Implementation of ISIC Rev.4
Institutional setup

United Nations Statistics Division
Overview

- Implementation of ISIC Rev.4 is a complex and resource intensive process
- An implementation plan that outlines timeline, activities and responsibilities should be developed to ensure a successful operation
- The Implementation Guide to ISIC Rev.4 provides information
  - This presentation follows the Guide
Component project

- The overall implementation process can be separated into three distinct components, which will depend on each other
  - Classifications project
  - Register project
  - Statistics project

- We will discuss elements of each of these today
- Following is an overview
Classifications project

- Goal:
  - Creation of a new national standard industrial classification
  - Determination of needs
  - Determination of new structure
  - Development of explanatory notes, indexes, correspondence tables
Register project

☐ Goal:
  ■ Switchover of the business register from the old to the new national classification
Statistics project

Goal:

- Co-ordination of the (simultaneous) switchover in statistics from the old to the new version of the classification
- Conversion of existing time series to the new classification (backcasting)
- Control of the quality of the resulting time series
Project

Classifications project
- ISIC Rev.4
- Criteria to determine national version of ISIC Rev.4
- Inventory of need for national version
- Structure of NSIC
- Explanatory notes
- Correspondence tables

Action and Product

Register project
- Inventory of sources for recoding each class
- Population falling in 1:N and M:N classes
- Population falling in 1:1 and M:1 classes
- Inventory of available info within NSI
- Inventory of external registers
- Information from surveys
- Profiling
- Probabilistic methods
- Strategy for dual coding in the register
- Recoded register

Statistics project
- Time schedule for implementation into each statistics
- Strategy for back casting: period and methods
- Strategy for double reporting: period and methods
- Logistic planning of data flows following old and new NSIC structure
- Statistical data in new version of the classification at scheduled time
Organizational structure

□ To ensure a successful operation, a formal organization structure should be in place that:

- Delineates and assigns responsibilities for the project components
- Coordinates work between the project components
- Ensures quality
Organizational structure

- A recommended setup is as follows:
Organizational structure

- Project managers are responsible for work within their designated project groups.
- They are coordinated by the Programme manager, who works under guidance from the Programme Board.

- Quality control mechanisms should be in place, reporting back to the Programme Board.
  - Quality control covers work by all project groups.
Organizational structure

- Communication is an important element of the organizational structure
  - Information needs to be exchanged between the different projects, in particular during preparations for the next phase
  - Information also needs to be made available to key users outside of the statistical office, e.g. operators of external registers, main users
  - The Programme manager has a key function in ensuring that communication is working
Resources

- Resource allocation and estimation is required for work force, equipment and information.
- The resource plan should cover when, how many, what kind of and where the resources are required.
National legislation

- If the use of the national activity classification is embedded in national legislation, additional steps have to be taken that the relevant laws be adjusted.
  - This will require additional time that needs to be considered in the process time table.
  - Communication with users/entities that are affected by the change in classification and depend on the enactment of the law, should be maintained.