

The Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC)

Summary of Development of the JSIC and Its Eleventh Revision

1. The Japan Standard Industrial Classification - Background and Development

The Japan Standard Industrial Classification is a set of statistical standards used to show statistical survey results by industry, which classifies all economic activities involving the production and provision of goods and services performed at business establishments in the form of a social division of labor. The Standard Industrial Classification was created in October 1949 to ensure the accuracy and objectivity of statistics, and to make it easier to compare statistics and obtain maximum benefit from them.

This eleventh revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (as revised in March 2002) is the product of an extensive review in an attempt to adapt the Classification to the structural changes that have taken place in industry since the tenth revision in October 1993, in particular changes such as the advancement of telecommunications, the growth of software- and service- oriented economic activities, and the transition of Japan to an aging society with a declining birthrate. The current revision is the eleventh since the Classification was first devised in October 1949.

The following provides some historical background up to institution of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (hereafter referred to as the “JSIC”) in October 1949, and until the tenth revision in October 1993.

The first industrial classification in Japan was compiled in 1930, for the third Population Census. Prior to this, an occupational classification was drawn up in 1920 when the first Population Census was taken. This however combined industry and occupation. It would be reasonable to say therefore that 1930 saw these two types of classification separated distinctly for the first time. Cabinet Instruction No. 3 stipulated that all relevant ministries use the same industrial classification; this however failed to fully achieve the intended result.

Thereafter, along with the development of economic statistics, industrial classifications began to be compiled – albeit still partial in scope, for example manufacturing sector and agricultural sector classifications. However a lack of uniformity in the criteria used for classification, and discrepancies in interpretation caused much inconvenience in the application of these classifications. For example, certain business establishments surveyed would sometimes be classified in irrelevant industries. As a result, by the fifth Population Census in 1940, drawing up a standard industrial classification for Japan had become a pressing issue. A uniform classification was consequently created through cooperation among experts from the relevant ministries and agencies, and the common use of this industrial classification encouraged under an agreement among administrative vice-ministers of the relevant ministries.

At this time however, due to the lack of a proper logical system for administrative instructions on details of the classification and for definitions of its general principles, the intended uniformity remained no more than a formality, and a great deal of numerical variance was found in the survey results. The need for a logically consistent standard industrial classification was pressing.

After the war, when Japan was due to conduct various types of large-scale census in conjunction with the 1950 World Census promoted by the United Nations, a Central Planning Commission for the 1950 Census was established under the Statistics Commission, and various special sub-committees formed in a bid to promote both research on the conduct of censuses and, as a further fundamental undertaking, research for various types of classification.

The Industrial Classification Special Sub-committee, one of these special sub-committees, commenced the task of creating a standard industrial classification in March 1949, and the JSIC based on decimal classification was completed in October of the same year. Since then, it has been used in many important statistical surveys including designated statistics.

The twelfth Statistics Commission and the seventeenth Statistics Commission deliberated on the issue of unified use of the JSIC on December 23, 1949 and April 28, 1950 respectively. As a result, a cabinet order was instituted based on the Statistics Law.

At the time of this cabinet order making the unified use of the JSIC compulsory, a prime consideration was the extent to which the JSIC could reasonably be applied to numerous statistical surveys. Consequently, following a review of the results of actual use of the JSIC since its creation in 1949, as well as the transformation in the industrial structure of Japan, the need to revise this standard classification was recognized. Each working group, created by industrial sector under the Industrial Classification Special Sub-committee, undertook the task of revising the Classification, and a definite plan was formulated in March 1951. Cabinet Order No. 127- April 30, 1951 entitled “Cabinet Order for Creating an Industrial Classification and Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death to be Used for Statistical Surveys” was then issued and the first revision of the JSIC completed at the same time.

Thereafter, changes such as the transformation of Japanese industry prompted a further need to adapt this Classification to the actual situation in Japan, and the second revision was carried out in March 1953, followed by the third in February 1954, which created a new category, i.e. “Manufacture of ordnance and accessories.”

During this period, the Statistics Commission was integrated into the Administrative Management Agency under the reformation of government administration implemented in August 1952. As a result, the Industrial Classification Special Sub-committee under the Statistics Council attached to the Administrative Management Agency was assigned responsibility for deliberating on issues related to the JSIC. The third revision mentioned

above derived from the first Report to Inquiry No. 1 (Re: “Setting Standards of Industrial Classification to be Used for Statistical Surveys), given to the Chairman of the Statistics Council by the Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency at the first Statistics Council held on September 18, 1952.

Reflecting diverse changes in the industrial structure of Japan, multiple problems continued to occur in the application of the JSIC to various types of statistical surveys. This led to a series of revisions over the years, including the fourth revision in May 1957, fifth in January 1963, sixth in May 1967, seventh in March 1972, eighth in May 1976, ninth in January 1984, and tenth in October 1993.

The fourth revision was based on the second Report to Inquiry No.1. Each of the subsequent revisions however was carried out in response to each renewed inquiry to the Statistics Council concerning revisions.

The following table lists reference Inquiry Numbers, dates for Inquiries and Reports, and dates of Notifications based on Cabinet Orders and their applications related to the creation and revision of the Classification.

History of Creation and Revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification

	Statistics Council			Notifications	
	Inquiry No.	Inquiry Dates	Reporting Dates	Notification Dates	Application Dates
Creation	-	-	(October, 1949)	-	-
1st	-	-	(March, 1951)	April 30, 1951	May 1, 1951
2 nd	-	-	(March, 1953)	March 31, 1953	April 1, 1953
3rd	First	Sep.18, 1952	(1) Feb. 12, 1954	Feb. 27, 1954	March 1, 1954
4th			(2) April 26, 1957	May 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1958
5th	92	Nov. 19, 1962	Dec. 14, 1962	Jan. 12, 1963	April 1, 1963
6th	105	Feb. 18, 1966	Feb. 17, 1967	May 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1968
7th	139	June 16, 1971	Feb. 18, 1972	March 31, 1972	April 1, 1972
8th	164	Dec. 5, 1975	April 16, 1976	May 15, 1976	Jan. 1, 1977
9th	195	Dec. 17, 1982	April 15, 1983	Jan. 10, 1984	April 1, 1985
10th	233	June 14, 1991	July 9, 1993	Oct. 4, 1993	April 1, 1994
11th	268	Feb. 16, 2001	Jan. 11, 2002	March 7, 2002	Oct. 1, 2002

2. The Japan Standard Industrial Classification: Purpose and Major Points of Revision

(1) Inquiry to the Statistics Council Regarding the Revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification

Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs,
Posts and Telecommunications
Document No.22
February 16, 2001

Mr. Akira Takeuchi
Chairman of the Statistics Council

Toranosuke Katayama
Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs,
Posts and Telecommunications

Inquiry No. 268
Re: Revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification

The opinion of the Statistics Council regarding the above is hereby requested in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2, Paragraph 3 of the Cabinet Order (1951 Cabinet Order No. 127) for Creating an Industrial Classification and Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death to be Used for Statistical Surveys.

Reason:

Deliberation on the revision of this Classification is deemed necessary in order to adapt the current Japan Standard Industrial Classification to changes in the industrial structure, since the revision made in October 1993, owing to the advancement of telecommunications, growth of software- and service- oriented economic activities, and the transition of Japan to an aging society with a declining birthrate.

(2) Report from the Statistics Council

Statistics Council Document No. 1
January 11, 2002

Mr. Toranosuke Katayama
Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

Akira Takeuchi
Chairman, Statistics Council

Report to Inquiry No.268
Re: Revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification

The Japan Standard Industrial Classification is a set of statistical standards used to show statistical survey results by industry, which classifies all economic activities involving the production and provision of goods and services performed at establishments in the form of a social division of labor. It was created in October 1949 to ensure the accuracy and objectivity of statistics and to make it easier to compare statistics and obtain maximum benefit from them. Since then, it has been revised ten times to date.

In order to adapt this Industrial Classification to the structural changes that have taken place in industry since the revision made in October 1993, in particular changes such as the advancement of telecommunications, the growth of software- and service- oriented economic activities, and the transition of Japan to an aging society with declining birthrate, the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications is planning to establish new divisions for the first time since the May 1957 revision, and at the same time to implement an overall revision by establishing new items and/or abolishing items of the major groups, groups and industries under each division.

This Council is pleased to report its conclusions as set forth hereunder concerning the overall plan for revisions at this time, the result of deliberation from the following perspectives:

Firstly, to adapt to changes in the industrial structure, attributable to the advancement of telecommunications and the growth of the service-oriented economy,

Secondly, with due consideration to statistical continuity, to establish precise classification items and distinct concepts and definitions to enhance the usefulness of statistics, and

Thirdly, to improve comparability with international industrial classifications.

1. Current Revision Plan

We believe it would be appropriate to revise the Japan Standard Industrial Classification in accordance with the "Table of Classification Items in the Eleventh Revision: The Japan Standard Industrial Classification (Draft)".

Major points of the revisions are as follows:

(1) Division items

A. New division: "INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS"

Having reviewed conventional major group items such as "Telecommunications," "Broadcasting," "Information Services and Research" etc., we plan to establish a new division, "INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS" comprising major groups such as "Communications" and "Information Services" etc. This is to reflect innovation and development in both telecommunications and information processing, the growth of associated industries, and the need for "optimal approaches to classificational assessment of, or adding new classification items for, new industries such as the information industry that are growing in response to information-based development," as was recommended in the report (made to Inquiry No.233 dated July 9, 1993) of this Council at the time of the tenth revision.

Industries involved in transmitting, processing and providing information are currently in a growth phase, and there is a pressing need to ascertain the actual state of the structure of telecommunications-related industries. Furthermore, there is a trend for revising international industrial classifications, as seen in the creation of the “INFORMATION SECTOR” division in the North American Industry Classification System-NAICS (hereafter referred to as the “North American Classification”), as well as a move to make “Information Sector” an auxiliary classification, i.e. alternate aggregations, in the International Standard Industrial Classification – ISIC (hereafter referred to as the “International Classification”) devised by the United Nations. We understand therefore that the creation of this new division is also appropriate in terms of improving international comparability.

Because diverse and rapid growth is expected in the telecommunications field, it will become difficult to distinguish activities involved in the production of video images, audio information and text information from production activities for information generated by the activities of other industries. We should continue to examine the optimum composition of classifications, and the substance of operations to be incorporated in the “INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS” division, monitoring the trend toward revision of international industrial classifications, and capitalizing on experience gained by conducting various statistical surveys.

B. New divisions: “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE” and “EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT”

The division “L – SERVICES” accounts for around a quarter of all industries in terms of the number of both establishments and employees, and involves a diverse mix of economic activities. Therefore, in the report at the time of the tenth revision, we recommended examining the optimum composition of divisions by splitting “L-SERVICES.” Because the field of medical, health care and welfare currently under the division “L-SERVICES” is expanding along with the advent and diversification of new industries, due to the growth in nursing care required by Japan's aging society, we are planning to establish a new division “MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE,” by taking the relevant sections out of the “L-SERVICES” division. Also, in the field of education and learning support, because the scale of this sector is expanding along with the increase in learning opportunities, lifelong learning and leisure time, we are contemplating the establishment of another new division of “EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT.”

Establishing this new division is appropriate because it will clarify the actual state of this industry, which is an important area of national life, and improve comparability with international industrial classifications, such as the International Classification and the North American Classification.

In addition, regarding the new division “Q-SERVICES, N.E.C.” (= not elsewhere classified), an industry for example involved in providing professional knowledge and techniques, if it is sufficiently large in scale, significant in international terms, and allows stable data collection, should be surveyed and studied with regard to its definition and scope, and steps taken to examine whether a new division for this industry is warranted. “Financial Leasing” included in the major group “Goods Rental and Leasing” under the same division as above, is grouped under “FINANCE AND INSURANCE” in the International Classification and other classifications. Therefore in the future, we will need to ascertain the feasibility of acquiring a picture of the situation in this sector via statistical surveys, taking into account factors such as the procedures used by companies in financial processing, to determine whether the transfer of financial leasing to the division “FINANCE AND INSURANCE” is appropriate.

C. New division: “EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, ACCOMMODATIONS”

Of the division “I - WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, EATING AND

DRINKING PLACES,” the “eating and drinking places” are establishments involved in purchasing, cooking and processing of foods and providing places for eating and drinking, and thus the service aspect of their operations is on the increase. The proportion of revenues derived from providing food and beverages (restaurants, functions etc.) at establishments classified in the major group “Hotels, Boarding Houses and Other Lodging Places” under the division “L – SERVICES” is also on the increase. In light of this, we are planning to remove these services from each of the divisions in which they are currently classified and incorporate them in a new division of “EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, ACCOMMODATIONS”.

We believe the establishment of this new division is appropriate because the number of these “eating and drinking places,” and “hotels, boarding houses and other lodging places” is expanding, and there is a growing need to clarify the status of the industry, and also to improve comparability with international industrial classifications such as the International Classification.

Incidentally, there has been an increase in the number of establishments retailing cooked food, such as on-the-spot providers of food and beverages, and take-out or delivery services, therefore in the future it will be necessary to survey and study the actual state of these industries, and to deliberate on the optimum definitions and scope of current “eating and drinking places” - food and beverage establishments.

D. New division: “COMPOUND SERVICES”

“Postal Services” in the major group under the division “H – TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS,” and “Cooperative Associations” in the major group under the division “L – SERVICES” are involved in multiple types of service across plural divisions, and it is difficult to identify the major business of each. Therefore we plan to remove these major groups from the divisions to which each of them currently belongs and establish a new division of “COMPOUND SERVICES.”

In light of the types of activity in which post offices and cooperative associations are engaged, we consider it appropriate to establish a new division. “COMPOUND SERVICES” is an appropriate name for this new division because the activities in which both parties are engaged are legally defined as special operations in both type and scope.

Establishments to be included in this division will need to be reviewed when they come to be able to be classified by their major economic activities in the future.

(2) Major group items

A. New items

Regarding the division “F – MANUFACTURING,” in light of the advanced state of information technologies in Japan and expansion of associated industries, and from the perspectives of improving convenience in use and of international comparability of the classification, we plan to separate the groups of “Communication Equipment and Related Products,” “Electronic Data Processing Machines , Digital and Analog Computer, Equipment and Accessories,” and “Electronic Parts and Devices” from the major group “Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies.” This will create a new major group “Manufacture of Information and Communication Electronics Equipment.”

This is believed to be appropriate in terms of clarifying the structural transformation of information-related manufacture.

However, because the manufacture of “Electronic Parts and Devices” means manufacture of general-purpose items for use in all types of machinery and equipment, is growing in scale, and is an important industry for analyzing information-related manufacture, the establishment of a new major group for this type of manufacture is believed to be appropriate as well.

Furthermore in the new division "INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS", industries are emerging in an intermediate area that appear to be classifiable in neither of the major groups of "Communications" or "Information Services." In this regard, we believe it appropriate to establish a major group "Internet Based Services" as a category for such industries.

B. Items to be abolished

Our plans are as follows:

Of the major groups under the division "D – MINING," the contracting industries such as "Metal Mining," "Coal and Lignite Mining," "Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production," and "Non-metallic Mineral Mining" will be integrated under a major group "Mining." Likewise, the major group "Manufacture of Ordnance and Accessories" under the division "F – MANUFACTURING," will be deleted and relocated to a group item under the major group "Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries." Also, the major group "Financial Institutions for Small Business, except Government Related Financial Institutions," and "Financial Institutions for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finances, except Government Related Financial Institutions" both under the division "J – FINANCE AND INSURANCE" will be integrated under the major group "Financial Institutions for Cooperative Organizations."

These rearrangements are believed to be appropriate in light of the transformation of the industrial structure in recent years.

(3) Group and industry items

A. New items

Our plans are as follows:

We plan to establish the new groups "Flooring and Interior Finishing Work," "Mobile Telecommunications," "Supplementary Tutorial Schools," "Instruction Services for Arts, Culture and Technical Skills," "Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies Repair Shop" etc. New industry items will also be established including: "Convenience stores (sale of staple food and beverages only)," "Home care help services," "Special nursing home for the elderly," "Foreign language instructions," "Personal computer," "Vending machines manufacture" and "Amusement machines manufacture."

Taking into account technological innovation and increasing deregulation in Japan, the growth of new types of industries reflecting consumer needs, and the expansion of existing industries, we believe these arrangements are appropriate in promoting the benefits of using the classification.

B. Items to be abolished

Our plans are as follows:

The group items "Sericulture Farms," "Briquettes and Briquette Balls," etc. will be abolished, and the industry items "Copper ore (Mining)," "Iron sand ore (Mining)," "Agar-agar and isinglass (Manufacturing)," "Spinning mills, silk staple (Manufacturing)," "Spinning mills, hard and bast (Manufacturing)," "Mini-sized vehicle passenger transport," "Coal (Wholesale Trade)," "Firewood and charcoal (Wholesale Trade)," "Cotton beating services (Miscellaneous Domestic and Personal Services)" etc.

These arrangements are believed to be appropriate in light of recent changes in the industrial structure, demonstrated by a decline in the number of these establishments and volume of production.

2. Pending issues

During deliberations on these latest revisions, in addition to the matters described in the foregoing under the heading "1 Current Revision Plan," fundamental issues relevant to the classification system were discussed. As no conclusions were reached, further discussion is required of these pending issues for the future.

Because changes in society and the economy have been rapid and more extensive than ever in recent years, the Japan Standard Industrial Classification calls for addressing

issues of revision more promptly and appropriately to keep pace with these changes. With this in mind, we should continue to implement fundamental surveys and studies, and at the same time, to make timely revisions including simplifying the Classification, paying due attention to the timing of the Establishments and Enterprise Census and the Population Census, which provide information of universe to be used for various types of statistical survey.

(1) Overall review of “MANUFACTURING” division

An extensive revision of “MANUFACTURING” was carried out this time, including the establishment of new items and abolition of major group items. However, domestic industries are expected to undergo increasing structural changes in association with changes in the demand structure, the advancement of technological innovations, and further globalization of production activities in future. Taking into account the introduction of new information processing technologies into production processes, as well as the innovation of commodity production technologies using new materials, we need to continue with a full review to ensure that the Classification responds to these changes.

(2) Review of “FORESTRY,” and “MINING” divisions

The numbers of establishments and employees are so few in the “FORESTRY” and “MINING” divisions that we need to review the composition of these divisions.

Despite discussions on the integration of “FORESTRY” and “AGRICULTURE”, due to the fact that the use of specific forestry-related statistical data (Population Census) is required by law, thus making it difficult to use the data if consolidated, a conclusion in favor of consolidation was not reached. However, because the JSIC provides statistical standards by industry for the results of statistical surveys, and is required to be reviewed in accordance with changes in the industrial structure, it is desirable that the relevant ministries continue to provide such data, or to find a way of replacing such data with other data.

(3) Classifying head offices and holding companies mainly engaged in management operations

In recent years, head offices and the like mainly engaged in management operations are playing a more important role in business, for example engaging in lump sum purchases and sales and advertising, and yet the actual state of these entities is not well understood. Therefore, we need to survey and study the content of activities of establishments such as head offices, and taking due consideration of the need for improving international comparability and statistical continuity, deliberate on where to classify these activities.

The ban on holding companies has been lifted in Japan, but because such companies are still few in number and the future course of their development not clear, it has been arranged in the “General Rules of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification” that they will be dealt with in the same way as establishments such as head offices. In future however when the number of holding companies has grown, the issue of where to classify them for the sake of convenience will need to be examined from the perspective of improving international comparability.

(3) Major points revised

The following is a summary of the revisions.

A. Basic perspective for revisions

- (a) Adaptation to transformation of the industrial structure caused by the advancement of telecommunications, development of a service-oriented economy and the like,

- (b) Establishment of appropriate classification items having distinct concepts and definitions, taking into account the need to maintain the continuity of statistics, and
- (c) Improvement in comparability with international industrial classifications such as the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).

B. Additions and reductions in classification items by revision

Categories	Divisions	Major groups	Groups	Industries
Existing items (A)	14	99	463	1,322
Revised items (B)	19	97	420	1,269
Change (B-A)	+5	-2	-43	-53

C. Major points of revisions

New divisions were established, the first since the fourth revision (May 1957). An overall review of classification items in major group, group and industry was also conducted to adapt the JSIC to changes in the industrial structure.

(a) Establishment of new divisions

“INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS”

In light of technological innovation and development in the fields of telecommunications and information processing, a new division has been established, comprising five major groups including “Communications,” “Information Services,” and “Internet Based Services.”

“MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE,” and “EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT”

The division “L – SERVICE” accounts for around a quarter of all industries in terms of numbers of both establishments and employees, and involves a diverse mix of economic activities. Therefore the following changes have been made in order to clarify the actual state of these industries:

- Fields relevant to medical, health care and welfare are expanding in scale along with the advent and diversification of new industries involved in nursing care. A new division has therefore been established by separating these fields from the division “L – SERVICES.”
- Fields relevant to education and learning support services are expanding in scale along with the increase in learning opportunities, lifelong learning and leisure time. A new division has therefore been established by separating these fields from the division “L – SERVICES.”

“EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, ACCOMMODATIONS”

In the division “I – WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, EATING AND DRINKING PLACES,” the service aspect of eating and drinking places (food and beverage establishments) is growing, and an increasing proportion of revenues in the major group “Hotels, Boarding Houses and Other Lodging Places” under the division “L – SERVICES” is derived from providing food and beverages. These services have therefore been separated from their current divisions and classified in a new division to be established.

“COMPOUND SERVICES”

“Postal Services” in the major group under the division “H – TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION,” and “Cooperative Associations” in the major group under the division “L – SERVICES” are performing multiple types of service across plural divisions, making it difficult to ascertain their actual situation and identify their major businesses. These have therefore been separated from the divisions to which they belong and a new division established for them.

New divisions will improve comparability with international industrial classifications.

The Japan Standard Industrial Classification (JSIC): Eleventh Revision	International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC): Rev. 3, 1989	North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): 1997
H – INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	<i>(Note)</i>	51 Information
M – EATING AND DRINKING PLACES, ACCOMMODATIONS	H – HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	72 Accommodation and Food Services
N – MEDICAL, HEALTH CARE AND WELFARE	N – HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	62 Health Care and Social Assistance
O – EDUCATION, LEARNING SUPPORT	M – EDUCATION	61 Educational Services

(Note) The alternate aggregations and special groupings for the update of the ISIC in 2002 involve the “information sector.”

(b) Reviewing major group items (22 new items; 24 items to be abolished)

New major group items

- i) “Manufacture of Information and Communication Electronics Equipment” and “Electronic Parts and Devices”:

Along with the advancement of information technologies and expansion of the associated industries, these have been removed from

the major group “Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Equipment and Supplies” under the division “F – MANUFACTURING” and a new major group established for them.

ii) “Internet Based Services”:

This new major group has been established under the division “H - INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS” as a category for industries in an intermediate position between the two industries of “Communications” and “Information Services,” and difficult to classify under either.

Abolition

i) “Metal Mining,” etc.:

This has been changed to a major group “Mining,” by abolishing “Metal Mining,” “Coal and Lignite Mining,” “Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,” and “Non-metallic Mineral Mining,” all of which were in the major groups under the division “D – MINING.”

ii) “Manufacture of Ordnance and Accessories”:

The major group “Manufacture of Ordnance and Accessories” under the division “F – MANUFACTURING,” has been abolished and positioned as a group item under the major group “Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.”

iii) “Financial Institutions for Small Business, except Government Related Financial Institutions” and “Financial Institutions for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finances, except Government Related Financial Institutions”:

The major group items “Financial Institutions for Small Business, except Government Related Financial Institutions” and “Financial Institutions for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finances, except Government Related Financial Institutions,” both under the division “J – FINANCE and INSURANCE” have been abolished and now come under a new major group “Financial Institutions for Cooperative Organizations.”

(c) Review of group items and industry items

Group items (76 new items; 119 for abolition)

i) **New items**

“Building Reform (or renovation) Work,” “Flooring and Interior Finishing Work,” “Industrial Trucks and Parts and Accessories,” “Mobile Telecommunications,” “Supplementary Tutorial Schools,”

“Instruction Services for Arts, Culture and Technical Skills,” etc.

ii) Items to be abolished

“Sericulture Farms,” “Precious Metallic Ore Mining,” “Crude Petroleum (Production),” “Roofing Work,” “Briquettes and Briquette Balls,” “Agents and Brokers,” “Foreign Banks in Japan,” “Fulling and Dyeing Plants,” etc.

Industry items (162 new items; 215 for abolition)

i) New items

“Amusement machines manufacture,” “Personal computer,” “Satellite broadcasting,” “Convenience stores (sales of staple food and beverages only),” “Pet stores,” “Home care help services,” “Special nursing home for the elderly,” “Secondary schools,” “Foreign language instructions,” “Aesthetic salon service (or beauty treatment services),” “Game centers” etc.

ii) Items to be abolished

“Copper ore (Mining),” “Pump-well work,” “Agar-agar and isinglass,” “Spinning mills, silk staple,” “(Manufacture of) Wooden shavings and chips,” “Wooden footwear,” “Saddlery and whips,” “Mini-sized vehicle passenger transport,” “Explosives (Wholesale Trade),” “Coal (Wholesale Trade),” “Cotton beating services” etc.