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List of International Statistical Classification for usages in official statistics

A: Demographic and Social Statistics

S. no.	Classification	Agency	Latest revision	Source	Brief about classification
I.	Culture				
1	Codes for the representation of names of languages (ISO 639-2)	Library of Congress	2017	https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php	ISO 639-2 is the alpha-3 code in Codes for the representation of names of languages-- Part 2. There are 21 languages that have alternative codes for bibliographic or terminology purposes. In those cases, each is listed separately and they are designated as "B" (bibliographic) or "T" (terminology). In all other cases there is only one ISO 639-2 code. Multiple codes assigned to the same language are to be considered synonyms. ISO 639-1 is the alpha-2 code.
II.	Education				
2	International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)	UNESCO	2011	https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf	The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) provides a comprehensive framework for organizing education programmes and qualification by applying uniform and internationally agreed definitions to facilitate comparisons of education systems across countries. ISCED is a global reference classification for education

					systems that is maintained and periodically revised by the UIS in consultation with Member States and other international and regional organizations. ISCED 2011 is the second major revision of this classification (initially developed in the 1970s and revised in 1997). It was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2011.
III.	Health				
3	Anatomic Therapeutic Chemical Classification System with Defined Daily Doses (ATC/DDD)	World Health Organisation	2025	https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-and-policy-standards/inn/atc-ddd#:~:text=The%20ATC%2FDDD%20system%20is,improve%20quality%20of%20drug%20use	The ATC/DDD system is a tool for exchanging and comparing data on drug use at international, national or local levels. The purpose of the ATC/DDD system is to serve as a tool for drug utilization research in order to improve quality of drug use.
4	Application of the International Classification of Diseases to Dentistry and Stomatology (ICD-DA)	World Health Organisation	1995	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9241544678	The Application of the International Classification of Diseases to Dentistry and Stomatology (ICD-DA) is intended to provide a practical and convenient basis for the classification and coding of data by all those working in the field of oral and dental disorders. It is derived directly from the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), and is concerned with all diseases and conditions that occur in, have manifestations in, or are associated with the oral cavity and adjacent structures.

5	Application of the International Classification of Diseases to Neurology (ICD-NA)	World Health Organisation	2020	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/924154502X	The Application of the International Classification of Diseases to Neurology (ICD-NA) aims at providing an individual code for almost every neurological condition, so that a uniform classification is available for epidemiological and clinical research as well as for routine statistical reporting.
6	Assistive products for persons with disability - Classification and terminology (ISO 9999:2022)	International Organization for Standardization	2022	https://www.iso.org/standard/72464.html	The purpose of this is to establish a classification of assistive products, used by a person to optimize functioning and reduce disability, but which require the assistance of another person for their operation. Assistive products (including software) are classified according to their function. The classification consists of three hierarchical levels, and the codes each consist of three pairs of digits.
7	International Classification for Nursing Practice (ICNP)	International Council of Nurses	2019	https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/other-classifications/international-classification-for-nursing-practice	The International Classification for Nursing Practice (ICNP), a product of the International Council of Nurses, is an agreed terminology or dictionary of terms that encourages nurses to describe and report their practice in a systematic way. The resulting information is used reliably to support care and effective decision-making and inform nursing education and health policy.
8	International Classification of Diseases for	World Health Organization	2019	https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/other-classifications/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology	The International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O) has been used principally in tumor or cancer registries, for coding the site (topography)

	Oncology (ICD-O-3)				and the histology (morphology) of the neoplasm, usually obtained from a pathology report.
9	International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health (ICF)	World Health Organization	2018	https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/international-classification-of-functioning-disability-and-health	The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, known more commonly as ICF, is a classification of health and health-related domains. As the functioning and disability of an individual occurs in a context, ICF also includes a list of environmental factors. ICF is the WHO framework for measuring health and disability at both individual and population levels.
10	International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC-2)	World Health Organization	2003	https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/other-classifications/international-classification-of-primary-care	ICPC-2 classifies patient data and clinical activity in the domains of General/Family Practice and primary care, taking into account the frequency distribution of problems seen in these domains. It has a biaxial structure and consists of 17 chapters, each divided into 7 components dealing with symptoms and complaints (comp. 1), diagnostic, screening and preventive procedures (comp. 2), medication, treatment and procedures (comp. 3), test results (comp. 4), administrative (comp. 5), referrals and other reasons for encounter (comp. 6) and diseases (comp. 7)..
11	International Classification of Procedures in Medicine (ICPM)	World Health Organization	1978	https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/40527	This Classification is intended to present systematically the many procedures used in different branches of medicine. The classification consists of the following chapters:

					- Procedures for Medical Diagnosis - Laboratory Procedures - Radiology and other applications of physics in medicine - Preventive Procedure - Surgical Procedures - Drugs, Medicaments, and Biological Agents - Other Therapeutic Procedures - Ancillary Procedures
12	International Shortlist for Hospital Morbidity Tabulation (ISHMT)	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	2021	https://stats.oecd.org/wbos/fileview2.aspx?IDFile=e477970b-3024-4188-8dc6-13f3db201846	The International Shortlist for Hospital Morbidity Tabulation (ISHMT) is a streamlined classification system designed to standardize the reporting of hospital morbidity data across countries.
13	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)	World Health Organization	2022 (11th revision)	https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/classification-of-diseases	As a classification and terminology ICD-11: - allows the systematic recording, analysis, interpretation and comparison of mortality and morbidity data collected in different countries or regions and at different times; - ensures semantic interoperability and reusability of recorded data for the different use cases beyond mere health statistics, including decision support, resource allocation, reimbursement, guidelines and more.

14	Priority Assistive Products List (APL)	World Health Organization	2016	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/priority-assistive-products-list	The APL includes 50 priority assistive products, selected on the basis of widespread need and impact on a person's life. The list will not be restrictive; the aim is to provide Member States with a model from which to develop a national priority assistive products list according to national need and available resources.
15	System of Health Accounts (SHA)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Eurostat; World Health Organisation (WHO)	2017	https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/a-system-of-health-accounts-2011_9789264270985-en.html	The System of Health Accounts (SHA) is an international accounting framework for systematically tracking health spending. Time trends of overall health spending and its components guide future policies and investments to make health systems more responsive to people's needs. SHA includes classifications like Classification of Factors of Health Care Provision, Classification of gross fixed capital formation in health systems by type of asset, Classification of Health Care Financing Schemes, etc.
IV.	Labour				
16	International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE - 18)	International Labour Organization	2018	https://ilostat.ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/classification-status-at-work/	ICSE-18 includes 10 detailed categories of status in employment that all jobs can be categorized in thus creating the opportunity to provide a more detailed picture of the different work relationships. The same ten detailed categories can be organized according to the type of economic risk associated with the job and the type of authority the person has over the

					economic unit and in relation to organize his or her work.
17	International Classifications of Status at Work (ICSaW-18)	International Labour Organization	2018	https://ilostat.ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/classification-status-at-work/#:~:text=The%20International%20Classification%20of%20Status,their%20status%20in%20employment%20category	The International Classification of Status at Work (ICSaW-18) expands on ICSE-18 by including not only jobs, but all work activities not considered to be in employment.
18	International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS 21st)	International Labour Organization	2023	https://ilostat.ilo.org/about/standards/icls/?playlist=4194a13&video=38313ec	The International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and held every five years. It brings together representatives from national statistical offices, ministries of labour, international organizations, and experts to develop and adopt international standards for labour statistics. The ICLS focuses on areas such as employment, unemployment, wages, working conditions, and the informal economy. The standards set by the ICLS ensure that labour statistics are harmonized and comparable across countries, supporting effective labour market policies and research.
19	International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)	International Labour Organization	2008	https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publ/documents/publication/wcms_172572.pdf	The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is a system developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to categorize and classify jobs and occupations globally. ISCO provides a standardized framework for organizing jobs into groups based on the tasks and duties involved. This classification facilitates international

					comparability of occupational data, supports labor market analysis, and aids in the development of employment policies and programs. The current version is ISCO-08.
V.	Population, Human settlements and housing				
20	Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses	United Nations Statistics Division	2017	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf	The population and housing census is part of an integrated national statistical system, which may include other censuses, surveys, registers, and administrative files.

This document includes classifications on (i) family status (ii) household status (iii) Categories of main sources of drinking water (iv) Classification of buildings according to the state of repair (v) Classification of buildings by type (vi) Classification of households by tenure (vii) Classification of housing unit by toilet facilities (viii) Classification of housing unit by water supply system (ix) Classification of housing units by availability and type of bathing facilities (x) Classification of housing units by availability of a kitchen or other space reserved for cooking (xi) Classification of housing units by type of ownership (xii) Classification of housing units by type of solid waste disposal (xiii) Classification of living quarters (xiv) Classification of occupancy status for |

					conventional dwellings (xv) Classification of use of housing unit.
VI.	Social protection				
21	The European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS)	Eurostat, European Commission	2008	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5903173/KS-RA-07-027-EN.PDF.pdf/11794cb0-3f17-4058-b785-bc2c4f2c91a5	The objectives of European System of integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) are to provide a comprehensive and coherent description of social protection in the Member States: - covering social benefits and their financing; - geared to international comparability; - harmonising with other statistics, particularly the national accounts, in its main concepts. It includes classifications like Classification by Function of Social Protection, General Classification of Social Benefits by Type, etc.
VII.	Time-Use				
22	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS)	United Nations Statistics Division	2016	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/23012019%20ICATUS.pdf	The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) is a classification of all the activities on which a person may spend time during the 24 hours that make up a day. Its purpose is to serve as a standard framework for time-use statistics based on activities grouped in a meaningful way.

B: Economic Statistics

S. no.	Classification	Agency	Latest revision	Source	Brief about classification
I.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing				
23	ASFIS List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes (ASFIS)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2024	https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/collection/asfis/en	Please note this is a list, not a classification. The ASFIS (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System) list for fishery statistics represents the standard taxonomic reference system for this collection. The Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) adopted the first version of the ASFIS list in 1987. Currently, the ASFIS list includes 13 567 records, of which 3 568 are statistical categories used in FAO statistics (according to the data released in March 2024).
24	Classification of Forest Products (CFP)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2022	https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ca0a8b29-6b20-4c42-bcd1-206a87bb1d00/content	This classification is designed to cover the wood and wood-based products for which the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) collect statistics on a regular basis. Included is wood taken from forests or from trees outside the forest, bark and cork; charcoal; wood and wood-based materials resulting from the first processing of the wood available from forest operations (including sawn wood, railway sleepers, veneer sheets, wood pulp and wood residues); and materials

					resulting from further processing of some of these materials (e.g. wood-based panels, paper and paperboard); recovered paper and recoverable wood products.
25	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2017	https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c5afd226-08ab-4cda-bc45-871f1f95a3be/content	This publication provides updated guidelines to countries for the conduct of agricultural censuses in the 2020 census round, which covers the period between 2016 and 2025. It is the tenth round in the decennial programme of agricultural censuses, which started in 1930. It includes classifications like Classification of machinery and equipment, for the agriculture census, livestock for the agricultural census, land use for th agriculture census, Indicative Crop Classification for the agricultural census etc.
26	International Standard Statistical Classification for Aquatic Animals and Plants (ISSCAAP)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2019	https://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/cwp/cwp_26/2e.pdf	The International Standard Statistical Classification of aquatic animals and plants, abbreviated as ISSCAAP, is a nomenclature developed by the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For statistical purposes, nominal catches of aquatic animals and plants, taken in inland and marine waters or derived from aquaculture, for all kinds of commercial, industrial and subsistence purposes, are presented at either species, genus or family level in approximately 1250 statistical categories called "species items"; these species

					are classified in 50 groups of species and 9 divisions in ISSCAAP.
27	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) Handbook of Fishery Statistics	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations		https://www.fao.org/cwp-on-fishery-statistics/handbook/tools-and-resources/en/	The CWP Handbook documents the core business of CWP including the statistical concepts, classifications, data exchange protocols and codes which are recommended by CWP for use in capture fishery and aquaculture statistics globally. Much of this core business may be applied in a wider context, however users are advised to ensure the validity of such applications. It includes international classifications like International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities, International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Gear, International Standard Statistical Classification of Vessels by Length Classes, a list of major fishing areas etc.
II.	Balance of payments and international trade				
28	Balance of payments and international investment position (BPM6)	International Monetary Fund	2009	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2014/pdf/guide.pdf	The Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM) is a set of guidelines provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for compiling statistics on a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world. It helps ensure that countries report their balance of payments and international investment positions in a consistent and comparable manner.

29	Creditor Reporting System Purpose Codes (CRS)	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	2024	https://web-archive.oecd.org/temp/2024-06-19/57753-dacandcrscodelists.htm	In the CRS, data on the sector of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. Generally, the last two digits of the CRS purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical i.e., each CRS code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors.
30	Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2010)	United Nations Statistics Division	2010	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/101	The EBOPS 2010 classification provides a breakdown of the Balance of Payments Trade in Services item (debit and credit) as defined in BPM6, by types of services. The classification thereby meets a number of user requirements, including the provision of more detailed information on trade-in services as required in connection with the General Agreement on Trade-in Services (GATS). The revised version of this classification, EBOPS 2010, updates the EBOPS 2002 classification.
31	Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS)	United Nations Statistics Division	2010	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_86rev1e.pdf	The Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) addresses the needs of a variety of producers and users of such statistics. While the Manual is primarily a guide for statistical compilers, it is also a useful tool for Governments and international organizations that use statistical information in connection with international negotiations on trade in services. Furthermore, it can aid enterprises and other entities that need to monitor developments in international services markets.

III.	Banking, insurance and financial market statistics				
32	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)	International Accounting Standards Board	2025	https://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/list-of-standards/#consultation-documents	International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are a set of accounting standards that govern how particular types of transactions and events should be reported in financial statements. They were developed and are maintained by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).
33	International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)	International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board	2022 (IPSAS 43 is the latest version)	https://www.ipsasb.org/publications/2022-handbook-international-public-sector-accounting-pronouncements	International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) is a globally recognised General Purpose Financial Reporting Framework for Public Sector. This means that it is a set of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or accounting standards, intended to be adopted by government sector (ministries, departments, attached and subordinate offices, etc.) across the world. The term 'accounting standards' and 'financial reporting standards' are used interchangeably.
34	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM)	International Monetary Fund	2017	https://www.elibrary.imf.org/display/book/9781513579191/9781513579191.xml	The purpose of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual {MFSM, or manual) is to offer guidelines for the presentation of monetary and financial statistics. In addition to their role in assisting in monetary policy formulation and monitoring, the statistics covered in this volume form a basis for the development of a statistical framework for assessing financial sector stability.
IV.	Business Statistics				

35	Classification of Business Functions	Eurostat	2023	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/Manual_on_the_Classification_of_Business_Functions_WEB_2024-08-19.pdf	The classification aims to show how enterprises organize their production and supporting functions and, in particular, it helps to understand globalization and global value chains when international sourcing occurs, and domestic value chains when domestic sourcing occurs.
36	Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM (version 5.1))	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	2019	https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/GSBPM%20v5_1.pdf	The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is a standardized framework developed by the international statistical community to depict the sequence and stages involved in producing statistical data. It outlines the key processes and activities from data collection to dissemination, including steps such as data validation, processing, analysis, and reporting. The GSBPM helps statistical organizations improve their efficiency, consistency, and quality of statistical outputs by providing a common reference model for designing, implementing, and evaluating statistical operations and systems. It supports the harmonization of practices across agencies and enhances transparency and comparability of statistical data globally.
V.	Energy				
37	Standard International Energy Product Classification (SIEC)	United Nations Statistics Division	2012	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/2007	SIEC aims to cover all products necessary to provide a comprehensive picture of the production, transformation and consumption of energy throughout an economy. Thus the scope of SIEC consists of the following: (a) fuels that are produced/generated by an economic unit (including households), and are used or might be used as sources of

| | | | | | energy; and (b) electricity that is generated by an economic unit (including households) and heat that is generated and sold to third parties by an economic unit.

SIEC covers energy products only, but also covers energy by-products that are non-commercial in nature and thus not covered in other product classifications. SIEC sometimes classify the same physical/chemical product differently depending on how it is produced and/or for what it is used. |
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| VI. | Environmental-Economic Accounting | | | | |
| 38 | Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) | Eurostat | 2020 | https://seea.un.org/content/classification-environmental-protection-activities-and-expenditure-cepa-and-classification | CEPA is a generic, multi-purpose, functional classification used for classifying activities, products, expenditure and other transactions related to environmental protection. |
| 39 | Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA) | Eurostat | 2020 | https://seea.un.org/content/classification-environmental-protection-activities-and-expenditure-cepa-and-classification | Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) is complemented by the Classification of Resource Management Activities (CReMA) that breaks down environmental activities aimed at preserving and enhancing the stock of natural resources. |
| 40 | Classification of Resource Use and Management Activities and | Department for Statistical Production and Technical-Scientific Co- | 2007 | https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/LondonGroup/meeting12/CRUMA.pdf | CRUMA is a classification of resource management activities carried out to use and manage the natural resources. It considers only those natural resources which correspond to non-produced natural assets whose use takes the form of goods. Hence, produced natural resources (livestock, plants) are excluded as well as those |

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					environmental services which result from uses of certain functions of natural assets (assimilation of pollutants, aesthetic value, etc.).
expenditures (CRUMA)	ordination, Istat			
41	Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES)	European Environment Agency	2018	https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/lg23_cices_v5.1_final_revised_guidance_03-10-2017.pdf https://cices.eu/	The Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) has been designed to help measure, account for, and assess ecosystem services. Although it was developed in the context of work on the System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA) that is being led by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), it has been used widely in ecosystem services research for designing indicators, mapping and for valuation.
42	Land cover classification	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2012	https://www.fao.org/4/x0596e/x0596e00.htm	The purpose of the classification is to provide categories for the observed physical and biological cover of the Earth's surface, including natural vegetation and abiotic (non-living) surfaces. It allows for the standardization and harmonization across statistical data sets, a classification of land cover based on the FAO Land Cover Classification System comprised of 14 classes has been established.
43	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)	United Nations	Multiple years	https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/seea_cf_final_en.pdf https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/ae_final_en.pdf https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/documents/EA/seea_ea_f124_web_12dec24.pdf	The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is a framework that integrates economic and environmental data to provide a more comprehensive and multipurpose view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets. It contains internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules, and tables for producing

					internationally comparable statistics and accounts. The SEEA framework follows a similar accounting structure as the System of National Accounts (SNA). The SEEA consists of three parts: (i) the SEEA Central Framework, adopted by the UN Statistical Commission as the first international standard for environmental-economic accounting in 2012 and includes multiple classifications including land use and land cover classifications; (ii) the SEEA Experimental Ecosystem Accounting, which offers a synthesis of current knowledge in ecosystem accounting; (iii) the SEEA Applications and Extensions, which illustrates to compilers and users of SEEA Central Framework based accounts how the information can be used in decision making, policy review and formulation, analysis and research. It is currently used in India.
VII.	Government finance statistics				
44	Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM)	International Monetary Fund	2014	https://www.imf.org/external/Pubs/FT/GFS/Manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf	Government finance statistics are a basis for fiscal analysis, and they play a vital role in developing and monitoring sound fiscal programs and in conducting surveillance of economic policies. It includes classifications of revenues, expenses, debt liabilities, financial Assets, flows, stock positions, etc.

VIII.	International trade				
45	Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)	United Nations Statistics Division	2016	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/Manual%20of%20the%20Fifth%20Revision%20of%20the%20BEC%20(Unedited).pdf	The purpose of the classification is to analyze international trade statistics by large economic classes of goods and services, based on the main outputs of corresponding industries, to facilitate broad analyses of trade and production. Furthermore, it can be used to identify SNA end-use dimensions (intermediate consumption, gross fixed capital formation, final consumption). The specification dimension is added to differentiate intermediates that are generic, i.e. consumed across a wide range of industries, from those that are specified, i.e. typically consumed only in certain industries. Areas where it can be used: Identification of the end-use of traded products
46	Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2010)	United Nations Statistics Division	2012	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/tradeserv/TFSITS/msits2010/docs/MSITS%202010%20M86%20(E)%20web.pdf	The EBOPS 2010 classification provides a breakdown of the Balance of Payments Trade in Services item (debit and credit) as defined in BPM6, by types of services. The classification thereby meets a number of user requirements, including the provision of more detailed information on trade-in services as required in connection with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). The revised version of this classification, EBOPS 2010, updates the EBOPS 2002 classification.

47	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System	World Custom Organization	2022	https://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and-tools/hs-nomenclature-2022-edition.aspx	The Harmonized commodity description and coding system is a multi-purpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). It is often simply called Harmonized System and abbreviated as HS. The HS 2007 is made up of about 5,000 commodity groups defined at a six-digit level (with an additional two digits if eight-digit sub-divisions are required), in a legal and logical structure and based on well-defined rules, in order to achieve a uniform classification.
48	International Classification of Non-Tariff Measures (ICNTM)	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	2019	https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctab2019d5_en.pdf	The purpose of ICNTM is to provide a taxonomy of trade-related policies and regulations, to collect data on non-tariff measures, and to develop statistics on non-tariff measures.
49	OECD Benchmark Definition on Foreign Direct Investment (BMD4)	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	2008	https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-benchmark-definition-of-foreign-dhttps://www.oecd.org/adobe/dynamicmedia/deliver/dm-aid--2226b6f9-0bde-42b2-b689-cec5b0e4dfae/07.png?width=1454&quality=80&preferwebp=trueirect-investment-2008_9789264045743-en.html	The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment sets the world standard for FDI statistics. It provides a single point of reference for statisticians and users on all aspects of FDI statistics while remaining compatible with other internationally accepted statistical standards. This edition introduces new analytical data breakdowns and statistical treatments that better reflect the realities of today's world economy.

50	Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)	United Nations Statistics Division	2024	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/sitcrev4.htm	SITC is a product classification of the United Nations used for international trade statistics on all merchandise entering international trade, and to promote international comparability of international trade statistics. The commodity groupings of SITC reflect (a) the materials used in production, (b) the processing stage, (c) market practices and uses of the products, (d) the importance of the commodities in terms of world trade, and (e) technological changes.
IX.	Mining, manufacturing, and construction				
51	Classification of Types of Constructions (CC)	Eurostat	1997	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_types_of_construction_(CC)	The Classification of Types of Constructions (CC) has been developed on the basis of the provisional Central Product Classification (CPC) published in 1991 by the United Nations. CC is designed to serve different purposes such as statistics on construction activities, construction reports, building and housing censuses and price statistics on construction work and national accounts.
52	UN List of Industrial Products (LoIP)	United Nations Statistics Division		https://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/Standards/LoIP.cshtml	The UN List of industrial products is a guide in reporting and collecting data on major industrial products for all countries and areas A tool to observe and compare industrial production on a worldwide basis.
53	United Nations Framework	United Nations Economic	2019	https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-10/UNFC_ES61_Update_2019.pdf	UNFC is a generic principle-based system in which quantities are classified on the basis of the three fundamental criteria of economic and social viability (E),

	Classification for Resources (UNFC)	Commission for Europe			feasibility and project status (F), and geological knowledge and potential recoverability (G), using a numerical and language independent coding scheme. Combinations of these criteria create a three-dimensional system. UNFC-2009, which applies to all extractive activities, can either be applied directly or used as a harmonizing tool.
X.	Prices				
54	Producers Price Index Manual (PPI Manual)	International Monetary Fund	2004	https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Manuals-Guides/Issues/2016/12/30/Producer-Price-Index-Manual-Theory-and-Practice-16966	The Producers Price Index (PPI) Manual is a comprehensive guide developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to assist countries in compiling and reporting their Producer Price Index. The PPI measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The manual provides standardized methodologies and best practices for calculating and using the PPI, ensuring consistency, reliability, and comparability of these economic indicators across different countries.
XI.	Science, technology, and innovation				
55	Classification of institutional units for R&D purposes (Frascati institutional Sectors)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	2015	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1038	The purpose of the classification is to characterize and classify R&D performing and funding institutions.

56	Fields of Research and Development Classification (FORD)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	2015	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1039	The purpose of FORD is to classify R&D expenditure and personnel by fields of inquiry, namely, broad knowledge domains based primarily on the content of the R&D subject matter.
57	International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement (Locarno Classification)	World Intellectual Property Organization	2013	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1012	It is an international classification system used to classify goods for the purposes of the registration of industrial designs.
58	International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks under the Nice Agreement (Nice Classification)	World Intellectual Property Organization	2016	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1013	The Nice classification is an international classification system used to classify goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks.
59	International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	World Intellectual Property Organization	2018	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1014	It is an international classification system used to classify the figurative elements of trademarks. The purpose is essentially to facilitate trademark anticipation searches and obviate substantial reclassification work when documents are exchanged at the international level.

	(Vienna Classification)				
60	International Patent Classification Version (IPC GHG Source/Sink)	World Intellectual Property Organization	2016	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1011	The International Patent Classification (IPC), established by the Strasbourg Agreement, provides for a hierarchical system of language independent symbols for the classification of patents and utility models according to the different areas of technology to which they pertain.
XII.	System of National Accounts				
61	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)	United Nations Statistics Division	2018	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ	The objective of COICOP is to provide a framework of homogeneous categories of goods and services, which are considered a function or purpose of household consumption expenditure, which are those expenditures that are made for the benefit of individual persons or households. It is used in areas related to income and consumption, economic accounts and prices.
62	Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	1999	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ	The objective of COFOG is to classify the purpose of transactions in intermediate consumption and capital outlays of financial and non-financial corporate and unincorporated enterprises.
63	Classification of the Outlays of Producers	United Nations	1999	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ	The classification of outlays of producers by purpose (COPP) is used to classify expenditures by producers (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees,

	According to Purpose (COPP)	Statistics Division			etc.) by purpose (e.g. outlays on repair and maintenance or outlays on sales promotion).
64	Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI)	United Nations Statistics Division	1999	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ	The classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI) is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays, and acquisition of financial assets by non-profit institutions serving households.
65	System of National Accounts	United Nations Statistics Division	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf	The System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles. The recommendations are expressed in terms of a set of concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules that comprise the internationally agreed standard for measuring such items as gross domestic product (GDP), the most frequently quoted indicator of economic performance. It includes classification of Institutional Sectors, transactions, entries related to stocks of assets and liabilities.
XIII.	Tourism				
66	International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (IRTS)	World Tourism Organization	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesm/SeriesM_83rev1e.pdf#53	The International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (IRTS) are guidelines developed by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to standardize the collection and reporting of tourism data worldwide. They provide definitions, classifications, and methodologies for

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					measuring various aspects of tourism, including inbound and outbound tourism, tourism expenditure, and the economic impact of tourism activities. These recommendations help governments, tourism organizations, and businesses to gather consistent and comparable data, facilitating informed decision-making, policy formulation, and sustainable tourism development strategies globally.
XIV.	Transport				
67	Standard classification of modes of transport	World Tourism Organization	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesm/SeriesM_83rev1e.pdf#39	The purpose of the classification is to categorize tourism trips according to modes of transportation used during the trip (see IRTS 2008 para 3.34).
68	Standard goods classification for transport statistics (NST-2007)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	2008	https://unece.org/transport/transport-statistics/classification-nst-2007	NST-2007 is a statistical nomenclature for the goods transported by four modes of transport: road, rail, inland waterways and sea (maritime).
69	United Nations Code for Trade and Transport Locations (UN/LOCODE)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	2024	https://unece.org/trade/uncefact/unlocode	The purpose of UN/LOCODE is to uniquely identify locations in international trade. UN/LOCODE is used by most major shipping companies, by freight forwarders and in the manufacturing industry around the world. It is also applied by national governments and in trade related activities, such as statistics where it is used by the European Union, by the UPU for certain postal services, etc.

					Each code element consists of a five characters, where the two first indicate the country (according to ISO standard 3166-1) and the three following represent the place name.
X V.	Other Economic Classifications				
70	Central Product Classification (CPC)	United Nations Statistics Division	2025 (Version 3)	https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_56/documents/BG-3o-Introduction_to_the_Central_Product_Classification_Version3-E.pdf https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_56/documents/BG-3o-Explanatory_Notes_of_the_Central_Product_Classification_Version3-E.pdf	The Central Product Classification (CPC) serves as an international standard for assembling and tabulating all kinds of data requiring product detail, including statistics on industrial production, domestic and foreign commodity trade, international trade in services, balance of payments, consumption and price statistics, and other data used within the national accounts. It provides a comprehensive framework within which data on products can be collected and presented in a format that allows for economic analysis supporting decision-making and policy-making. Also, the FAO has developed the structure for the extension of CPC for agriculture statistics. This structure provides a guideline to those countries willing or already in the process of adopting or adapting the CPC for agricultural statistics to their statistical systems and requiring additional detail in certain areas of the classification.
71	International Classification of Non-Profit	United Nations Statistics Division	2003	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_91E.pdf	The International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO) is a framework designed to categorize and analyze non-profit organizations (NPOs) globally. Developed by the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project, it

	Organizations (ICNPO)				provides a standardized system for classifying NPOs, facilitating consistent data collection, research, and policy analysis across different countries. The ICNPO helps in understanding the diverse activities and roles of NPOs within the broader economy.
72	International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production (IRIIP 2010)	United Nations Statistics Division	2013	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/docs/f107_edited.pdf	The International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production 2010 (IRIIP 2010) is a revision of the original manual entitled Index Numbers of Industrial Production, published by the United Nations in 1950. It takes into account methodological developments in the field of index number calculation that emerged over the past decades and describes new recommended methodological standards for the compilation of index numbers of industrial production.
73	International Recommendations on Distributive Trade Statistics (IRDTS)	United Nations Statistics Division	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/m89%20englishForweb.pdf	The main purpose of this publication is to provide recommendation on the concepts, definitions, classifications, data sources, data compilation methods, approaches to data quality assessment, metadata and dissemination policies applicable in distributive trade statistics. The recommendations also cover some specific topics that have been identified as requiring additional guidance such as the treatment of informal sector units, compilation of indices of distributive trade, seasonal adjustment, etc. IRDTS 2008 are consistent with those issued in other fields of economic statistics such as industrial statistics, construction statistics and other

					related domains of structural and short-term statistics, compilations of index numbers and performance indicators and—last but not least—they have been harmonized with the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA).
74	International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS)	United Nations Statistics Division	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/Docs/IRIS_2008_En.pdf	The International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS) are guidelines developed by the UNSD to standardize the collection and reporting of industrial data globally. These recommendations provide definitions, classifications, and methodologies for measuring various aspects of industrial activities, including production, employment, investment, and innovation. IRIS helps countries collect consistent and comparable data on industrial performance, supporting evidence-based policymaking, economic analysis, and international comparisons. It aims to improve data quality, reliability, and relevance in industrial statistics across different countries and regions.
75	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 5	United Nations Statistics Division	2024	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ	The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) consists of a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It provides a comprehensive framework within which economic data can be collected and reported in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and

					policy-making. The classification structure represents a standard format to organize detailed information about the state of an economy according to economic principles and perceptions.

C: Environment Statistics

S. no	Classification	Agency	Latest revision	Source	Brief about classification
I.	Environmental conditions and quality				
76	Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP)	Eurostat	2024	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/2097	The Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP) is a generic, multi-purpose, functional classification used for classifying activities, products, expenditure and other transactions related to environmental protection and management of natural resource. Environmental protection activities are defined as economic activities aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating pollution or any other degradation of the environment. Also included are measures to restore the environment after it has been degraded. Resource management activities include the preservation, maintenance and enhancement of the stock of natural resources and therefore the safeguarding of those resources against depletion.
77	Framework For the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	2013	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/fdes/FDES-2015-supporting-tools/FDES.pdf	The FDES is designed to assist all countries in the formulation of environment statistics programmes by (i) delineating the scope of environment statistics and identifying its constituents; (ii) contributing to the assessment of data requirements, sources, availability and gaps; (iii) guiding the development of multipurpose data collection processes and databases; and (iv) assisting in the

					coordination and organization of environment statistics, given the inter-institutional nature of the domain.
78	Protected Area Management Categories	International Union for Conservation of Nature	2008	https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/pag-021.pdf	The IUCN protected area management categories are a global framework, recognised by the Convention on Biological Diversity, for categorizing the variety of protected area management types.
II.	Residuals				
79	European Waste Classification for Statistics (EWC-Stat)	Eurostat	2010	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1065	The European Waste Classification is a mainly substance-oriented classification of waste for statistical purposes, it distinguishes hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

D: Other Classifications

S. no.	Classification	Agency	Latest revision	Source	Brief about classification
I.	Climate change				
80	Classification of categories of sources and sinks of greenhouse gas emissions and removals according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC GHG)	Intergovern mental Panel on Climate Change	2019	https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2019-refinement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories/	The purpose of this classification is to enable countries to report their national inventories of anthropogenic emissions from sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol (national GHG inventories).
II.	National statistical coordination				
81	Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA)	United Nations Statistics Division	2023	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/2093	CSA 2.0 can be used for two main purposes: • Based on the process related to a statistical activity, CSA can be used to classify statistical events, capacity-building activities, training courses, working groups, publications or statistical standards, etc.; • Based on the output of a statistical activity, CSA can be used to

					classify data and metadata (particularly domains 1 to 5 which are related to subject-matter activities).
82	Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	2021	https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/fund.principles/2014/3-Common_Statistical_Production_Architecture_EN.pdf	CSPA aims to facilitate standardization of the components of statistical production, regardless of where these components originate. It provides a framework, principles, processes and guidelines to help reduce the cost of developing and maintaining statistical processes and systems, and improving the responsiveness of the development cycle.
83	Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM)	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	2024	https://unece.github.io/GSIM-2.0/GSIMv2.html	The Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM) provides a common language and set of concepts for describing statistical information across different domains and organizations. GSIM defines standard components such as data sets, variables, classifications, and relationships between them, facilitating interoperability and integration of statistical data systems. It supports efficient data sharing, reuse, and exchange among statistical agencies, enabling better coordination, consistency, and quality in statistical production and analysis.
III.	Regional and small-area statistics				
84	OECD Regional Typology	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	2011	https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-extended-regional-typology_5kg6z83tw7f4-en.html	To account for differences among rural and urban regions, the OECD established a regional typology, classifying TL3 regions as predominantly urban (PU), intermediate (IN) or predominantly rural (PR). The extended typology is used to compare the dynamics of population and labour markets.

85	Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (M49)	United Nations Statistics Division	1999	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/	The classification primarily provides a list of names of countries or areas, each with a unique three-digit numerical code to be used as a common reference for statistical processing purposes and as an international coding system to facilitate the standardization of country/area data processing, reporting and dissemination.
IV.	Safety and Security				
86	International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	2015	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1000	The ICCS provides a framework for the systematic production and comparison of statistical data across different criminal justice institutions and jurisdictions. ICCS is applicable to all forms of crime data, whatever the stage of the criminal justice process (police, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment) at which they are collected, as well as to data collected in crime victimization surveys.
87	International Classification of Violence against Children, ICVAC	United Nations Children's Fund	2023	https://data.unicef.org/resources/international-classification-of-violence-against-children/	ICVAC includes operational definitions of all forms of violence against children and covers interpersonal and collective violence, both in times of peace and during internal or international armed conflict. The classification will provide countries with a tool to capture and categorize incidents of violence and consequently assess the extent to which their national definitions and data collection efforts comply with internationally-agreed standards.