



# Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Questionnaire

## United Nations Statistics Division

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

Ref. STAT 131 (1)

Revision: MBSQE\_last rev October 2021

Date sent to UNSD: \_\_\_\_\_

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| Code | Series name   | Unit or base year <sup>1</sup>   | Period | Data | Revisions, additional months, notes <sup>2</sup> |
|------|---|--|--------|------|--|
|      | <b>POPULATION</b><br><u>Population estimates, as of mid-year (annual data for this series only are requested)</u> | <i>If providing data in a different unit or rate, please indicate.</i><br>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<br><u>Live births</u>   | per 1 000 population<br>number   |        |      |  |
| 3    | Crude death rates<br><u>Deaths</u>  | per 1 000 population<br>number   |        |      |  |
|      | <b>CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPI)</b>   | <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   |        |      |  |
|      | <b>PRODUCER PRICE INDICES</b>   | <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   |        |      |  |
|      | <b>ENERGY</b>   | <i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i>                                 |        |      |  |
| 15   | <u>Hard coal production</u>   | thousand metric tons   |        |      |  |
| 16   | <u>Brown coal production</u>  | thousand metric tons   |        |      |  |
| 17   | <u>Natural gas production</u>   | terajoules   |        |      |  |
| 18   | <u>Crude oil production</u>   | thousand metric tons   |        |      |  |

| Code | Series name  | Unit or base year <sup>1</sup>                                 | Period | Data | Revisions, additional months, notes <sup>2</sup> |
|------|--|--|--------|------|--|
| 19   | <u>Electricity production (gross)</u>                                  | million kWh  |        |      |  |
|      | <b>TRANSPORT</b><br><u>International maritime transport</u>            | <i>If providing data in a different unit, please indicate.</i> |        |      |  |
| 20   | Freight loaded   | thousand metric tons   |        |      |  |
| 21   | Freight unloaded   | thousand metric tons   |        |      |  |
| 22   | <u>New motor vehicles</u><br><u>Registration of new motor vehicles</u> | thousands  |        |      |  |

**PLEASE NOTE RECENT CHANGES:**

October 2021: Items 15-20, items 26-38 and items 42-54 have been removed. The remaining items have been renumbered.

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.

## 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

*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.

*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.