

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Statistics on Mining and Utilities are compiled using data collected by UNIDO from the National Statistical Offices as well as those obtained from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for OECD member countries. The publication intends to present the detail country data on major indicators of statistics on mining and utilities at 2-digit and/or 3-digit level of International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3 and Revision 4.

The main purpose of this publication is to provide internationally comparable statistics on mining and utilities sectors on major indicators. Concepts and methods applied to this publication, which are fully compatible to those used in the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*, are briefly described below.

### 1.1 Scope and coverage

According to the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics 2008, industrial statistics are those related to the economic activities defined under following sections of ISIC Revision 4:

- Section B: Mining and quarrying
- Section C: Manufacturing
- Section D: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Section E: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

Data pertaining to Section C are published in the *International Yearbook of Industrial Statistics* (latest edition 2014). This publication complements the latter and refers to Sections B, D and E, which are broadly understood as mining and utilities sectors. In ISIC Revision 3, these sectors correspond to following categories:

- Category C: Mining and quarrying
- Category E: Electricity, gas and water supply

Details of the industry groups under these sections and categories with 2-digit and 3-digit codes are given in appendix II.

The primary source of data at the country level is mainly the annual industrial survey which defines the coverage of data for the reporting country.

### 1.2 Sources and methods

Part I of the publication represents combined value added data for mining and utilities sectors. These data were obtained from various national and international sources including the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). Data from the external sources were supplemented with estimates of UNIDO statisticians.

The country tables presented in part II are compiled from the data directly collected from NSOs except for the OECD member countries, for which data were collected by OECD and provided to UNIDO. Information is solicited through a questionnaire issued jointly by the two organizations.

### **1.3 Part I. Summary tables**

Value added of mining and utilities are estimated in accordance with the national accounting concept. In this part, the sum of total value added of Sections B, D and E (Revision 4) and Categories C and E (Revision 3) are presented for different country groups and years. These values indicate the actual contribution of mining and utilities sectors to GDP of a country.

Country groupings, listed in appendix I, are arranged according to the established classification practices in other UNIDO statistical publications.

### **1.4 Part II. Country tables**

Part II presents tables for the major indicators of statistics on mining and utilities, namely: number of establishments, number of employees (or, if not reported, number of persons engaged), wages and salaries paid to employees, output and value added. All value data are presented in current national currencies.

#### **1.4.1 Statistical unit**

For most countries and areas, data presented in this publication represent the activity of "establishments" classified to specific industry as recommended in the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities*, Revision 3 and Revision 4. In few cases, statistical unit is "enterprise", "local unit" or "kind of activity unit". An "establishment" is ideally defined as an economic unit that engages, under a single ownership or control, in one, or predominantly one, kind of activity at a single physical location. An "enterprise" is a legal entity possessing the right to conduct business in its own name; for example, to enter into contracts, own property, incur liability for debts, and establish bank accounts. An enterprise may comprise one or more establishments with different locations.

#### **1.4.2 Reference period**

The statistics in the tables relate, in general, to the calendar year. It should be noted, however, that in many cases where the basic reference period of the industrial inquiry is the calendar year, returns covering proximate fiscal years may be accepted for reporting purposes and the data for these years incorporated in the calendar-year aggregate without adjustment. In a few countries, fiscal years normally used for public accounting purposes have been adopted as the basic reference periods. In the case of fiscal-year coverage, the year indicated in the tables refers to the calendar year in which the major part of the fiscal year falls. In the case of fiscal years from 1 July to 30 June, the year referred to is normally the one in which the fiscal year ends.

#### **1.4.3 Description of data items**

Data items are described in accordance with the International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics. All values are in national currency units and are at current prices unless otherwise indicated.

### **(1) Number of persons engaged and number of employees**

The number of persons engaged is defined as the total number of persons who worked in or for the establishment during the reference year. The concept covers working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers as well as employees, but excludes home workers. The figures reported refer normally to the average number of persons engaged during the reference year, obtained as the sum of the "average number of employees" during the year and the total number of other persons engaged measured for a single period of the year. The category "employees" is intended to include all persons engaged other than working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers. In this publication, preference has been given, whenever possible, to employees over persons engaged.

### **(2) Wages and salaries**

Estimates of wages and salaries include all payments in cash or in kind made to "employees" during the reference year in relation to work done for the establishment. Payments include: (a) direct wages and salaries; (b) remuneration for time not worked; (c) bonuses and gratuities; (d) housing allowances and family allowances paid directly by the employer; and (e) payments in kind.

Compensation of employees is equivalent to wages and salaries plus employers' contributions on behalf of their employees paid to social security, pension and insurance schemes, as well as the benefits received by employees under these schemes and severance and termination pay.

### **(3) Output**

The measure of output normally used in the tables is the census concept that covers only activities of an industrial nature. The value of census output in the case of estimates compiled on a production basis comprises: (a) the value of sale of all products of the establishment; (b) the net change between the beginning and the end of the reference period in the value of work in progress and stocks of goods to be shipped in the same condition as received; (c) the value of industrial work done or industrial services rendered to others; (d) the value of goods shipped in the same condition as received less the amount paid for these goods; and (e) the value of fixed assets produced during the period by the unit for its own use. In the case of estimates compiled on a shipment basis, the net change in the value of stocks of finished goods between the beginning and the end of the reference period is also included.

Gross output is equivalent to census output plus the revenue from activities of a non-industrial nature. Valuation methods differ from country to country. An increasing number of countries are reporting data at basic prices, which excludes taxes on commodity and includes commodity related subsidies. Other methods of reporting valuation are: (a) at factor costs, which excludes all indirect taxes falling on production and includes all current subsidies received in support of production activities; and (b) at producers' prices, which includes all indirect taxes except value added tax or any other deductible taxes and excludes all subsidies.

#### **(4) Value added**

The measure of value added normally used in the tables is the census concept, which is defined as the value of census output less the value of census input. Items covered in the latter include: (a) value of materials and supplies for production (including cost of all fuels and electricity purchased); and (b) cost of industrial services received (mainly payments for contract and commission work and repair and maintenance work). If input estimates are compiled on a "received" rather than on a "consumed" basis, the result is adjusted for the net change between the beginning and the end of the period in the value of stocks of materials, fuel and other supplies.

Total value added is the national accounting concept. It is ideally represented by the contribution of the establishments in each branch of activity to the gross domestic product. For the measure of total value added, the cost of non-industrial services is deducted and the receipts for non-industrial services are added to census value added. The estimates, whether in terms of census value added or total value added, are gross of depreciation and other provisions for capital consumption, unless otherwise stated. The valuation may be at factor costs, at basic prices or at producers' prices, depending on the treatment of indirect taxes and subsidies as described above.