

Introduction

This publication is the first in a series of pocketbook compilations on industrial statistics designed to highlight the availability and applications of industrial production statistics and other related statistics. Industrial statistics provide important information or input for economic policy or decision making in government, industry, and for the business community in general. Industrial statistics are also important for the academia and compilers of national accounts.

In terms of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4 [3], the scope of the industrial sector is defined to cover Mining and quarrying (section B); Manufacturing (section C); Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (section D); and Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (section E). That is, production statistics include the production (whether as primary or secondary production) of units classified in sections B, C, D and E of ISIC Rev. 4. It does not cover output of units classified outside ISIC sections B, C, D and E. For example, beef produced on a farm is not included (as it constitutes output of agriculture); while beef produced in a slaughterhouse is included in the scope (as output of manufacturing). In terms of ISIC Rev. 3, industrial statistics includes sections C, D and E.

Value added data at section level and, where available, at industry 4-digit level of ISIC pertaining to some commodities are included to give some perspective on the importance of different industry subsectors or commodities.

Value added data for ISIC Rev. 3 sections C, D and E corresponding to mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and electricity, gas and water supply are presented in the *industry snapshot* section of this publication (i.e. value added per capita and share in GDP). Data relating to ISIC Rev. 3 rather than the latest version (ISIC Rev. 4) is presented considering that most countries have these data available in terms of ISIC Rev. 3 rather than Rev. 4.

Furthermore, some statistics on exports of particular commodities are included to give some perspective on the international trade in those commodities.

Sources

Data in this Pocketbook are derived from compilations of the United Nations Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) statistics, United Nations Comtrade, the United Nations National Accounts Main Aggregates Database [2, 4-9] and other sources (for example, official websites of national statistical authorities).

Production data is extracted from United Nations Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbooks, a series of annual compilations designed to meet the demand for information on the industrial production of goods. The latest Yearbook is the 2015 Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook, available online at

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications/>

UNIDO Industrial Statistics (INDSTAT4 and MINSTAT) databases contain value added data at the 4-digit and 3-digit levels of ISIC for manufacturing and mining sectors respectively.

The UN Comtrade is a repository of official international trade statistics and relevant analytical tables, available online at <https://comtrade.un.org/>

The UN National Accounts Main Aggregates database presents a series of analytical national accounts tables:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/data.asp>

Technical notes

Production data

Production data is based on a subset of the United Nations List of Industrial Products, established in 2005. The original definitions of the products were, as far as possible, based on the Central Product Classification (CPC) Ver.1.1 and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) 2002 [1, 10]. This publication currently only includes production data of commodities in sections B and C of ISIC Rev. 4, that is collected through the United Nations Industrial Commodity Statistics Questionnaire.

Also, the product codes used in the List are based on the CPC Version 1.1. The first five digits of the codes used in the List correspond to the CPC Version 1.1 subclass that includes

the commodity in question. A dash (-) and a sixth digit have been added to indicate whether the product corresponds to the complete CPC subclass (in which case this digit is "0") or whether the product represents only a portion of the CPC subclass (in which case this digit is a running number "1", "2", etc.). Complete definitions in all six UN languages (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese), as well as correspondences to other classifications are available on the UN Industry Statistics website at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/>.

Products were selected based on their overall contribution to the world economy and international trade and the general importance among outputs of individual industries in the world economy. At the consolidated world level, the selected products are expected to reflect the level and change of industrial production for the world economy.

Data reflect volume of production sold during the survey period, which is defined as the production carried out at some time, which has been sold (or invoiced) during the reference period.

Production statistics are not available for all countries or areas and not for all the commodities in the List of Industrial Products (LoIP) for a variety of reasons. For example, a number of countries and territories have informed UNSD that data in the required format could not be provided due to confidentiality restrictions or differing use of product definitions or that the information is not collected at the national level.

For this Pocketbook we have included a limited number of commodities primarily based on data availability as well endeavouring to cover different industrial subsectors. Furthermore, it includes only countries with reported production for at least two years covering 2005, 2010 and 2015. More data are included in the Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbooks.

Value added data

Bar charts of value-added in manufacturing at 4-digit level of ISIC for countries in the upper 25th percentile are presented. For mining and quarrying sectors, data (from MINSTAT) is only available at the 3-digit level of ISIC. Thus, bar charts of value-added at 3-digit level of

ISIC in mining and quarrying for countries in the upper 25th percentile are presented.

Also, at the time of compilation, the main sources of value added data included only up to 2013 for mining and quarrying (MINSTAT) and only up to 2014 for manufacturing (INSTAT4); thus 2013 and 2014 data are included for manufacturing while 2012 and 2013 data are included for mining and quarrying.

These value added data are constituted at basic prices. Exceptions are value added reported

a) at factor values for Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom;

b) at producers' prices for India, Indonesia, Jordan, Philippines and Viet Nam;

c) with an unknown valuation for Australia, Chile and Mexico.

Export data

These data are derived from Comtrade based on the correspondence between the United Nations List of Industrial Products (LoIP) and the Harmonized System (HS) 2007 for the reference period 2007-2015 and HS 2002 for the period 2005-2006 [10, 11]. Correspondences between commodities in this Pocketbook and HS 2007 codes are shown in the Annex of this publication.

Monetary value

Value added and exports have been presented in current US dollars to facilitate comparison among countries. Annual period-averages of exchange rates compiled by the IMF are used for conversion from national currencies. For exports data, monthly exchange rates are weighted by the monthly volume of trade. For the value added data presented in the industry snapshot section, price-adjusted rates of exchange (PARE), calculated by the United Nations Statistics Division, have been used for countries and years where there appeared to be a serious disparity between real GDP growth and growth when GDP was converted to US dollars using the IMF-based rates [7].

Introduction and technical notes

More detailed technical notes, including on specific commodities, are included in the 2015 Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook.

Limitations

International and temporal comparability is strongly limited by data availability and differing use of product definitions. The use of highlighted “top” producers (according to

available data) is certainly limited by country data availability.

Top producers according to available data are only indicated for further consideration by readers. The temporal comparability of data on physical quantities is also affected by the varying composition of the products in case of codes covering heterogeneous parts.

Country or area nomenclature and abbreviations

For reasons of space or clarity, some country names have been abbreviated. A list of country and area abbreviations is given below. These abbreviations convey no political implications whatsoever. That is, designations and presentations in this Pocketbook do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

<i>Abbreviated name</i>	<i>Full name</i>
Bolivia (Plur. State of)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina
British Virgin Is.	British Virgin Islands
Central African Rep.	Central African Republic
China, Hong Kong SAR	China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
China, Macao SAR	China, Macao Special Administrative Region
Dem.P.R. of Korea	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Dem. R. of the Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Sudan	Republic of the Sudan
Micronesia (Fed. States)	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Rep. of Korea	Republic of Korea
Rep. of Moldova	Republic of Moldova
Saint Kitts & Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Vincent & the Gren.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Sao Tome & Principe	Sao Tome and Principe
Syrian Arab Rep.	Syrian Arab Republic
TFYR of Macedonia	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turks & Caicos Islands	Turks and Caicos Islands
United Kingdom	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United R. of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania
United States	United States of America
Venezuela (Bol. R. of)	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Introduction and technical notes

Country notes

China: For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR) and Taiwan province of China. Where available, data for Hong Kong SAR or Macao SAR are published separately.

Sudan: Data refers to the Republic of the Sudan. The Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan split from the former Sudan on 9 July 2011.

United Kingdom: Data includes only England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

United R. of Tanzania: Data refers to Tanganyika only.

Ukraine: In 2014, the Government of Ukraine has informed the United Nations that it is not in a position to provide statistical data concerning the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol.

Explanation of symbols

The following symbols have been employed in making entries in the tables :

...	Data not available
C	Confidential data
-	Magnitude nil or less than half of the unit of measurement employed
*	Provisional or estimated figure
#	A marked break in the series; data prior to the sign not comparable

Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.).

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Enquiries, comments and suggestions for improving this publication are welcome and should be addressed to: industry@un.org.