estate; services of lawyers, accountants, tax advisers, management consultants; publicity services; computer and data processing services*

840. *Services of renting of movable goods without accompanying personnel*

73. Services of renting of immovable goods

75. Market services of education and research

93C. *Market services of education*

94C. *Market services of research and development*

77. Market services of health

79. Recreational and cultural services, personal services, other market services n.e.c.

92C. *Market services of refuse disposal, sanitation and cleaning*

96C. *Market services of hostels, professional, economic and employers' associations*

97C. *Market recreational and cultural services*

981. *Laundries, dry cleaners and similar services*

982. *Hairdressing and beauty salons services*

983. *Photographic studios services*

984. *Other personal services n.e.c. (funeral services, matrimonial agencies, fortune telling, etc.)*

Producers of government services

The producers of government services furnish, but normally do not sell, to the community those common services which cannot otherwise be conveniently and economically provided, and administer the State and the economic and social policy of the community. Their activities therefore differ substantially in character, cost-structure and source of finance from the activities of industries. The activities of the government services are largely financed by the government itself; and they are consequently considered to be the final consumers of most of the services and goods which they produce. Their cost-structure does not contain an element of operating surplus; and is made up, to a substantial extent, of compensation of employees. A very minor portion of the gross output of the producers of government services may be disposed of in the market on the terms which will result in classification as a commodity.

The producers of government services should include all bodies, department and establishments of government - central, state or provincial, district or county, municipal, town or village - which engage in a wide range of activities, for example, administration, defence and regulation of the public order; health, educational, cultural, recreational and other social services; and promotion of economic growth and welfare and technological development. The legislature, executive, departments, establishments and other bodies of government should be included, irrespective of their treatment in the actual government accounts. It is immaterial whether they are accounted for in ordinary or extraordinary budgets, or in extra-budgetary funds.

In addition to the government units in the narrower sense, the producers of government services should include social security arrangements and certain other non-profit bodies even though they are not formally part of government. These are social security schemes and non-profit bodies which, by virtues of the relations with a government, are clearly instruments of the social or economic policies of the government. In some countries, these schemes and organizations are formally government bodies, while in other countries, this is not the case.

Embassies, consulates and military establishments of a country local abroad are also included.

NACE-CLIO (R44)

81. General public services

91. General public services of national defence, of compulsory social security

92A.. Non-market services of refuse disposal, sanitation, cemeteries, provided by general government

96A.. Non-market services of social welfare, hostels, tourist offices, employers' and professional associations, economic organizations provided by general government

97A. Non-market services of recreational and cultural activities provided by general government (entertainments, sports grounds and clubs, libraries, public archives, museums, botanical and zoological gardens)

85. Non-market services of education and research provided by general government and private non-profit institutions

93A. Non-market services of education provided by general government

94A. Non-market services of research and development provided by general government

89. Non-market services of health provided by general government and private non-profit institutions

95A. Non-market services of health provided by general government

OPR

Other producers

“Other producers” should include the producers of private non-profit services to households and domestic services rendered by one household to another.

The role in an economy of the producers of private non-profit services to households is in certain respects, similar to that of some of the producers of government services. They furnish social and community services to households on convenient terms which would not otherwise be available. Like the producers of government services, the bodies under discussion provide the services to households on a non-profit basis. However, other facets of the arrangements under which the private non-profit producers operate are different. They consist of voluntary associations of individuals who have banded together in order to carry on specific activities. Some of these associations of individuals are designed to perform functions which the public authorities would not ordinarily undertake. Examples of such associations are trade unions, religious groups, fraternal societies and social clubs.

The transactors included in this category of producers primarily furnish services to households such as education, medical and dental care, welfare assistance, religion, and cultural, recreational and social facilities. The producers of private non-profit services to households differ from the industries and producers of government services engaged in the same kind of economic activity, in respect of their sources of finance and control.

Though the private non-profit producers may sell some of their services to households, the receipts from these sales will not fully cover the costs of producing all of the services and goods they furnish. Their full cost of production, reduced by the receipts from sales, is considered to be their final consumption expenditure. The bulk of the services and goods they produce will not be classed as commodities. However, when the receipts from the sales of given services and goods cover the full costs of producing the items in question, these services and goods are classified as commodities.

Much of the activities of producers of private non-profit services to households is usually financed through the dues of members, contributions, grants and endowments from individuals, business units and government, and income from property. The bodies may be societies, trade unions, churches, schools, hospitals, foundations, fraternal organizations, clubs etc., which have been founded by association of individuals without the aim of making profit. They may be incorporated or unincorporated. Associations of individuals should effectively determine the policies, programmes and activities of the private non-profit bodies. They may do this directly, by means of the selection of the officers, managers and executives, and/or through the election of a board of directors. Excluded from the producers of private non-profit services to households are units which, while not officially part of an organ of government, are wholly or mainly financed and controlled by the public authorities. These bodies are classed as producers of government services (PGS).

NACE-CLIO (R44)

85. Non-market services of education and research provided by general government and private non-profit institutions

93B. Non-market services of education provided by private non-profit institutions

94B. Non-market services of research and development provided by private non-profit institutions

89. Non-market services of health provided by general government and private non-profit institutions

95B. Non-market services of health provided by private non-profit institutions

93. Domestic services and other non-market services n.e.c.

96B. Non-market services of social welfare, hostels, tourist offices, trade unions, employers' associations, religious organizations and learned societies, political parties, consumers' and civic organizations etc., provided by private non-profit institutions

97B. Non-market services of recreational and cultural activities (entertainments, sports grounds and clubs, libraries, public archives, museum) provided by private non-profit institutions

99. Domestic services

National industrial classifications



Classifications nationales par industrie

Some data, especially those related to capital stock, have been taken from national sources. This part describes the industrial classification used by each ISDB country.

Certaines données stockées dans ISDB, en particulier celles se rapportant au stock de capital, ont été extraites de sources nationales. Cette partie décrit les classifications industrielles utilisées par les pays d'ISDB.

Australia - *Australie*

AGR	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
MID	Mining
MAN	Manufacturing
EGW	Electricity, gas and water (private and public trading enterprises)
CST	Construction
RET	<i>Sum</i>
RWH	Wholesale trade + Retail trade
HOT	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants
TRS	Transport, storage and communication (private and public trading enterprises)
FNI	<i>Sum</i>
FNS	Finance and insurance
RES	Property and business services + Real estate transfer expenses + All sectors dwelling less government dwelling
SOC	Education + Health and community services + Cultural and recreational services + Personal and other services
TIN	<i>Sum</i>
PGS	General Government
TET	All sectors

Belgium - *Belgique*

AGR	Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
MAN	<i>Somme</i>	<i>Sum</i>
FOD	Alimentation, boissons, tabac	Food, beverages and tobacco
TEX	Textiles	Textiles
	+ Vêtements et chaussures	Clothing and footwear
PAP	Papier, impression, édition	Paper, printing and publishing
CHE	Chimie et activités connexes	Chemicals and related activities
MNM	Terre cuite, céramique, verre et ciment	Ceramic, glass and cement
	+ Autres industries extractives	Other mining industries
BMI	Fer, acier et métaux non ferreux	Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals
MEQ	Fabrications métalliques et constructions navales	Metallic and maritime construction
MOT	Activités diverses n.d.a.	Other activity n.e.c.
	+ Bois et meubles	Wood and furniture
CST	Construction	Construction
EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau	Electricity, gas and water
	+ Charbonnages (y compris leurs centrales électriques)	Coal mining (incl. electrical power plants)
RET	Commerce, banque et assurance	Trade, finance and insurance
TRS	<i>Somme</i>	<i>Sum</i>
TAS	Transports par voies ferrées	Rail transport
	+ Transports par route	Road transport
	+ Transports maritimes, navigation fluviale, voies hydrauliques et ports	Water transport
	+ Transports aériens	Air transport
COM	Poste, télégraphe, téléphone, radio et télévision	Post, telegraph, telephone radio and TV broadcasting
FNI	..	..
FNS	..	..
RES	Immeubles d'habitation	Dwellings

SOC	Enseignement (officiel et libre) + Professions médicales et autres services rendus aux ménages et aux entreprises
TIN	<i>Somme</i>
PGS	Pouvoirs publics (y compris les routes)
TET	Total

Education (public and private) Health and other personal and business services
<i>Sum</i>
General government (including roads)
Total

Canada - Canada

AGR	Agricultural and related service industries + Fishing and trapping industries + Logging and forestry industries
MID	Mining (incl. Milling), quarrying and oil well indus.
MAN	Total manufacturing industries
FOD	Foods industries + Beverage industries + Tobacco products industries
TEX	Leather and allied products industries + Primary textile industries + Textile products industries + Clothing industries
WOD	Wood industries + Furniture and fixture industries
PAP	Paper and allied product industries + Printing, publishing and allied industries
CHE	Refined petroleum and coal products industries + Chemical and chemical products industries + Rubber products industries + Plastic products industries
MNM	Non-metallic mineral products industries
BMI	Primary metal industries
MEQ	<i>Sum</i>
BMA	Fabricated metal products
MAI	Machinery industries
MEL	Electrical and electronic products industries
MTR	Transportation equipment industries
MOT	Other manufacturing industries
EGW	Other utility industries
CST	Construction industries
RET	<i>Sum</i>
RWH	Wholesale trade industries + Retail trade industries
HOT	Accommodation, food and beverage service industries
TAS	Transportation and storage industries
COM	Communication industries
FNI	<i>Sum</i>
FNS	Finance and insurance industries
RES	Real estate operator and insurance agent industries + Business service industries
SOC	Educational service industries + Health and social service industries + Other service industries

Industries agricoles et de services connexes + Industries de la pêche et du piégeage + Indus. de l'exploitation forestière et des services forestiers
Ind. des mines (y. c. broyage), carrières et puits de pétrole
Ensemble des industries manufacturières
Industries des aliments + Industries des boissons + Industries du tabac
Industries du cuir et des produits connexes + Industries textiles de première transformation + Industrie des produits textiles + Industries de l'habillement
Industries du bois + Industries du meuble et des articles d'ameublement
Industries du papier et produits connexes + Imprimerie, édition et industries connexes
Industries des produits raffinés du pétrole et du charbon + Industries chimiques + Industries des produits en caoutchouc + Industries des produits en matière plastique
Industries des produits minéraux non métalliques
Industries de première transformation des métaux
<i>Somme</i>
Industries de la fabrication des produits métalliques
Industries de la machinerie
Industries des produits électriques et électroniques
Industries du matériel de transport
Autres industries manufacturières
Autres industries de services publics
Industries de la construction
<i>Somme</i>
Indus. du commerce de gros + Indus. du commerce de détail
Industries de l'hébergement et de la restauration
Industries du transport et de l'entreposage
Industries des communications et autres services publics
<i>Somme</i>
Industries des intermédiaires financiers et des assurances
Industries des services immobiliers et agences d'assurances + Industries des services aux entreprises
Industries des services d'enseignement + Industries des services de soins de santé et des serv. sociaux + Autres industries de services

TIN	<i>Sum</i>
PGS	Government service industries
OPR	..
TET	Total all industries

<i>Somme</i>
Industries des services gouvernementaux
..
Ensemble des industries

Denmark - *Dannemark*

AGR	Agriculture, horticulture etc + Forestry and logging + Fishing
MID	Mining and quarrying
MAN	Sum
FOD	Manuf of food, beverages, tobacco
TEX	Textile, clothing, leather industry
WOD	Manuf of wood products, incl furnit
PAP	Manuf of paper, printing, publishing
CHE	Chemical and petroleum industries
MNM	Non-metallic mineral products
BMI	Basic metal industries
MEQ	Manuf of fabricated metal products
MOT	Other manufacturing industries
EGW	Electricity, gas and water
CST	Construction
RWH	Wholesale and retail trade
HOT	Restaurants and hotels
TAS	Transport and storage
COM	Communication
FNS	Financing and insurance
RES	Dwellings + Business services
SOC	Market services of education, health + Recreational and cultural services + Household services, incl auto repair
TIN	<i>Sum</i>
PGS	Producers of government services
OPR	Other producers, excl government
TET	<i>Sum</i>

Finland - *Finlande*

AGR	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
MID	Mining and quarrying
MAN	Manufacturing
FOD	- Food, beverage and tobacco
TEX	- Textiles and textile products - Leather and leather products
WOD	- Wood and wood products
PAP	- Pulp, paper and paper product - Publishing, printing, rec.
CHE	- Coke, refined petroleum, nuclear fuels - Chemicals, chem.prod. - Rubber and plastic p.
MNM	- Other non-metallic mineral products
BMI	- Basic metals
MEQ	<i>Sum</i>

Maatalous, metsätalous, metsästys ja kalastus
Kaivostoiminta ja louhinta
Teollisuus
- Elintarv.,juomien ja tupakan valm.
- Tekstiilien ja vaatteiden valm.
- Nahan ja nahkatuotteiden valm.
- Puutavaran ja puutuott. valm.
- Massan, paperin ja pap. tuot. valm.
- Kustantaminen ja painaminen
- Öljytuott., koksen, ydinp. ain. valm.
- Kemikaalien ja kem. tuott. valm.
- Kumi- ja muovituotteiden valmistus
- Ei-metall. mineraalituott. valm.
- Perusmetallien valmistus
<i>sum</i>

BMA	- Fabricated metal products	- Metallituotteiden valmistus
MAI	- Machinery and equipment.	- Koneiden ja laitteiden valm.
MEL	- Electrical and optical products.	- Sähkötekn. tuott. ja opt. laitt. valm.
MTR	- Transport equipment	- Kulkuneuvojen valmistus
MOT	- Manufacturing n.e.c.	- Muu valmistus ja kierrätys
EGW	Electricity, gas and water supply	Sähkö-, kaasu- ja vesihuolto
CST	Construction	Rakentaminen
RET	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Sum</i>
RWH	Wholesale & retail trade .	Kauppa
HOT	Hotels and restaurants	Majoitus- ja ravitsemistoiminta
TRS	Transport, storage and communication	Kuljetus, varast., tietoliik.
TAS	- Transport and storage	- Kuljetus ja varastointi
COM	- Post- and telecommunication	- Posti- ja teleliikenne
FNI	Financial intermediation	Rahoitus- ja vakuutustoiminta
FNS	- Financial, except insurance	- Rahoitustoiminta
	- Insurance and pension funding	- Vakuutustoiminta
	- Activity auxiliary to insurance and pension	- Rah. ja vak. palveleva toim.
RES	Real estate, renting and business	Kiinteistö-, vuokr.,liike-el.p.toim.
	Letting of own property	Asuntojen omistus ja vuokraus
	Real estate activities	Rakennuttaminen, muu kiint.toim.
	Other business activities	Vuokraus- ja liike-el.palv.toim.
SOC	Education	Koulutus
	Health and social work	Terveys- ja sosiaalipalvelut
	Other community, social and personal services	Muut yht.k. ja henk.koht.palv.
PGS	Producers of government services	
OPR	Other activities	

France - France

AGR	Agriculture, sylviculture, pêche.
MID	Houille, lignite, cokéfaction, pétrole brut, gaz naturel, minerai de fer, minerais non ferreux, minéraux divers.
MAN	Industries manufacturières.
FOD	Viandes et conserves, lait et produits laitiers, conserves, pain et pâtisserie, travail du grain, corps gras alimentaire, boissons et alcools, produits à base de tabac.
TEX	Fils et files, bonneterie, ouvrages en files, cuirs et peau, articles en cuir, chaussures, articles d'habillement.
WOD	Travail du bois, meubles.
PAP	Papier carton, presse, imprimerie, édition.
CHE	Produits pétroliers raffinés, chimie minérale, chimie organique, parachimie, pharmacie, Fils et fibres synthétiques, pneus, transformation des matières plastiques.
MNM	Matériaux de construction , industrie du verre.
BMI	Sidérurgie, première transformation de l'acier, fonderie.
MEQ	<i>Somme</i>
BMA	Travail des métaux
MAI	Machines agricoles, machines outils, équipement industriel, matériel MTPS, matériel d'armement.
MIO	Machines de bureau, instruments et matériels de précision
MEL	Matériel électrique, matériel électronique professionnel, matériel électronique ménager
MTR	Véhicules automobiles, matériel ferroviaire roulant, construction navale, construction aéronautique
MOT	Industries diverses
CST	BGCA
EGW	Electricité distribuée, gaz distribué, eau, chauffage urbain
RET	<i>Somme</i>
RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
HOT	Hôtels, cafés, restaurants

TRS	Transport ferroviaires, transports routiers, autres transports terrestres, navigation intérieure, transports aériens, services auxiliaires des transports, télécommunication et poste
COM	Télécommunication et poste
FNI	<i>Somme</i>
FNS	Services des organismes financiers, services d'assurance.
RES	Services aux entreprises, location crédit bail mobilier, location logements, crédit bail immobilier.
SOC	Services marchands d'enseignement, services marchands de santé, autres services marchands
PGS	Services non marchands

Germany - Allemagne

AGR	Agriculture, forestry and fishing - Agriculture and livestock production - Gardening, animal raising, forestry and fishing	Land- u. Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei - Landwirtschaft - Gewerbl. Gärt. u. Tierh., Forstw., Fischerei
MID	Mining - Coal mining - Other mining	Bergbau - Kohlenbergbau - Ubriger Bergbau
MAN	Manufacturing	Verarbeitendes Gewerbe
FOD	- Foods industries - Beverage industries - Tobacco industry	- Ernährungsgewerbe (oh. Getränkeherst.) - Getränkeherstellung - Tabakverarbeitung
TEX	- Manufacture of leather and leather goods - Textile industry - Clothing industry	- Ledergewerbe - Textilgewerbe - Bekleidungsgewerbe
WOD	- Wood working - Manufacture of wood products - Manufacture of pulp, paper and board	- Holzbearbeitung - Holzverarbeitung - Zellstoff-, Holzschl.-, Papier- u. Pappeerz.
PAP	- Processing of paper and board - Printing and duplication	- Papier- u. Pappeverarbeitung - Druckerei, Vervielfältigung
CHE	- Chemical industry - Mineral oil refining - Manufacture of plastic products - Manufacture of rubber products	- Chem. Ind., H. u. V. v. Spalt- u. Brutstoffen - Mineralölverarbeitung - H. v. Kunststoffwaren - Gummiverarbeitung
MNM	- Quarrying, extraction, working up of stones & earths - Manufacture of ceramic goods - Manufacture and processing of glass	- Gew. u. Verarbeitung v. Steinen u. Erden - Feinkeramik - H. u. VErarbeitung v. Glas
BMI	- Iron and steel, industry - Non ferrous metal industry - Foundries - Drawing plants, cold rolling mills	- Eisenschaffende Industrie - NE- Metallerzeug., NE-Metallhalbzeugwerke - Giesserei - Ziehereien, Kaltwalzw., Stahlverform. usw.
MEQ	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Sum</i>
BMA	- Manuf. of structural metal products, rolling stock - Manufacture of tools, finished metal goods	- Stal- u. Leichtmetall-, Schienenfahrzeugbau - H. v. Eisen-, Blech-, u. Metallwaren
MAI	- Mechanical engineering	- Maschinenbau
MIO	- Manuf. of office machinery, data processing equip. - Manufacture of precision & optical instruments, etc.	- H. v. Büromaschinen, ADV -Geräten u. -Einr. - Feinmechanik, Optik, H. v. Uhren
MEL	- Electrical engineering	- Elektrotechnik, Rep. v. Haushaltsgeräten
MTR	- Manufacture of road vehicles - Shipbuilding - Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft	- Strassenfahrzeugbau, Rep. v. KFZ. usw. - Schiffbau - Luft -u. Raumfahrzeugbau

MOT	- Manufacture of toys, games, jewellery, etc.	- H.v. Musikinstr., Spielw., Füllhaltern usw.
CST	Construction	Baugewerbe
EGW	Electricity, gas, steam and water supply	Elektr. -, Gas-, Fernwärme-u. Wasserversorg.
RET	Sum	Sum
RWH	Wholesale and retail trade	Handel
HOT	Hotels and restaurants, homes and hostels	Gastgewerbe, Heime
TRS	Transport and communication	Verkehr, Nachrichtenübermittlung
TAS	Railroad transport	Eisenbahnen
	Water transport	Schifffahrt, Wasserstrassen, Häfen
	Other transport	Übriger Verkehr
COM	Communication (Deutsche Bundespost)	Deutsche Bundespost
FNI	Sum	Sum
FNS	Financial and insurance institutions	Kreditinstitute, Versicherungsunternehmen
RES	Housing	Wohnungsvermietung
SOC	Education, science, cultural services, publishing	Bildg. Wissenschaft., Kultur usw., Verlagsgew.
	Medical care and health services, veterinary services	Gesundheits- u. Veterinärwesen
	Other service enterprises, n.e.c.	Übrige Dienstleistungsunternehmen
TIN	Enterprises	Unternehmen
PGS	General government	Staat
OPR	Private non-profit institutions serving households	Private Organisationen ohne Erwerbszweck
TET	total economy	

Italy - Italie

AGR	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products	Agricoltura, silvicoltura e pesca
EGW	Fuel and power products	Prodotti energetici
MAN	Manufacturing products	Prodotti della trasformazione industriale
FOD	- Food, beverages and tobacco	- Prodotti alimentari, bevande e tabacco
TEX	- Textiles and clothing, leather and footwear	- Prodotti tessili e dell'abbigliamento, pelli, cuoio, calzature
MOT	- Paper and printing products, Rubber and plastic products, Other manufacturing products	- Legno, carta, gomma e altri Prodotti industriali
CHE	- Chemicals products	- Prodotti chimici e farmaceutici
BMI	- Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals	- Minerali e metalli ferrosi e non ferrosi
MNM	- Non-metallic minerals and mineral products	- Minerali e Prodotti a base di Minerali non metalliferi
MEQ	Sum	Sum
BMA	- Metal products, except machinery and transport equip.	- Prodotti in metallo escluse macchine e mezzi di trasporto
MAI	- Agricultural and industrial machinery	- Macchine agricole e industriali
MIO	- Office and data processing machines, precision and optical instruments	- Macchine per ufficio, strum. di precis., di ottica e simili
MEL	- Electrical goods	- Materiali e forniture elettriche
MTR	- Transport equipment	- Mezzi di trasporto
CST	Building and construction	Costruzioni e lavori del genio civile
RET	Trade, lodging and catering services	Commercio, alberghi e pubblici esercizi
RWH	- Trade	- Commercio
HOT	- Lodging and catering services	- Alberghi e pubblici esercizi
TRS	Transport and communication services	Trasporti e comunicazioni
TAS	- Transport services	- Trasporti
COM	- Communication services	- Comunicazioni
FNS	Services of credit and insurance institutions	Credito e Assicurazioni
SOC	Other market services	Servizi vari

PGS	Non-market services	Servizi non destinabili alla vendita
TET	Total	Totale

Japan - *Japon*

AGR	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
MID	Mining
MAN	Manufacturing
FOD	Food and tobacco (incl. feed and tobacco)
TEX	Textiles (excl. textile apparel products)
WOD	..
PAP	Pulp, paper and paper products + Publishing, printing and allied industries
CHE	Chemicals + Petroleum and coal products
MNM	Non-metallic mineral products
BMI	Iron and steel
	Non-ferrous metal and products
MEQ	Sum
BMA	Fabricated metal products
MAI	Machinery
MIO	Precision instruments
MEL	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies
MTR	Transport equipment
MOT	Other manufacturing
CST	Construction
EGW	Electricity, gas and water supply
RWH	Wholesale and retail trade
TRS	Transportation and communication
FNI	Sum
FNS	Finance and insurance
RES	Real estate
SOC	Goods rental and leasing, information services, research and advertising, miscellaneous business services
	Hotels, boarding houses and other lodging places
	Motion pictures, amusement and recreation services
	Others

Norway - *Norvège*

AGR	Agriculture and hunting	Jordbruk, jakt og viltstell
	Forestry and logging	+ Skogbruk
	Fishing	+ Fiske og fangst
	Fish farming	+ Fiskeoppdrett
MID	Mining and quarrying	Bergverksdrift
	Oil and gas extraction	+ Utvinning av råolje og naturgass
	Service act. incidental to oil and gas ext.	+ Tjenester tilknyttet olje og gassutvinning
MAN	Sum	Sum
FOD	Fish and fish products	+ Fisk og fiskevarer
	Meat and dairy products	+ Kjøttvarer og meierivarer
	Other food products	+ Andre næringsmidler
	Beverages and tobacco	+ Drikkevarer og tobakk
TEX	Textiles, wearing apparel, leather	Tekstil- og bekledningsindustri
WOD	Wood and wood products	Trelast- og trevareindustri

PAP	Pulp, paper and paper products Publishing, printing, reproduction	Treforedling + Forlag og grafisk industri
CHE	Refined petroleum products Basic chemicals Chemical and mineral products	Oljeraffineri + Kjemiske råvarer + Kjemisk og mineralsk industri mv.
MNM	..	..
BMI	Basic metals	Metallindustri
MEQ	Sum Machinery and other equipment n.e.c. Building and repairing of ships Oil platforms and modules	Sum Verkstedsindustri Skipsbygging Oljeplattformer
MOT	Furniture and other manufacturing n.e.c.	Møbelindustri og annen industri
EGW	Production of electricity Distribution of electricity, renting Distribution of electricity, sales Water, steam etc.	Produksjon av elektrisitet + Krafttransport + Distribusjon av elektrisitet + Vann, fjernvarme og gass
CST	Construction	Bygge- og anleggsvirksomhet
RWH	Wholesale and retail trade Maintenance and repair of vehicles	Varehandel + Reparasjoner av kjøretøy osv.
HOT	Hotels and restaurants	Hotell- og restaurantvirksomhet
TAS	Transport via pipelines Railways and trams Other land transport Air transport Supporting activities for transport Ocean transport Inland water and coastal transport	Rørtransport + A Jernbane og sporvei + B Annen landtransport + Lufttransport + Tjenester tilknyttet transport + Utenriks sjøfart + Innenriks sjøfart
COM	Post and telecommunications	Post og telekommunikasjon
FNS	Financial intermediation	Finansiell tjenesteyting, forsikring
RES	Dwelling services Business services etc.	Boligtjenester(husholdninger) + Forretningsmessig tjenesteyting mv.
SOC	Education Health services Other service activities	Undervisning + Helsetjenester + Annen privat tjenesteyting
PGS	Defence Education, central gov. Health services, central gov. Other service activities, central gov. Water, local gov. Education, local gov. Health services, local gov. Other service activities, local gov. Education, NPISH Health services, NPISH Other service activities, NPISH	Forsvar + Undervisning + Helse- og omsorgstjenester + Annen tjenesteyting + Vannforsyning mv. + Undervisning + Helse- og omsorgstjenester + Annen tjenesteyting + Undervisning + Helsetjenester + Annen privat tjenesteyting

United States - *Etats-Unis*

AGR	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
MID	Mining
MAN	Manufacturing

FOD	- Foods and kindred products - Tobacco manufactures
TEX	- Textile mill products - Apparel and other textile products - Leather and leather products
WOD	- Lumber and wood products - Furniture and fixtures
PAP	- Paper and allied products - Printing and publishing
CHE	- Chemicals and allied products - Petroleum and coal products - Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
MNM	- Stone, clay and glass products
BMI	- Primary metal industries
MEQ	- <i>Sum</i>
BMA	-- Fabricated metal products
MAI	-- Industrial machinery and equipment
MEL	-- Electronic and other electric equipment
MTR	-- Motor vehicles and equipment + Other transportation equipment
MIO	-- Instruments and related products
MOT	- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
EGW	Electric, gas and sanitary services
CST	Construction
RET	<i>Sum</i>
RWH	- Wholesale trade + Retail trade
HOT	- Hotels and other lodging places
TRS	<i>Sum</i>
TAS	- Transportation
COM	- Communications
FNI	<i>Sum</i>
FNS	- Depository institutions - Non-depository institutions - Security and commodity brokers - Insurance carriers - Insurance agents, brokers, and service - Holding and other investment offices
RES	- Real estate - Business services - Legal services
SOC	Personal services Auto repair, services and parking Miscellaneous repair services Motion pictures Amusement and recreation services Health services Educational services Social services and membership organisations Private households Other services
TIN	Private industries

Detailed sources by country



Sources détaillées par Pays

General notes

The following tables report for each country the specific sources used in the preparation of sectoral data.

Individual country notes are attached, concerning specific data availability, sources, reporting conventions and methods of construction. The generalised source abbreviations are as follows:

OECD Annual National Accounts	ANA	Comptes Nationaux Comptes Nationaux de l'OCDE
OECD Labour Force Statistics	LFS	OCDE Statistiques de la population active
OECD Foreign Trade Statistics	FTS	OCDE Statistiques du commerce extérieur
NEWCRONOS Eurostat National Accounts	CRO	NEWCRONOS Comptes nationaux d'EUROSTAT
Secretariat estimates	*	Estimations du secretariat
Missing value	..	Valeur manquante

➔ It is to be noted that, as several sources have been used for the same country, or because of rebasing, an aggregate series can be different than the sum of its components (for example, in total manufacturing industries (MAN) or in total industries (TIN)). The following tables will help to explain these differences.

Notes générales

Les tableaux suivants décrivent pour chaque pays les sources spécifiques utilisées dans la préparation des données sectorielles.

Des notes par pays sont attachées. Elles concernent la disponibilité des données, les sources et les méthodes utilisées. Les abréviations des sources principales sont les suivantes :

➔ Il convient de noter que dans la mesure où plusieurs sources ont été utilisées pour un même pays, ou à cause d'un rebasage, une série agrégée peut être différente de la somme de ses composantes (Par exemple, pour le total des industries manufacturières (MAN) ou pour le total des branches d'activité marchande (TIN)). Les tableaux suivants devraient permettre de mieux comprendre ces différences.

CAP

Although a standard format is used, most capital stock data are based on national sources and have been compiled according to each country's own definitions. The national systems used in most countries are identical with or close to the System of National Accounts (SNA), the most important divergences with the SNA have been indicated in the explanatory notes. When series are not comparable with the other variables, data have been estimated using a Perpetual Inventory Model similar to that used by most OECD Member countries. (See part 3).

RKMV

The ratio of machinery and equipment over total capital stock at 1990 prices is obtained from the data base used for the OECD publication entitled "Flows and stocks of fixed capital".

XGS, MGS

Imports and exports of manufacturing industries are taken from the OECD FTS database (Foreign Trade Statistics). All data are defined according to the definitions of the ISIC revision 2 but there is a break in 1988. Before 1988, ISIC data have been derived from SITC rev. 2. As from 1988, data taken from the Harmonised System (HS) have been used. They have been converted into SITC and then in ISIC.

PPP

Output, investment, consumption of fixed capital and capital stock have been expressed in constant dollar terms by means of purchasing power parities available in the OECD National Accounts publication ("Main aggregates", volume 1, part seven). See also table 1.1. and glossary of main terms for PPP definition.

CAP

Bien qu'une présentation standardisée soit utilisée, la plupart des données du stock de capital sont obtenues à partir de sources nationales et sont conformes aux définitions propres à chaque pays. Les systèmes utilisés dans la plupart des pays sont identiques ou proche du Système de Comptabilité Nationale (SCN). Les différences les plus importantes sont indiquées dans les notes explicatives. Lorsque ces séries ne sont pas comparables avec les autres variables, les données ont été estimées selon un modèle d'inventaire permanent similaire à celui utilisé par la plupart des pays Membres de l'OCDE (voir partie 3).

RKMV

Le rapport des machines et équipement au stock de capital total aux prix de 1990 est obtenu à partir des données de la publication OCDE "Flux et stock de capital fixe".

XGS, MGS

Les importations et les exportations des industries manufacturières sont extraites de la base de données FTS de l'OCDE (Foreign Trade Statistics). Toutes les données sont conformes aux définitions de la CITI révision 2, mais il y a une rupture en 1988. Avant 1988, les données ont été converties en CITI à partir de la CTCI rev. 2. A partir de 1988, les données issues du Système Harmonisé (SH) ont été converties en CTCI puis en CITI.

PPP

La production, l'investissement, la consommation de capital fixe et le stock de capital ont été converties en dollars au moyen des parités de pouvoir d'achat qui se trouvent dans les comptes nationaux de l'OCDE ("Principaux agrégats", volume 1, partie 7). Voir aussi le tableau 1.1. et le glossaire des termes principaux pour la définition des PPA.

AUSTRALIA

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (7) GDP (GDPV)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i> (7)	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i> (7)	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i> (7)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	..	..	..	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	..	..	..	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	..	..	..	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	..	..	..	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	..	..	..	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	..	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA:62-96 (69-96) (4)	ANA: 69-96 (4)	ANA: 69-96 (4)	ANA: 70-96 (4)
Construction	.CST	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	*62-96 (69-96)	*69-96	*69-96	*70-96
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	* 62-81, ANA: 82-96	* 69-81, ANA: 82-96	* 69-81, ANA: 82-96	* 70-82, ANA: 83-96
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	*62-81, ANA: 82-96	*69-81, ANA: 82-96	*69-81, ANA: 82-96	*70-82, ANA: 83-96
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 79-96 (74-96)	ANA: 83-96	ANA: 83-96	ANA: 83-96
Communication	..COM	ANA: 79-96 (74-96)	ANA: 83-96	ANA: 83-96	ANA: 83-96
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 82-96	ANA: 82-96	ANA: 83-96	ANA: 83-96
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 82-96	ANA: 82-96	ANA: 83-96	ANA: 83-96
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	*62-96 (4)	*69-96 (4)	*69-96 (4)	*70-96 (4)
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96 (3)	ANA: 70-96 (3)	ANA: 70-96 (3)
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 62-96 (69-96)	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 69-96	ANA: 70-96

Explanatory notes

- (1) Secretariat estimates
- (2) Prior to 83, HOT = 14% of RWH
- (3) Includes only public administration and defence
- (4) Sewerage services are included with EGW
- (5) Excluding furniture which is classified in MOT
- (6) Including BMA
- (7) All data refer to fiscal years beginning on the 1st July of the indicated year

Notes explicatives:

- (1) Estimation du secrétariat
- (2) Avant 1983, HOT= 14 % de RWH
- (3) Seulement les administrations publiques et la défense
- (4) Les égouts sont compris dans EGW
- (5) Les meubles sont compris dans MOT
- (6) Y compris BMA
- (7) Toutes les données se rapportent aux années fiscales débutant le 1er Juillet de l'année indiquée.

AUSTRALIE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i> (7)	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i> (7)	Hours actually worked <i>Heures réellement travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
*70, ANA: 71-96	LFS:70-78, ANA:79-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
*70-83, ANA: 84-96	*70-83, ANA: 84-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
*70-83, ANA:84-96 (5)	*70-83, ANA:84-96 (5)	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
*70-83, ANA: 84-96	*70-83, ANA: 84-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
*70-83, ANA: 84-96	*70-83, ANA: 84-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
*70-83, ANA: 84-96	*70-83, ANA: 84-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
*70-83, ANA:84-96 (6)	*70-83, ANA:84-96 (6)	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
*70-83, ANA: 84-96	*70-83, ANA: 84-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MTR	Moyens de transport
*70-83, ANA:84-96 (5)	*70-83, ANA:84-96 (5)	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
*63-82, ANA:83-96	*66-82, ANA:83-96	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 66-96	*66-78, ANA: 79-96	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
(2): 66-82, ANA: 83-96	(1): 66-82, ANA:83-96	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 66-96	ANA:79-96	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 66-96	ANA:79-96	..	..	..COM	Communication
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 84-96	ANA: 83-96	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 84-96	ANA: 83-96	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
*66-82, ANA: 83-96	*66-82, ANA: 83-96	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 66-96	*70-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 66-96 (3)	*70-78, ANA:79-96 (3)	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
..	..	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	(9) 78 -97	..	TET	Sous-total
ANA: 66-96	LFS:63-78, ANA:79-96	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes

(9) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Working estimates compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics solely for the purpose of measuring growth rates of hours worked in the context of the National Accounts. Derived from the Labour Force Survey data referring to four weeks in the year which are unaffected by major school holidays, with adjustments for the presence of public holidays in those weeks. The estimates therefore exclude the effects of both public holidays and school holidays, and are considered to be (consistently) biased upwards.

Notes explicatives:

(9) Source : Perspectives économiques de l'emploi OCDE.

AUSTRALIA

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i> (7)	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i> (7)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i> (7)	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i> (7)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Mining and quarrying	.MID	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Manufacturing	.MAN	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	..	..	..	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	..	..	..	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	..	..	..	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	..	..	..	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	..	..	..	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	..	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Construction	.CST	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Transport and storage	..TAS	..	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	..	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Real estate and business services	..RES	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Total industries	TIN	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Producers of government services	PGS	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95
Total including all adjustments	TTX	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95	(10): 66-95

Explanatory notes

(10) Source: Australian National Accounts - Capital Stock - ABS catalogue No.5221.0 - Australian Bureau of Statistics

Notes explicatives:

(10) Source: Australian National Accounts - Capital Stock - ABS catalogue No.5221.0 - Australian Bureau of Statistics

AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIE

Gross Value Added:

GDP is given at market prices. All indirect taxes are included in gross value added.

Valeur ajoutée brute:

Le PIB est fourni aux prix du marché. Tous les impôts indirects sont compris dans la valeur ajoutée.

Last price base in National Source : 1989-1990

Dernière base de prix dans la source nationale: 1989-1990

Industry coverage:

National accounts data are classified according to the ANZIC (Australian and New Zealand industrial classification).

Définitions des industries:

Les données de Comptabilité Nationale sont fournies selon la classification industrielle de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle Zélande (ANZIC).

Non-market services:

Item *Producers of government services* (PGS) includes only public administration and defence.

Services non-marchands:

La rubrique *Branches non marchandes des administrations publiques* comprend uniquement l'administration publique et la défense nationale.

Sources used:

- OECD National accounts, volume 2, detailed tables
- OECD Labour Force Statistics
- OECD FTS databank
- Australian National Accounts - Capital Stock - ABS catalogue No.5221.0 - Australian Bureau of Statistics
- OECD Employment outlook
- OECD Secretariat estimates

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux, volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Statistiques de la population active
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- Australian National Accounts - Capital Stock - ABS catalogue No.5221.0 - Australian Bureau of Statistics
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- OCDE Estimations du secrétariat

BELGIUM

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (8) (9) (10)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i> (8)	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i> (8)	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i> (8)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 70-96	ANA: 70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	.. (1)	.. (1)	.. (1)	.. (1)
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA:70-96 (2)	ANA:70-95 (2)	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA:70-96 (3)	ANA:70-95 (3)	* 70-95 (3)	ANA:70-96 (3)
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-95	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-95	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-95	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-95	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-95	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA:70-96 (1)	ANA:70-95 (1)	* 70-95 (1)	ANA:70-96 (1)
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA:70-96 (2)	ANA:70-95 (2)	..	..
Construction	.CST	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA:70-96 (4)	ANA:70-95 (4)	* 70-95 (4)	ANA:70-96 (4)
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA:70-96 (4)	ANA:70-95 (4)	* 70-95 (4)	ANA:70-96 (4)
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Communication	..COM	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	..	..	..	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Real estate and business services	..RES	.. (5)	.. (5)	.. (5)	.. (5)
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA:70-96 (5,6)	ANA:70-95 (5,6)	* 70-95 (5,6)	ANA:70-96 (5,6)
Total industries	TIN	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Other producers	OPR	ANA:70-96 (7)	ANA:70-95 (7)	* 70-95 (7)	ANA:70-96 (7)
Subtotal	TET	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA:70-96	ANA:70-95	* 70-95	ANA:70-96

Explanatory notes:

- (1) WOD is included in MOT.
- (2) CHE excludes energy products which are included in EGW.
- (3) MNM includes other mining (part of MID).
- (4) RWH includes recovery and repair services.
- (5) RES is included in SOC.
- (6) SOC includes Producers of private non-profit services to households.

Notes explicatives:

- (1) WOD est compris dans MOT.
- (2) CHE ne comprend pas les produits énergétiques, ces derniers sont compris dans EGW.
- (3) MNM comprend les extractions d'autres minéraux MID.
- (4) RWH comprend les services de récupération et de réparation.
- (5) RES est inclus dans SOC.
- (6) SOC comprend les branches non marchandes des institutions privées à but non lucratif au service des ménages.

BELGIQUE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i> (8)	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i> (8)	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
..	..	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
.. (1)	.. (1)	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA: 70-95 (2)	ANA: 70-95 (2)	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
ANA: 70-95 (3)	ANA: 70-95 (3)	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 70-95	CRO: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	...BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 70-95	CRO: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	...MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
CRO: 70-95	CRO: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	...MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 70-95	CRO: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	...MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 70-95	CRO: 70-95	..	FTS: 70-96	...MTR	Moyens de transport
ANA: 70-95 (1)	ANA: 70-95 (1)	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 70-95 (2)	ANA: 70-95 (2)	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
ANA: 70-95 (4)	ANA: 70-95 (4)	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 70-95 (4)	ANA: 70-95 (4)	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	..TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	..COM	Communication
..	..	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
.. (5)	.. (5)	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
ANA: 70-95 (5, 6)	ANA: 70-95 (5, 6)	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
ANA: 70-95 (7)	ANA: 70-95 (7)	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 70-95	ANA: 70-95	..	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes:

- (7) Only domestic services. All other non-market services are included in item Community, social and personal services.
- (8) The breakdown by kind of economic activity is defined according to NACE/CLIO.
- (9) At 1990 relative prices for the period 1980-1996, at 1980 relative prices for the period 1975-1979, at relative 1970 for the period 1970-1974.
- (10) Before 1975, gross of VAT figures have been used to estimate GDP. From 1975 onwards, data are net of VAT.

Notes explicatives :

- (7) Services domestiques uniquement. Tous les autres services non marchands sont compris dans SOC.
- (8) La décomposition par branche d'activité est conforme à la nomenclature NACE/CLIO.
- (9) Aux prix relatifs de 1990 pour la période 1980-1996, aux prix relatifs de 1980 pour la période 1975-1979, aux prix relatifs de 1975 pour la période 1970-1974.
- (10) Avant 75, des données brutes de TVA ont été utilisées pour estimer la valeur ajoutée, après 1975 système net de TVA.

BELGIUM

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i> (14)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i> (14)	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i> (14)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	..AGR	ANA: 70-95	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Mining and quarrying	..MID	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	..MAN	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	.. (1)	.. (1)	.. (1)	.. (1)
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA:70-96 (2)	(11): 70-96 (2)	(11): 70-96 (2)	(11): 70-96 (2)
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA:70-96 (3)	(11): 70-96 (3)	(11): 70-96 (3)	(11): 70-96 (3)
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA:70-96 (1)	(11): 70-96 (1)	(11): 70-96 (1)	(11): 70-96 (1)
Electricity, gas and water	..EGW	ANA:70-96 (2)	(11): 70-96 (2)	(11): 70-96 (2)	(11): 70-96 (2)
Construction	..CST	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	..RET	ANA:70-96 (4)	(11): 70-96 (4) (13)	* 70-96 (4)	(11): 70-96 (4) (13)
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA:70-96 (4)	..	(12): 70-96	(11): 70-96 (4)
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA:70-96	..	(12): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Transport, storage and communication	..TRS	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Communication	..COM	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	..FNI	SUM	..	SUM	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA:70-96	..	(12): 70-96	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	* 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Community, social and personal services	..SOC	* 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Total industries	..TIN	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Producers of government services	..PGS	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Other producers	..OPR	..	(11): 70-96 (7)	(11): 70-96 (7)	(11): 70-96 (7)
Subtotal	..TET	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96
Total including all adjustments	..TTX	ANA:70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96	(11): 70-96

Explanatory notes:

- (11) Source: "The capital stock of the Belgium economy", Bureau du plan, Brussels. See part 5.
 (12) Estimated using the perpetual inventory model (see part 3)
 (13) RET includes Banking and Insurance
 (14) Constant prices only

Notes explicatives :

- (11) Source: "The capital of the Belgium economy", Bureau du plan, Bruxelles. Voir partie 5.
 (12) Obtenus à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (cf. partie 3)
 (13) RET comprend les banques et les assurances
 (14) A prix constants uniquement

BELGIUM BELGIQUE

Gross Value Added:

Before 1975, Value added has been estimated by using gross of VAT data. From 1975 onwards, data are net of VAT. Only a small part of indirect taxes is taken into account for the breakdown by economic activity.

Employment:

Total employment covers employees, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and the armed force. Each person counts as one unit irrespective of the number of jobs he or she occupies.

Gross Capital stock:

Transfer costs are included in the capital stock. They are part of buildings.

Base year in National source: 1990

Industry coverage:

Data are given according to the NACE/CLIO classification.

Non-market services:

Producers of private non-profit services to households are included in item *Social, community and personal services (SOC)*.

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts, Volume II, detailed tables
- OECD Services: Statistics on Value Added and Employment
- Eurostat National Accounts
- OECD Flows and Stock of Fixed Capital
- OECD FTS databank
- Banque Nationale de Belgique
- Bureau du plan
- Secretariat estimates

Valeur ajoutée brute :

Avant 1975, la valeur ajoutée a été estimée au moyen de données définies selon un système brut de TVA. Après 1975, système net de TVA. Seule une petite partie des taxes indirectes est prise en compte dans la décomposition par branche d'activité.

Emploi :

L'emploi total inclut les salariés, les travailleurs indépendants, les aides familiaux non rémunérés et les forces armées. Chaque personne compte pour une unité quel que soit le nombre d'emplois qu'elle occupe.

Stock brut de capital :

Les droits d'enregistrement et les frais d'acte sont compris dans le stock de capital. Ils font partie de la valeur des bâtiments.

Année de base dans la source nationale : 1990

Définition des industries :

Les données sont fournies selon la classification NACE/CLIO.

Services non-marchands :

Les branches non-marchandes des institutions privées à but non lucratif sont incluses dans la rubrique *Services fournis à la collectivité, services sociaux et services personnels (SOC)*.

Sources utilisées :

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux, volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Services: Statistiques sur la valeur ajoutée et l'emploi
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- Comptes Nationaux d'Eurostat
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- Banque Nationale de Belgique
- Bureau du plan
- Estimations du secrétariat

CANADA

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (4) GDP (GDPV)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des</i> <i>salariés</i> (5)	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut</i> <i>d'exploitation</i> (5)	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects</i> <i>nets</i> (5)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	..AGR	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Mining and quarrying	..MID	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Manufacturing	..MAN	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	..	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	..EGW	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93 (2)	ANA: 61-93 (2)	..
Construction	..CST	ANA: 61-93 (61-97) (1)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	..RET	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Transport, storage and communication	..TRS	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Communication	..COM	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	..FNI	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Community, social and personal services	..SOC	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Total industries	..TIN	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Producers of government services	..PGS	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93 (2)	ANA: 61-93 (2)	..
Other producers	..OPR	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Subtotal	..TET	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..
Total including all adjustments	..TTX	ANA: 61-93 (61-97)	ANA: 61-93	ANA: 61-93	..

Explanatory notes:

- (1) The Construction industry is defined on the activity basis. It includes all contract and own-account construction put in place
- (2) Water works and supply are included in PGS
- (3) General government (Source: Analytic Data Bank)
- (4) GDP and GDPV are given at factor cost. (only TTX is given at market prices)
- (5) Industry coverage is different between value added and its components

Notes explicatives:

- (1) La branche construction est définie sur la base de l'activité et comprend toutes constructions effectuées pour leur propre compte par d'autres branches
- (2) La distribution d'eau est comprise dans PGS
- (3) Administration publique (Source: Base de données analytiques de l'OCDE (ADB))
- (4) GDP et GDPV sont fournis aux coûts des facteurs. (Seul TTX est aux prix du marché)
- (5) Attention, la définition des industries est différente entre la valeur ajoutée et ses composantes.

CANADA

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(6):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	MID	Industries extractives
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	MAN	Industries manufacturières
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	MTR	Moyens de transport
*70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	FTS: 70-96	MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(6):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 80-97	ANA: 81-97	..	..	RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
ANA: 80-97	ANA: 81-97	..	..	HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 80-97	ANA: 81-97	..	..	TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 80-97	ANA: 81-97	..	..	COM	Communication
LFS:70-79, ANA:80-97	(7):70-80, ANA:81-97	..	..	FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 80-97	ANA: 81-97	..	..	FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 80-97	ANA: 81-97	..	..	RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
* 70-97	* 70-97	..	..	SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
SUM	SUM	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
(3): 70-97	(3): 70-97	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
..	..	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
SUM	SUM	(8): 61-95	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Notes explicatives:

- (6) Before 1975, number of employees has been put equal to total employment
- (7) Secretariat estimates before 1975, LFS between 1975 and 1979.
- (8) Sources: OECD Employment Outlook. New data series supplied by Statistics Canada, based mainly on the monthly Labour Force Survey, supplemented by the survey of Employment Payrolls and Hours, the annual Survey of Manufacturers and the Census of Mining

Notes explicatives :

- (6) Avant 1975, le nombre d'employées est égal à l'emploi total
- (7) Estimation du Secrétariat avant 1975, données provenant de LFS entre 1975 et 1979.
- (8) Sources: OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi.

CANADA

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Manufacturing	.MAN	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Transport equipment	...MTR	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Construction	.CST	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Communication	..COM	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	SUM	(9): 61-97	SUM	(9): 61-97
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Real estate and business services	..RES	(10): 61-97	(9): 61-97 (12)	(11): 70-97	(9): 61-97
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Total industries	TIN	SUM	(9): 61-97	SUM	SUM
Producers of government services	PGS	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97	(9): 61-97
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	SUM	(9): 61-97	SUM	(9): 61-97
Total including all adjustments	TTX	SUM	(9): 61-97	SUM	(9): 61-97

Explanatory notes:

- (9) Source: "Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks", Statistics Canada
- (10) Real estate includes residential building (ANA, table 1, line 7)
- (11) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (see part 3)
- (12) Contrary to CAP, KTVO and RKMV excludes dwellings

Notes explicatives:

- (9) Source: "flux et stock de capital fixe", Statistiques Canada
- (10) Les affaires immobilières comprennent les constructions résidentielles.
- (11) Calculées à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (voir partie 3)
- (12) Contrairement à CAP, KTVO et RKMV ne comprennent pas les logements

CANADA CANADA

Implementation of the new SNA:

The data published in this edition are the result of a major revision of the National accounts of Canada.

Gross Value Added:

Gross value added is given at factor cost. All indirect taxes are excluded from GDP.

Gross Capital stock:

Data have been estimated by Statistics Canada using a perpetual inventory model based on a delayed linear pattern. Residential buildings are estimated by the OECD using a perpetual inventory model similar to that used by most Member countries

Last price base in national source: 1992

Non-market services:

Depending of the selected variable, coverage of item *Producers of government services* might be slightly different. Compensation of employees and operating surplus for PGS include water works and supply, PGS employment refer to general government.

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts Volume II
- OECD Labour Force Statistics
- OECD FTS databank
- OECD Services:
Statistics on Value Added and Employment
- OECD Employment outlook
- OECD Analytic Data Bank
- OECD Secretariat estimates
- Statistics Canada

Mise en oeuvre du nouveau SCN:

Les données publiées dans cette édition sont le résultat de révisions importantes des comptes nationaux du Canada.

Valeur ajoutée brute:

Les données sont fournies aux coût des facteurs. Tous les impôts indirects sont exclus du PIB.

Stock brut de capital:

Les données ont été estimées par Statistique Canada à partir d'un modèle linéaire retardé d'inventaire permanent. Les constructions résidentielles ont été estimées par l'OCDE en utilisant un modèle d'inventaire permanent similaire à celui utilisés par la plupart des pays Membres.

Dernière base de prix dans la source nationale: 1992

Services non-marchands:

Selon la variable sélectionnée, la définition de la rubrique *Branches non marchandes des administrations publiques* peut varier légèrement. La rémunération des salariés et l'excédent d'exploitation de la branche PGS incluent la distribution de l'eau (EGW) alors que l'emploi de PGS ne mesure que l'emploi dans les administrations publiques.

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux Volume II
- OCDE Statistiques de la Population Active
- OCDE FTS
- OCDE Services:
Statistiques sur la Valeur ajoutée et l'emploi
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- OCDE Base de Données Analytiques
- OCDE Estimations du Secrétariat
- Statistiques Canada

DENMARK

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (1)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des</i> <i>salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut</i> <i>d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects</i> <i>nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 70-95	CRO: 66-92	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 70-95	CRO: 66-92	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 70-95	CRO: 66-92	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 70-95	CRO: 66-92	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 70-95	CRO: 66-92	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Construction	.CST	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Communication	..COM	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..
Total including all taxes and other adjustments	TTX	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95

Explanatory notes

(1) At factor values

Notes explicatives

(1) Au coût des facteurs

DANEMARK

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 66-92	CRO: 66-92	..	FTS: 70-96	...BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 66-92	CRO: 66-92	..	FTS: 70-96	...MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
CRO: 66-92	CRO: 66-92	..	FTS: 70-96	...MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 66-92	CRO: 66-92	..	FTS: 70-96	...MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 66-92	CRO: 66-92	..	FTS: 70-96	...MTR	Moyens de transport
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	..COM	Communication
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	TET	Sous-total
ANA: 66-95	ANA: 66-95	..	..	TTX	Total, y.c. tous les impôts et autres ajustements

DENMARK

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 66-95	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 66-95	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 66-95	SUM	SUM	SUM
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 66-95	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Construction	.CST	ANA: 66-95	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	..	SUM	SUM	SUM
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	.. (3)	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Communication	..COM	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 66-92	SUM	SUM	SUM
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 66-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 66-92 (2)	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 66-92 (3)	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 66-95	SUM	SUM	SUM
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 66-95	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Other producers	OPR	..	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 66-95	(4): 65-92	(4): 65-92	(4): 66-92
Total including all taxes and other adjustments	TTX	..	..	..	..

Explanatory notes

- (2) Only dwellings
 (3) SOC includes HOT and Real estate and business services
 (4) Source: Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen

Notes explicatives

- (2) Logements uniquement
 (3) SOC comprend HOT et les affaires immobilières et les services aux entreprises.
 (4) Source: Danmarks Statistik

DENMARK DANEMARK

Implementation of the new SNA:

Danmarks Statistik is in the process of implementing the new System of National Accounts. Data have not been updated for this reason.

Gross Value Added:

Gross Value added is given at factor values. All indirect taxes are excluded.

Employment:

Total employment covers employees, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and the armed forces. Each person counts as one unit irrespective of the number of jobs he or she occupies. 12-month average.

Last price base in national source: 1980

Industry coverage:

Gross fixed capital formation data (IT, ITV) are based on a different industrial classification. SOC includes HOT, RES except dwellings and OPR.

Non-market services:

For Gross fixed capital formation, item *Private non-profit institutions serving households* (OPR) is included in SOC.

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts, Volume II, detailed tables
- OECD Flows and Stocks of fixed Capital
- OECD FTS databank
- Eurostat National Accounts
- Danmarks Statistik

Mise en oeuvre du nouveau SCN:

Dannemarks Statistik est en train de mettre en oeuvre le nouveau Système de Comptabilité Nationale. Les données n'ont pas été mises à jour pour cette raison.

Valeur ajoutée brute:

La valeur ajoutée brute (GDP) est fournie au coût des facteurs. Toutes les taxes indirectes sont exclues.

Emploi:

L'emploi total inclut les salariés, les travailleurs indépendants, les aides familiaux non rémunérés et les forces armées. Chaque personne compte pour une unité quel que soit le nombre d'emplois qu'elle occupe. Moyenne sur 12 mois.

Dernière base de prix dans la source nationale: 1980

Définitions des industries:

La formation brute de capital fixe (IT, ITV) est définie à partir d'une classification industrielle différente. SOC comprend HOT, RES à l'exception du logement et OPR.

Services non-marchands:

Pour la formation brute de capital fixe, la rubrique *Institutions privées sans but lucratif au service des ménages* est incluse dans la rubrique SOC.

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, volume II, National Accounts Volume II
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- Comptes Nationaux d'Eurostat
- Danmarks Statistik

FINLAND

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (1)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des</i> <i>salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut</i> <i>d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects</i> <i>nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Manufacturing	.MAN	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Basic metal industries	..BMI	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 80-96	CRO: 80-96	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 80-96	CRO: 80-96	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 80-96	CRO: 80-96	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Construction	.CST	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Communication	..COM	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Real estate and business services	..RES	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Total industries	TIN	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Producers of government services	PGS	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Other producers	OPR	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Subtotal	TET	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 75-96	ANA: 75-96

Explanatory notes:

(1) At basic values

Notes explicatives :

(1) Aux valeurs de bases

FINLANDE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 80-96	CRO: 80-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 80-96	CRO: 80-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	..MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	..MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 80-96	CRO: 80-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MTR	Moyens de transport
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	..COM	Communication
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	* 60-74, ANA: 75-96	(2): 60-96	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes:

- (2) Sources: OECD Employment Outlook. Data estimated from the National Accounts; figure for 1996 is preliminary.

Notes explicatives :

- (2) Source: Perspectives de l'Emploi, OCDE. Les données sont estimées à partir des comptes nationaux, le chiffre de 1996 est provisoire

FINLAND

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Manufacturing	.MAN	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Construction	.CST	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Communication	..COM	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Real estate and business services	..RES	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Total industries	TIN	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Producers of government services	PGS	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Other producers	OPR	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Subtotal	TET	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96	(3): 60-96

Explanatory notes:

(3) Source: Statistics Finland

Notes explicatives:

(3) Source: Statistic Finland

FINLAND

FINLANDE

Gross Value Added:

At basic values. Only a small part of indirect taxes is taken into account for the breakdown by economic activity.

Employment:

Total employment covers employees, the self-employed, unpaid family workers and the armed forces. Each person counts as one unit irrespective of the number of jobs he or she occupies.

Baseyear in National source: 1990

Valeur ajoutée brute:

Aux valeurs de base. Seule une petite partie des impôts indirects est prise en compte dans la décomposition par branche d'activité.

Emploi:

L'emploi total inclut les salariés, les travailleurs indépendants, les aides familiaux non rémunérés et les forces armées. Chaque personne compte pour une unité quel que soit le nombre d'emplois qu'elle occupe.

Année de base dans la source nationale: 1990

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts, Volume II, detailed tables
- OECD Services: Statistics on Value Added and Employment
- Eurostat National Accounts
- OECD Flows and Stock of fixed capital
- OECD FTS databank
- Statistics Finland
- OECD Employment Outlook
- OECD Secretariat estimates

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux, volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Services: Statistiques sur la valeur ajoutée et l'emploi
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- Comptes Nationaux d'Eurostat
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- Statistics Finland
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- OCDE Estimations du secrétariat

FRANCE

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i>	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Mining and quarrying	.MID	* 60-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Manufacturing	.MAN	* 60-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	* 70-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	* 70-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	* 70-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Basic metal industries	..BMI	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-92	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-92	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-92	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-92	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-92	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	* 70-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Construction	.CST	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Transport and storage	..TAS	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Communication	..COM	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	* 60-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	CRO:60-76,ANA:77-92	..	..	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	* 60-76, ANA:77-92	..	..	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	* 70-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Total industries	TIN	* 60-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-92	ANA: 77-92	ANA: 77-92
Producers of government services	PGS	60-76, ANA: 77-97 (1)	70-76, ANA: 77-92 (1)	ANA: 77-92 (1)	ANA: 77-92 (1)
Other producers	OPR	.. (1)	.. (1)	.. (1)	.. (1)
Subtotal	TET	* 60-76, ANA:77-97	CRO:70-76,ANA:77-97	ANA: 77-97	ANA: 77-97
Total including all adjustments	TTX	* 60-76, ANA:77-97	ANA:77-97	ANA: 77-97	ANA: 77-97

Explanatory notes :

- (1) PGS includes OPR
- (2) Only "coal mining"
- (3) CHE includes crude petroleum and natural gas (normaly in MID)
- (4) MNM includes Other mining (normaly in MID)
- (5) RES includes recuperation (normaly in RWH)
- (6) RES includes educational and research services (SOC)

Notes explicatives :

- (1) PGS comprend OPR
- (2) "Extraction de charbon" uniquement
- (3) CHE comprend le petroleum brut et le gaz naturel (normalement classée avec MID)
- (4) MNM comprend l'"Extraction d'autres minéraux" (normalement classée avec MID)
- (5) RES comprend les récupérations (RWH)
- (6) RES comprend les services de recherches et d'enseignement (SOC)

FRANCE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i> (2)	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
*70-73 , 74-97	*70-73 , 74-97	..	..	MID	Industries extractives
*70-73 , 74-97	*70-73 , 74-97	..	FTS: 70-97	MAN	Industries manufacturière:
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
*70-73 , 74-97	*70-73 , 74-97	..	FTS: 70-97	MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
CRO: 70-96	CRO: 70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	MTR	Moyens de transport
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	COM	Communication
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA:63-97 (1)	ANA:63-97 (1)	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
.. (1)	.. (1)	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97	(7) 70-97	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements

Explanatory notes

(7) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Data supplied by Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, produced within the framework of the National Accounts. Data for 1992 to 1997 have been revised slightly in 1996.

Notes explicatives :

(7) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi, OCDE

FRANCE

Industry Coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i> (11)	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i> (8)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	60-69,ANA:70-97 (2)	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Manufacturing	.MAN	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 70-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 70-97
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	60-69, ANA:70-97 (3)	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	60-69, ANA:70-97 (4)	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Basic metal industries	..BMI	60-69,ANA:70-97 (10)	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 60-96	..	(9): 70-97	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 60-96	..	(9): 70-97	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 70-96	..	(9): 70-97	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 70-96	..	(9): 70-97	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 60-96	..	(9): 70-97	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	.. (12)	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Construction	.CST	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-97
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA: 70-97	(8): 90-97	SUM	(8): 90-97
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-96	(8): 70-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97		(8): 90-97
Communication	..COM	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 70-97	(8): 90-97	SUM	(8): 90-97
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-97	(8): 70-97
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 70-97 (5,6)	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 70-97 (6)	(8): 90-97	(9): 70-97	(8): 90-97
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 70-97	(8): 90-97	SUM	(8): 90-97
Producers of government services	PGS	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	(9): 70-97	..
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 70-97	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	SUM	..
Total including all adjustments	TTX	..	..	..	..

Explanatory notes:

- (8) Source: Institut National des Statistiques et des Etudes Economiques, Paris. Le stock brut de capital ne comprend pas les logements.
- (9) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (see part 3)
- (10) BMI includes Metal ore mining (normally in MID)
- (11) Before 1970, all data are drawn from CRONOS
- (12) WOD includes MOT

Notes explicatives :

- (8) Source : INSEE. Gross Capital Stock excludes residential buildings.
- (9) Calculé à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (voir partie 3)
- (10) BMI comprend l'extraction de minerais métalliques
- (11) Avant 1970, toutes les données sont extraites de CRONOS.
- (12) WOD comprend MOT

FRANCE

FRANCE

Gross Value Added:

GDP is given at market prices..

Employment:

Employment figures include all persons, resident or non resident, working in a resident unit of production. Estimates are annual averages where each person counts as one unit in his/her main activity. All types of employment are taken into account including interim, and fixed term jobs.

Gross Capital stock:

Manufacturing industries provided by the INSEE is defined differently. (see part 5)

Last baseyear in national source: 1980

Sources used:

- OECD National accounts, volume II, detailed tables
- OECD Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital
- OECD Employment outlook
- EUROSTAT National accounts
- INSEE
- OECD secretariat estimates

Valeur ajoutée brute:

Le PIB est fournie aux prix du marché.

Emploi:

L'emploi total comprend toutes les personnes physiques, résidentes ou non, ayant un emploi dans une unité de production résidente. Les estimations sont des moyennes annuelles où chaque personne compte pour une unité dans le cadre de son activité principale. Tous les types d'emplois sont pris en compte, y compris les emplois intermédiaires et ceux à durée déterminée.

Stock brut de capital:

Les industries manufacturières de l'INSEE sont définies différemment. (voir partie 5).

Dernière année de base dans la source nationale:
1980

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- Comptes nationaux d'Eurostat
- INSEE
- Estimations du secrétariat

GERMANY *

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (6)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	..	..	..	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	..	..	..	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	..	..	..	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	..	..	..	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	..	..	..	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	..	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	..	..	..	..
Construction	.CST	ANA: 91-97 (2)	ANA: 91-97 (2)	ANA: 91-97 (2)	ANA: 91-97 (2)
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	..	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	..	..	..	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	..	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	..	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)	ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)	ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)	ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	..	..	..	..
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97

Explanatory notes :

* Data refer to Germany after unification

- (1) Quarrying is included in MNM
- (2) Structural steel erection is included in MEQ
- (3) Publishing is included in SOC
- (4) Business services and real estate are included in SOC
- (5) Only dwellings
- (6) Western Germany deflator has been used to express GDPV at 1990 prices

Notes explicatives :

* Les données se réfèrent à l'Allemagne après réunification

- (1) L'extraction de matériaux de construction est incluse dans MNM (fabrication de produits minéraux non-métalliques)
- (2) La construction de structure en acier est incluse dans MEQ
- (3) L'édition est incluse dans SOC
- (4) Les services fournis aux entreprises et les affaires immobilières sont incluses dans SOC
- (5) Uniquement les logements
- (6) Le déflateur de l'Allemagne occidentale a été utilisé pour exprimer GDPV aux prix de 1990.

ALLEMAGNE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
..	..	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	FTS: 91-97	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MTR	Moyens de transport
..	..	..	FTS: 91-97	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
..	..	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 91-97 (2)	ANA: 91-97 (2)	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
..	..	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
..	..	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
..	..	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
..	..	..	..	..COM	Communication
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)	ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
..	..	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	(7): 93-97	..	TET	Sous-total
ANA: 91-97	ANA: 91-97	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes :

(7) Source: Employment Outlook

Notes explicatives :

(7) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi

GERMANY

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	..	..	..	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	..	..	..	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	..	..	..	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	..	..	..	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	..	..	..	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	..	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Construction	.CST	ANA: 91-97 (2)	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97 (2)
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	..	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	..	..	..	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	..	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	..	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 91-97 (4, 5)	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97 (4, 5)
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97
Total of above industries	TIN	ANA: 91-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97	ANA: 90-97
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 91-97	..	..	ANA: 90-97
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 91-97 (8)	..	..	ANA: 90-97

Explanatory notes :

(8) Including adjustment for net sales of used capital goods

Notes explicatives :

(8) Y compris l'ajustement relatif aux ventes nettes de biens d'équipement usagers

GERMANY ALLEMAGNE

Gross Value Added:

Value added is given at market prices.

Employment:

Total employment includes all persons pursuing one or several activities regardless of the number of hours actually worked. It includes soldiers or persons performing basic military service. It excludes persons in their capacity as owners of real estate, houses, dwellings or as holders of securities and similar assets.

Baseyear in the national source: 1991

Sources used:

- OECD National accounts, volume 2, detailed tables
- OECD Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital
- Eurostat National Accounts
- OECD FTS data bank
- OECD Employment outlook
- Secretariat estimates
- Statistisches bundesamt.

Valeur ajoutée brute:

La valeur ajoutée est fournie aux prix du marché.

Emploi:

L'emploi total inclut toutes les personnes exerçant une ou plusieurs activités, quel que soit le nombre d'heures effectivement travaillées. Les militaires, y compris ceux du contingent, sont inclus. Les personnes en leur seule qualité de propriétaires de biens immobiliers ou de détenteurs d'actifs financiers sont exclues.

Année de base dans la source nationale: 1991

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- Comptes nationaux d'Eurostat
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- Estimations du secrétariat
- Statistisches bundesamt.

GERMANY (WEST)

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i>	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 60-93 (1)	ANA: 60-93 (1)	ANA: 70-93 (1)	ANA: 70-93 (1)
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 60-93 (3)	ANA: 60-93 (3)	ANA: 70-93 (3)	ANA: 70-93 (3)
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 60-93 (1)	ANA: 60-93 (1)	ANA: 70-93 (1)	ANA: 70-93 (1)
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 60-93 (2)	ANA: 60-93 (2)	ANA: 70-93 (2)	ANA: 70-93 (2)
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Construction	.CST	ANA: 60-94 (2)	ANA: 60-94 (2)	ANA: 60-93 (2)	ANA: 60-93 (2)
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Communication	..COM	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 70-93	ANA: 70-93
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 60-94	..	..	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 60-94 (4, 5)	.. (4)	.. (4)	.. (4)
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 60-93 (4)	ANA: 70-93 (4)	ANA: 60-93 (4)	ANA: 60-93 (4)
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-94	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93

Explanatory notes:

- (1) Quarrying is included in MNM
- (2) Structural steel erection is included in MEQ
- (3) Publishing is included in SOC
- (4) Business services and real estate are included in SOC
- (5) Only dwellings

Notes explicatives :

- (1) L'extraction de matériaux de construction est incluse dans MNM (fabrication de produits minéraux non-métalliques)
- (2) La construction de structure en acier est incluse dans MEQ
- (3) L'édition est incluse dans SOC
- (4) Les services fournis aux entreprises et les affaires immobilières sont incluses dans SOC
- (5) Uniquement les logements

ALLEMAGNE OCCIDENTALE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
ANA : 60-93 (1)	ANA : 60-93 (1)	..	..	MID	Industries extractives
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	FTS: 70-90	MAN	Industries manufacturières
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA : 60-93 (3)	ANA : 60-93 (3)	..	FTS: 70-90	PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
ANA : 60-93 (1)	ANA : 60-93 (1)	..	FTS: 70-90	MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA : 60-93 (2)	ANA : 60-93 (2)	..	FTS: 70-90	MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 60-93	CRO: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	MTR	Moyens de transport
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	FTS: 70-90	MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	..	EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA : 60-94 (2)	ANA : 60-94 (2)	..	..	CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
* 60-69, ANA : 70-93	* 60-69, ANA : 70-93	..	..	RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
* 60-69, ANA : 70-93	* 60-69, ANA : 70-93	..	..	HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	..	TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA : 60-93	ANA : 60-93	..	..	COM	Communication
..	..	..	..	FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
.. (4)	.. (4)	..	..	RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
*60-69, ANA 70-93(3,4)	*60-69, ANA 70-93(3,4)	..	..	SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA : 60-94	ANA : 60-94	(6): 60-95	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes

(6) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Data supplied by the Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung, calculated within a comprehensive accounting structure, based on establishment survey estimates of weekly hours worked by full-time workers whose hours are not affected by absence, and extended working, short-time working, bad weather, strikes, part-time working and parental leave. Data refers to western Germany; some data revised slightly.

Notes explicatives :

(6) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi, OCDE.

GERMANY (WEST)

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	..AGR	ANA: 60-93	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Mining and quarrying	..MID	ANA: 60-94 (1)	(7): 60-93 (1)	(7): 60-93 (1)	(7): 60-94 (1)
Manufacturing	..MAN	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-93	(7): 60-93	(7): 60-94
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 60-93 (3)	(7): 69-93 (3)	(7): 69-93 (3)	(7): 70-94 (3)
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 60-93 (1)	(7): 69-93 (1)	(7): 69-93 (1)	(7): 70-94 (1)
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 60-93 (2)	(7): 69-93 (2)	(7): 69-93 (2)	(7): 70-94 (2)
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	(7): 70-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	(7): 70-93	(7): 69-94	(7): 69-94	(7): 70-94
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	(7): 70-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Electrical goods	...MEL	(7): 70-93	(7): 69-94	(7): 69-94	(7): 70-94
Transport equipment	...MTR	(7): 70-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 69-93	(7): 70-94
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-94	(7): 69-94	(7): 70-94
Electricity, gas and water	..EGW	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Construction	..CST	ANA: 60-94 (2)	(7): 60-94 (2)	(7): 60-94 (2)	(7): 60-94 (2)
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	..RET	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-94	*60-68, (7): 69-94	(7): 70-94
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 60-93	(7): 69-94	*60-68, (7): 69-94	(7): 70-94
Transport, storage and communication	..TRS	ANA: 60-93	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 60-93	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Communication	..COM	ANA: 60-93	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	..FNI	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 60-94 (4, 5)	(7): 60-94 (4, 5)	(7): 60-94 (4, 5)	(7): 60-94 (4, 5)
Community, social and personal services	..SOC	ANA: 60-93 (4)	(7): 69-94 (4)	*60-68, (7): 69-94 (4)	(7): 70-94 (4)
Total of above industries	TIN	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 60-94 (8)	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94	(7): 60-94

Explanatory notes:

- (7) Source: "Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen", Reihe 1, Statistisches bundesamt. While Statistisches Bundesamt publishes, the "opening" fixed capital stock from 1960 to 1995, such data are shown as "closing" fixed capital stock of the preceeding year for the years 1959 to 1994.
- (8) Including adjustment for net sales of used capital goods

Notes explicatives :

- (7) Source: "Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen", Reihe 1, Statistisches bundesamt. Alors que Statistisches Bundesamt publie le stock de capital en ouverture d'année de 1960 à 1995, ces données ont été décalées pour être en fin d'année sur la période 1959 à 1994.
- (8) Y compris l'ajustement relatif aux ventes nettes de biens d'équipement usagers

GERMANY ALLEMAGNE

Gross Value Added:

GDP is given at market prices.

Employment:

Total employment includes all persons pursuing one or several activities regardless of the number of hours actually worked. It includes soldiers or persons performing basic military service. It excludes persons in their capacity as owners of real estate, houses, dwellings or as holders of securities and similar assets.

Baseyear in the national source: 1991

Industry coverage:

Item *Mining and Quarrying* (MID) exclude Quarrying which is included in Non-mineral metal products (MNM). Structural steel erection is included in item Metal products, machinery and equipment (MEQ). *Publishing* is included in SOC. *Business services* and *real estate* are included in SOC.

Sources used:

- OECD National accounts, volume 2, detailed tables
- OECD Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital
- Eurostat National Accounts
- OECD FTS data bank
- OECD Employment outlook
- Statistisches bundesamt.

Valeur ajoutée brute:

Le PIB est fourni aux prix du marché.

Emploi:

L'emploi total inclut toutes les personnes exerçant une ou plusieurs activités, quel que soit le nombre d'heures effectivement travaillées. Les militaires, y compris ceux du contingent, sont inclus. Les personnes en leur seule qualité de propriétaires de biens immobiliers ou de détenteurs d'actifs financiers sont exclues.

Année de base dans la source nationale: 1991

Définitions des industries:

La rubrique *Extractions minières* (MID) ne comprend pas qui est inclus dans la rubrique
Les structures sont compris dans la rubrique (MEQ). Les services aux entreprises et les affaires immobilières sont compris dans SOC.

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- Comptes nationaux d'Eurostat
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- Statistisches bundesamt.

ITALY

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (1)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i> (1)	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i> (1)	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i> (1)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	.. (2)	.. (2)	.. (2)	.. (2)
Manufacturing	.MAN	60-69, ANA: 70-97 (2)	60-69, ANA: 70-97 (2)	ANA: 70-97 (2)	ANA: 70-97 (2)
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Paper and paper products, printing and etc.	..PAP	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Basic metal industries	..BMI	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Fabricated metal products, machinery etc.	..MEQ	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Metal products except machinery etc.	...BMA	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	CRO: 60-96 (70-96)	..	..
Other Manufacturing industries	..MOT	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 70-97 (3)	ANA: 70-97 (3)	ANA: 70-97 (3)	ANA: 70-97 (3)
Construction	.CST	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 70-97 (4)	ANA: 70-97 (4)	ANA: 70-97 (4)	ANA: 70-97 (4)
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Communication	..COM	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	.FNI	..	..	ANA:70 -97 (6)	ANA:70 -97 (6)
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(10): 60-97	(10): 60-97	..	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	..	..	..	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(5): 60-97	(5): 60-97	..	..
Total industries	TIN	ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Producers of government services	PGS	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Other producers	OPR	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Subtotal	TET	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97
Total including all adjustments	TTX	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	ANA: 70-97	ANA: 70-97

Explanatory notes:

- (1) The branch breakdown used is defined according to the classification NACE/CLIO
- (2) Mining and quarrying are included in MAN
- (3) EGW = fuel and power products
- (4) RWH includes recovery and repair services (normally in SOC)
- (5) SOC = FNI (ANA) - FNS (ISTAT)
- (6) FNI includes SOC

Notes explicatives :

- (1) La décomposition par branche est définie selon la classification NACE/CLIO
- (2) Les industries extractives sont comprises dans MAN
- (3) EGW = produits énergétiques
- (4) RWH comprend les services de réparation et de récupération
- (5) SOC = FNI (ANA) - FNS (ISTAT)
- (6) SOC est inclus dans FNI

ITALIE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i> (1)	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i> (1)	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
.. (2)	.. (2)	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
60-69, ANA: 70-97 (2)	60-69, ANA: 70-97 (2)	..	FTS: 70-97	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	...BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	...MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	...MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	...MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 60-96	CRO: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-97	...MTR	Moyens de transport
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	FTS: 70-97	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 70-97 (3)	ANA: 70-97 (3)	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 70-97 (4)	ANA: 70-97 (4)	..	..	.RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	..COM	Communication
..	..	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
CRO: 60-97	CRO: 60-97	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
..	..	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
(5): 60-97	(5): 60-97	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	CRO:60-69,ANA:70-97	(7) 60-85	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes:

(7) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Data for total employment provided by ISTAT, based on a special establishment survey discontinued in the mid 1980s. For dependent employment, data for 1993 to 1997 is supplied by Eurostat and from 1960 to 1982 trend in data is taken from the total employment series.

Notes explicatives :

(7): Source: Perspectives de l'emploi OCDE

ITALY

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i> (1)	Gross and net capitalstock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(10): 70-96	(10): 80-96	*70-79, (10): 80-96	(10): 80-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	.. (2)	.. (2)	.. (2)	.. (2)
Manufacturing	.MAN	(10): 70-94 (2)	(10): 80-94 (2)	*70-79, (10): 80-94 (2)	(10): 80-94 (2)
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper and paper products, printing and etc.	..PAP	..	..	..	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Fabricated metal products, machinery etc.	..MEQ	SUM	SUM	SUM	SUM
Metal products except machinery etc.	...BMA	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Electrical goods	...MEL	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Transport equipment	...MTR	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Other Manufacturing industries	..MOT	(10): 70-94 (12)	(10): 80-94 (12)	*70-79, (10): 80-94 (12)	(10): 80-94 (12)
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(10): 70-94 (3)	(10): 80-94 (3)	*70-79, (10): 80-94 (3)	(10): 80-94 (3)
Construction	.CST	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Transport and storage	..TAS	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Communication	..COM	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Finance, insurance, real estate etc.	.FNI	SUM	(10): 80-94	SUM	(10): 80-94
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(10): 70-94	(10): 80-94	*70-79, (10): 80-94	(10): 80-94
Real estate and business services	..RES	(8): 70-94	(10): 80-94	(11): 70-94	(10): 80-94
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(9): 70-94	(10): 80-94	(9): 70-94	(10): 80-94
Total of above industries	TIN	(10): 70-96	(10): 80-96	*70-79, (10): 80-96	(10): 80-96
Producers of government services	PGS	(10): 70-96	(10): 80-96	*70-79, (10): 80-96	(10): 80-96
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	(10): 70-96	(10): 80-96	*70-79, (10): 80-96	(10): 80-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	(10): 70-96	(10): 80-96	*70-79, (10): 80-96	(10): 80-96

Explanatory notes:

- (8) Residential Buildings (ANA, table 1, line 7)
 (9) SOC = FNI (ANA) - FNS (ISTAT) - Residential buildings
 (10) Source: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT), Rome
 FNS does not include services auxiliary to banking and insurance which are classified with SOC. Holdings are classified to the same category as the enterprise they control.
 (11) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (see part 3)
 (12) MOT include WOD, PAP, CHE.

Notes explicatives :

- (8) Constructions résidentielles (ANA, tableau 1, ligne 7)
 (9) SOC = FNI (ANA) - FNS (ISTAT) - Logements
 (10) Source: Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT), Rome
 FNS n'inclut pas les services d'auxiliaires financiers et d'assurance qui sont classés avec SOC. Les holdings sont classés dans les mêmes catégories que les entreprises qu'ils contrôlent.
 (11) Calculé avec le modèle d'inventaire permanent (cf part. 3)
 (12) MOT comprend WOD, PAP et CHE.

ITALY ITALIE

Gross Value Added:

Series are provided at market prices.

Employment:

Total employment includes all resident and non-resident workers who perform an activity for resident production units. Employment estimates are expressed in labour units. A person in employment is equal to one unit of labour if he/she works full-time in one job, to a fraction of a unit if he/she works part-time in a single job, and to one unit plus a fraction of a unit if he/she has more than one job, one of which is full-time and one part-time.

Employment data are mid-year estimates. They include Family workers and the armed force.

Baseyear in national source: 1990

Industry coverage:

Industries are broken down according to the NACE classification. *Electricity, Gas and Water* (EGW) corresponds to item Fuel and Power products. *Real estate and business services* (RES) are included in Community and Social Services (SOC).

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts Volume II
- OECD Labour Force Statistics
- OECD FTS databank
- OECD Services:
Statistics on Value Added and Employment
- OECD Employment outlook
- EUROSTAT National Accounts
- OECD Secretariat estimates
- I STAT

Valeur ajoutée brute :

Les données sont fournies aux prix du marché.

Emploi :

L'emploi total inclut toutes les personnes résidentes ou non ayant un emploi dans une unité de production résidente. Les estimations relatives à l'emploi sont exprimées en unités de travail. Une personne employée compte pour une unité de travail si elle exerce un seul emploi à plein temps, pour une fraction d'unité de travail si elle occupe un emploi à temps partiel, et pour plus d'une unité de travail si elle exerce plusieurs emplois dont un à temps plein.

Les données de l'emploi sont des estimations en milieu d'année. Elles comprennent les travailleurs familiaux et les forces armées.

Année de base dans la source nationale: 1990

Définitions des industries:

Les industries sont décomposées selon la classification NACE. La rubrique Electricité, gas et eau correspond à la rubrique Produits énergétiques. Les affaires immobilières et les services rendus aux entreprises sont inclus dans les services fournis à la collectivité et les services sociaux (SOC).

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux Volume II
- OCDE Statistiques de la Population Active
- OCDE FTS
- OCDE Services:
Statistiques sur la Valeur ajoutée et l'emploi
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- Comptes Nationaux d'Eurostat
- OCDE Estimations du Secrétariat
- I STAT

JAPAN

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> GDP (GDPV)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA:60-96 (70-96) (1)	ANA: 60-96 (1)	ANA: 60-96 (1)	ANA: 60-96 (1)
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA:60-96 (70-96) (2)	ANA: 60-96 (2)	ANA: 60-96 (2)	ANA: 60-96 (2)
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA:60-96 (70-96) (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA:60-96 (70-96) (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Construction	.CST	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	..	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	.. (5)	.. (5)	.. (5)	.. (5)
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	..	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	..	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	..	..	..	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	..	..	..	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA:60-96 (70-96) (5)	ANA: 60-96 (5)	ANA: 60-96 (5)	ANA: 60-96 (5)
Total of above industries	TIN	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA:60-96 (70-96) (6)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96

Explanatory notes

- (1) Excluding tobacco (Before 1970, employment data are drawn from LFS)
- (2) Textiles only (Before 1970, employment data are drawn from LFS)
- (3) Excluding printing and publishing (Before 1970, employment data are drawn from LFS)
- (4) Excluding rubber and plastic products (Before 1970, employment data are drawn from LFS)
- (5) HOT is included in SOC
- (6) Including inventory valuation adjustment

Notes explicatives:

- (1) Non compris le Tabac (Avant 1970, les données de l'emploi sont extraites de LFS)
- (2) Uniquement les textiles (Avant 1970, les données de l'emploi viennent de LFS)
- (3) Non compris l'édition et l'impression (Avant 1970, les données sont extraites de LFS)
- (4) Non compris les produits en plastiques (Avant 1970, les données de l'emploi sont extraites de LFS)
- (5) HOT est compris dans SOC
- (6) Relatif à l'ajustement pour évaluation des stocks

JAPON

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
ANA: 70-96 (1)	*60-69, ANA:70-96 (1)	..	FTS: 70-97	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA: 70-96 (2)	*60-69, ANA:70-96 (2)	..	FTS: 70-97	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA: 70-96 (3)	*60-69, ANA:70-96 (3)	..	FTS: 70-97	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA: 70-96 (4)	*60-69, ANA:70-96 (4)	..	FTS: 70-97	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
ANA: 70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA: 70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA: 70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	...BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	...MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	...MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	...MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
..	..	..	FTS: 70-97	...MTR	Moyens de transport
ANA: 70-96	ANA: 70-96	..	FTS: 70-97	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
..	..	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
LFS:67-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:67-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
.. (5)	.. (5)	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
..	..	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
..	..	..	..	..COM	Communication
LFS:67-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:67-69, ANA:70-96	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
..	..	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
..	..	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
66-69, ANA:70-96 (5)	66-69, ANA:70-96 (5)	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 70-96	ANA: 70-96	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 70-96	ANA: 70-96	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
ANA: 70-96	ANA: 70-96	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	LFS:60-69, ANA:70-96	(7): 72-95	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes:

(7) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Data for total employment are secretarial estimates based on data from the Monthly Labour Force Survey of establishments, extended to agricultural and government sectors and to self-employed by means of the Labour Force Survey. Data for dependent employment supplied by Statistics Bureau, Management and Co-ordination Agency, Tokyo from the Monthly Labour Survey, referring to all industries excluding Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries and Government Services.

Notes explicatives :

(7) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi, OCDE

JAPAN

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i> (8, 9)	Gross and Net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i> (8, 9)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	..AGR	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Mining and quarrying	..MID	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Manufacturing	..MAN	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	..	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	*60-74, (9): 75-95	(9): 75-95	*60-74, (9): 75-95	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	*60-74, (9): 75-95	(9): 75-95	*60-74, (9): 75-95	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	*60-74, (9): 75-95	(9): 75-95	*60-74, (9): 75-95	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	SUM	SUM	SUM	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	*60-74, (9): 75-95	(9): 75-95	*60-74, (9): 75-95	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	*60-74, (9): 75-95	(9): 75-95	*60-74, (9): 75-95	..
Electricity, gas and water	..EGW	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Construction	..CST	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	..RET	..	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	.. (5)	.. (5)	.. (5)	..
Transport, storage and communication	..TRS	*(8,9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	*(8,9): 60-95	..
Transport and storage	..TAS	..	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	..	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	..FNI	SUM	..	SUM	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	(9): 60-95	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	(10) 60-95	(9): 60-95	(12) 70-95	..
Community, social and personal services	..SOC	*60-74, (9): 75-95	(9): 75-95	*60-74, (9): 75-95	..
Total of above industries	..TIN	SUM	(9): 60-95	SUM	..
Producers of government services	..PGS	(11) 60-95	..	(12) 70-95	..
Other producers	..OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	..TET	SUM	..	SUM	..
Total including all adjustments	..TTX	..	..	..	..

Explanatory notes :

- (8) The level of capital stock and investment for TRS, which were privatized in 1985 and 1987, has been adjusted. Since data refer to private enterprises, some breaks can be explained by privatizations.
- (9) Source: "Gross Capital Stock of Private Enterprises", Department of National Accounts, Economic Planning Agency. Excludes investment by public enterprises which form about 15% of private non-residential investment
- (10) Residential building (ANA, table 1, line 7)

Notes explicatives :

- (8) La valeur du stock de capital et des investissements pour TRS, qui ont été privatisée dans les années 80 a été ajustée. Dans la mesure où les données se réfèrent aux entreprises privées, certaines ruptures peuvent être expliquées par des privatisations.
- (9) Source: "Gross Capital Stock of Private Enterprises", Department of National Accounts, EPA. Non compris les investissements publics qui correspond à 15 % à peu près des investissements privés non résidentiels
- (10) Logements (ANA, tableau 1, ligne 7)

Explanatory notes :

- (11) General government (Source: ANA)
- (12) Calculated using the perpetual inventory method (see part 3)

Notes explicatives :

- (11) Administrations publiques (Source: ANA)
- (12) Calculé à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (voir partie 3)

JAPAN JAPON

Gross Value Added:

Data are given at market prices. All indirect taxes are included in GDP.

Employment:

Total employment includes employees, self employed persons and unpaid family workers working for resident units of production. Employees with more than one job are counted more than once.

Gross Capital stock:

Data provided in the ISDB refer to private enterprises. They are not strictly comparable with the other variables. They are given as reference data.

Last price base in national source: 1990

Industry coverage:

Hotels are included in SOC. Wood industries are included in MOT.

Sources used:

- OECD National accounts, volume 2, detailed tables by branch
- OECD Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital
- OECD Employment outlook
- OECD FTS
- OECD Labour Force Statistics
- "Gross Capital Stock of Private Enterprises", Department of National Accounts, Economic Planning Agency

Valeur ajoutée brute:

Les données sont fournies aux prix du marché. Tous les impôts indirects sont inclus dans le PIB.

Emploi:

L'emploi total inclut les salariés, les travailleurs indépendants et les aides familiaux non rémunérés travaillant dans une unité de production résidente. Les salariés occupant plusieurs emplois sont comptés plus d'une fois.

Stock brut de capital:

Les données fournies dans ISDB se réfèrent aux entreprises privées et ne sont donc pas strictement comparables avec les autres variables. Elles sont fournies à titre illustratif.

Dernière base de prix dans la source nationale: 1990

Définitions des industries:

Les hôtels sont compris dans la rubrique SOC. Les industries du bois sont compris dans SOC.

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, Volume II, Tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Flux et Stock de Capital fixe
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- OCDE Statistiques de la population active
- "Gross Capital Stock of Private Enterprises", Department of National Accounts, Economic Planning Agency

NETHERLANDS

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (4)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Mining and quarrying	.MID	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Manufacturing	.MAN	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Basic metal industries	..BMI	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 69-94 (80-94)	CRO: 69-94	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 69-94 (80-94)	CRO: 69-94	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 69-94 (80-94)	CRO: 69-94	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 69-94 (80-94)	CRO: 69-94	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 69-94 (80-94)	CRO: 69-94	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Construction	.CST	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Transport and storage	..TAS	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Communication	..COM	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Real estate and business services	..RES	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Total of above industries	TIN	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Producers of government services	PGS	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Other producers	OPR	*69-76, ANA: 77-95 (1)	*69-76, ANA: 77-95 (1)	..	..
Subtotal	TET	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95
Total including all adjustments	TTX	*69-76, ANA: 77-95 (2)	*69-76, ANA: 77-95 (2)	ANA: 77-95	ANA: 77-95

Explanatory notes :

- (1) Private non-profit institutions serving households (OPR) are included with industries (TIN)
- (2) Including selective investment levy
- (3) Only dwellings
- (4) Value added at constant prices (GDPV) is drawn from ANA from 86 to 95. Secretariat estimates before 1986.

Notes explicatives:

- (1) Les institutions privées sans but lucratif au service des ménages sont comprises dans les Branches d'activités marchandes (TIN)
- (2) Y compris les impôts sur les investissements sélectifs
- (3) Uniquement les logements
- (4) La valeur ajoutée à prix constants (GDPV) est extraite de ANA entre 1986 et 1995. Estimations du secrétariat avant 1986.

PAYS-BAS

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 69-93	CRO: 69-93	..	FTS: 70-96	...BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 69-93	CRO: 69-93	..	FTS: 70-96	...MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	...MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 69-93	CRO: 69-93	..	FTS: 70-96	...MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 69-93	CRO: 69-93	..	FTS: 70-96	...MTR	Moyens de transport
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	..COM	Communication
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
*69-76, ANA: 77-95 (1)	*69-76, ANA: 77-95 (1)	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
*69-76, ANA: 77-95	*69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

NETHERLANDS

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i> (5)	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i> (9)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i> (9)	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95	(7): 85-93	* 70-84, (7): 85-93	..
Mining and quarrying	.MID	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	* 70-91, (7): 92-95	..
Manufacturing	.MAN	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	* 70-91, (7): 92-95	..
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	* 69-85, ANA: 86-94	(7): 92-95	(7): 92-95	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	* 69-85, ANA: 86-94	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	* 69-85, ANA: 86-94	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	* 69-85, ANA: 86-94	(7): 92-95	..	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 69-94 (5)	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 69-91 (5)	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 69-91 (5)	(7): 92-95	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 69-94 (5)	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 69-94 (5)	(7): 92-95	* 85-91, (7): 92-95	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	(7): 92-95	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	(8): 70-95	..
Construction	.CST	* 69-84, ANA: 85-94	(7): 92-95	(8): 70-95	..
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	(8): 70-95	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	* 69-85, ANA: 86-94	..	(8): 70-95	..
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	* 69-85, ANA: 86-94	..	(8): 70-95	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	(8): 70-95	..
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 86-94	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	ANA: 86-94	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	..	..	..	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	..	..	..	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95 (3)	..	(8): 70-95 (3)	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	* 69-84, ANA: 85-95 (6)	..	(8): 70-95 (6)	..
Total of above industries	TIN	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	(8): 70-95	..
Producers of government services	PGS	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	(8): 70-95	..
Other producers	OPR	.. (1)	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	* 69-76, ANA: 77-95	..	(8): 70-95	..
Total including all adjustments	TTX	..	..	..	..

Explanatory notes :

- (5) At current prices only
- (6) SOC includes FNS
- (7) CBS: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (MOT includes furniture, BMI includes BMA)
- (8) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (See part 3)
- (9) Gross capital stock only. KTVO includes Land. Before 1992, SIC 74 data have been linked with data based on the SIC 93. Contrary to KTVO, CAP excludes land.

Notes explicatives:

- (5) La disponibilité est celle des données à prix courants
- (6) SOC comprend FNS
- (7) Source: CBS, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (MOT comprend les meubles, BMI comprend BMA)
- (8) Calculé à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (Voir partie 3)
- (9) Stock brut de capital uniquement. KTVO comprend la valeur des terrains. Avant 1992, les données du SIC 74 ont été liées avec les données du SIC 93. CAP ne comprend pas les terrains.

NETHERLANDS PAYS-BAS

Implementation of the new SNA:

Data have not been updated. CBS is in the process of implementing the new SNA. All data will be based on the new SNA as from next year.

Gross Value Added:

Value added is given at market prices

Employment:

Total employment is expressed in man-years or full time equivalent when one man-year equals the average contractual working hours of a full-time position on a yearly basis. Persons who do not have full-time employment for a whole year are only counted for the time they have actually worked in the year.

Gross Capital stock:

CBS data are based on direct observations. KTVO includes land. CAP excludes land. Missing values are estimated using a perpetual inventory model similar to that used by most Member countries.

Last base year in national sources: 1990

Non-market services:

Private non-profit institutions serving households (OPR) are included with industries (TIN)

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts Volume II
- OECD FTS databank
- OECD Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital
- OECD Secretariat estimates
- CBS: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

Mise en oeuvre du nouveau SCN:

Les données n'ont pas été mises à jour. CBS est en train de mettre en oeuvre le nouveau SCN. Toutes les données seront définies à partir du nouveau SCN dans la prochaine version.

Valeur ajoutée brute:

La valeur ajoutée est fournie au prix du marché.

Emploi:

L'emploi total est exprimé en homme/année ou équivalent plein temps lorsque une homme/année correspond à la moyenne des heures ouvrées contractuelles d'un salarié à temps plein sur une base annuelle. Les personnes qui n'occupent pas un emploi à temps plein tout au long de l'année ne sont pris en compte que pour la durée effective de leur activité cette même année.

Stock brut de capital:

Les données officielles sont définies à partir d'observations directes. KTVO inclut la valeur des terrains. CAP ne les comprend pas. Les valeurs manquantes sont estimées à partir d'un modèle d'inventaire permanent similaire à celui utilisé par la plupart des pays Membres.

Dernière année de base dans la source nationale:
1990

Services non-marchands:

Les institutions privées sans but lucratif au service des ménages sont comprises dans les Branches d'activités marchandes (TIN)

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux Volume II
- OCDE FTS
- OCDE Flux et stocks de capital fixe
- OCDE Estimations du secrétariat
- CBS: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek

NORWAY

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (1)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i> (2)	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i> (2)	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i> (2)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Mining and quarrying	.MID	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Manufacturing	.MAN	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	..	..	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	..	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Construction	.CST	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Transport and storage	..TAS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Communication	..COM	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Real estate and business services	..RES	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Total industries	TIN	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Producers of government services	PGS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 85-91
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91
Total including all adjustments	TTX	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91

Explanatory notes

- (1) The norwegian national accounts have been revised for 1978-1996 to be in line with the 1993 SNA. Before 1978, data are estimated by using former SNA. (see part 5)
- (2) Data are based on the 1968 SNA

Notes explicatives:

- (1) Les comptes nationaux norvégiens ont été révisés de 1978 à 1996 conformément au SCN de 1993. Avant 1978, les données sont estimées à partir de l'ancien SCN.
- (2) Les données sont définies selon le SCN de 1968

NORVÈGE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i> (2)	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i> (2)	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MTR	Moyens de transport
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	..COM	Communication
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
..	..	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 62-91	ANA: 62-91	(3): 62-97	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes:

(3) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Data supplied by Statistics Norway based on National Accounts and estimates from a number of different data sources, the most important being establishment surveys, the Labour Force Surveys and the public sector accounts. For 1988 to 1995 data revised due to major revision of National Accounts; for earlier years, trend in data taken from old series.

Notes explicatives:

(3) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi OCDE

NORWAY

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i> (1)	Net capital stock <i>Stock net de capital</i> (1) (4)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i> (1)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	*70-74, (6): 75-96	(5): 78-97
Manufacturing	.MAN	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	..	..	(6): 70-96	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	..	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	..	..	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	..	..	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	..	(6): 70-96	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(1): 60-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Construction	.CST	60-77, ANA: 78-97 (3)	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	60-77, ANA: 78-97 (4)	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	..	(6): 70-96	..
Communication	..COM	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	..	(6): 70-96	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	SUM	(5): 78-97
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Real estate and business services	..RES	62-77, ANA: 78-97 (5)	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Total of above industries	TIN	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Producers of government services	PGS	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	(5): 78-97	(6): 70-96	(5): 78-97
Total including all adjustments	TTX	(1): 62-77, ANA: 78-97	..	..	..

Explanatory notes:

- (4) Only Net Stock
 (5) Source: Norges Offisielle Statistikk
 (6) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (See part 3)

Notes explicatives:

- (4) Stock net uniquement
 (5) Source: Norges Offisielle Statistikk
 (6) Calculé à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (voir partie 3)

NORWAY NORVÈGE

Implementation of the 1993 SNA:

Gross Value Added, Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Net capital stock are defined according to the 1993 SNA.

Employment:

Employment figures represent the annual average number of persons engaged in productive activities within the Norwegian territory. Total employment includes employees, the self-employed and unpaid family workers, part-time workers and persons temporarily absent from work. Persons with jobs in different industries are classified in the industry of their main employment.

Last base year in National source: 1992

Industry coverage:

Industry coverage is different between the former and the new System of National Accounts. (see part 5)

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts, Volume II, detailed tables
- OECD FTS databank
- OECD Secretariat Estimates
- Source: Norges Offisielle Statistikk

Mise en oeuvre du SCN de 1993:

La Valeur ajoutée brute, la Formation Brute de Capital Fixe et Stock net de capital sont définies conformément au SCN de 1993.

Emploi:

Les chiffres de l'emploi correspondent à la moyenne annuelle du nombre de personnes occupées dans une activité productive sur le territoire norvégien. L'emploi total inclut les employés, les travailleurs indépendants, les aides familiaux non rémunérés, les travailleurs à temps partiel et les personnes temporairement absentes de leur emploi. Les personnes occupant des emplois dans des branches différentes sont classées dans la branche de leur emploi principal.

Année de base dans la source nationale: 1992

Définitions des industries:

La définition des industries change selon le Système de Comptabilité Nationale. (voir partie 5)

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, Volume II, Tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Base de données FTS
- OCDE Estimations du secrétariat
- Source: Norges Offisielle Statistikk

SWEDEN

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i>	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Mining and quarrying	.MID	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Manufacturing	.MAN	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Basic metal industries	..BMI	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 80-94	CRO: 80-94	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 80-94	CRO: 80-94	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 80-94	CRO: 80-94	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Construction	.CST	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Transport and storage	..TAS	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Communication	..COM	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Real estate and business services	..RES	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Total industries	TIN	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Producers of government services	PGS	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Other producers	OPR	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Subtotal	TET	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94
Total including all adjustments	TTX	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94	*63-79, ANA: 80-94

SUÈDE

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 80-94	CRO: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 80-94	CRO: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
..	..	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 80-94	CRO: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..MTR	Moyens de transport
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	CRO: 80-93	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..COM	Communication
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(3): 60-97	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes :

(3) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Series supplied by Statistics Sweden derived from National Accounts data, based on both the Labour Force Survey and establishment surveys. Figures for 1993 to 1994 revised slightly in 1996.

Notes explicatives:

(3) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi, OCDE

SWEDEN

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i> (4)	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i> (4)	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Mining and quarrying	.MID	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Manufacturing	.MAN	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Basic metal industries	..BMI	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 80-93	..	..	(1): 80-94
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 80-93	..	..	(1): 80-94
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	..	..	..	(1): 80-94
Electrical goods	...MEL	..	..	..	(1): 80-94
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 80-93	..	..	(1): 80-94
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Construction	.CST	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Transport and storage	..TAS	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Communication	..COM	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Real estate and business services	..RES	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Total of above industries	TIN	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Producers of government services	PGS	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Other producers	OPR	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	(1): 79-94	(2): 70-78, (1): 79-94	(1): 80-94
Total including all adjustments	TTX	* 70-79, ANA: 80-94	..	..	..

Explanatory notes

- (1) Source: Statistics Sweden
- (2) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (See part 3)
- (4) The investment implicit price deflator has been used to rereference the gross capital stock series.

Notes explicatives :

- (1) Source: Statistics Sweden
- (2) Calculé à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (voir partie 3)
- (4) Le déflateur d'investissement a été utilisé pour rebaser les séries du stock de capital.

SWEDEN SUÈDE

Implementation of the new SNA:

Statistics Sweden has started to implement the new SNA for some variables. To avoid inconsistencies in definitions, data have not been updated in this version of ISDB.

Employment:

Employment estimates correspond to the annual average number of persons in employment

Gross and net capital stock:

Gross capital stock data have been converted to 1990 prices by using the investment deflator (investment at current prices/investment at constant 1991 prices).

Base year in national source: The data at 1990 constant prices are derived from the series of constant prices based on 1980 (before 1985), 1985 (for the period 1985-1990) and 1991 (for the period 1991-1995).

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts, volume II, detailed tables
- OECD Employment Outlook
- Statistics Sweden
- OECD Secretariat estimates
- EUROSTAT National Accounts

Mise en oeuvre du nouveau SCN:

Statistics Sweden a commencé à mettre en oeuvre le nouveau SCN pour certaines variables. Pour éviter des conflits de révision, les données n'ont pas été mises à jour dans cette version d'ISDB.

Emploi:

Les estimations de l'emploi correspondent au nombre moyen annuel de personnes ayant un emploi.

Stock brut et net de capital:

Le stock de capital a été converties aux prix de 1990 en utilisant le déflateur de l'investissement. (Investissement à prix courant / investissement à prix constant).

Année de base dans la source nationale: Les données aux prix constants de 1990 sont dérivées de séries à prix constants base 1980 (avant 1985), 1985 (pour la période 1985-1990) et 1991 (pour la période 1991-1995).

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux, Volume II
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- Statistics Sweden
- OCDE Estimations du secrétariat
- Comptes nationaux d'Eurostat

UNITED KINGDOM

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (1) (3) GDP (GDPV)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des</i> <i>salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut</i> <i>d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects</i> <i>nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	SUM (7)	SUM (7)	..	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	.. (7)	.. (7)	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	.. (9)	.. (9)	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	CRO: 60-88, (2): 89-96	..	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Construction	.CST	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA: 70-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	.. (73-96)	CRO:70-96	..	..
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	.. (73-96)	CRO:70-96	..	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-95	..
Transport and storage	..TAS	..	CRO:70-96	..	..
Communication	..COM	..	CRO:70-96	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 60-96 (70-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-95	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	.. (70-96)	CRO: 70-96	..	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	.. (70-96)	* 70-96	..	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 60-95	ANA: 60-95	ANA: 60-95	..
Total industries	TIN	ANA: 60-95 (70-96)	ANA: 60-95	ANA: 60-95	..
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 60-95 (70-96)	ANA: 60-95	ANA: 60-95	..
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 60-95 (70-96)	ANA: 60-95	ANA: 60-95	..
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 60-95 (60-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 60-95 (83-96)	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96

Explanatory notes

- (1) At factor values
- (2) CSO blue book edition 95, (SIC 92 industries).
- (3) Data at constant prices from 1983 to 1994 are drawn from the CSO blue book publication.
Before 1983: Secretariat estimates.
RWH, HOT, COM, SOC, TIN, PGS, OPR, TET are estimated from 1960 to 1994

Notes explicatives :

- (1) Aux coûts des facteurs
- (2) CSO blue book edition 95, (SIC 92).
- (3) Les données à prix constants sont extraites de la publication du CSO "Blue Book" entre 1983 et 1994.
Avant 1983: estimations du secrétariat.
RWH, HOT, COM, SOC, TIN, PGS, OPR, TET sont estimés de 1960 à 1994

ROYAUME-UNI

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i>	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i>	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-91	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-91	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	MID	Industries extractives
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-90	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	FTS: 70-97	MAN	Industries manufacturières
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
* 63-89	LFS: 60-89	..	FTS: 70-97	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
* 63-90	LFS: 60-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
CRO: 90-91	CRO: 70-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
CRO: 90-91	CRO: 70-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
CRO: 90-91	CRO: 70-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
CRO: 90-91	CRO: 70-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
CRO: 90-91	CRO: 70-93	..	FTS: 70-97	..MTR	Moyens de transport
* 63-90	LFS: 60-90	..	FTS: 70-97	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-91	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-90	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-90	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
..	..	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
..	..	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-90	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
..	..	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
..	..	..	..	..COM	Communication
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-90	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
..	..	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
..	..	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
LFS:63-70, ANA:71-90	LFS:60-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
* 61-70, ANA:71-94	* 61-70, ANA:71-93	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
* 61-70, ANA: 71-94	* 61-70, ANA: 71-93	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
..	..	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
* 60- 70, ANA: 71-94	*60-70, ANA: 71-93	(8) 70-97	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes

- (8) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Figures refer to Great Britain. Break in series 1994/95 due to small change in the way estimates of employment are derived. For 1992 to 1995, the levels are derived directly from the continuous Labour Force Survey. For 1984 to 1991, the trend in the data is taken from the annual Labour Force Survey. From 1970 to 1983, the trend corresponds to estimates by Professor Angus Maddison.
- (10) MOT includes Wood and wood products and Rubber and plastic products

Notes explicatives:

- (8) Source: Perspectives de l'emploi, OCDE.
- (10) MOT comprend les industries du bois, les produits en bois, les produits en plastique et en caoutchouc.

UNITED KINGDOM

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe IT (ITV) (5)</i>	Gross and net capital stock <i>Stock brut et net de capital</i>	Stock brut de capital incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption <i>Consommation de capital</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 70-96	..	..	..
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	* 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 70-96	..	(6): 70-90	..
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 70-96	..	(6): 70-90	..
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	CRO: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	CRO: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	CRO: 70-96	..	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	CRO: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	CRO: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 70-96	..	(6): 70-94	..
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Construction	.CST	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 70-96	..	..	..
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 70-96	..	..	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 70-96	..	..	..
Communication	..COM	ANA: 70-96	..	..	..
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	..
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 70-96	..	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	..
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 70-96	..	* 70-96	..
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	..
Total of above industries	TIN	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	..
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	..
Other producers	OPR	..	..	..	..
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 86-96	* 70-85, ANA: 86-96	(4): 84-94
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..

Explanatory notes:

- (4) Source: Central Statistical Office, London
(5) Data at constant prices are drawn from the CSO blue book for the one-digit industries, they are estimated for the other industries.
(6) Calculated using the perpetual inventory model (see part 3)
(7) BMI includes BMA
(9) MEL includes MIO

Notes explicatives:

- (4) Source: Central Statistical Office, Londres
(5) Les données à prix constants sont extraites du "Blue book" pour les industries au niveau 1 de précision, elles sont estimées pour les autres industries.
(6) Calculé à partir du modèle d'inventaire permanent (voir partie 3).
(7) BMI comprend BMA
(9) MEL comprend MIO

UNITED KINGDOM ROYAUME-UNI

Gross Value Added:

Gross Value added is given at factor values. All indirect taxes are excluded.

Base year in national source: 1990

Industry coverage:

Gross value added is based on the UK industry classification (SIC92). Employment is still based on the previous industrial classification.

Sources used:

- OECD National accounts, volume 2, detailed tables
- OECD Flows and Stocks of Fixed Capital
- OECD Employment outlook
- OECD Labour force Statistics
- CSO blue book
- OECD FTS data bank

Valeur ajoutée brute:

La valeur ajoutée brute est fournie aux coûts des facteurs. Toutes les taxes indirectes sont exclues.

Année de base dans la source nationale: 1990

Définitions des industries:

La valeur ajoutée brute est définie sur la base du système de classification des industries du Royaume-Uni (SIC92). L'emploi est toujours défini à partir de la ventilation précédente.

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes nationaux, Volume II, tableaux détaillés
- OCDE Flux et stock de capital fixe
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- OCDE Statistiques de la population active
- CSO blue book
- OCDE Base de données FTS

UNITED STATES

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Value added <i>Valeur ajoutée</i> (5)	Compensation of employees <i>Rémunération des salariés</i>	Gross operating surplus <i>Excédent brut d'exploitation</i>	Net indirect taxes <i>Impôts indirects nets</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Mining and quarrying	.MID	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Manufacturing	.MAN	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Basic metal industries	..BMI	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	..	..
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	..	..
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	..	..
Electrical goods	...MEL	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	..	..
Transport equipment	...MTR	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	* 60-91, (8): 92-96	..	..
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)
Construction	.CST	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Transport and storage	..TAS	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Communication	..COM	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Real estate and business services	..RES	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)
Total of above industries	TIN	60-76, ANA: 77-96 (10)	ANA: 60-96 (10)	ANA: 60-96 (10)	ANA: 60-96 (10)
Producers of government services	PGS	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Other producers	OPR	..	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Subtotal	TET	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96
Total including all adjustments	TTX	(5): 60-76, ANA: 77-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..

Explanatory notes :

- (1) Equals the number of full-time equivalent employees plus the number of self-employed persons. Unpaid family workers are not included.
- (2) Full-time equivalent employees
- (3) Sanitary and similar services are included in EGW
- (4) Restaurants are included in RWH
- (5) Data from 1977 to 1996 are drawn from ANA. From 1960 to 1976, data are estimated using previous system of national accounts.

Notes explicatives:

- (1) Egale le nombre de salariés équivalents à un travail à plein temps plus le nombre de travailleurs non salariés. Les travailleurs familiaux non rémunérés ne sont pas inclus.
- (2) Salariés équivalents à un travail à plein temps.
- (3) La rubrique *service sanitaires et services analogues* est comprise dans la rubrique *Electricité, gaz et eau*.
- (4) Les restaurants sont inclus dans RWH.
- (5) Entre 1977 et 1996, les données sont extraites de ANA, avant 1977, les données sont estimées en utilisant le système précédent de comptabilité nationale.

ÉTATS-UNIS

Total employment <i>Emploi total</i> (1)	Number of employees <i>Nombre de salariés</i> (2)	Number of hours worked <i>Nombre d'heures travaillées</i>	Imports, Exports <i>Importations, Exportations</i>	ISDB codes	Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	.AGR	Agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	.MID	Industries extractives
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	.MAN	Industries manufacturières
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..FOD	Produits alimentaires, boissons et tabac
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..TEX	Industries des textiles, habillement et cuir
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..WOD	Bois et ouvrages en bois, y compris les meubles
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..PAP	Papier et articles en papier, imprimerie, édition
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..CHE	Industrie chimique, dérivés du pétrole, etc.
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..MNM	Produits minéraux non métalliques, etc.
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..BMI	Industrie métallurgique de base
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..MEQ	Ouvrages en métaux, machines et matériels
* 60-94	* 60-91, (8): 92-94	..	FTS: 70-96	...BMA	Produits en métaux, à l'excl. des machines etc.
* 60-94	* 60-91, (8): 92-94	..	FTS: 70-96	...MAI	Machines industrielles et agricoles
* 60-94	* 60-91, (8): 92-94	..	FTS: 70-96	...MIO	Machines de bureau, etc.
* 60-94	* 60-91, (8): 92-94	..	FTS: 70-96	...MEL	Matériels et fourniture électriques
* 60-94	* 60-91, (8): 92-94	..	FTS: 70-96	...MTR	Moyens de transport
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	FTS: 70-96	..MOT	Autres industries manufacturières
ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)	..	..	.EGW	Electricité, gaz et eau
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	.CST	Bâtiment et travaux publics
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	.RET	Commerce de gros et de détail, restaurants, hôtels
ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)	..	..	..RWH	Commerce de gros et de détail
ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-96 (4)	..	..	..HOT	Restaurants et hôtels
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	.TRS	Transport, entrepôts et communication
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..TAS	Transport et entrepôts
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..COM	Communication
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	.FNI	Banque, assurances, affaires immobilières etc.
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..FNS	Etablissements financiers et assurances
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..RES	Affaires immobilières et services aux entreprises
ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-96 (3)	..	..	.SOC	Services à la collectivité, services sociaux etc.
ANA: 60-96 (10)	ANA: 60-96 (10)	..	..	TIN	Total des branches d'activités marchandes
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	..	..	PGS	Branche non marchande des adminis. publiques
..	..	..	..	OPR	Autres branches non marchandes
ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-96	(6): 60-97	..	TET	Sous-total
..	..	..	..	TTX	Total, tous les ajustements inclus

Explanatory notes:

(6) Source: OECD Employment Outlook. Data supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and derived from the Current Employment Statistics (CES), Hours at Work Survey (HWS) and Current Population Survey (CPS). Based on hours paid for non-farm business employees from the CES program converted to hours actually worked by means of the annual HWS and extended to the whole economy by means of the CPS. Data are for persons age 14 and over up to 1967 and for person age 16 and over from 1967 onwards. There are series breaks in 1966/67 because data for 1967 for wage and salary workers are not available. It has been estimated by assuming that the percentage change in the series for all workers for 1966 to 1967 applies. There are further breaks in 1971/72, 1975/76, 1989/90 and 1996/97 due to data not being strictly comparable with prior years due to changes in population controls. There is a last break in 1993/94 because data for 1994 is not strictly comparable with prior years due to introduction of redesigned CPS questionnaire.

UNITED STATES

Industry coverage <i>Définition des industries</i>	ISDB codes	Gross fixed capital formation <i>Formation brute de capital fixe</i>	Gross capital stock <i>Stock brut de capital</i>	Gross capital stock incl. estimates <i>Stock brut de capital y.c. estimations</i>	Capital consumption and net stock <i>Consommation de capital et stock net</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	.AGR	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Mining and quarrying	.MID	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Manufacturing	.MAN	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Food, beverages and tobacco	..FOD	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Textile, wearing apparel and leather industries	..TEX	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Wood and wood products, incl. furniture	..WOD	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Paper, paper products, printing, publishing	..PAP	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Chemicals and chemical petroleum, coal, etc.	..CHE	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Non-metallic mineral products, etc.	..MNM	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Basic metal industries	..BMI	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Fabricated metal products, machinery and etc.	..MEQ	ANA: 60-96	..	SUM	SUM
Metal products except machinery and etc.	...BMA	(7): 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Agricultural and industrial machinery	...MAI	(7): 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Office and data processing machines, etc.	...MIO	(7): 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Electrical goods	...MEL	(7): 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Transport equipment	...MTR	(7): 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Other manufacturing industries	..MOT	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93	(13): 60-97
Electricity, gas and water	.EGW	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Construction	.CST	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	.RET	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..
Wholesale and retail trade	..RWH	ANA: 60-96 (4)	ANA: 60-93	(7): 60-93 (4)	(13): 60-97 (4)
Restaurants and hotels	..HOT	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..
Transport, storage and communication	.TRS	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Transport and storage	..TAS	ANA: 60-96	..	..	(13): 60-97
Communication	..COM	ANA: 60-96	..	..	(13): 60-97
Finance, insurance, real estate and etc.	.FNI	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93 (14)	SUM	SUM
Financial institutions and insurance	..FNS	ANA: 60-96	..	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97
Real estate and business services	..RES	ANA: 60-96	..	(7): 60-93 (12)	(13): 60-97
Community, social and personal services	.SOC	ANA: 60-96 (3)	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97 (3)
Total of above industries	TIN	ANA: 60-96 (10)	ANA: 60-93	SUM	SUM
Producers of government services	PGS	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	(13): 60-97 (11)
Other producers	OPR	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	ANA: 60-93	..
Subtotal	TET	ANA: 60-96	ANA: 60-93	SUM	SUM
Total including all adjustments	TTX	ANA: 60-96	..	..	..

Explanatory notes:

- (7) Source: "Fixed reproducible tangible wealth in the United States", US department of commerce (BEA)
- (8) Source: "Survey of Current Business" (BEA, Bureau of Economic Analysis)
- (10) Difference between TIN and the sum of the 1-digit industries corresponds to government enterprises.
- (11) PGS includes OPR.

Notes explicatives :

- (7) Source: "Fixed reproducible tangible wealth in the United States", US department of commerce (BEA)
- (8) Source: "Survey of Current Business" (BEA, Bureau of Economic Analysis)
- (10) La différence entre TIN et la somme des industries au niveau de précision 1, correspond aux entreprises publiques.
- (11) PGS comprend OPR.

Explanatory notes:

- (12) Only Dwellings, FNS includes real estate.
- (13) Source: Bureau of Economic analysis. Constant prices data are derived from chain-type quantity indices. (see part 5).
- (14) Only gross capital stock. Dwellings are excluded.

Notes explicatives :

- (12) Uniquement les logements, FNS comprend les affaires immobilières.
- (13) Source: Bureau of Economic analysis. Les données à prix constant sont obtenues à partir d'indices en chaîne (voir partie 5).
- (14) Stock brut uniquement. Les logements sont exclus.

UNITED STATES ÉTATS-UNIS

Gross Value Added:

Data are given at market prices. All indirect taxes are included in GDP. GDP data are the result of a major revision of the US national accounts.

Valeur ajoutée brute :

Les données sont fournies aux prix du marché. Tous les impôts indirects sont inclus dans le PIB. Les données sur le PIB sont le résultat de révisions importantes des comptes nationaux américains.

Employment:

Total employment covers "persons engaged in production" in domestic industries. It includes full-time equivalent employees and the number of self-employed persons and excludes unpaid family workers.

Emploi :

L'emploi total couvre les "personnes engagées dans la production" dans les industries résidentes. Il inclut les salariés équivalent plein temps et le nombre de travailleurs indépendants et exclut les aides familiaux.

Gross Capital stock:

Only net stock is now updated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Chain type quantity indices have been used to estimate constant prices data for both net stock and capital consumption. The article, "Improved Estimates of Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth, 1929-95" by Arnold J. Katz and Shelby W. Herman (Survey of Current Business, May 1997, pp. 69-92) describes the methodology used to produce the estimates. Another article, "The Measurement of Depreciation in the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts," by Barbara M. Fraumeni (Survey of Current Business, July 1997, pp. 7-23) describes the theoretical and empirical literature that supports the new BEA methodology.

Stock brut de capital :

Seul le stock net de capital est désormais mis à jour par le Bureau of Economic Analysis. Des indices de quantité ont été utilisés pour estimer les données à prix constants du stock de capital net et de la consommation de capital. L'article "Improved Estimates of Fixed Reproducible Tangible Wealth, 1929-95," par Arnold J. Katz et Shelby W. Herman (Survey of Current Business, mai 1997, pp. 69-92) décrit la méthode utilisée pour produire les estimations. Un autre article "The Measurement of Depreciation in the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts" par Barbara M. Fraumeni (SCB, juillet 1997, pp. 7-23) décrit les références théoriques et pratiques qui ont été utilisées dans la nouvelle méthode du BEA.

Last price base in national source: 1992

Industry coverage: Data are derived from the SIC87 used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Dernière base de prix dans la source nationale : 1992

Définitions des industries : Les données sont dérivées de la classification SIC87 utilisée par le BEA.

Non-market services:

Only government. Public enterprises are excluded from PGS. Difference between total industries (TIN) and the sum of all major industries correspond to public enterprises.

Services non-marchands:

Uniquement le gouvernement. Les entreprises publiques sont exclues de PGS. La différence entre le total industrie (TIN) et le total des principales industries correspond aux entreprises publiques.

Sources used:

- OECD National Accounts, Volume II, detailed tables
- OECD Foreign Trade Statistics
- OECD Employment outlook
- OECD Secretariat estimates
- Survey of Current Business, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- Fixed reproducible tangible wealth in the United States, US Department of Commerce, BEA

Sources utilisées:

- OCDE Comptes Nationaux Volume II
- OCDE Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur
- OCDE Perspectives de l'emploi
- OCDE Estimations du Secrétariat
- Survey of Current Business, US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
- Fixed reproducible tangible wealth in the United States, US Department of Commerce, BEA

Glossary of main terms

Glossaire des termes principaux

Compensation of employees

All payments by resident producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind and in cash, and of contributions, paid or imputed, in respect of their employees to social security schemes and to private pension, family allowance, casualty insurance, life insurance and similar scheme.

Consumption of fixed capital (part of OP)

The value, at current replacement cost, of the reproducible fixed assets except the roads, dams and other forms of construction other than structures of the producers of government services used up during a period of account as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseen obsolescence and the normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, main catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not taken into account.

Employees

All persons engaged in the activities of business units, government bodies and private non-profit institutions, except the proprietors and their unpaid family members in the case of unincorporated business. Members of the armed forces are included, irrespective of the duration and type of their service.

Gross capital stock

The gross capital stock expresses the value of assets on the assumption that there has been no decline in their productive efficiency due to age. Each asset in the stock is therefore valued at the price at which it would be purchased if it were still new. Wear and tear are assumed to be made good through repair and maintenance until the assets reach the end of their service life, i.e. the point at which they are discarded either because of obsolescence or because repair and maintenance costs become too high.

Rémunération des salariés

Paie en espèces et en nature des producteurs résidents à leur personnel de salaires et de traitements, ainsi que leurs contributions effectives ou imputées aux régimes de sécurité sociale et aux régimes privés de retraite, d'allocations familiales, d'assurance-dommages, d'assurance-vie, etc... pour le compte de leur personnel.

Consommation de capital fixe (compris dans OP)

Valeur, aux prix courants de remplacement, du capital fixe reproductible consommé au cours de la période, du fait de l'usure normale, de l'obsolescence prévisible et des dommages accidentels probables. On ne calcule pas de consommation de capital fixe pour les routes, les barrages, et les constructions autres que les bâtiments des producteurs de services rendus par les administrations publiques. L'obsolescence imprévisible, les grandes catastrophes, l'épuisement des ressources naturelles ne sont pas pris en compte dans le calcul de la consommation de capital fixe.

Salariés

Toutes les personnes employées par les entreprises, les administrations publiques et les institutions privées sans but lucratif, et les ménages, à l'exclusion, pour les entreprises non constituées en sociétés, de leurs propriétaires et des membres non rémunérés de leurs familles. Les membres des forces armées sont considérés comme salariés quels que soient la durée et le type du service qu'ils effectuent.

Stock brut de capital

Le stock brut de capital mesure la valeur des actifs, leur efficacité productive étant supposée ne pas s'être réduite avec le temps. Chaque actif du stock est donc évalué au prix auquel il serait acheté s'il était encore neuf. On suppose que des travaux de réparation et d'entretien compensent l'usure jusqu'à la fin de la vie utile de l'actif, c'est à dire jusqu'au moment où celui-ci est mis au rebut soit pour raison d'obsolescence, soit parce que les coûts de réparation et d'entretien deviennent trop élevés.

Gross domestic product at purchasers' values or producers' values

The producers' value of the gross outputs of resident producers, including the distributive-trades and transport, less the purchasers' values of their intermediate consumption (in other words, the producers' values of the valued added of the resident producers) plus import duties. Also equal to the total of the gross expenditure on the final uses of the domestic supply of goods and services valued at purchasers' values less imports of goods and services value c.i.f.: or the sum of the compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, operating surplus and indirect taxes, net, of resident producers and import duties.

Gross fixed capital formation

The outlays (purchases and own-account production) of industries, producers of government services and producers of private non-profit services to households, on addition of new durable goods (commodities) to their stocks of fixed assets less their net sales of similar second-hand and scrapped goods. Excluded are the outlays of government services on durable goods for military use. Included are acquisitions of reproducible durable goods, except land, mineral deposits, timber tracts, plantations, vineyards, etc. which take considerably more than a year to become productive, until they become productive; the acquisition of breeding stock, draught animals, dairy cattle and the like; and the transfer costs in connection with purchases and sales of land, mineral deposits, timber tracts, etc.

Produit intérieur brut aux prix d'acquisition ou aux prix départ-usine

Le produit intérieur brut est égal à la valeur ajoutée par les producteurs résidents aux prix départ-usine, augmentée des droits et taxes sur importations, c'est à dire à la production des producteurs résidents aux prix départ-usine - y compris la production des prestataires de services de commerce et de transport - moins la consommation intermédiaire de ces producteurs aux prix d'acquisition, plus les droits et taxes sur importations. Le PIB est ainsi égal au total des emplois finals de biens et services aux prix d'acquisition diminué des importations C.A.F. On peut encore définir le produit intérieur brut comme la somme de la rémunération des salariés, de la consommation de capital fixe, de l'excédent net d'exploitation, des impôts indirects - nets des subventions d'exploitation - des producteurs résidents et des droits et taxes sur importations.

Formation brute de capital fixe

Dépenses (achats et production pour compte propre) des branches d'activité marchande, des branches non marchandes des Administrations publiques et des branches non marchandes des institutions privées sans but lucratif, ayant pour but d'ajouter des biens durables neufs à leur capital fixe, diminuées des ventes de ces branches, nettes de leurs achats, de biens analogues d'occasion ou de rebuts. Les dépenses des administrations publiques au titre de biens durables à usage militaire sont exclues de la formation brute de capital fixe. Les acquisitions à usage civil de biens durables, reproductibles ou non, à l'exception des terres, des gisements de minéraux, des zones boisées et des biens analogues, la valeur des travaux du bâtiment et des travaux publics et la valeur du gros entretien effectué sont incluses dans la formation brute de capital fixe. De même, on inclura dans la formation brute de capital fixe les dépenses de mise en valeur et d'amélioration des terres et les dépenses engagées pour développer et étendre les zones boisées, les plantations, les vignobles, etc. jusqu'à ce qu'ils deviennent productifs, lorsque le délai qui les sépare de l'entrée en production est largement supérieur à un an, et les acquisitions d'animaux pour la reproduction, d'animaux de trait, de bétail laitier etc. ainsi que les frais de mutation relatifs aux achats et aux ventes de terrains, de gisements minéraux, de zones boisées, etc.

Gross operating surplus

Gross output at producers' values less the sum of compensation of employees and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Indirect taxes

Taxes assessed on producers in respect of the production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which they charge to the expenses of production. Also included are import duties and the operating surplus, reduced by normal margin of profits of business units, of fiscal and similar monopolies of government.

Net indirect taxes

Indirect taxes less subsidies.

Net Capital Stock

The NCS expresses the value of assets at the prices at which they would be purchased if they were put on the market in their present state. These will be lower than « as new » prices even if, as will usually be the case, the assets are just as productive now as when they were originally purchased. The reduction in price over an asset's lifetime reflects the fact that each year there is an inexorable decline in the future income stream that the asset can be expected to generate. Since « present state » prices are not generally observable, they are estimated by assuming that asset values decline in some regular fashion over their lifetimes. In practise, countries usually assume either that prices decline by an equal amount each year (straight-line depreciation) or that they decline by an equal percentage (declining balance depreciation).

Operating surplus

Gross output at producers' values less the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Excédent brut d'exploitation

Production brute aux prix départ-usine moins la somme des rémunérations des salariés et les impôts indirects diminués des subventions.

Impôts indirects

Impôts payés par les producteurs, figurant dans leur coût de production et assis sur la production, la vente, l'achat ou l'utilisation de biens ou de services. Ces impôts comprennent les droits et taxes sur importations ainsi que les excédents d'exploitation des monopoles fiscaux et autres monopoles publics diminués de la marge bénéficiaire normale.

Impôts indirects nets

Impôts indirects diminués des subventions d'exploitations.

Stock net de capital

Le stock net de capital mesure la valeurs des actifs aux prix auxquels ils seraient achetés s'ils étaient mis sur le marché dans leur état présent. Ces prix seront inférieurs aux prix "à l'état neuf", même si, comme c'est généralement le cas, les actifs sont tout aussi productifs maintenant qu'ils ne l'étaient au moment de leur première acquisition. La tendance décroissante que suit le prix d'un actif tout au long de sa vie utile tient à ce que, chaque année, le flux des revenus futurs que l'on peut en attendre se réduit inexorablement. Comme l'on ne dispose généralement pas de données sur les prix "en l'état présent", on procède à des estimations en supposant que la valeur des actifs diminue régulièrement tout au long de la vie utile. Dans la pratique, les pays supposent soit que les prix baissent d'un montant identique chaque année (amortissement linéaire), soit qu'ils baissent d'un pourcentage identique chaque année (amortissement dégressif).

Excédent net d'exploitation

Différence entre la production aux prix départ-usine et la somme de la consommation intermédiaire, de la rémunération des salariés, de la consommation de capital fixe et des impôts indirects diminués des subventions d'exploitation.

Producers' value

The value in the market of the gross output of commodities, industries, etc. at the establishment of the producers; or the sum of the values of direct inputs, intermediate inputs at purchasers' values and indirect taxes less subsidies in respect of the commodities, industries, etc. The value added of industries at producers' values is equal to gross output of the industries at producers' values is equal to gross output of the industries at producers' value less the purchasers' values of the intermediate consumption in respect of the gross output.

Purchasing power parities

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are the rates of currency conversion that equalise the purchasing power of different currencies. This means that a given sum of money, when converted into different currencies at the PPP rates, will buy the same basket of goods and services in all countries. In other words, PPPs are the rates of currency conversion which eliminate the differences in price levels between countries. Thus, when expenditures on GDP for different countries are converted into a common currency by means of PPPs, they are, in effect, expressed at the same set of international prices so that comparisons between countries reflect only differences in the volume of goods and services purchased.

Purchasers' values

The cost of goods and services in the market to the point of delivery to the purchaser. Equals producers' values plus the trade and the margins appropriate to the purchaser in question.

Valeur départ-usine

Valeur aux prix du marché de la production (de biens et services marchands) à la sortie de l'établissement du producteur. La valeur départ-usine de la production peut aussi être exprimée comme la somme des coûts des facteurs de production, des impôts indirects, nets des subventions d'exploitations, et de la consommation intermédiaire aux prix d'acquisition. La valeur départ-usine de la valeur ajoutée d'une branche est égale à la valeur départ-usine de la production de cette branche diminuée de la consommation intermédiaire de cette branche aux prix d'acquisition.

Parités de pouvoir d'achat

Les parités de pouvoir d'achat (PPA) sont des taux de conversion monétaire qui égalisent les pouvoirs d'achat des différentes monnaies. Ainsi, une somme d'argent donnée, convertie au moyen des PPA en différentes monnaies, permettra d'acheter le même panier de biens et de services dans tous les pays en question. En d'autres termes, les PPA sont des taux de conversion monétaire qui éliminent les différences de niveaux de prix existants entre pays. De ce fait, quand on utilise les PPA pour exprimer dans une monnaie commune les dépenses imputées au PIB de différents pays, on obtient des données exprimées à un même ensemble de prix internationaux si bien que les comparaisons entre pays portent uniquement sur les différences de volume de biens et services achetés.

Valeur d'acquisition

Prix de marché des biens et services rendus au point de livraison à l'acheteur. La valeur d'acquisition d'un produit est égale à sa valeur départ-usine augmentée des marges commerciales et des marges de transport supportées par le produit.

Main changes since last update

Principaux changements depuis la dernière mise à jour

- As from 1988, exports and imports of goods (XGS, MGS) are derived from data classified according to the HS (Harmonised System). Before 1988, ISIC data are obtained from series based on SITC revision 2.
- Data for Canada are the result of a major revision. Some countries have not been updated because they are in the process of implementing the new SNA (Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden).
- Some additional data are now available for France (capital stock) and Germany (components of value added, capital stock).
- A partir de 1988, les exportations et les importations de biens (XGS, MGS) sont obtenues à partir de données définies selon le SH (système Harmonisé). Avant 1988, les données CITI sont obtenues à partir de séries conformes à la CTCI révision 2.
- Les données du Canada sont le résultat d'une révision majeure. Les données de certains pays n'ont pas été mises à jour car ces pays sont en train de mettre en oeuvre le nouveau SCN (Danemark, Pays-Bas, Finlande).
- De nouvelles données sont disponibles pour la France (stock de capital) et l'Allemagne (composants de la valeur ajoutées, stock de capital).

Comments are invited and may be sent to:

OECD Statistics Directorate
National Accounts Division
ISDB Programme
2 rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris CEDEX 16, France
Fax: + 33 1 45 24 96 57
E-mail: stat.contact@oecd.org
Jeroen.meyer@oecd.org

Les commentaires sont bienvenus et peuvent être envoyés à :

OCDE Direction des Statistiques
Division des Comptes Nationaux
Programme ISDB
2 rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France
Télécopie : + 33 1 45 24 96 57
E-mail : stat.contact@oecd.org
Jeroen.meyer@oecd.org



The next version of ISDB will be based on the new System of National Accounts (93 SNA). The name and the contents of the data bank will change. Please visit the OECD National Accounts Home page for more information.

<http://www.oecd.org/std/nahome.htm>



La prochaine version d'ISDB sera conforme au nouveau Système de Comptabilité Nationale (SCN de 93). Le nom et le contenu de la banque de données seront amenés à changer. Vous trouverez des renseignements supplémentaires sur le site Internet des Comptes Nationaux de l'OCDE.

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