



**UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA**

REPORT

**United Nations Workshop on International Economic and Social Classifications
10-13 December 2007, Cairo, Egypt**

Summary

The United Nations Department of Economics and Social Affairs' Statistics Division (UNSD) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) organized a joint Workshop on International Economic Classifications in cooperation with the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and The Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC).

The main goal of the workshop was to focus on the recently revised activity and product classifications, namely ISIC Rev.4 and CPC Ver.2, to assist countries in implementing them in their routine statistical work.

The objective of this meeting were to (1) build upon a previous classifications workshop in the region held in Beirut, 2004; (2) review the current implementation and use of national activity and product classifications and their relationship to new ISIC and CPC in the ESCWA region; (3) provide an up-to-date account of the final versions of the revised activity and product classifications and information on methodological changes related to the application of the classification; (4) discuss issues raised by countries in the region on the ISIC and CPC revision; (5) address implementation issues in connection with the revised classifications; (6) review the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics, which are currently being revised, from a national and regional perspective; (7) discuss partnerships needed to facilitate cooperation in the field of classifications, including coordination of work on regional/sub-regional cooperation in classifications.

The workshop is intended to help participants in improving the capacity of users and producers of industrial statistics in using and applying updated economic classifications, and to increase the harmonization in producing and disseminating data on industrial statistics regionally and internationally.

Discussions centered on (a) the ISIC and CPC revision; (b) the problems associated with the implementation of ISIC and CPC revisions; and (c) countries' view on the implementation of the classifications.

At the conclusion of the workshop, recommendations were made to facilitate the implementation of the revised classifications, in particular ISIC Rev.4, at the national level in participating countries.

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Introduction

1. At its thirty-eighth session in 2007, the United Nations Statistical Commission reviewed and agreed to a proposed implementation process for the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities and the Central Product Classification, as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General.¹ The present workshop is one of the first round of proposed regional workshops in this implementation process, addressing the revised classifications ISIC Rev.4 and CPC Ver.2 and first steps of their implementation.

I. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Venue and date

2. The United Nations Workshop on International Economic and Social Classifications was held in Cairo, Egypt, on 10-13 December 2007.

B. Opening

3. The Workshop was opened by the following representatives of Egypt, ESCWA and UNSD:
- Ms. Iffat Choukri, Director of Statistics Department, CAPMAS Egypt;
- Ms. Wafa Aboul Hosn, Team Leader of the Sectoral Statistics, Statistics Division, ESCWA; and
- Mr. Ralf Becker, Chief of the Economic Statistics and Classifications Section at the United Nations Statistics Divisions.

C. Participants

4. The workshop was attended by 52 participants from Central Statistical Offices and Ministries of Industry of 13 countries from the ESCWA and Al-Maghreb Region and representatives from the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC), UNESCWA and UNSD. The List of Participants is shown in Annex I to this report.

D. Agenda and organization of work

5. At the first session, participants adopted the agenda in the form in which it appears in Annex II of this report.

E. Documentation

6. All presentations, papers and background documents for this workshop are available on the UNSD Classifications Website at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/intercop/training/egypt/egypt-2.asp>.

II. DISCUSSION TOPICS

Note: Throughout the workshop additional questions were asked that were not directly related to the work on classifications, but highlighted problems related to merchandise trade statistics, national

¹ See Documents of the Statistical Commission: *Report of the Secretary-General on international economic and social classifications* (E/CN.3/2007/10).

accounts etc. As much as possible, these questions have been clarified with the individual countries, but are not listed here as they were outside the scope of this workshop.

Session 1. Introduction and background

7. In this session a presentation was made by UNSD on the Family of International Classifications. ESCWA provided an Overview of Economic Statistics and Classifications in the ESCWA Region (see documents /5 and /6).

8. During the discussion, the following questions were raised by participants:

a) Does the new revision of ISIC have provisions for the informal sector and such activities as illegal trading, export and import? UNSD answered that in principle ISIC covers everything, but that there is no distinction in the classification structure of formal vs. informal activities or legal vs. illegal activities.

b) What is the status of the currently available draft version of ISIC Rev.4? It was confirmed to the participants that the ISIC Rev. 4 structure was not to undergo further changes and countries could begin its adoption right away. It was noted that for those countries still utilizing ISIC Rev2., the transition to Rev.4 would pose some additional challenges.

c) Does the size of the enterprise play a role in the ISIC Rev.4, that is, is there a distinction between small and large enterprises in the structure? UNSD clarified that ISIC only classifies according to type of economic activity and each ISIC class would include enterprises of all sizes. Statistics that reflect size of enterprises, such as for SMEs need to have the size information as an independent, second indicator.

d) One country inquired about a special situation, in which they receive all trade data from their customs office, which had switched from the old to the new version of the HS at the middle of the year. Therefore, data for the first six months are available according to HS02 and data for the second half of the year according to HS07. The participant asked for guidance for the compilation of annual statistics in light of this situation. If data cannot be obtained in terms of a single version of HS for the whole year, then forecasting or backcasting will have to be used in order to align the data for the first or second half of the year, using the correspondence tables between the HS versions.

e) A question was raised about high-level aggregations in use by the World Bank into three sectors², and whether these definitions were reflected in the structure of ISIC. This grouping is different from the historic separation into a primary, secondary and tertiary sector, and UNSD will follow up on the proper definitions and existence of other high-level groupings.

Session 2. ISIC and CPC Revision

9. In this session GOIC made a presentation on the Importance of harmonized Industry Statistics in the Gulf Region. UNSD made a presentation clarifying the ISIC and CPC revision process and a separate presentation on the main changes in ISIC Rev.4 (see documents /7, /8 and /9).

10. During the discussion the following observations were made by participants:

a) Countries shared their work in comparing ISIC 3 and ISIC 4, notably Egypt which has undertaken a revision of both in order to highlight differences, new additions and how challenges in ISIC 3 were overcome in ISIC 4.

b) It was noted that an Arabic translation of the ISIC 4 has already been undertaken by Egypt, Palestine and member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

c) Participants underscored the need to link between CPC and ISIC for every activity and it was noted that this information would be made available on the UNSD website within one month's time.

11. Following the discussion, a country presentation was given by Bahrain (see document /22).

² Agriculture, industry and services

Session 3. ISIC Revision: Detailed Changes

12. In this session, UNSD made a presentation on how to treat outsourcing in ISIC, including standardization of the terminology and rules for classifying principal and contractor in the case of outsourcing of manufacturing activities. This also covered the outsourcing of employment, which is becoming increasingly common in many developed and developing economies (see document /10).

13. Also in this session UNSD made presentations on detailed changes in specific sections of ISIC, namely in Section C (Manufacturing) and Section J (Information and communication), providing background information on how and why these changes were made (see documents /20 and /21).

14. During the discussion, the following questions were raised:

a) One country pointed out that in their economy there are a lot of activities, like sewing, that is carried out for other, foreign companies, and was concerned that the proposed method for the treatment of outsourcing would lead to double-counting on the national scale of the countries involved. UNSD maintained that with the proposed methods, this should not occur. The production of the good is recorded only once, in this particular case by the principal. It was underlined that whether you undertake an activity on own account or for others, you are still classified in ISIC according to your own activity. It was also noted that ancillary activities should not be considered when classifying a unit.

b) Is there a distinction between handicraft and manufacturing by machines in ISIC Rev. 4? One country added to the question by informing that in their case, such a distinction was necessary for legal purposes, such as the issuing of licenses. UNSD answered that there is no distinction in ISIC on whether you produce by hand or by machinery. One must however take care to distinguish between artistic activities and manufacturing. Countries that use ISIC for other than statistical purposes or have a strong need to separate handicraft from manufacturing by machines can of course do this in their national version, but should be able to convert data back to the standardized ISIC categories. In this context, Tunisia informed that they had prepared a separate classification for classification of crafts, in cooperation with the European Union.

c) One country reported that they had made additional subdivisions for furniture and inquired whether UNSD ought to be notified. UNSD replied that countries could break this category down for national purposes, but that it was not possible to do so on an international level because no consensus could be reached on the proper way of subdividing (e.g. by material vs. by use). There is no requirement to inform (or seek approval from) UNSD about changes made at the national level. UNSD is however happy to be informed about the choices countries make, as this is useful feedback for other countries and for future work.

15. Following this discussion, UNSD gave a presentation on alternate aggregations for ISIC Rev.4 that have been approved and will be included in the ISIC publication (see document /17).

16. After the UNSD presentations, country presentations were given by Palestine, Oman and Egypt (see documents /23, /24 and /25).

17. Subsequently Qatar gave an overview of the process employed by the GCC countries to develop regional classifications. It is expected that by 2010, all of the GCC member countries will be obliged to use them.

Session 4. CPC Revision: Detailed Changes

18. In this session UNSD made a presentation summarizing the CPC revision process and highlighting main elements of concern in the revision, based on the CPC's three main functions, namely to be a "central" classification of products, to provide a classification of all outputs of economic activities, and to be a reference classification for services. Main changes in scope, structure

and detail of the classification were presented, as well as issues related to links to other classifications (see document /11).

19. Also in this session, UNSD made a presentation on underlying concepts of the information economy and how they are reflected in the CPC. In a third presentation, UNSD introduced some of the detailed changes in the CPC that may be of special interest, such as the services related to waste management (see documents /12 and /13).

20. During the discussion, the following questions were raised:

a) The section on wholesale and retail services in the CPC uses stars for many of the codes and includes apparently incomplete codes. UNSD clarified that this was the same form of presentation used in previous versions of the CPC. It is essentially a trick to avoid having to explicitly spell out the (identical) breakdown for wholesale and retail sale seven times, while keeping an unambiguous coding for each. This is usually explained in a short statement in this part of the CPC. Unfortunately, this statement was missing from the published draft structure. This will be corrected in the final publication.

b) Why is the structure in the CPC not tied to the ISIC structure more closely? There is also possible confusion of having yet other service classifications, such as the Extended balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS) and the World Trade Organization's GNS/W/120 list, along with the others in existence. UNSD restated the problems associated with a too close link between the CPC and ISIC, and how this had led to the decision of keeping the status quo with regards to the structure of the CPC. UNSD also explained the background for the existence of other services classifications, the work to harmonize them and barriers for such harmonization. This includes lack of detailed data for international trade in services, which requires the EBOPS to be defined at a more aggregated level, as well as difficulties in changing a classification like the GNS/W/120 list, which is being used in legal agreement within the GATS framework. Still, linkages between these classifications exist and are being maintained.

c) If countries implement the revised classifications together with the revised System of National Accounts, data and estimates will be affected by two types of changes, namely those generated by the changes in ISIC and those generated by the changes in the SNA. How can users determine (and separate) the effect of these two overlapping changes in future estimates? UNSD acknowledged this problem, but could not provide an immediate answer. UNSD will raise this issue with national accounts experts to see under what circumstances such a separate account would be necessary and how to address this.

Session 5. ISIC and CPC implementation

21. In this session ESCWA made a presentation on how to choose an appropriate detail level for the ISIC and CPC for compiling regional statistics, using the supply-and-use tables recommended in the SNA93 as an example. The experiences from the region were that, although policy makers always request the most detailed data possible, in practice the member countries are rarely able to collect detailed product-level data. The data on intermediate consumption is especially inadequate, although the situation for production data could also be significantly improved. For choosing the appropriate level of detail when compiling data according to ISIC, ESCWA suggested to start at the 4-digit level and then redefine the groups, keeping in mind the requirements of the SNA as well as the acceptable sampling error. Countries were urged to provide estimates for their sampling errors, which at present nobody is doing (see document /16).

22. During the discussion the following issues were raised:

a) There was concern about the level of detail and how one could make sure that information on small and medium sized enterprises was adequately presented. ESCWA replied that the exact level of detail used for publishing was a matter of policy of the statistical administration, and outside the scope of the topic of the presentation.

b) It was agreed that supply-and-use tables are complicated and one country explained their own problems in obtaining good figures for production and particularly for intermediate consumption. The delegate also explained that it was complicated for them to make error estimates for certain surveys as they were only carried out once a year. Their statisticians are currently experimenting with quarterly based sample surveys, which would give a better indication about the data quality. He underlined however that the change of classifications would complicate the comparison with earlier data and hence make error estimation more difficult. Compilation should be done at six-digit level and published at much more aggregated level.

23. Since the issue of national adaptations of the international standard classifications had come up repeatedly in discussions during the previous sessions, UNSD made a presentation on some options for national adaptation that are being used by countries (see document /19).

24. Also in this session, UNSD gave short presentation on the planned implementation process for ISIC and CPC, including the timeline recommended by the Expert group on International Economic and Social Classifications, the tools that are being provided by UNSD (or will be provided in the future), as well as recommendations for regional and country assistance. This was followed by a presentation by Eurostat outlining the implementation process for European countries (of NACE Rev.2 and CPA 2008), as well as available materials to assist countries in this process (see documents /18 and /14).

25. During the discussion, the following issues were raised:

a) Many participants strongly expressed the need for Arabic translations of the classifications. It was announced that Palestine and Egypt had both made their own translations of the ISIC Rev.4 draft and that UNSD could use them to accelerate the later official translation.

b) One country expressed concern about having to implement the new classifications around the same time as the revised System of National Accounts, and asked for specific advice on this issue. ESCWA replied that the problem of preparing a sample from a business register coded in ISIC 3.1 in order to give data according to ISIC 4 would certainly lead to some misclassified units, but that this would be the case even when using the same classification, and as such it was a manageable problem. UNSD focused on the problem of backcasting and the earlier raised issue of separating the changes driven by the change in classifications from the changes due to the new SNA revision. This issue should be brought to the attention of National Accounts.

c) It was pointed out that there are potential complications, since Eurostat is using NACE and CPA, while still expected to provide assistance to other countries on implementing ISIC Rev.4 and CPC Ver. 2. The question was raised how this will be organized. Eurostat replied that there were no details yet available on the implementation assistance, but that a workshop was planned in the spring of 2008. In either case, Eurostat would only provide assistance tailored for NACE and CPA, but not for ISIC and CPC. This issue may need further discussion to ensure appropriate help for countries planning to use ISIC and CPC.

26. Following the discussion, country presentations were given by Lebanon and Jordan (see document /26).

Session 6. Countries' views and implementation

27. During this session, the workshop participants discussed issues related to the implementation of ISIC and CPC in smaller working groups. The following main questions were used to guide the discussion:

- 1) What are the main applications of the classifications outside statistical purposes like for administrative purposes and what special requirements have emerged from these uses?
- 2) How much of the classification work is coordinated with other agencies in the country or the region; and what mechanisms do you suggest to improve coordination?

- 3) If a country started implementing the new classification, is there a time table for individual steps such as drafting national version of classification, updating business register, use of new classification in surveys, censuses?
- 4) What are the main problems, organizational and technical, that you face in the implementations of ISIC and CPC (and other economic classifications?) and what are the possible solutions?
- 5) What recommendations would you suggest for this workshop to help implement the ISIC4 and CPC2?

28. The discussion was concluded during the next session, with a reconciliation of the recommendations by the working groups, which are reflected in the final recommendations by the workshop.

Session 7. Industrial statistics

29. In this session UNSD gave a presentation on the newly revised International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (see document /15).

30. During the discussion, the following issues were raised:

a) Countries asked for recommendations on when to explicitly treat units engaging in ancillary activities as separate units. UNSD replied that the SNA has modified its position on this issue in the newly revised SNA and referred to the criteria listed in the presentation on the International Recommendations. Still, in most cases the key deciding factor will be whether or not separate data is available.

b) For the revised International Recommendation on Industrial Statistics (IRIS), the question was raised on practices when gathering data from multiple sources (different programmes, different units of the statistical office etc.). Do the data collection activities in such a case have to be reorganized and possibly centralized? Since the recommendations in the IRIS are output-oriented and not process-oriented, there is no requirement to change data collection practices if the required data can already be produced through existing programmes.

c) Another question concerned quarterly indicators. The country wanted to know whether their current practice of collecting information in terms of production only, and publish it at the two-digit ISIC level, would be considered sufficient by international standards. (He underlined that they do not have any other indicators on requisites or needs for industry). UNSD replied that the international guidelines present four indicators as recommended for quarterly statistics. One of these relates to output and the three other to employment.

d) GOIC described their current practice with regards to ancillary activities, where they do not consider them separately from the establishment's primary activity. Would this still be in line with the recommendations? Would a separate treatment of such activities not lead to double counting? UNSD elaborated on the reasons for considering ancillary activities as separate when possible, illustrating this using the example of an ancillary unit that grows in importance and production, and eventually start selling its products on the open market in addition to providing it to the unit engaging in the primary activity. When properly done, separate treatment of ancillary units will not lead to double counting.

31. ESCWA closed up the discussion by highlighting how indicators play an important role in laying down economic policy, and illustrating their social implications. As an example on the latter point, reference was made to statistics on workforce according to gender, which is useful when working to improve women's status in society. Another example used was in the field of sustainable development, using indicators on energy and water consumption, as well as environmental expenditures.

Session 8. Summary and recommendations

32. In this session, the main conclusions of the separate workgroups were discussed. Although the groups were composed of countries with different backgrounds, the groups agreed in their key findings. Based on the discussion of these findings, the recommendations of the workshop were formulated, which also include suggestions for future work on classifications in the region.

33. The resulting recommendations are shown in Part III of this report.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED BY THE WORKSHOP

34. The recommendations of the workshop are categorized into two groups, namely recommendations to member countries that need to be followed up by workshop participants in their respective offices and countries, and recommendations to the United Nations on specific support that needs to be provided to countries in the region to facilitate the implementation of the new classifications.

A. Recommendations to member countries

1. To encourage the creation of necessary laws and regulations in order to apply the new international classifications (economic and social).
2. To encourage setting up specialized units for classifications in each country to follow up the implementation of recommendations among the relevant bodies.
3. To encourage cooperation among member countries in the application of the new international classifications, for example through learning from Egypt's experience in applying ISIC Rev.4.
4. To urge member countries to establish a timetable for applying the new international classifications ISIC Rev.4 and CPC Ver.2 at the national level.
5. To provide further training for employees in the statistical offices and related ministries.

B. Recommendations to the United Nations

1. To hold specialized training workshops to help the relevant departments to apply the newly revised economic classifications.
2. To emphasize to the relevant UN department the importance of expediting the publishing of the official Arabic version of ISIC Rev.4 along with the guidelines and manual as a basic requirement for the implementation process in the region. In the meantime, the translations of the ISIC Rev. 4 draft prepared by Egypt and Palestine should be evaluated and be made available to other countries in the region.
3. To make available the international classifications in electronic forms (such as Excel) via the UNSD website.

Annex I

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Annex II
AGENDA

DAY 1. Monday, 10 December 2007

09:30 Registration of participants

Session 1. Introduction and background

Chairperson: Mr. Ralf Becker, UNSD

Rapporteur: Mr. Tayseer Ismael, GOIC

10:00 Opening Session

- Introduction and opening of meeting:
 - Ms. Effat Shukri, CAPMAS
 - Mr. Ralf Becker, UNSD
 - Ms. Wafa Aboul Hosn, Statistics Division, ESCWA
 - Mr. Tayseer Ismael, GOIC
- Agenda, general questions and workshop objectives (ESCWA, UNSD)

10:30 Family of International Classifications (UNSD)

- International work on classifications
- UN Classifications website and tools

11:15 Discussion

11:30 Coffee Break

11:45 Overview of Economic Statistics and Classifications in the ESCWA Region (ESCWA)

12:30 Discussion

13:00 Break

Session 2. ISIC and CPC Revision

Chairperson: Ms. Wafa Aboul Hosn, ESCWA

Rapporteur: Mr. Fouad Issa, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Egypt

14:00 Importance of harmonized Industry Statistics in the Gulf Region (GOIC)

14:30 ISIC and CPC revision process (UNSD)

- Process
- Discussion of the top structures of ISIC and CPC

15:00 ISIC Revision 4 (UNSD)

- Major changes
- New concepts in applying the classification, e.g. Treatment of Outsourcing (incl. recording of activities and products in ISIC and CPC)

15:45 Discussion

16:00 Discussion

16:30 Country presentations: Bahrain

DAY 2. Tuesday, 11 December 2007

Session 3. ISIC Revision: Detailed Changes

Chairperson: Mr. Tayseer Ismael, GOIC

Rapporteur: Ms. Joumana Kelani, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan

08:30 **ISIC Revision 4 (UNSD)**

- Selected detailed changes
- Alternate aggregations
- Application of the classification in national contexts

10:00 Discussion

11:00 Coffee Break

11:15 Country presentations: Oman, Palestine and Egypt

Session 4. CPC Revision: Detailed Changes

Chairperson: Asma Abdel Rassoul, Egypt

13:00 **CPC Version 2 (UNSD)**

- Summary of recent changes
- Links to other classifications
- Newly introduced product concepts: originals, intellectual property products
- Changes in selected areas of CPC

14:00 Discussion

DAY 3. WEDNESDAY, 12 December 2007

Session 5. ISIC and CPC implementation

Chairperson: Mr. Mohammed Hassan Abdullah Albalushi, Ministry of National Economy, Oman

Rapporteur: Mr. Ali Feataroni, Central Bureau of Statistics, Syria

08:30 **Use of Economic Classifications at the Appropriate Level of Detail (ESCWA)**

09:00 **ISIC and CPC implementation (UNSD)**

- Timeline recommendations
- Required documents and tools
- Implementation of classification at the national level

10:00 Discussion

10:30 Implementation of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (EUROSTAT)

11:00 Coffee Break

11:15 Country Presentations: Lebanon and Jordan

12:00 Discussion

Session 6. Countries' views and implementation

12:30 **Working Groups: Implementation issues for ISIC and CPC**

14:30 Break

DAY 4. THURSDAY, 13 December 2007

Session 7. ISIC/CPC implementation and Industrial statistics

Chairperson: Mr. Ali Feataroni, Central Bureau of Statistics, Syria

08:30 **International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (UNSD)**

- Overview of main changes in the manual

09:30 Discussion

10:30 Break

11:00 **Working Groups: Implementation issues for ISIC and CPC (cont.)**

- Summary of workgroup discussions
- Options for resolution of problems

11:45 Discussion

Session 8. Summary and recommendations

13:00 **Future plans**

- Future cooperation in the region and at the international level
- Discussion of follow-up actions
- Recommendations, Summary and conclusions

Annex III
LIST OF DOCUMENTS

- /1-e Provisional agenda (English)
- /1-a Provisional agenda (Arabic)
- /2 List of documents
- /3 List of participants
- /4 Final report
- /5 International Family of Economic and Social Classifications
- /6 Overview of economic statistics and classifications in the ESCWA region [Arabic]
- /7 Importance of coordination of industrial statistics in the Gulf region [Arabic]
- /8 ISIC and CPC revision process
- /9 ISIC Rev.4 - Main changes
- /10 ISIC Rev.4 – Application rules (Top-down method, Vertical integration, Outsourcing)
- /10a Example for top-down method (Extract from ISIC Rev.4 introduction)
- /11 CPC Ver.2 - General issues
- /12 ICT, Information and Intellectual Property Products
- /13 CPC Ver.2 - Main changes"
- /14 Implementation of NACE Rev.2 and CPA 2008
- /15 International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics (IRIS)
- /16 Use of economic classifications at appropriate detail level
- /17 ISIC Rev. 4 - Special-purpose groupings of ISIC/alternate aggregations and uses
- /18 ISIC and CPC implementation
- /19 Options for national implementation of ISIC
- /20 ISIC Rev.4 detailed changes - Section C (Manufacturing)
- /21 ISIC Rev.4 detailed changes - Section J (Information and communication)
- /22 Country presentation – Bahrain: Economic and Social Classifications used in The Kingdom of Bahrain and monitoring of the difficulties [Arabic]
- /23 Country presentation – Palestine: Palestinian experience in the field of economic classifications [Arabic]
- /24 Country presentation – Oman: The application of concepts, terminology and statistical classifications in the Sultanate of Oman [Arabic]
- /25 Country presentation – Egypt: Updating the guidelines of the economic activities in accordance with ISIC Rev.4 [Arabic]
- /26 Country presentation – Lebanon: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities in Lebanon [Arabic]
- /27 Country paper – Tunisia [Arabic]

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

- /Bk.1 ISIC Rev.4 - Structure and explanatory notes (20 Nov. 2006) - English
- /Bk.2 CPC Ver.2 - Structure and explanatory notes (15 May 2007)
- /Bk.3 Correspondence Table between ISIC Rev.4 and ISIC Rev.3.1 (revised 26.11.2007)
- /Bk.4 Report - United Nations Workshop on International Economic and Social Classifications, Beirut, 19-23 July 2004