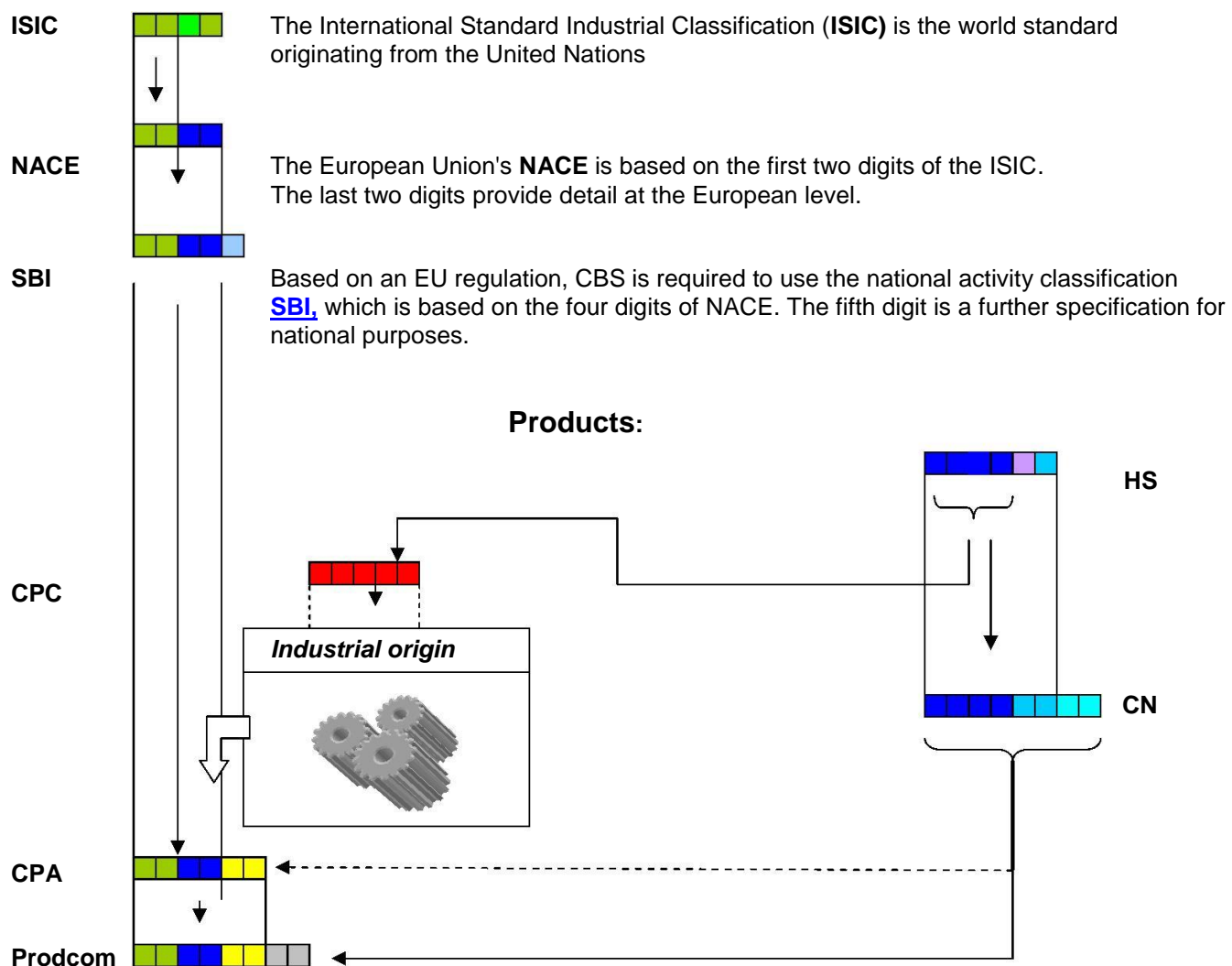


## CORRELATIONS BETWEEN (INTER)NATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATIONS

### Economic activities:



Basically, the **Central Product Classification (CPC)** of the UN is the basis for the **Classification of Products by Activity (CPA)** of the EU. The French idea of using industrial origin as the main criterion here resulted in a CPA that is basically a further specification of NACE.

The CPC is closely linked to the Harmonised System (HS). The subclasses in the CPC constitute groups and realignments of complete categories in the HS.

The HS also served as a starting point for the CPA, albeit less narrow than the one between CPC and HS, mainly due to the importance attached to industrial origin in the CPA.

The premise of the EU is that the CPA is a central product classification and therefore, it also forms the basis for the Prodcom. The **Prodcom** is a commodity list for the European survey of industrial

production and provides a further link to the Combined Nomenclature (CN), the European version of the HS. Agriculture does not appear in Prodcom, mainly because agricultural statistics are more likely to be developed at the European level than industry statistics. For this reason, agricultural statistics also exclude NACE. The CPA further forms the basis of the Common Product Vocabulary (CPV), a list which is used in public procurements.

The **International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)** was adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission at its 15th session in 1968 (Resolution 4). The ISIC has been revised three times. The fourth revision, ISIC, Rev.4 took effect on 1-1-2007.

To the extent possible and useful, most (sub)headings of the HS include goods that are mainly produced in only one ISIC category.

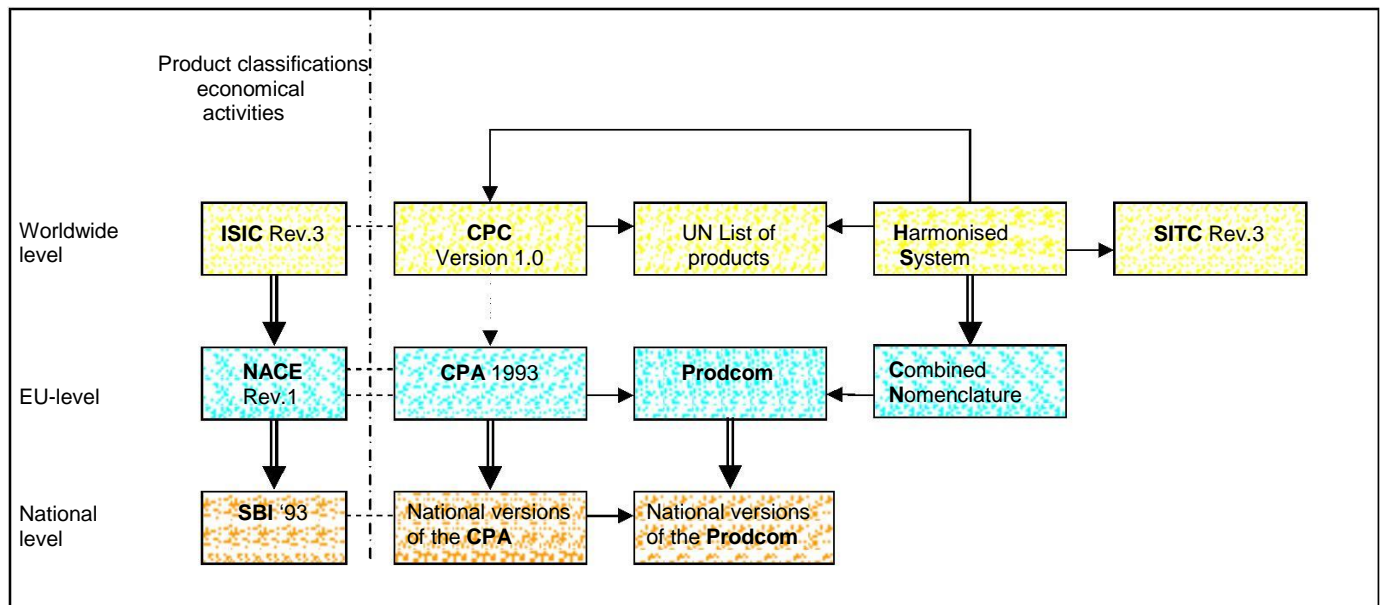
The **Nomenclature des Activités économiques des Communautés Européennes (NACE)** is based on the ISIC. The first two digits of the ISIC and NACE are identical. The last two digits have been used to obtain the desired level of detail for the EU.

The **Harmonised System (HS)** refers to the Harmonised Commodity Coding and Description System (HS) of the World Customs Organisation. The HS systematically reflects which goods are traded internationally. The purpose of this classification is to allow the import and export duties of goods to be determined in a harmonised manner worldwide.

To meet EU requirements, a further specification has been made in the HS, which has resulted in the **Combined Nomenclature (CN)**. The CN is also mandatory for European member states by an EU regulation.

The **Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)** was drawn up by the United Nations (UN) to promote international comparability of the statistics on International trade. The SITC has a subdivision of up to 5 digits.

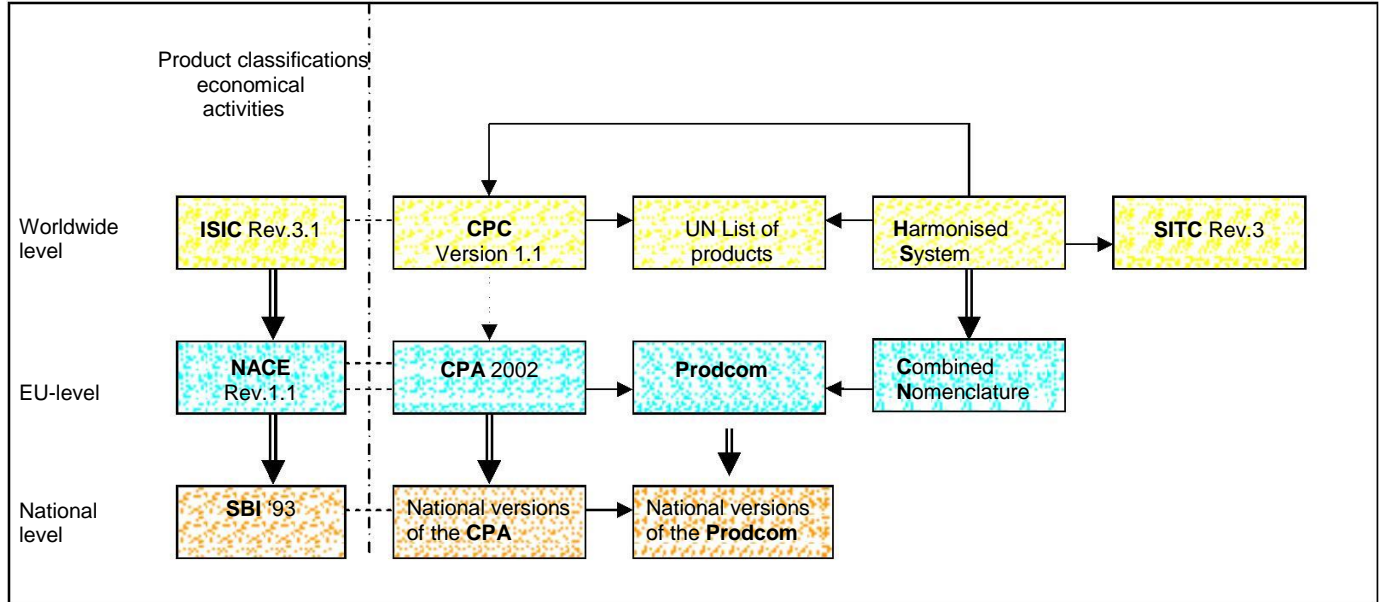
**Overview of the revised system of integrated economic classifications (date April 1995)**



Since 1995, a number of updates and revisions have been published. Due to the revision of the HS in 1996, the 1993 (provisional) CPA was first replaced by the 1996 CPA. After NACE became effective on effective 1-1-2003, Rev 1.1 - an update of NACE, came into force, and the revised version of HS as per 1-1-2002, the 1996 CPA was subsequently replaced by the 2002 CPA. Both the Prodcom and the CN are adjusted annually. The Netherlands does not have a national version of the CPA, as for example France and Austria do (NAP, ÖCPA).

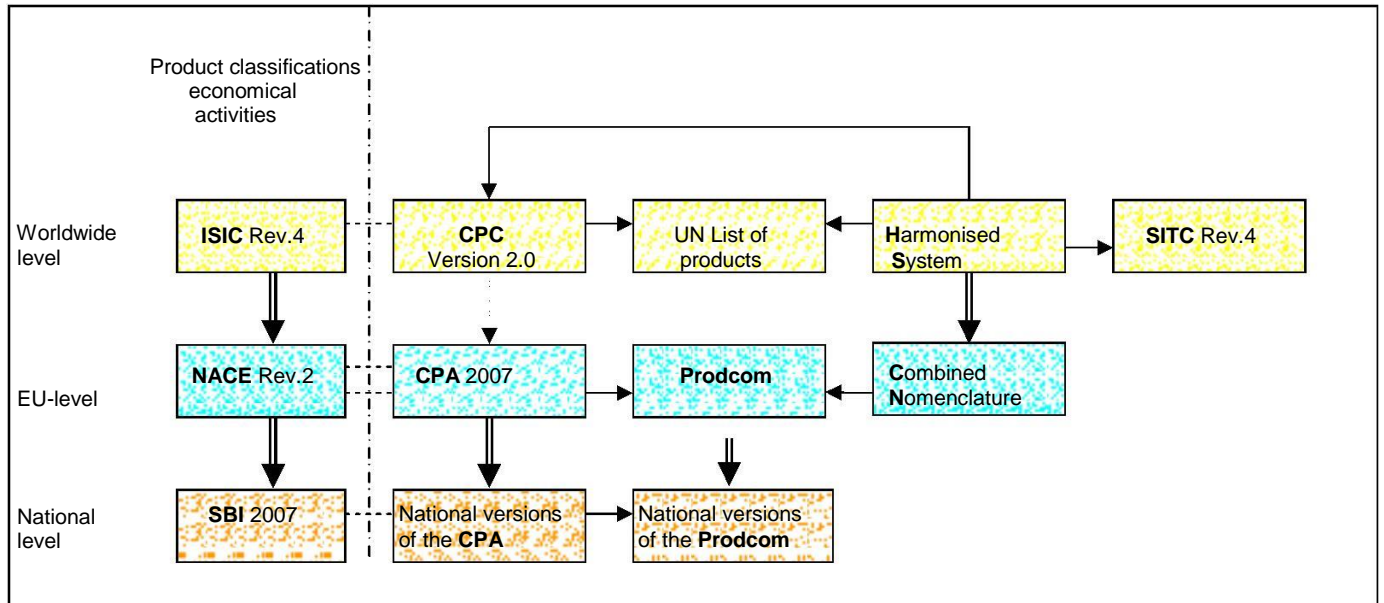


**State of affairs as at 1-1-2004:**



Following the revision of the HS and intermediate updates of the ISIC, NACE, CPC and CPA.

**State of affairs as at 1-1-2007:**



Following the revisions of ISIC, NACE, SBI, CPC and CPA. The UN Expert Group on International Classifications has expressed the need towards the Statistical Commission to revise the SITC, Rev.3 as well in the interim.