



Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire

United Nations Statistics Division

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<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mbs/>

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or area: _____

Code	Series name	Unit or base year ¹	Period	Data	Revisions, additional months, notes ²
	POPULATION Population estimates, as of mid-year (annual data for this series only are requested)	<i>If providing data in a different unit or rate, please indicate.</i> thousands	year=		
<i>please provide monthly data for all of the series below or quarterly data if monthly are not available</i>					
2	Crude birth rates <u>Live births</u>	per 1 000 population number			
3	Crude death rates <u>Deaths</u>	per 1 000 population number			
	CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPI)	<i>If providing data in a different base year or with different coverage, please indicate.</i>			
4	General (all items)	2010=100			
5	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2010=100			
	PRODUCER PRICE INDICES	<i>If providing data in a different base year, please indicate.</i>			
6	Domestic supply	2010=100			
7	Raw materials	2010=100			
8	Intermediate goods	2010=100			
9	Consumer goods	2010=100			
10	Capital goods	2010=100			
11	Domestic production	2010=100			
12	Agriculture, forestry and fishing (Section A of ISIC Rev 4)	2010=100			
13	Industrial products (Aggregate of Sections B to E of ISIC Rev 4)	2010=100			
14	Imported goods	2010=100			

Code	Series name	Unit or base year ¹	Period	Data	Revisions, additional months, notes ²
	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES ³	<i>If providing data in a different base year or classification, please indicate.</i>			
15	Total industry	2010=100, ISIC Rev. 4, B-E			
16	Mining	2010=100, ISIC Rev. 4, B			
17	Manufacturing	2010=100, ISIC Rev. 4, C			
18	Electricity, gas and steam	2010=100, ISIC Rev. 4, D			
19	Water and waste management	2010=100, ISIC Rev. 4, E			
	MINING	<i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i>			
20	Iron ore production	thousand metric tons			
	ENERGY	<i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i>			
21	<u>Hard coal production</u>	thousand metric tons			
22	<u>Brown coal production</u>	thousand metric tons			
23	<u>Natural gas production</u>	terajoules			
24	<u>Crude oil production</u>	thousand metric tons			
25	<u>Electricity production (gross)</u>	million kWh			
	MANUFACTURING	<i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i>			
26	<u>Pig iron production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousand metric tons			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousand metric tons			
27	<u>Crude steel production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousand metric tons			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousand metric tons			
28	Cement production				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousand metric tons			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousand metric tons			
29	<u>Wheat flour production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousand metric tons			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousand metric tons			
30	<u>Cotton yarn production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	metric tons			
	<u>Production sold</u>	metric tons			
31	<u>Woven cotton fabric production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	metric tons or thousand metres or thousand square metres			
	<u>Production sold</u>	metric tons or thousand metres or thousand square metres			

Code	Series name	Unit or base year ¹	Period	Data	Revisions, additional months, notes ²
32	<u>Newsprint production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	metric tons			
	<u>Production sold</u>	metric tons			
33	<u>Passenger car production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousands			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousands			
34	<u>Commercial motor vehicle production</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousands			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousands			
35	<u>Tire production (for motor vehicles)</u>				
	<u>Total production</u>	thousands			
	<u>Production sold</u>	thousands			
	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS (COMPLETED)	<i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i>			
36	Dwellings: number	number			
37	Residential buildings: floor area	thousand m ²			
38	Non-residential buildings: floor area	thousand m ²			
	RETAIL TRADE INDEX	<i>If providing data in a different base year or classification, please indicate.</i>			
54	<u>Retail trade deflated sales/turnover (seasonally adjusted)</u>	2010=100, ISIC Rev. 4, Section G, Division 47			for countries that do not report this data to Eurostat and/or OECD
	TRANSPORT	<i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i>			
	<u>International maritime transport</u>				
39	Freight loaded	thousand metric tons			
40	Freight unloaded	thousand metric tons			
	<u>New motor vehicles</u>				
41	<u>Registration of new motor vehicles</u>	thousands			
	INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE ⁴	<i>If providing data in a different currency or base year, please indicate.</i>			
	Imports value (CIF)				
42	All goods ⁵	US dollars			
43	Fuels ⁶	US dollars			
44	Re-imports ⁷	US dollars			

Code	Series name	Unit or base year ¹	Period	Data	Revisions, additional months, notes ²
45	Imports volume index All goods	2000=100			
46	Imports unit value/price index All goods ⁵	2000=100			
47	Fuels ⁶	2000=100			
48	Exports value (FOB) All goods ⁵	US dollars			
49	Manufactured goods ⁸	US dollars			
50	Re-exports ⁹	US dollars			
51	Exports volume index All goods	2000=100			
52	Exports unit value/price index All goods	2000=100			
53	Manufactured goods	2000=100			

PLEASE NOTE RECENT CHANGES:

July 2015: Revisions were made to items 21-25.

May 2015: Consumer Price Index, Producer Price Index, Index of Industrial Production and Retail Trade Index data requested in Base year 2010=100

March 2011: Consumer Price Index data requested in Base year 2005=100.

July 2010: Retail trade deflated sales/turnover (seasonally adjusted) was added as item 54 (shown after item 38 in the spreadsheet).

June 2010: Items 2 and 3 data are requested in both relative (as rate per 1000 people) and in absolute terms (as numbers).

April 2010: Items 26-35: data for "Production total" and "Production sold" are requested.

November 2009: Item 1: the unit changed; items 4, 5 and 26 to 35: the series name changed.

May 2009: Revisions were made to items 15-19.

December 2008: The numerical codes from 20 on increased by 1.

- 1 The unit or base year indicated in this column is the unit or base year in which the respective data are published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
If reporting in these particular units or base years is not possible, please indicate the units or base year of the data reported in the same column.
For indices reported in a different base year from the publication base year, efforts will be made to rebase them wherever possible to ensure their publication.
If series (other than indices) are reported in units different from those requested for publication purposes, we cannot guarantee that they will be published (with the exception of trade data).
- 2 Please insert new columns for additional and revised data.
- 3 Indices refer to industries as defined in ISIC Rev. 4. "Total industry" refers to the combined sections B-E, while the remaining industry categories refer to sections B, C, D and E respectively. Please refer to <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isc-4.asp>. Data should be reported as unadjusted values of IIP, i.e. raw (or gross) data. In exceptional cases where such data are not available, work/trading-day adjusted data can be provided and should be clearly and carefully explained with a special footnote.
- 4 Please indicate the currency in which the trade data are reported, if not US dollars, and the base year and index type (Paasche, Laspeyres etc.)
- 5 All goods covered by the general trade system as defined in *International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions*, Rev. 2.
Please indicate major categories of goods excluded from trade statistics of your country.
- 6 Section 3 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).
- 7 Domestic goods imported from abroad in the same state as exported.
- 8 Sections 5 – 8 of SITC.
- 9 Foreign goods exported abroad in the same country as imported.

Explanatory notes on selected series

Population estimates, as of mid-year: data are sought for the estimated population as of 1 July (annual average).

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or placenta is attached; each product of such birth is considered live-born.

Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place.

Price Indices

The original base periods for the national series presented in the Consumer Price Indices and Producer Price Indices tables of the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (MBS) can vary widely. Therefore, for presentation of these data, the MBS has adopted a uniform base period, which is currently 2010=100. When a country does not compile or provide its Consumer Price Indices' and/or Producer Price Indices' data in the base published in the MBS (2010=100), the data in the original base periods are recalculated by the United Nations Statistics Division by dividing the index for each date shown by the index for the year 2010 (or a more recent year for which data are available in the same series) and multiplying the quotient by 100. This operation does not involve any change in the weighting systems used by the countries.

Consumer Price Indices: The consumer price index (CPI) data collected by the UNSD are for the General (all items) and for Food and non-alcoholic beverages. For purposes of international comparability, please provide the Consumer Price Indices data in base year 2010. If however, your office compiles them in a different base period and cannot provide data in base year 2010=100, unless you instruct us otherwise, we will attempt to convert your available data if the base period used is specified and the annual average for the year 2010 is provided to us. In case the data do not refer to the whole country, are provided to us in a different Base Year (or month) other than 2010, or have a different coverage in products please inform us to footnote that data if necessary.

Producer Price Indices: Producer prices are prices at which producers sell their output on the domestic market. Producer price indices normally cover the prices of the characteristic products of agriculture, forestry, and fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and electricity, gas and water supply. Prices are normally measured in terms of transaction prices, including non-deductible indirect taxes less subsidies in the case of imported goods. The Laspeyres index number formula is generally used and, for the purpose of the presentation, the national indices have been recalculated, where necessary, on the reference base 2010=100. Please provide PPI data for the domestic market of your country, arranged according to the following scheme:

a. Components of supply for the domestic market:

Domestic supply

Domestic production for domestic market

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (section A as defined in ISIC Rev. 4)

Industrial products (sections B-E as defined in ISIC Rev. 4)

Imported goods

b. Stage of processing (for goods manufactured for domestic markets, irrespective whether they are locally produced or imported):

Raw materials

Intermediate goods

c. End-use (for goods sold on domestic markets, irrespective whether they are locally produced or imported):

Consumer goods

Capital goods

Industrial Production Indices: Data should be reported as unadjusted values of IIP, i.e. raw (or gross) data. In exceptional cases where such data are not available, work/trading-day adjusted data can be provided and should be clearly and carefully explained with a special footnote. The national indices in this table are shown for the categories "Mining", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and steam" and "Water; waste management", corresponding to sections B, C, D and E of ISIC Rev.4. Major deviations from ISIC in the scope of the indices for the above categories are indicated in the titles or by footnotes to the table. The indices for the category "General" are the combination of the components shown and share all deviations from ISIC footnoted for the component series. Therefore, ideally, this would cover the complete scope of industrial statistics, namely ISIC Rev.4 sections B, C, D and E. For the purpose of presentation, the

Hard Coal Production: The data requested should relate to coals with a gross calorific value (moist, ash-free basis) which is not less than 24 MJ/kg or which is less than 24 MJ/kg provided that the coal has a vitrinite mean random reflectance greater than or equal to 0.6 per cent. Hard coal comprises anthracite and bituminous coals and excludes lignite and sub-bituminous coals. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Brown Coal Production: The data reported should relate to coals with a gross calorific value (moist, ash-free basis) less than 24 MJ/kg and a vitrinite mean random reflectance less than 0.6 per cent. Brown coal comprises sub-bituminous coal and lignite. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Natural Gas Production: Please provide data on dry, marketable production (i.e. excluding quantities flared, vented or re-injected at the point of production) of natural gas on a gross calorific value basis. Natural gas is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, primarily methane, but generally also including ethane, propane and higher hydrocarbons in much smaller amounts and some non-combustible gases such as nitrogen and carbon dioxide. The majority of natural gas is separated from both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing hydrocarbons only in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil. The separation process produces natural gas by removing or reducing the hydrocarbons other than methane to levels which are acceptable in the marketable gas. The natural gas liquids (NGL) removed in the process are distributed separately. Natural gas also includes methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas) or from coal seams (coal seam gas) and shale gas. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Crude Oil Production: Crude oil is a mineral oil of fossil origin extracted by conventional means from underground reservoirs, and comprises liquid or near-liquid hydrocarbons and associated impurities such as sulphur and metals. This category should exclude natural gas liquids. For some countries, original data expressed in units of capacity or volume have been converted to metric tons by use of the average specific gravities shown in the column headings. Data in thousands of cubic metres can be derived by dividing the figures shown in the table by the appropriate specific gravity. These volume data, in turn, can be converted into thousands of barrels by multiplication by a factor of 6.2898. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Electricity production (gross): The data reported should refer to the sum of the electrical energy production by all the generating units/installations concerned (including pumped storage) measured at the output terminals of the main generators. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Manufacturing

Data on production should be reported as production sold and/or total production. If both types of data are available, please report both figures on the appropriate lines. If only one type of data is available, please make a note of that.

Production sold: Production carried out at some time which has been sold (invoiced) during the survey time period.

Total production: Actual production (total production) carried out during the survey time period that has been sold, put into stock or used for further processing.

Wheat Flour Production: Please provide data that refer to sifted (bolted) flours from soft and hard wheat, and from spelt. Bran and offal, wheat groats, meal, and flours obtained by milling cereals other than wheat, are excluded. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Pig Iron Production: Unless otherwise stated, data should relate to production, in blast and electric furnaces, of pig-iron.

Crude Steel Production: Unless otherwise stated, data should refer to production of ingots and steel for casting. Wrought (puddled) iron is excluded.

Cotton Yarn Production: The data should refer to the total weight of cotton yarn, and yarn spun from cotton waste made for sale, on commission, or for further processing. Unless otherwise stated, tire cord yarn is not included. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Woven Cotton Fabrics Production: The data should refer to woven cotton fabrics and mixed cotton fabrics before undergoing finishing processes such as bleaching, dyeing, etc. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Newsprint Production: The data refer to the production of bleached, unsized or slack-sized printed paper, without coating, of the type usually used for newspaper, weight from 45 to 60 grams per square metre, usually with at least 70% of the weight of fibrous material derived from mechanical pulp.

Tire Production: Unless otherwise stated, data do not cover tires for vehicles operating off the road, motorcycles, bicycles and animal-drawn road vehicles. Data also exclude the production of inner tubes. Please explain or footnote any exceptions or deviations.

Motor Vehicles Production: Passenger cars are motor vehicles usable as cars seating not more than nine persons, excluding motorcycles. Commercial vehicles are light and heavy lorries (trucks), buses, delivery vans, special vehicles, wheeled tractor units for road haulage and trailer combinations. Vehicles operating off the road (industrial and farm tractors), other construction machinery, or built on imported chassis or assembled from imported parts are excluded.

Retail Trade Index: the index of deflated sales/turnover measures the monthly (and/or quarterly) changes in the sales/turnover of retail trade units. It is calculated either as sales/turnover at current prices deflated by an appropriate deflator, or as a quantity index derived directly from the quantity of goods sold. The scope of retail trade index includes the activities listed in Division 47, section G, of ISIC Rev.4 (Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles). The index data should be presented in a seasonally adjusted form. For purposes of international comparability, please provide the index data in base year 2010. If however, your office compiles them in a different base period, or in unadjusted form, or with different classification coverage, please inform us to footnote that data, if necessary.

Sales/Turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the retail trade unit during the reference period and corresponds to market sales of goods or services supplied to third parties. It includes all other charges (transport, packaging, etc.) passed on to the customer, even if these charges are listed separately in the invoice. Value Added Tax and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to sales/turnover as well as all duties and taxes on the goods or services invoiced by the unit should be excluded.

International maritime transport: Unless otherwise stated, the figures represent the weight of all goods (including packing) and livestock in external trade loaded on and unloaded from sea-going vessels of all flags at the ports of the country in question. (A vessel is said to be sea-going if part at least of its voyage, while carrying the goods in question, is by sea). The goods excluded are: mail, bullion, specie, passengers' baggage, bunkers, ships' stores, ballast, ships and other floating appliances when delivered as goods without being loaded on other ships, government stores when carried in government vessels, and goods trans-shipped from an importing vessel to an exporting vessel. Goods unloaded into or loaded from bonded warehouses are included.

Registration of new motor vehicles: Passenger cars cover road motor vehicles designed for the conveyance of passengers and seating not more than nine persons. Taxis, jeep-type vehicles and station wagons are included. Commercial vehicles cover buses seating more than nine persons and lorries (trucks) having their own motive power. Road tractors and semi-trailer combinations are included. Trailers without motive power and farm tractors are excluded.

International Merchandise Trade

Export and import values are derived by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) from data published in national publications, or from data received through the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaires for the following countries: Andorra, Bermuda, Cayman Is., Cuba, Gibraltar, Montenegro (beginning 2006), Niue, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro (before 2006), State of Palestine, Turkmenistan, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu and Uzbekistan.

Export and import dollar values for all other countries are derived from data published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the International Financial Statistics publication.

Territory. The statistics reported by a country generally refer to the customs area; in most cases this coincides with the geographical area of a country.

Systems of trade. Imports: under the general trade system, both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded at the time of their first arrival, as imports; under the special trade system, goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage.

Exports: outward moving goods consist of: (a) national goods i.e. those wholly or partly produced in the country; (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, which move outward from customs storage; (c) nationalized goods, i.e. foreign goods, declared for domestic consumption, which move outward without having been transformed. General exports comprise all three categories and, in the general trade system, the sum of (b) and (c) may be tabulated as re exports. Special exports comprise categories (a) and (c). Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from both import and export statistics.

Coverage of data. In general, all inward moving goods, in the relevant administrative categories described above, are included if their movement adds to or subtracts from the material resources of the country compiling the statistics. Because their movement generally changes monetary rather than material resources, monetary gold together with currency and titles of ownership after their issue into circulation are excluded. Among the categories included where possible in the data are: ordinary commercial transactions, governmental transactions, foreign aid (governmental and private), trade of concessionaires and silver (except issued silver coin).

Valuation. It is usual for a country to base the valuation of its imports and exports on the values specified in contracts between importers and exporters adjusted to include transportation and related costs to its own frontier. This produces a CIF transaction value for imports and an FOB transaction value for exports. Where a country values its imports at the frontier of the exporting country, it is noted in the tables that import values are FOB.

Price, unit value and volume indices. Price index is a measure of the change in the value of exports/imports due to changes in prices of individual commodities.

Unit value index reflects changes in the average prices of commodity groups. Volume index is a measure of the changes in the value of exports/imports which may be attributed to variations in the quantities of the individual commodities.

The volume and unit value/price indices are as compiled by countries converted to U.S. dollars and reset to 2000 = 100. Using these indices, The United Nations Statistics Division calculates the terms of trade indices (export unit value/price indices divided by the corresponding import unit value/price indices), and the indices of the purchasing power of exports (the terms of trade multiplied by the volume index of exports). Country footnotes which appear in Table 35 of this issue also apply to the country indices published in this table.

Manufactured goods are here defined to comprise sections 5 through 8 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). These sections are: chemicals and related products, manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured articles.

For countries that do not compile indices for manufactured goods export conforming to the above definition, sub-indices are aggregated to approximate an index of SITC sections 5-8. Unit value indices obtained from national indices are rebased, where necessary, so that 2000=100. Indices in national currency are converted into U.S. dollars using conversion factors obtained by dividing the current weighted average exchange rate by the weighted average exchange rate in the base period.

All aggregate unit value indices are current period weighted.