

**United Nations  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Statistics Division**

**Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Statistics  
New York, 19-23 September 2005**

**Draft, revision 1**

**Summary Conclusions of the Proceedings**

**General**

1. The Expert Group (the Group) confirmed the necessity for the revision of the International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics 1983 (IRIS83), the Manual on Index Numbers of Industrial Production 1950 (IIP50) and List of Industrial Products to meet the challenges and new developments in measuring the global economic environment of production, trade, investment and financing in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
2. The new Manuals on Industrial Statistics, Distributive Trade and Production Indexes should clearly reflect a horizontal and vertical integrated approach. The horizontal integration should reflect the harmonization of collection, processing, compilation and dissemination methods across economic activities and class sizes of enterprises while the vertical approach should reflect the coherence with the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993SNA) and related standards.
3. Cognizant of the integrated approach, the Group expressed its appreciation of the UN program for a broad and simultaneous review of recommendations on industrial statistics (EGM on Industrial Statistics, New York, September 2005), distributive trade statistics (EGM on Distributive Trade Statistics, New York, August 2005) and for initiating an international dialogue on the use of economic censuses, business registers and enterprise surveys (Beijing, July 2005).
4. In line with the initiative to review the UN recommendations on business statistics, the Group encouraged the UNSD to seek the mandate from the Statistical Commission for establishing a work program on integrated economic statistics applicable to developing and developed countries. International guidance on integrated approaches should be provided to national statistical offices in recognition of the diverse demand

from the national and international community of users of relevant and timely data on enterprise groups (multinationals, foreign direct investments) and small and medium enterprises (Ministerial Conference, Istanbul 2004) across the broad array of economic activities and consistent with macroeconomic production, income and expenditure aggregates of national accounts.

5. Various elements of the international integrated economic statistics program were identified by the Group: promoting convergence of statistical concepts and practices; fostering integrated cycle of data collection and national accounts publication for benchmark, annual and infra-annual estimates; advancing the use of integrated business registers with legal, operational and (virtual) statistical units; encouraging sample design principles with non-overlapping frames; promoting the use of economic census (infrequent benchmark surveys) in the cycle of surveys in countries with limited business registers; promoting the use of administrative data to reduce response burden, and fostering common processing and collection practices across economic activities.

6. In terms of specific guidance on the structure and orientation of the manual series on economic statistics, the Group indicated that it should be forward looking in reflecting the horizontal (across size classes and economic activities) and vertical (with the 1993 SNA and related economic macro standards) integration. Moreover, it should have a balance between theory and practice but refrain from being prescriptive. It should be self-contained, make cross-references to other standards and manuals, though avoid being repetitive. Finally, by its very nature of being forward looking and building on best practices, it should be equally applicable to developed and developing countries.

7. The remainder of the summary and conclusions are organized in accordance with the agenda which covered the review of the current recommendations on industrial statistics (IRIS83), index numbers of industrial production (IIP50), and list of industrial products, respectively. In addition, the minutes reflect the international program review on industrial statistics and a tentative time schedule and institutional arrangements for the program of work on integrated economic statistics.

**International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS83)**  
**Summary conclusions of the Proceedings on 19 September 2005**

*The EGM (Group) recommends that:*

**Scope and coverage**

8. The revision of IRIS83 should reflect an integrated approach in which the recommendations on industrial statistics should be seen as part of a broad integrated economic statistics program. For that reason, the new Handbook should focus on common definitions, principles and characteristics shared across different economic activities complemented by Chapters dealing with specific aspects of specific economic activities. For special circumstances, separate sub-manuals may be prepared.

9. Agriculture, forestry, fishery, financial intermediation and public administration should be excluded from the scope of the revised Manual.

10. The Handbook should be applicable to the complete universe of size classes of production units including micro, small, medium and large enterprises.

**Statistical units**

11. The current conceptual definition of the establishment should be retained. However, for practical reasons, flexibility should be available to countries to adopt the options that their statistical system supports. Some of the options available are:

- (a) When two activities or more are carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally are grouped together as a single establishment and classified on the basis of its predominant activity unless there exist separate cost accounts (which includes intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital) on each activity.
- (b) When the same activities are carried out at different locations but only one cost account is kept, they can be treated as one establishment unless activities cross into the border of another geographical territory on which statistical agency is required to collect data. In such a case, some simple allocation rule based on employment may be adopted.

12. Both the establishment and the related enterprise should be used as statistical units with cross references to ensure the integration of the statistical system of economic activities and institutional sectors according to the 1993 SNA. However, it was reiterated that in practice only a relatively small number of multi-establishment enterprises exist even in developed countries.

**Ancillary activities/units**

13. The ancillary units should be treated as separate establishments for which the following guidelines may be followed:

- (a) Ancillary activities/units should be treated as separate establishments if business is organized in such a way that separate ancillary units with cost accounts are identifiable.
- (b) At different statistical location: ancillary units are treated as establishment even if no sale/revenues exist
- (c) At the same location (SNA93 rule, para. 5.34)
  - For horizontally integrated enterprises, even at single location, different establishments including ancillary units should be identified for each different kind of activity if cost accounts are kept.
  - For vertically integrated enterprises – when it spans two or more headings at first level of breakdown of the ISIC – different establishments including ancillary establishments should be identified, if records of intra-enterprise deliveries and cost accounts are kept.
- (d) Output is measured at cost (at the minimum) which is equal to intermediate consumption plus components of value added which include other taxes on production, wages and salaries, and consumption of fixed capital. The value added including operating surplus of the enterprise, which can be directly compiled, should serve as the top-down total control in imputing value added including operating surplus to ancillary units.

14. In allocating the output of ancillary units to the establishments it serves, different indicators could be used such as output, employment, wages and salaries and value added. However the choice of indicators should be left to the countries.

#### **Census value added**

15. Calculation of industrial value added as well as for value added for other economic activities should be made as close as possible to the national accounts concept of value added. However, for purposes of industrial statistics, census value added is still being perceived as a useful indicator for analysis. Therefore, countries may like to compile and publish census value added.

16. It is noted that industrial value added can only be made as close as possible to national accounts value added even after accounting for most non-industrial services as intermediate consumption is due to the fact that the accounting for some non-industrial services such as FISIM and insurance service charges can be implemented by national accountants only at the macro level. In addition, other differences are the result of more proper valuation of changes in inventories and global balancing of supply and use of goods and services in the total economy.

#### **Treatment of non-industrial output**

17. Non-industrial output of an establishment is treated as secondary output to be included as part of the total output of the establishment.

**International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS83)**  
**Summary conclusions of the Proceedings on 20 September 2005**

*The EGM (Group) recommends that:*

**Holding companies with significant production**

18. These companies will remain to be treated as institutional units as in SNA93. Current guidelines on valuation of market output in SNA93 should be followed for such entities. They should be classified by predominant economic activity in their own right whether they have subsidiaries in their economic territory or not.

**Holding companies without any significant production of its own**

19. These companies will remain to be treated as institutional units as in SNA93. Outputs may be measured by cost approach if no equivalent market value for output is available. They should be classified as “other financial intermediaries” whether they have subsidiaries in their economic territory or not. This is a change in SNA93.

**Clarification of the meaning of significant and without any significant production**

20. Clarification may be needed for the meaning of significant production of its own.

**Ancillary corporations**

21. Ancillary corporations should be recognized as institutional units, which is a change of the current SNA treatment.

22. If the enterprise accounts do not have market-equivalent valuation of services provided, the cost approach is the preferred method to measure their outputs. The distribution of their output as intermediate consumption to other units should be based either on output, value added, or employment of the establishments using their services.

23. Their classification by economic activities and institutional sector should be based on existing principles.

24. The question of whether their outputs are market or non-market should be further explored. The UNSD is asked to explore this issue.

**Multi-territory enterprises**

25. In accordance with the AEG decision to create separate institutional units in different territories, even if a branch, a legal unit, or physical presence is not established. Subsequently the AEG also decided to allocate their outputs to different territories of registry in proportion to the amounts of contributing financial capital or their shares in the equity of the corporation. Moreover, these units should be classified by the predominant economic activity in their own right.

### **SPEs or SPVs**

26. The current use of the terms SPVs or SPEs should be further defined in terms of existing ISIC rev 4 activity and 1993 SNA sector classifications with the understanding that further research is required to classify the units on a case by case basis. The meeting took the approach that SPEs undertook a range of economic functions and that the functions that had been identified so far were covered by existing industrial and institutional sector classifications.

27. Their outputs may be measured by cost approach if no other market valuation method is available.

28. *Securitization vehicles* should be used for entities that deal with securitization of assets only and should be classified as other financial intermediaries.

29. Other units in this category should be examined on a case by case basis

### **SPVs relating to government**

30. The classification of the unit should abide by the 1993 SNA principle of recording transactions according to the nature of the economic transactions regardless the transactors.

31. Therefore, in the case of government sells “assets of future receipts” to a securitization vehicle, whether or not the vehicle is owned by the government, the Group is in agreement with the Canberra II group decision that these future receipts should not be recognized as a sale of assets in the SNA. Rather, the transactions between the securitization vehicles and the government should be recorded according to the real nature of the economic transactions, meaning borrowings/loans by government.

32. Further research should be undertaken in the typology of transactions in order to identify specific transactions undertaken by governments either within or outside the economic territory.

### **Trust funds, investment funds**

33. Trust funds and investment funds that are created as legal entities, even without employment or minimum expenses, should be treated as institutional units. While the main function of these units is usually to hold assets and earn property income, they also produce output in the form of an asset management service. Their outputs may be measured by the cost approach if no market valuation of their output is available. These units should be classified as *other financial vehicles*, separately from *securitization vehicles*.

**International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS83)**  
**Summary conclusions of the proceedings on 21 September 2005**

*The EGM (the Group) recommends that:*

**Data collection strategy**

34. Data collection strategy for business statistics should be based on an integrated approach covering in principle all economic activities across all class sizes of production units including micro and small enterprises.

**Business register**

35. The business register (BR) is an important data collection instrument for business statistics provided that the BR can be properly maintained and updated. Regarding the scope of the enterprises to be included in BR, it was decided that the manual should not be prescriptive but suggest various criteria which might be relaxed over time to broaden the scope of the business register.

36. The manual should provide guidance on the structure of the BR. The Group acknowledged that a systematic relationship between legal, operational and statistical units should be incorporated in the BR whereby the definition and selection of the statistical units depends critically on the array of information to be collected. This is a relaxation of the IRIS83 where an establishment-based strategy was recommended.

37. The business register should be founded on existing administrative data and registers maintained by tax authority, registration authority, professional association, and local authority and social security authorities to ensure a secure process of maintenance and update.

**Economic census**

38. The manual should make explicit recommendations on the collection of statistics for the micro and small enterprises not included in the BR by reiterating the IRIS 83 recommendation to undertake economic censuses in a structured cycle of infrequent benchmark, annual and more frequent infra annual collections (monthly or quarterly) linked to the compilation and publication cycle of national accounts and related statistics.

39. Reliable area frames should be developed for small and micro enterprises for countries with large segments of small and micro enterprises and limited BRs. This is a change from IRIS83 which was limited to a BR-based approach.

**Administrative data**

40. The data collection strategy for production units should combine survey-based approaches with administrative source data (e.g. tax data) for purposes of cost efficiency, reduction of response burden and verification of data.

### **Size classification**

41. The Manual should recommend the definition of size classification of micro, small, medium and large units for international comparison purposes in line with the OECD classifications (i.e. Istanbul recommendations) while maintaining flexibility for countries to adopt their national classification of sizes. This harmonization would support the analytical and policy interest in the small and medium enterprises segment and the micro enterprises segment in addition to the large corporate segment.

### **Dissemination standards**

42. Clear guidance should be provided for the dissemination of time series allowing analysis of the dynamics, structure and growth by size classes across economic activities. These dissemination standards should include a standard set of technical ratios and coefficients for purposes of international comparison.

## **International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS83) Summary conclusions of the proceedings on 22 September 2005**

*The EGM (Group) recommends that:*

### **Data items to be collected**

43. It was agreed that countries should collect data based on the proposed list of items of data to be collected contained in the discussion paper ESA/STAT/AC.105/5 but they should have flexibility to include additional data items depending upon their requirements and resources available, such as data items relating to environmental aspects of production, employment in research and development and employment in database, etc.

44. The annual inquiry may be taken as the central feature of the industrial statistics surveys supported by infrequent inquiries to provide benchmark estimates and infra-annual collections to provide higher-frequency data. Inquiries of different frequencies should be closely integrated for optimum use of resources.

45. Items of value added by cost approach may be directly collected from enterprises to establish (top-down) control totals for estimates of value added using the information on output and intermediate consumption collected from the establishments of the enterprises (bottom-up).

46. Wherever it is not possible to get information on cost and inventories from the records of establishments, the same may be collected from the enterprise and allocated to establishments.

**Manual on Index numbers of industrial production**  
**Summary conclusions of the proceedings on 22 September 2005**

*The EGM (Group) recommends that:*

47. The revised manual should provide sufficiently detailed recommendations to allow countries to carry out an index number collection program. At the same time, these recommendations should not be prescriptive but understood as guidelines, particularly if different options described may be applicable to different countries.

**Scope of the manual**

48. The revised manual should be forward looking and anticipate requirements on index number statistics in the years to come. The scope of the revised index number manual should be extended to cover index numbers of services production, due to similarities in methodology and the general need for such indices.

Possible conflicts in terminology (e.g. with SDDS requirements) need to be explored and avoided.

49. Index numbers are important in their own right, but form also an integral part of the national accounts system of price and volume indices and this connection and consistency with other developments need to be an essential factor in the revision of the manual.

**Coverage**

50. Strict guidelines like a fixed “90% cut-off of net output” point, as described in the previous version of the manual, are not appropriate. The selection of products in the index number calculation should have a significant representation of value added (with use of census value added or production if other indicators are not available) in the corresponding industry category, rather than being based on a fixed percentage.

**Method**

51. The calculation of chain Laspeyres indices with annual updates of weights should be recommended, considering the practical constraints in terms of countries’ ability to collect underlying data, while recognizing the fact that the SNA 1993 recommends the use of Fisher indices. In this sense, the choice of chain Laspeyres method for annual and monthly indices does reflect balancing the need for more descriptive index numbers with the need for limiting the response burden on data providers. The manual should provide guidance on the annual updating of weights, and describe simplified or modified procedures to aid countries in the transition from fixed-base indices to chain indices.

**Weights and aggregation**

52. Aggregation from basic data items (products) should be done directly to industries, without an intermediate step of calculating indexes for establishments. Aggregations to higher level industries should be done in steps through each

classification level, i.e. index numbers at the 4-digit ISIC level should be aggregated first to the 3-digit ISIC level, then to the 2-digit ISIC level etc.

### **Compilation**

53. Calculation should be done through deflation of production value or other approximations for “change of work done” to reflect real value added growth, such as output measures, material input measures or labour input measures. The preferable approximation may depend on the type of industry under consideration and the manual should give appropriate guidance for each industry.

### **Additional items to be covered**

54. Guidelines for the following topics, which were not adequately covered in the previous version of the manual, should be addressed in the revised version:

- seasonal adjustments
- treatment of negative value added
- treatment of new units and new products in the calculation (including treatment of quality changes as a special case)
- treatment of non-response and missing data
- rebasing and linking of index number series
- annualizing monthly index series (benchmarking)

55. Countries will provide information on existing country practices for these issues to UNSD.

## **Data collection on industrial production using the revised UN List of Industrial Products**

**Summary conclusions of the proceedings on 23 September 2005**

*The EGM (Group) recommends that:*

### **Composition of the List**

56. The proposed composition of the list of commodities should be the basis for collection, but that flexibility is needed for adding or deleting products based on countries ability or need to report.

### **Collection of quantity and value data**

57. The current data collection by UNSD should be expanded to include quantity and value data. The instructions should be reviewed to ensure that data providers understand that quantity and/or value figures are being sought. If the data at the country level are produced through a survey, the figures reported to the UN should reflect the adjusted country totals, not the production by reporting units only. As far as possible, the scope for reported quantity and reported value data should be the same. Any deviations should be flagged by the country.

### **List of industrial products**

58. Data on manufacturing products should be collected only from manufacturing units and not from non-manufacturing units as secondary production. It was acknowledged that the choice limits the types of analysis. For the purpose of comparing commodity production data with international trade data, surveying all units (including non-manufacturing) would be preferable. On the other hand, if the focus is limited in comparing commodity production of mining, manufacturing, and electricity and gas sectors across countries, only units belonging to those sectors should be surveyed.

59. On practical grounds, the meeting decided that for data collection on the products of the list, only mining, manufacturing and electricity and gas units should be surveyed.

### **Type of product outputs to be collected**

60. Product output intended for sale should be collected and reported, while allowing some flexibility for those countries that collect and report only products sold.

61. The meeting discussed the type of product output to be collected; whether products sold, products intended for sale or total products produced. Product output “intended for sale” is equivalent to the SNA concept of output, which includes: output sold, output added to inventory, output produced and used in other establishments within the same enterprise, and fixed assets produced for own use.

### **Contract processing**

62. The AEG on the 1993 SNA update recommended not to impute ownership on goods received for processing under contract. It recommended that output of contract processing should only be the processing margin.

### **Programme review of industrial statistics Summary conclusions of the proceedings on 23 September 2005**

63. The EGM welcomed the report of the representative of the National Statistical Office of Japan on the preliminary results of the questionnaires which had been recently circulated to selected countries and international organizations. Moreover, the EGM was informed that a complete program review on industrial statistics will be submitted to the Statistical Commission at its 2006 meeting.

64. In his initial report, the representative of the NSO of Japan indicated the need to consider creating a Committee of Experts for Business and Industrial Statistics consisting of high-level country experts and experts of international institutions. The EGM was informed that the recommendation for the creation of the Committee will be made to the SC in 2006. As a mandate, the Committee should assume responsibility in establishing and implementing an integrated economic statistics program for business and industrial statistics.

### **Looking ahead Summary conclusions of the proceedings on 23 September 2005**

65. In laying out the critical milestones of future work, the EGM tentatively agreed to the following timeline:

#### 2005

End of October 2005: agreed minutes of the meeting

End of November 2005: preliminary annotated outlines of Manual on Business and Industrial Statistics and Manual on Index of Production.

End of December 2005: Report to Statistical Commission

#### 2006

Creation of Committee of Experts

Quarter 4, 2006: Drafts of Manuals

Quarter 4, 2006: Review of draft Manuals

#### 2007

Mid-2007: Final versions of Manuals

#### 2008

Submission of Manuals to Statistical Commission

66. It was agreed that broad electronic consultations would be undertaken on the preparations of the Manuals. During the preparation of the annotated outlines of the Manuals, countries and international organizations will be invited to comment and provide inputs. In response, the representatives of India and Canada, OECD and UNIDO expressed their commitment to assist in the revisions of the manuals on business and industrial statistics and index numbers of production.

67. It is expected that during the fourth quarter of 2006, a meeting will be convened that should result in final versions of the manuals becoming available by mid-2007. If all goes as planned, the manuals will be submitted to the Statistical Commission for consideration and approval at its March 2008 meeting.

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS  
STATISTICS DIVISION  
UNITED NATIONS**

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**Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Statistics  
New York, 19-23 September 2005  
Two United Nations Plaza, Conference Room 23<sup>rd</sup> floor**

**AGENDA**

**Monday, 19 September 2005**

*Registration of participants (9:30-10:00)*

*Morning Session (10:00 – 1:00)*

***Chair: Mr. Peter Harper, Australia***

1. Opening of the meeting
  - a. Opening statement by Paul Cheung, Director, United Nations Statistics Division
  - b. Adoption of the agenda
  
2. Establishment as a producer unit
  - a. Introduction of issues and results of global consultation on issues - UNSD
    - Revision of the International Recommendations for Statistics on Economic Activities - Paper prepared by UNSD (ESA/STAT/AC.105/5)
    - Country comments on issues raised in discussion paper (ESA/STAT/AC.105/5) - (ESA/STAT/AC.105/8)
  - b. Industry Statistics in the Canadian System of National accounts: Comments on the Canadian approach - Paper prepared by Statistics Canada (ESA/STAT/AC.105/14)
  - c. Discussion
  
3. Review of census value added
  - a. Introduction of issues and results of global consultation thereon – UNSD
    - Revision of the International Recommendations for Statistics on Economic Activities - Paper prepared by UNSD (ESA/STAT/AC.105/5)
    - Country comments on issues raised in discussion paper (ESA/STAT/AC.105/5) - (ESA/STAT/AC.105/8)
  - b. Industry Statistics in the Canadian System of National accounts – Comments on the Canadian approach - Paper prepared by Statistics Canada (ESA/STAT/AC.105/14)
  - c. Discussion

*Afternoon Session (2:30 – 5:30)*

**Chair: Mr. Peter Harper, Australia**

4. Ancillary units/activities and Statistics for regional economies
  - a. Treatment of ancillary units in the 1993 SNA: A Review - Paper prepared by UNSD (ESA/STAT/AC.105/10)
  - b. U.S. Experience with Auxiliary Units under the North American Industry Classification System – Paper prepared by US Bureau of Economic Analysis (ESA/STAT/AC.105/6)
  - c. Discussion
  
5. Country Presentations
  - Mexico
  - Nigeria
  - Russian Federation

**Tuesday, 20 September 2005**

*Morning Session (9:30 – 12:30)*

**Chair: Mr. Art Ridgeway, Canada**

6. Review of minutes
  
7. Statistical units
  - a. Institutional units in corporation sectors the 1993 SNA - Paper prepared by UNSD (ESA/STAT/AC.105/11)
  - b. Treatment of government and non-government SPVs – Presentation by Australian Bureau of Statistics
  - c. Special purpose entities in the public sector – Presentation by International Monetary Fund
  - d. Treatment of SPEs linked to provision of financial services - resenation by European Central Bank

*Afternoon Session (2:00 – 5:00)*

**Chair: Mr. Art Ridgeway, Canada**

- e. Statistical issues arising from complex cross-border corporate structures – Presentation by IMF (ESA/STAT/AC.105/13)
  - f. Proposed treatment of Multinational Enterprises (MNE) on the redesigned Canadian business register - Presentation by Statistics Canada
  - g. Discussion

**Wednesday, 21 September 2005**

*Morning Session (9:30 – 12:30)*

**Chair: Mr. S. K. Nath, India**

8. Review of minutes

9. Data Collection Strategy

- a. The Canadian Integrated Approach to Economic Surveys- Paper prepared by Statistics Canada (ESA/STAT/AC.105/12)
- b. Creation and maintenance of Business Register – Presentation by Statistics Canada
- c. Systematic statistical measurement of small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)- Presentation by OECD
- d. Discussion

*Afternoon Session (2:00 – 5:00)*

***Chair: Mr. S. K. Nath, India***

- e. Fully Integrated Rational Survey Technique (FIRST) – Presentation by UNSD

10. Covering small units - best/country practices

- Industrial Statistics of India: Status and Issues – Paper prepared by India (ESA/STAT/AC.105/7)
- Malaysia
- Brazil

11. Items of data to be collected – Presentation by UNSD  
Discussion

**Thursday, 22 September 2005**

*Morning Session (9:30 – 12:30)*

***Chair: Ms. Wong Wee Kim, Singapore***

12. Review of minutes

13. Index numbers of industrial production

- a. Introduction of issues – Presentation by UNIDO
  - Revision of international recommendations for index of industrial production – Paper prepared by UNIDO (ESA/STAT/AC.105/9)
- b. Result of global consultation on issues – Presentation by UNSD
  - Replies to questionnaire on index numbers of industrial production- (ESA/STAT/AC.105/16)
- c. Discussion

*Afternoon Session (2:00 – 5:00)*

***Chair: Ms. Wong Wee Kim, Singapore***

14. United Nations List of Industrial Products
  - a. Revision of UN List of industrial products: Process, criteria and measurement - Presentation by UNSD
  - b. Country practices and recommendations on commodity production statistics: Replies to questionnaire on the List of Industrial Products – Paper prepared by UNSD (ESA/STAT/AC.105/17)
  - c. Composition of the UN List of Industrial Products – Paper prepared by UNSD (ESA/STAT/AC.105/18)
  - d. Discussion

**Friday, 23 September 2005**

*Morning Session (9:30 – 12:30)*

***Chair: Mr. S. K. Nath, India***

15. Review of minutes
  
16. Programme review of industrial statistics undertaken under the mandate of the Statistical Commission
  - a. Preliminary results of the questionnaire consultation conducted by the Statistics Bureau of Japan – Paper prepared by Japan  
ESA/STAT/AC.105/19
    - Analytical use of industrial statistics and requirements arising out of this use Emerging new areas in industrial statistics, including issues related to globalization
    - Methodological harmonization
  - b. Discussion

*Afternoon Session (2:00 – 5:00)*

***Chair: Mr. S. K. Nath, India***

17. Conclusions and recommendations

**EXPERT GROUP MEETING ON INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS**  
(New York, 19-23 September 2005)

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