**Questionnaire on National Classifications of Agriculture and Food Products: Key Results[[1]](#footnote-1)**

The development of this survey is the result of a broad consultation process that involved ESS, UNSD and two pilot countries (Italy and Germany).

The survey aims to: (A) assess countries’ practices and the extent to which international standards are implemented at the national level, with a particular reference to the Central Product Classification (CPC) of the United Nations; (B) understand how classifications are managed, i.e. stored, maintained and disseminated; (C) identify country needs for technical assistance and capacity development in classification issues.

The questionnaire focuses on classifications of primary crops and livestock and on agriculture and food processed products. It is mainly addressed to National Statistical Offices and Ministries of Agriculture. However, all authorities in charge of the adoption and maintenance of statistical classifications used to collect and disseminate data on agriculture and food products at country level are potential recipients.

More than one questionnaire has been filled out in case different classifications are reported by the country.

The Questionnaire is structured on 5 sections:

1. General
2. Relationship to International Standards
3. Supporting Material
4. Classification Management
5. Capacity Development

# General

This section aims at gathering information on the type of data collected by the Organization (i.e. primary or processed products); the name of the classification(s) used, the languages in which it is available; and resources available on the web.

# Relationship to International Standards

This section focuses on the extent of coherence between the classification used at country level and international/supranational classifications and, if applicable, on the availability of data converted from the national classification to international ones.

# Supporting Material

This section asks for information on the availability of correspondence tables (between the national classification and international ones) and of explanatory notes (i.e. definitions and descriptions).

# Classification(s) Management

People in charge of information systems within the Organizations are asked to fill in this section on how classification(s) are stored, disseminated and edited. Information is sought on the utilization of standards such as SDMX and DDI for the storage, exchanging and dissemination of data and metadata.

# Capacity Development

This section is dedicated to the technical assistance that countries would like to receive from FAO, both in terms of the type of technical assistance (i.e. workshops/ trainings/ e-learning etc.) and its content.

The questionnaire has been filled out both via email or online. It was translated in four different languages (English, French, Spanish and Portuguese[[2]](#footnote-2).

Material sent to countries is provided at the end of this document (Appendix I).

**Key results**

General

The first dissemination round of the Questionnaire was undertaken between January and February 2012; a second round was needed to allow the translation into different languages and it was conducted between November and December 2012. Over this period time, questionnaires have been sent to National Statistical Offices (163) and Ministries (35) in **196** countries[[3]](#footnote-3),and in particular:

* Africa: **53**
* Asia: **50**
* Europe**: 39**
* Latin America and Caribbean: **34**
* Oceania: **18**
* Northern America: **2**

Contacted countries are listed in Annex I[[4]](#footnote-4).

Out of 196, **102** countries have replied within approximately one month (**153** developing countries and **35** EU and/or OECD member countries), with an overall response rate above **52%,** as reported here below by response rate and in Appendix II:

* Europe: **33** countries
* Asia: **27** countries
* Africa: **20** countries
* Latin America and Caribbean: **15** countries
* Oceania: **5** countries
* Northern America: **2** countries

North America (100%) and Europe (85%) have the highest response rate, followed by Asia (54%), Latin America (44%) and Africa (38%).

English speaking countries have the highest response rate (55%), followed by Spanish (52%) and French (41%) ones. Portuguese speaking countries have the lowest response rate (33%).

The reporting organizations are mainly National Statistical Offices (80%) and, to a lesser extent, Ministries and private institutions.

**Figure 1: Type of Organization filling in the questionnaire**

In terms of the type of data collected by the respondents, **63** declared to own data on both primary and processed products[[5]](#footnote-5), **22** on primary agriculture products[[6]](#footnote-6) and **11** on processed food products exclusively; **6** countries[[7]](#footnote-7) did not provide information in this regard.

**Figure 2: Data owned by reporting organizations**

As a consequence, for the majority of the respondents, most of the classifications reported applied to both primary and processed products (63%), 29% to primary products only, and 16% to processed products only.

For **67** reporting countries **(66%)** the classifications reported are accessible on Internet (the list of reported classifications and related links is available in Annex II).

Relationship to International Standards

Countries have been asked to rate the extent of coherence of their national classifications with selected international schemes against the following scale: identical (4), very similar (3),similar(2),only minor similarities(1) and not available (0). A brief presentation of the international/supranational classifications mentioned in this document is provided in Annex III.

The **102** reporting countries, provided information on 163 classifications. While **16** countries[[8]](#footnote-8) did not report any coherence between national classification used and international standards, 86 reported alignment with the following classifications (although with a different extent of coherence):

* CPC (Central Product Classification of the UN): 49 countries, of which 11 use a structure “identical” to CPC
* HS (Harmonized System): 32 countries
* ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities): 28 countries
* SITC (Standard International Trade Classification): 1 country

Forty-five countries[[9]](#footnote-9) declared to be fully aligned (“Rank 4 – identical”) to one or more international standard.

The reported classifications and their extent of coherence to international/supranational standards are available in Annex IV.

The collaboration with the two pilot countries identified to test the questionnaire, Italy (Italian National Statistical Institute) and Germany (Federal Statistical Office), provided in depth information on the classifications used by EU member countries, where the items defined in the Commission Regulations No. 1242/2008 and No. 867/2009 and the CPA/PRODCOMare used as standards for primary and processed products respectively.

Supporting Material

Countries have been asked to report if correspondence tables exist between schemes used at national level and international classifications, and the same have been asked for the explanatory notes. If so, they have also been asked to transmit them to FAO.

Out of 102 respondents, 51 countries (50%) reported to have developed correspondence tables; for 49 (48%) explanatory notes are also available.

Classification Management

Out of 102 respondents, **90** have replied to the section on classification management, showing the following results (the same country could have specified the use of one or more tools):

1. **Storage**: the most used tools to store classifications reported by countries are databases (58), spreadsheets (46), documents (27) and XML files (8). 5 countries use different tools (i.e. PDF, Word and Excel files, etc.). 2 country did not provide any information on how the store classification at local level:

**Figure 3: Classifications storage**

1. **Dissemination**: web pages (48) and downloadable spreadsheets, documents or XLM files (42) are the most commonly used dissemination tools; information attached to time series data tables (12) might also be used. 16 countries use different ways to disseminate their classifications (i.e. publication, CD, info provided if requested, etc.). 8 countries did not provide any information.

**Figure 4: Classifications dissemination**

52% of reporting countries already use or is planning to use web services to disseminate classifications.

1. **Editing**: countries edit classifications directly in database (38), using web-based editing tools (8), directly in spreadsheets, documents or XML files (47), other tools (6). 10 countries did not provide any information.

**Figure 5: Classification editing**

1. **Versioning:** 51 countries reported to update and maintain different versions of classifications used at local level.
2. **Information** **management:** standards are used by 27 countries to store, exchange or disseminate statistical data and/or metadata (Figure 6):

Twenty-two countries did not provide any information on management standards used at country level.

**Figure 6: Information management standards**

Capacity Development

In order to increase the harmonization of data collection at the global level it is crucial to strengthen cooperation on classifications and standards between FAO and countries, regional organizations and other concerned institutions. The key action to enhance this target is the technical assistance and capacity development on how to use international standards to develop regional and national schemes, adapted in a way to suit country requirements and statistical needs.

Out of 102 total respondents, **61** (about **60%**) have asked for different type of capacity development from FAO (Figure 7) on a number of classification issues (Figure 8)

**Figure 7: Technical assistance on classifications domain**

23

53

43

**Figure 8: Specific technical assistance required**

41

Countries requesting technical assistance are listed in Annex V.

**Annex I – List of contacted and responding countries**

**TABLE I - COUNTRIES CONTACTED GROUPED BY LANGUAGE AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA**

(TOT 196)

**Table I(a): English Speaking Countries Contacted Grouped by Region**

(EN – 137)

| **AFRICA (24)** | **ASIA (49)** | **OCEANIA (16)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (13)** | **NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE (35)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Botswana | Afghanistan | Australia | Antigua and Barbuda | Albania |
| Egypt | Armenia | Cook Islands | Bahamas | Austria |
| Eritrea | Azerbaijan | Fiji | Barbados | Belarus |
| Ethiopia | Bahrain | Kiribati | Belize | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Gambia  | Bangladesh | Marshall Islands | Dominica | Bulgaria |
| Ghana | Bhutan | Micronesia (Federated States of) | Grenada | Canada |
| Kenya | Brunei Darussalam | Nauru | Guyana | Croatia |
| Lesotho | Cambodia | New Zealand  | Jamaica | Czech Republic |
| Liberia | China | Niue | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Denmark |
| Libya | China, Hong Kong | Palau  | Saint Lucia | Estonia |
| Malawi | China, Macao | Papua New Guinea | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Finland |
| Mauritius | Cyprus | Samoa | Suriname | Germany |
| Namibia | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Solomon Islands | Trinidad and Tobago | Greece |
| Nigeria | Georgia | Tonga |  | Hungary |
| Seychelles | India | Tuvalu |  | Iceland |
| Sierra Leone | Indonesia | Vanuatu  |  | Ireland |
| Somalia | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |  |  | Italy (*pilot*) |
| South Africa | Iraq |  |  | Latvia |
| Sudan | Israel |  |  | Lithuania |
| Swaziland | Japan |  |  | Malta |
| Uganda | Jordan |  |  | Montenegro |
| United Republic of Tanzania | Kazakhstan |  |  | Netherlands |
| Zambia | Kuwait |  |  | Norway |
| Zimbabwe | Kyrgyzstan |  |  | Poland |
|  | Lao People's Democratic Republic |  |  | Republic of Moldova |
|  | Malaysia |  |  | Romania |
|  | Maldives |  |  | Russian Federation |
|  | Mongolia |  |  | Serbia  |
|  | Myanmar |  |  | Slovakia |
|  | Nepal |  |  | Slovenia |
|  | Oman |  |  | Sweden |
|  | Pakistan |  |  | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
|  | Palestine |  |  | Ukraine |
|  | Philippines |  |  | United Kingdom |
| **AFRICA (24)** | **ASIA (49)** | **OCEANIA (16)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (13)** | **NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE (35)** |
|  | Qatar |  |  | United States of America |
|  | Republic of Korea |  |  |  |
|  | Saudi Arabia |  |  |  |
|  | Singapore |  |  |  |
|  | Sri Lanka |  |  |  |
|  | Syrian Arab Republic |  |  |  |
|  | Tajikistan |  |  |  |
|  | Thailand |  |  |  |
|  | Timor-Leste |  |  |  |
|  | Turkey |  |  |  |
|  | Turkmenistan |  |  |  |
|  | United Arab Emirates |  |  |  |
|  | Uzbekistan |  |  |  |
|  | Viet Nam |  |  |  |
|  | Yemen |  |  |  |

**Table I(b): French Speaking Countries Contacted Grouped by Region**

(FR - 32)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (23)** | **ASIA (1)** | **OCEANIA (2)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (1)** | **NORTH AMERICA and EUROPE (5)** |
| Algeria | Lebanon | French Polynesia | Haiti | Belgium |
| Benin |  | New Caledonia |  | France |
| Burkina Faso |  |  |  | Luxembourg |
| Burundi |  |  |  | Monaco |
| Cameroon |  |  |  | Switzerland |
| Central African Republic |  |  |  |  |
| Chad |  |  |  |  |
| Comoros |  |  |  |  |
| Congo |  |  |  |  |
| Côte d'Ivoire |  |  |  |  |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo |  |  |  |  |
| Djibouti |  |  |  |  |
| Gabon |  |  |  |  |
| Guinea |  |  |  |  |
| Madagascar |  |  |  |  |
| Mali |  |  |  |  |
| Mauritania |  |  |  |  |
| Morocco |  |  |  |  |
| Niger |  |  |  |  |
| Rwanda |  |  |  |  |
| Senegal |  |  |  |  |
| Togo |  |  |  |  |
| Tunisia |  |  |  |  |

**Table I(c): Spanish Speaking Countries Contacted Grouped by Region**

(ES - 21)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (1)** | **ASIA (0)** | **OCEANIA (0)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (19)** | **NORTH AMERICA** **and EUROPE (1)** |
| Equatorial Guinea |  |  | Argentina | Spain |
|  |  |  | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |  |
|  |  |  | Chile |  |
|  |  |  | Colombia |  |
|  |  |  | Costa Rica |  |
|  |  |  | Cuba |  |
|  |  |  | Dominican Republic |  |
|  |  |  | Ecuador |  |
|  |  |  | El Salvador |  |
|  |  |  | Guatemala |  |
|  |  |  | Honduras |  |
|  |  |  | Mexico |  |
|  |  |  | Nicaragua |  |
|  |  |  | Panama |  |
|  |  |  | Paraguay |  |
|  |  |  | Peru |  |
|  |  |  | Puerto Rico |  |
|  |  |  | Uruguay |  |
|  |  |  | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |  |

**Table I(d): Portuguese Speaking Countries Contacted Grouped by Region**

(PT - 6)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (5)** | **ASIA (0)** | **OCEANIA (0)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (1)** | **NORTH AMERICA** **and EUROPE(0)** |
| Angola |  |  | Brazil |  |
| Cape Verde |  |  |  |  |
| Guinea-Bissau |  |  |  |  |
| Mozambique |  |  |  |  |
| Sao Tome and Principe |  |  |  |  |

**TABLE II - REPORTING COUNTRIES GROUPED BY LANGUAGE AND GEOGRAPHIC**

(TOT 102)

**Table II(a): Reporting Countries Grouped by Region**

(EN - 76)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (11)** | **ASIA (26)** | **OCEANIA (5)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (3)** | **NORTH AMERICA** **and EUROPE (31)** |
| Egypt | Afghanistan | Australia | Belize | Albania |
| Ethiopia | Armenia | Cook Islands | Jamaica | Austria |
| Ghana | Azerbaijan | Nauru | Suriname | Belarus |
| Kenya | Bangladesh | New Zealand  |  | Bulgaria |
| Lesotho | Bhutan | Tonga |  | Canada |
| Malawi | China |  |  | Croatia |
| Mauritius | China, Hong Kong |  |  | Czech Republic |
| Seychelles | China, Macao |  |  | Denmark |
| Sierra Leone | Cyprus |  |  | Estonia |
| South Africa | Georgia |  |  | Finland |
| Zimbabwe | India |  |  | Germany (*pilot*) |
|  | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |  |  | Hungary |
|  | Iraq |  |  | Iceland |
|  | Israel |  |  | Ireland |
|  | Japan |  |  | Italy (*pilot*) |
|  | Jordan |  |  | Latvia |
|  | Kyrgyzstan |  |  | Lithuania |
|  | Malaysia |  |  | Malta |
|  | Mongolia |  |  | Montenegro |
|  | Nepal |  |  | Netherlands |
|  | Palestine |  |  | Norway |
|  | Philippines |  |  | Poland |
|  | Syrian Arab Republic |  |  | Republic of Moldova |
|  | Thailand |  |  | Romania |
|  | Turkey |  |  | Russian Federation |
|  | Viet Nam |  |  | Slovakia |
|  |  |  |  | Slovenia |
|  |  |  |  | Sweden |
|  |  |  |  | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
|  |  |  |  | Ukraine |
|  |  |  |  | United States of America |

**Table II(b): Reporting Countries Grouped by Region**

(FR - 13)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (8)** | **ASIA (1)** | **OCEANIA (0)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (0)** | **NORTH AMERICA** **and EUROPE (4)** |
| Burkina Faso | Lebanon |  |  | Belgium |
| Cameroon |  |  |  | France |
| Mali |  |  |  | Luxembourg |
| Morocco |  |  |  | Switzerland |
| Rwanda |  |  |  |  |
| Senegal |  |  |  |  |
| Togo |  |  |  |  |
| Tunisia |  |  |  |  |

**Table II(c): Reporting Countries Grouped by Region**

(ES - 11)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (0)** | **ASIA (0)** | **OCEANIA (0)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (11)** | **NORTH AMERICA** **and EUROPE (0)** |
|  |  |  | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |  |
|  |  |  | Chile |  |
|  |  |  | Colombia |  |
|  |  |  | Costa Rica |  |
|  |  |  | Cuba |  |
|  |  |  | Dominican Republic |  |
|  |  |  | Ecuador |  |
|  |  |  | Mexico |  |
|  |  |  | Panama |  |
|  |  |  | Peru |  |
|  |  |  | Uruguay |  |

**Table II(d): Reporting Countries Grouped by Region**

(PT - 2)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AFRICA (1)** | **ASIA (0)** | **OCEANIA (0)** | **LATIN AMERICA and CARRIBEAN (1)** | **NORTH AMERICA** **and EUROPE (0)** |
| Angola |  |  | Brazil |  |

**Annex II – List of reported classification and Internet accessibility**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Afghanistan** | ISIC2 |   |
| **Albania** | CPC | [www.instat.gov.al](http://www.instat.gov.al/) |
| **Angola** |   |   |
| **Armenia** | CPA | [www.armstat.am](http://www.armstat.am/) |
| **Australia** | IOPCACDIL | [http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/5215.0.55.001Main+Features12007-08?OpenDocument](http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs%40.nsf/Lookup/5215.0.55.001Main%2BFeatures12007-08?OpenDocument) |
| **Austria** | ÖPRODCOM | [http://www.statistik.at/web\_de/frageboegen/unternehmen/konjunkturerhebung\_im\_produzierenden\_bereich/erhebungsbogen/index.htmlhttp://www.statistik.at/KDBWeb/kdb\_Einstieg.do?NAV=DE](http://www.statistik.at/web_de/frageboegen/unternehmen/konjunkturerhebung_im_produzierenden_bereich/erhebungsbogen/index.html) |
| **Azerbaijan** | NACE Rev.2CPA PRODCOM | [www.azstat.org/tesn3](http://www.azstat.org/tesn3) |
| **Bangladesh** | CPC Ver.2 |   |
| **Belarus** | Nomenclature of industrial products and industrial servicesNomenclature of agricultural products | http:// belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/statinstrum/nomenk.phphttp://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/statinstrum/nomenk.php |
| **Belgium** | PRODCOM/CPANACEHSOthers | Produits agricoles primaires:http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/binaries/31361AgriculturetableauA-T201005\_tcm326-118969.xlsPRODCOM: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\_CLS\_DLD&StrNom=PRD\_2011&StrLanguageCode=EN&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHICCPA: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\_NOM\_DTL&StrNom=CPA\_2008&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHICNACE-BEL: http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/collecte\_donnees/nomenclatures/nacebel/Budget des ménages:<http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/modules/publications/statistiques/marche_du_travail_et_conditions_de_vie/budget_des_menages_1999-2010.jsp>  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Belize** | n/a |   |
| **Bhutan** | n/a |   |
| **Bolivia** | CPC Rev. 2(Clasificación Central de Productos CPC Rev. 2 (internacional, se carece de un clasificador adaptado a Bolivia) | CPC Rev. 2  |
| **Brazil** | PRODLISTNACECPCPRODLIST - Agro/PescaProdutos da Indústria – Lista de Produtos da Indústria (PRODLIST - Indústria)Manufacturing products list | [http://concla.ibge.gov.br/classificacoes/por-tema/produtos/lista-de-produtos/prodlist-agro-pescahttp://concla.ibge.gov.br/images/concla/estrutura/EstruturaProdlistAgroPesca2010.xls http://concla.ibge.gov.br/images/concla/estrutura/PRODLISTInd2010.xls](http://concla.ibge.gov.br/classificacoes/por-tema/produtos/lista-de-produtos/prodlist-agro-pesca) |
| **Bulgaria** | PRODAGROPRODCOM | [http://www.issc.nsi.bg/WEB\_CE9/faces/classificationList.jsphttp://www.issc.nsi.bg/WEB\_CE9/faces/classificationList.jsp](http://www.issc.nsi.bg/WEB_CE9/faces/classificationList.jsp) |
| **Burkina Faso** | Table de correspondance nomenclature FAOSTAT et nomenclature locale | <http://www.countrystat.org/country/BFA/contents/docs/Table_correspondance_Burkina%20Faso_rev9.xlsx> |
| **Cameroon** | classification des produits par grands groupes d’aliments tel que proposé par la FAO dans le manuel des bilans alimentaires  |   |
| **Canada** | IOCC/CBSESCT/TD\*CEC/NCEASM/EAMRMPI/IPMBFPPI/IPPASCTG/CTBTCAPC/CCPAASM list of goods | <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/IOCC>http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/tra... nu-fra.htmlhttp://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?catno=65-209-X&lang=eng http://stds.statcan.gc.ca/asm-eam/main-principal-eng.asphttp://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&id=3300007&pattern=3300007&searchTypeByValue=1&p2=42 http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=0020021&paSer=&pattern=&stByVal=2&p1=-1&p2=31&tabMode=dataTable&csid= http://www.statcan.gc.ca/sctg-ctbt/sctgmenu-ctbtmenu-eng.htm http://stds.statcan.gc.ca/asm-eam/main-principal-eng.asp |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Chile** | ENIA(CLASIFICADOR CATÁLOGO ENCUESTA NACIONALINDUSTRILA ANUAL, BASADO EN CCP 1.0) |   |
| **China Macao** | The Nomenclature for the External Trade of Macao / Harmonized System | <http://www.dsec.gov.mo/getdoc/7ab201d2-1fcf-4e41-b4ce-3af2f82647f1/HS2012.aspx> |
| **Colombia** | CPC Ver.2 A.C. | <http://www.dane.gov.co/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=391&Itemid=92> |
| **Cook Islands** | HS: Harmonized System (Pacific Harmonized Customs Tariff Schedule) | [www.mfem.gov.ck](http://www.mfem.gov.ck/)  |
| **Costa Rica** | ISIC Rev. 4 |   |
| **Croatia** |   |   |
| **Cuba**  | CPCU - Clasificación de productos de Cuba | http://www.onei.cu/cpcu.htm |
| **Cyprus** | EUROSTAT Regulation | <http://circa.europa.eu/Member/irc/dsis/crop/home> |
| **Czech Republic** | EUROSTAT RegulationCZ-PRODCOM | Regulations are available on the EUR-Lex websites.http://www.czso.cz/csu/redakce.nsf/i/seznam\_vyrobku\_cz\_prodcom |
| **Denmark** | CPCHSPRODCOM/CPA | <http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik/dokumentation/Nomenklaturer/Internationale_klassifikationer.aspx> |
| **Dominican Republic** | ISIC (CIIU)ISCO (CIUO08; CIIU88) |   |
| **Ecuador** | CPC | http://www.ecuadorencifras.com:8080/SIN/metodologias/CPC%202.0.pdfhttp://www.ecuadorencifras.com:8080/SIN/descargas/cpc.pdf |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Egypt** | ISICCPC |   |
| **Estonia** | 1) KN 2012 / Combined Nomenclature 2012 (based on CN 2012);2) Estonian Classification of List of Products 2011 (based on PRODCOM); 3) Estonian Classification of Economic Activities (based on NACE Rev.2);4) PKK 2012 / Classification of Use of Agricultural Land. | http://metaweb.stat.ee/classificator\_publish\_list.htm?&siteLanguage=ee http://metaweb.stat.ee/classificator\_publish\_list.htm?&siteLanguage=en  |
| **Ethiopia** | Grain crops, vegetables, Root and permanent Crops | [www.csa.gov.et](http://www.csa.gov.et/) |
| **Finland** | PRODCOM | http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\_CLS\_DLD&StrNom=PRD\_2011&StrLanguageCode=EN&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIChttp://tilastokeskus.fi/keruu/tehy/rake\_luettelo.html |
| **France** | CPA/PRODCOMStatistique Agricole Annuelle | http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\_NOM\_DTL&StrNom=CPA\_2008&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIChttp://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\_NOM\_DTL&StrNom=PRD\_2012&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIChttp://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr/enquetes/statistique-agricole-annuelle-saa/ |
| **Georgia** | CPA | [www.geostat.ge](http://www.geostat.ge/) |
| **Germany** | Product Classification for Product StatisticsPRODCOMCPC Ver.2Typology for agricultural holdings | [http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/DE/Content/Klassifikationen/GueterWirtschaftklassifikationen/druck\_\_gueter\_\_abt10,property=file.pdfhttp://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/DE/Content/Klassifikationen/GueterWirtschaftklassifikationen/druck\_\_gueter\_\_abt11,property=file.pdf](http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/Sites/destatis/Internet/DE/Content/Klassifikationen/GueterWirtschaftklassifikationen/druck__gueter__abt10%2Cproperty%3Dfile.pdf) |

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| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Ghana** | HS |   |
| **Hong Kong** |   |   |
| **Hungary** | CPA 2008TESZOR'08 | http://www.ksh.hu/teszor\_menuhttp://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\_NOM\_DTL&StrNom=CPA\_2008&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC |
| **Iceland** | NACEPRODCOM | www.hagstofa.is/isat www.hagstofa.is/Pages/965 |
| **India** | National NomenclatureNational NomenclatureNational Industry Classification 2008ASICC 2009 | NIC- mospi.nic.in/mospi-new/upload/nic-2008-17apr09.pdfASICC-mospi.nic.in/..concoedance-of-ASICC-with-NPCMS-18apr12.pdf |
| **Iran** | ISIC Rev.4, Rev 3.1CPC.Rev1.1HS.Rev.2004Ministry of jihad and Agricuture classification for agricultural products | <http://wwww.unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regct.asp> |
| **Iraq** | ISIC Rev. 3Indicative Crop Classification (ICC) / FAO  | [www.cosit.gov.iq](http://www.cosit.gov.iq/) |
| **Ireland** | NACECPA | <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/metadata/classifications> |
| **Israel** | Internal classification | <http://www.cbs.gov.il/shnaton62/download/st19_17.xls> |
| **Italy (pilot)** | EUROSTAT Regulation | EUROSTAT website |
| **Jamaica** | JIC |   |
| **Japan** | Commodity classification for the Census of Manufactures |  |
| **Jordan** | n/a |   |

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| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Kenya** | ISIC Rev. 4CPCHS | [www.un.org/unsd/cr/registry](http://www.un.org/unsd/cr/registry) |
| **Kyrgyzstan** | Statistical Classification of Products (goods and services) |   |
| **Latvia** | PRODCOM | <http://www.csb.gov.lv/node/32574/list/3/0> |
| **Lebanon** | Utilisation des terres  |   |
| **Lesotho** | Crops and rangelands |   |
| **Lithuania** | NACEPRODCOM NATIONAL | http://www.stat.gov.lt/lt/pages/view/?id=3675 |
| **Luxembourg** | Classification EUROSTAT | See EUROSTAT |
| **Macedonia** | National nomenclature of agricultural, forestry, hunting, fishing products and related services, 2011PRODCOM | [http://www.stat.gov.mk/KlasifikaciiNomenklaturi/NomenklaturaNaZemjodelskiProizvodi.pdfhttp://www.stat.gov.mk/KlasifikaciiNomenklaturi.aspx?id=5](http://www.stat.gov.mk/KlasifikaciiNomenklaturi/NomenklaturaNaZemjodelskiProizvodi.pdf) |
| **Malawi** | HSCPCCOICOPISICPPIBIR | [www.nsomalawi.mw](http://www.nsomalawi.mw/) |
| **Malaysia** | Malaysia Classifications of Products by Activity 2009 (MCPA 2009) Version 1.0 | http://www.statistics.gov.my Click Products and services - Publications - Publications - General |
| **Mali** | NOPEMA | [www.afristat.org](http://www.afristat.org/) |
| **Malta** | Cobined Nomenclature | http://www.nso.gov.mt/site/page.aspx?pageid=122 https://eurostat.prod.3ceonline.com/ |
| **Morocco** | Nomenclature marocaine des produits élaborée par le Haut Commissariat au PlanHS |   |
| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Mauritius** | CPC | <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/docs/CPCv2_structure.pdf> |
| **Mexico** | ASM list of goodsCEPAFOP | Para el SCIAN:http://www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/scian/default.aspx?s=&c=Para el CEPAFOP:http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/Proyectos/aspectosmetodologicos/ClasificadoresyCatalogos/Catalogo\_especies.aspx |
| **Mongolia** | International Standardization ClassificationCPCISIC | [www.etandard.mnwww.nso.mnwww.nso.mn](http://www.etandard.mn/) |
| **Montenegro** | EUROSTAT classification | <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1997D0080:20110324:EN:PDF> |
| **Nauru** | HSISIC | ISIC website, HS n/a |
| **Nepal** | CPC |   |
| **Netherlands** | Internal Classification | <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-CI-01-001-1F/EN/KS-CI-01-001-1F-EN.PDF> |
| **New Zealand** | NZHSC2012NA06CC | <http://www.stats.govt.nz/surveys_and_methods/methods/classifications-and-standards/classification-related-statsstandards/harmonised-system-2012.aspx> |
| **Norway** | National Classification  |   |
| **Palestine** | ICC |   |
| **Panama** | CLASIFICACIÓN CENTRAL PROVICIONAL DE PRODUCTOS (CPC) |   |

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| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Peru** | ISIC Rev. 3, Rev. 4CPCAAP (Arancel de Aduanas del Perú, elaborado en base a la NANDINA (Nomenclatura Arancelaria Común de la Comunidad Andina basada, a s vez, en el Sistema Armonizado)En la actualidad se encuentra en proyecto de elaboracion el Cl;asificador dr Productos Agropecuarios, qui comprendra los productos agricolas primarios, pecuarios, agroindustriales y de comercializacion. | [http://www.inei.gob.pe/web/publicaciones\_detalle.asp?cod=10347/idi=Ewww.inei.gob.pe](http://www.inei.gob.pe/web/publicaciones_detalle.asp?cod=10347/idi=E) |
| **Philippines** | PSCC | n/a |
| **Poland** | PRODPOLPRODCOM | <http://form.stat.gov.pl/formularze/form_prodpol_2012/2011/index.htm> |
| **Republic of Moldova** | PRODMOLD(Nomenclature of industrial products and services, harmonized with European PRODCOM standard) | [www.statistica.md](http://www.statistica.md/) |
| **Romania** | PRODROM |   |
| **Russian Federation** | Russian Classification of Products by Economic Activities | <http://www.gks.ru/metod/classifiers.html> |
| **Rwanda** | CCPCITI | <http://statistics.gov.rw/publications/rwanda-classification-manual-customized-international-standard-classification-all-econo> |
| **Senegal** | NOPEMAS |   |
| **Seychelles** | HS |  |
| **Sierra Leone** |   |   |

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| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Slovakia** | PRODSLOV1/ Sowing of agriculture crops (code of code list 5581) - internal code of list for crops statistic2/ List of products and services in agriculture, 1998 version (code of code list 5580) - internal code of list for animal statistic | [www.statistics.skhttp://www.stat.si/klasje/klasje.asp](http://www.statistics.sk/) |
| **Slovenia** | NACE rev.2, definitions regulated by Regulation (EC) No. 1166/2008Questionary | [http://www.stat.si/klasje/klasje.aspSee COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/16/EC: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31996L0016:EN:HTML and all Decisions based on this directive (mainly Decision 97/80/EC).For further compatibility with Prodcom you can contact Eurostat.](http://www.stat.si/klasje/klasje.asp) |
| **South Africa** | CPC |  |
| **Suriname** | **Annual crops:**Leafy vegetablesFruit vegetablesLeguminosaeRoot crops**Semi-permanent cropsPermanent crops** |  |
| **Sweden** | EUROSTAT Regulation |   |
| **Switzerland** | NOGA (near to NACE) | Voir le site web d’Eurostat et le point 4 |
| **Syria** | Vegetables Fruits Cropsinputs Animal productsDifferent agricultural products  |   |
| **Thailand** |   |   |
| **The People's Republic of China** |   | [www.stats.gov.cn/tjbz/tjycpflml](http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjbz/tjycpflml) |
| **COUNTRY**  | **CLASSIFICATION USED** | **LINK** |
| **Togo** | Local Classification |   |
| **Tonga** |   |  |
| **Tunisia** | CTP | <http://www.ins.nat.tn/publication/ctp_2009.pdf> |
| **Turkey** | TAORBA | To access TAORBA 2002:http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/DIESS/SiniflamaSurumDetayAction.do?surumId=49&turId=2&turAdi= 2. Ürün SınıflamalarıTo access TAORBA 2008:http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/DIESS/SiniflamaSurumDetayAction.do?surumId=221&turId=2&turAdi=%202.%20Product%20Classifications |
| **Ukraine** | Nomenclature of Industrial ProductsLocal directory of crops and livestock products | [http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/klasf/klasif/npp\_2011.rar http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/klasf/klasif/skp.rar](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/klasf/klasif/npp_2011.rar)  |
| **Uruguay** | Listado de Productos basado en CPA. Se encuentra eninstrumentación la aplicación de la CPC 2.0 |  |
| **USA** | NAICS | <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> |
| **Viet Nam** | VCPA | http//www.gso.gov.vn |
| **Zimbabwe** |   |  |

**Annex III - Brief presentation of the international/supranational classifications mentioned in the document**

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| **CPA** | **Statistical Classification of Products by Activity** - is the classification of products, i.e. goods and services, used by the European Union. The CPA is part of an integrated system of statistical classifications, developed mainly under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Division, it is the CPC equivalent at European level. This system makes it possible to compare statistics across countries and in different statistical domains (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/cpa_2008/introduction>)  |
| **CPC** | **Central Product Classification of the United Nations** – is a comprehensive classification of all output of economic activities i.e. goods and services, in a system of categories that are both exhaustive and mutually exclusive. The main purposes of CPC are to provide a framework for international comparison of statistics and to serve as a guide for developing or revising existing classification schemes of products, in order to make them compatible with international standards. It was developed primarily to enhance harmonization among various fields of economic and related statistics and to strengthen the role of national accounts as an instrument for coordination of economic statistics. (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/cpc-2.asp>) |
| **HS** | **Harmonized System** - is the trade product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The system is used by more than 200 countries and economies as a basis for their Customs tariffs and for the collection of international trade statistics. Over 98 % of the merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS.(<http://www.wcoomd.org/home_hsnomenclaturetable2012.htm>).  |
| **ISIC** | **International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities** - is the international reference classification of productive activities. It allows to classify data according to kind of economic activity in the fields of production, employment, gross domestic product and other statistical areas. ISIC is a basic tool for studying economic phenomena, fostering international comparability of data, providing guidance for the development of national classifications and for promoting the development of sound national statistical systems. (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=27>). |
| **NACE** | **Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community** - Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community – it is the ISIC equivalent at European level. It is a four-digit classification providing the framework for collecting and presenting a large range of statistical data according to economic activity in the fields of economic statistics and in other statistical domains developed within the European statistical system. (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV2&StrLanguageCode=EN>).  |
| **NOPEMA** | **Nomenclature de Produits des États membres d’AFRISTAT** - is a product classification worked out by AFRISTAT starting from 2001, to be in harmony with the international classifications in term of comparability. It has been designed based on the Central Product Classification of the UN, taking into account the specificities of Member Countries.(<http://www.afristat.org/ressources/nomenclature>) |
| **PRODCOM** | **Production Communautaire** - classification provides statistics on the production of manufactured goods; products are identified by an 8-digit code: the first four digits are based on the NACE classification, and the first six on the CPA. The remaining digits specify the product in more detail.(<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/prodcom/introduction>) |

**Annex IV - Officially reported classifications and their extent of coherence to international/supranational standards**

**LEGEND**: Blue text indicates countries for which more than one questionnaire has been filled out; for comparability purposes for those countries, information provided has been processed and merged and results have been presented as one country by country.

RANK: identical (4), very similar (3), similar (2), only minor similarities (1) and not available (0).

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| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Afghanistan** | **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC 2 |   |
| **Albania** | **CPC** | **4** | CPC |   |
| **Angola** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **Armenia** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | CPA |   |
| **Australia** | **HS** | **1** | IOPC | Input Output Product Classification |
| **CPC** | **2** |   |   |
| **Austria** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | ÖPRODCOM | Industry and construction - List of products |
| **Azerbaijan** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | NACE rev.2 |   |
| **NACE** | **3** | CPA 2008 |   |
| **Bangladesh** | **CPC** | **4** | BCPC-2011 | Bangladesh Central Product Classification |
| **Belarus** | **CPC** | **3** | Nomenclature of industrial products and industrial services | For preparation of the state statistical reports and processing of statistical data (information), developed on the basis of the nation-wide classification of the Republic of Belarus OKRB 007-2007 "Industrial and agricultural production". The structure and methodology of the classification is similar to CPA 2002. At the same time, there is additional detai[dl at 7-9 digit level. |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** |   |
| **Belgium** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EU Regulation |   |
| **HS** | **4** | HS |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | CPA/PRODCOM |   |
| NACE-BEL |   |
| **Belize** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Bhutan** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **Bolivia** | **CPC** | **4** | CPC Ver. 2 |   |
| **ISIC** | **3** |
| **HS** | **4** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** |
| **Brazil** | **CPC** | **3** | PRODLIST Agro/Pesca |   |
| **HS** | **3** | PRODLIST Industry |   |
| **Bulgaria** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | PRODAGRO | National classification, based on the CPA. Also linked to the Combine Nomenclature (CN). |
| **Burkina Faso** | **FAOSTAT** | **3** | FAOSTAT Correspondence tableLocal nomenclatuer | FAOSTATO codes used+2 digits vor local varieties |
| **HS** | **3** |   |
| **Cameroon** | **N/A** |  | FCL |   |
| **Canada** | **HS** | **3** | IOCC/CBSES |   |
| **CPC** | **3** | CT/TD\* |   |
| **Chile** | **CPC** | **2** | ENIA |   |
| **China Macao** | **HS** | **4** | Nomenclature of external trade of Macao / HS |   |
| **Cook Islands** | **HS** | **4** | Pacific HS |   |
| **Colombia** | **CPC** | **3** | CPCVer.2 A.C. | CPC adapted for Colombia |
| **Costa Rica** | **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC | Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de todas las Actividades Económicas (Naciones Unidas), CIIU, rev. 4.Se usa una clasificación adaptada a la CIIU rev 4, en la que se trabajó un sexto dígito. |
| **Croatia** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EU Regulation |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | PRODCOM/CPA |   |

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| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Cuba** | **CPC** | **4** | CPCU |   |
| **FAOSTAT** | **4** |
| **ISIC** | **4** |
| **HS** | **4** |
| **Cyprus** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EUROSTAT Reg. | Handbook of annual crop statistics of Eurostat Regulation |
| **Czech Republic** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EU Regulation |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | CZ-PRODCOM |   |
| **Denmark** | **CPC** | **4** | CPC |   |
| **FAOSTAT** | **3** | CPA/PRODCOM |
| **ISIC** | **4** |
| **HS** | **4** |
| **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** |
| **Dominican Republic** | **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC |   |
| **Ecuador** | **CPC** | **4** | CPC |   |
| **ISIC** | **4** |   |
| **Egypt** | **CPC** | **4** | ISIC |   |
| **ISIC** | **4** | CPC |   |
| **Estonia** | **ISIC** | **2** | Combined Nomenclature | TTL: Estonian Classification of list of products (based on PRODCOM)EMTAK: Estonian Classification of Economic Activities (based on NACE)PK: Classification of use of agricultural land |
| **HS** | **4** | TTL2011 |
| **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EMTAK2008 |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | PKK2012 |
| **Ethiopia** | **CPC** | **4** | Grain crops, vegetables, root and permanent crops |   |
| **Finland** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | CPA/PRODCOM | National version of PRODCOM, which is more accurate than the EU version |
| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **France** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | CPA/PRODCOM |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | CPF |   |
| **CPC** | **3** | Statistique Agricole Annuelle |   |
| **FAOSTAT** | **3** |   |
| **Georgia** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **2** | CPA Based list | Directory of products based on CPA |
| **Germany** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | National product classification for product statistics |   |
| CPA/PRODCOM |   |
| CPC |   |
| **Ghana** | **HS** | **4** | HS |   |
| **Hong Kong** | **N/A** |  | No specified classification |   |
| **Hungary** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | CPA |   |
| **Iceland** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | PRODCOM |   |
| **India** | **CPC** | **2** | National nomenclature |   |
| **ISIC** | **3** |   |   |
| **Iran** | **CPC** | **4** | ISIC |   |
| **ISIC** | **4** | CPC |
| **HS** | **4** | HS |
| **Iraq** | **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC Rev. 3 |   |
| **FAOSTAT** | **2** | FAOSTAT |   |
| **Ireland** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | NACE rev.2 | The list used in Agriculture Accounts are made up of the first 4 digits of NACE Rev.2 and the next 2 from CPA |
| CPA/PRODCOM |
| **Israel** | **N/A** |  | AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, BY INDUSTRY AND PRODUCT | Internal classification  |
| **Italy** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EU Regulation |   |
| **Jamaica** | **ISIC** | **3** | JIC | Jamaica Industrial Classification |
| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Japan** | **N/A** |  | Commodity Classification for the Census of Manufactures | Internal Classification |
| **Jordan** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **Kenya** | **CPC** | **4** | ISIC 4 |   |
| **HS** | **4** |
| CPC |   |
| HS |   |
| **Kyrgyzstan**  | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | Statistical Classification of Products (goods and services) |   |
| **Latvia** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | PRODCOM | National PRODCOM classification is composed of 10 digits: first 8 digits are identical to EUROSTAT PRODCOM, the lasat 2 digits repredent the national version. |
| **Lebanon** | **CPC** | **2** | Utilisation des terres  |   |
| **Lesotho** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **FAOSTAT** | **4** |   |   |
| **ISIC** | **4** | Crops and rangelands |   |
| **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **3** |   |   |
| **Lithuania** | **NACE** | **4** | NACE 2 |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | PRODCOM | National PRODCOM |
| **Luxembourg** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EU Regulation |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** |
| **Macedonia** | **HS** | **4** | National nomenclature, 2011 | National nomenclature of agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing products and related services, 2011 |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | NNI | National Nomenclature of industrial products 2008 (PRODCOM List 2008) |
| **Malaysia** | **CPC** | **2** | MCPA 2009 | Malaysia classification of products by Activitiy 2009 |
| **ISIC** | **2** |
| **HS** | **2** |
| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Mali** | **NOPEMA** | **4** | NOPEMA |   |
| **Malta** | **CPC** | **4** | Combined Nomenclature | Combined Nomenclature as used by the EU: HS 6 digits+2digits for classification of international trade statistics. |
| **HS** | **4** |
| **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** |
| **Malawi** | **ISIC** | **4** | HS |   |
| **HS** | **4** | CPC |   |
| COICOP |   |
| ISIC |   |
| PPI |   |
| BIR |   |
| **Morocco** | **HS** | **4** | Marocaine nomenclature of products | Elaborated by the Haut Commissariat au Plan |
| **Mauritius** | **CPC** | **4** | CPC | NSIC: 5-digit code based on ISIC4 (identical for first 4 digits)Adapted HS2012: 8-digit code, match with HS 2012 up tu 6th digitAdapted SITC: 7-digit code based on SITC, matches up to 5 digits level |
| **ISIC** | **3** | NSIC |
| **HS** | **3** | Adapted HS |
| **SITC** | **3** | Adapted SITC |
| **Mexico** | **CPC** | **4** | SCIAN | SCIAN=NAPCS (North American Product Classification System). It is mainly comparable to ISIC |
| **FAOSTAT** | **4** |
| **ISIC** | **4** |
| **HS** | **4** |
| **Mongolia** | **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC (?) | International Standardization Classification |
| **CPC** | **4** | CPC |   |
| **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC |   |
| **Montenegro** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EU Regulation |   |
| **Nauru** | **ISIC** | **4** | HS |   |
| **HS** | **3** | ISIC |   |
| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Nepal** | **CPC** | **4** | CPC |   |
| **Netherlands** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EUROSTAT Regulation | Data are compiled according to an internal classification based on the products included in the national accounts |
| **New Zealand** | **CPC** | **2** | NZHSC | New Zealand Harmonised System Classification 2012National Accounts Commodity Classification 2006 |
| **HS** | **3** | NA06CC |   |
| **Norway** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **3** | No specified classification | National definitions adjusted according to EU Regulations in recent years |
| **Palestine** | **CPC** | **2** | ICC | Indicative Crop Classification: the local classification differs from international by adding digits to reflect the needs of local situation, some local crops are added too on the detailed level. |
| **FAOSTAT** | **2** |   |   |
| **ISIC** | **2** |   |   |
| **HS** | **1** |   |   |
| **Panama** | **CPC** | **2** | CPC provisional | Lthere are products not listed in CPC |
| **Peru** | **ISIC** | **4** | ISIC |   |
| **CPC** | **4** |   |
| **ISIC** | **4** | CPC |
| **HS** | **4** | AAP |
| **Philippines** | **HS** | **3** | PSCC | Philippine Standard Commodity Classification: first 6 digits HS, 7th and 8th AHTN (ASEAN Harmonised System of Tariff and Nomenclature) (ASEAN=Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area). |
| AHTN |   |
| **Poland** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | PRODPOL |   |
| **Republic of Moldova** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **2** | PRODMOLD |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **2** |
| **Romania** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | PRODROM | List of goods and industrial services established by detailing the positions contained in PRDOCOM classification |

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| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Russian Fed.** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | OKPD | Russian Classification of Products by Economic Activities. Classification is identical to CPA for the first 6 levels. Some items from PRODCOM was also used.  |
| **Rwanda** | **CPC** | **3** | CPC |   |
| **ISIC** | **3** | ISIC |   |
| **Seychelles** | **HS** | **2** | HS |   |
| **Slovakia** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** | PRODSLOV | National version at 10 digits of PRODCOM (first 8 digits) |
| **Slovenia**  | **FAOSTAT** | **3** | NACE |   |
| **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** |   |
| **HS** | **2** |   |
| **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **3** |   |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **2** |   |
| **South Africa** | **CPC** | **3** | CPC |   |
| **Senegal** | **CPC** | **2** | NOPEMA |   |
| **ISIC** | **2** |
| **HS** | **3** |
| **NOPEMA** | **3** |
| **Sierra Leone** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **Suriname** | **N/A** |  |   | Annual crops:Permanent cropsFruit vegetablesLeguminosaeRoot cropsSemi-permanent cropsLeafy vegetables |
| **Sweden** | **EUROSTAT Regulation** | **4** | EUROSTAT Regulation |   |

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| **COUNTRY** | **COHERENT WITH** | **RANK** | **CLASSIFICATION OFFICIALLY REPORTED** |
| **Switzerland** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **2** | NOGA | NOGA is near to NACE.CPA is the reference for product classification, but each production statistic has its relevant classification  |
| CPA |
| Other |
| **Syria** | **HS** | **2** | Vegetables Fruits Cropsinputs animal productsdifferent agricultural products |   |
| **Thailand** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **The People's Republic of China** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |
| **Togo** | **FAOSTAT** | **4** | Local classification |   |
| **Tonga** | **N/A** |  |   |   |
| **Tunisia** | **CPC** | **2** | CTP | Tunisia Classification of Products |
| **NOPEMA** | **3** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** |
| **Turkey** | **CPC** | **3** | TAORBA | TAORBA: Classification of Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry Products of Turkey, which are derived from CPA |
| **ISIC** | **2** |
| **HS** | **3** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** |
| **Ukraine** | **CPA/PRODCOM** | **4** | PRODCOM/CPA | Nomenclature of industrial products |
| **Uruguay** | **N/A** |  |   | Listado de Productos basado en CPA. Se encuentra eninstrumentación la aplicación de la CPC 2.0 |
| **USA** | **NAICS** | **2** | NAICS |   |
| **Viet Nam** | **ISIC** | **3** | VCPA | Vietnam Classification of Products by Activities |
| **HS** | **3** |
| **CPA/PRODCOM** | **3** |
| **Zimbabwe** | **N/A** |  | n/a |   |

**Annex V - Summary of different types and contents of technical assistance requested by each country:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Afghanistan | n/a | n/a |
| Albania | □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features |
| Angola | n/a | n/a |
| Armenia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Australia | n/a | n/a |
| Austria | n/a | n/a |
| Azerbaijan | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features |
| Bangladesh | □ Trainings□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points  | □ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Belarus | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Belgium | n/a | n/a |
| Belize | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry□ Other (e.g. training in DB management) | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Bhutan | n/a | n/a |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Bolivia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points | □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Brazil | n/a | n/a |
| Bulgaria | n/a | n/a |
| Burkina Faso | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Cameroon | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Canada | n/a | n/a |
| Chile | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| China Macao | n/a | n/a |
| Colombia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ FAO online classifications registry | □ Classifications good practices □ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Cook Islands | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Costa Rica | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Croatia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ FAO online classifications registry | □ Other:IT support and further development of KLASUS and connection with the Integrated Statistical Information System - ISIS. CBS needs more knowledge on information management standards SDMX or DDI in storing, exchanging, disseminating statistical data and/or metadata. |
| Cuba | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Cyprus | n/a | n/a |
| Czech Republic | n/a | n/a |
| Denmark | n/a | n/a |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Dominican Republic | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain)□ Other: implementation of international classifications |
| Ecuador | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Correspondences between national and international classifications |
| Egypt | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ Classifications good practices  |
| Estonia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Ethiopia | □ Trainings | □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Finland | n/a | n/a |
| France | n/a | n/a |
| Georgia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Germany | n/a | n/a |
| Ghana | □ Trainings | □ Correspondences between national and international classifications |
| Hong Kong | n/a | n/a |
| Hungary | n/a | n/a |
| Iceland | n/a | n/a |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| India | □ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online | □ International classifications principles and features□ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Iran | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Iraq | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ Other: dissemination by using SDMX,DDI |
| Ireland | n/a | n/a |
| Israel | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Italy | n/a | n/a |
| Jamaica | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points  | □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Japan | n/a | n/a |
| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Jordan | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Kenya | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ Classifications good practices  |
| Kyrgyzstan | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Latvia | □ E-learning and training material available online | □ Classifications good practices  |
| Lebanon | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Lesotho | n/a | n/a |
| Lithuania | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Luxembourg | n/a | n/a |
| Macedonia | n/a | n/a |
| Malawi | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Malaysia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Mali | □ Trainings | □ Correspondences between national and international classifications |
| Malta | □ E-learning and training material available online□ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Morocco | n/a | n/a |
| Mauritius | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.) | □ Classifications good practices □ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain)□ Other: How to effectively communicate changes in classification and their impact on statistical series to users |
| Mexico | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.) | □ Classifications good practices □ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Mongolia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Montenegro | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Nauru | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Nepal | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Netherlands | n/a | n/a |
| New Zealand | n/a | n/a |
| Norway | n/a | n/a |
| Palestine | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Panama | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.) | □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Peru | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Philippines | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Poland | n/a | n/a |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Republic of Moldova | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Romania | n/a | n/a |
| Russian Federation | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Rwanda | □ Trainings□ FAO online classifications registry | □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Senegal | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications |
| Seychelles | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Sierra Leone | n/a | n/a |
| Slovakia | n/a | n/a |
| Slovenia | n/a | n/a |

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| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| South Africa | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Suriname | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Sweden | n/a | n/a |
| Switzerland | n/a | n/a |
| Syria | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ FAO online classifications registry | □ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Thailand | n/a | n/a |
| The People's Republic of China | □ Trainings | □ Correspondences between national and international classifications |
| Togo | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Tonga | n/a | n/a |
| Tunisia | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings□ E-learning and training material available online□ Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points □ FAO online classifications registry□ Other (please specify) | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **COUNTRY** | **CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | **SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED** |
| Turkey | n/a | n/a |
| Ukraine | □ Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)□ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| United States of America | n/a | n/a |
| Uruguay | n/a | n/a |
| Viet Nam | □ Trainings | □ International classifications principles and features□ Classifications good practices □ Correspondences between national and international classifications□ How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications□ How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain) |
| Zimbabwe | n/a | n/a |

**Appendix I - Material sent to countries**

1. **Email sent to countries (file attached: cover letter and word version of the questionnaire)**

**From**: Prod-Stat

**To**: FOCAL POINT

**Cc**.: FAO REP (country); FAO REP (region); ESS-Registry;

**Subject**: country code – FAO Questionnaire on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications

Recipient contacts

***Message from Mr Pietro Gennari, Director, FAO Statistics Division***

**Questionnaire on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications**

Dear Sir/Madam,

FAO is launching a global survey to better understand the classifications used by countries for agriculture and food products. In this regard, please find enclosed a letter describing the objectives and the content of the survey.

We would very much appreciate the collaboration of your Organization in filling in the online questionnaire available at the address [www.surveymonkey.com/s/faoclassifications](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/faoclassifications). Otherwise the word file of the questionnaire is here enclosed. If possible, your reply by the **27 February 2012** would be greatly appreciated.

Should you require further information or clarification regarding this questionnaire, please send your request to Ms Valentina Ramaschiello ([Prod-Statistics@fao.org](file:///C%3A%5Cramaschiello%5CDocuments%5C01_%20%202010-2011%5C01%20%20CLASSIFICATIONS%20OF%20COMMODITIES%5C07%20QUESTIONNAIRE%20NATIONAL%20CLASSIFICATIONS%5C01%20%20Questionnaire%20documents%20GENERAL%5CProdStatistics%40fao.org)).

Thank you in advance for your attention and valuable contribution.

1. **Questionnaire cover letter**

Rome, DD/MM/YYYY

**Questionnaire on National Agriculture and Food Product Classifications**

Dear Sir/Madam,

FAO is going to adopt the Central Product Classification of the United Nations (CPC), expanded so as to meet our specific requirements, in order to enhance the international comparability of food and agriculture statistics and the harmonization with other statistical domains.

In our efforts to minimize your burden in responding to our annual questionnaires on crop and livestock production, we have launched a global survey to better understand the classifications used by countries for agriculture and food products and the extent to which the CPC, and other international product classifications, are implemented. This is why your contribution in filling in this questionnaire is crucial. Your response will also provide a good basis and strong support for the design of national statistical capacity development and international cooperation programmes.

The questionnaire can be filled in online at the web address [www.surveymonkey.com/s/faoclassifications](http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/faoclassifications). Alternatively the word file here enclosed can be returned to this e-mail address. We would be grateful if you would ensure completion by the **dd/mm/yyyy**. We would also very much appreciate it if - along with the questionnaire - you could provide any documentation describing the classification(s) for agriculture and food product used in your Organization (e.g. classification codes, titles, definitions, correspondence tables etc).

By taking a few minutes of your time, you will help us in enhancing FAO’s data collection and in delivering better statistics for all.

Should you require further information and clarification, please send your request to Ms Valentina Ramaschiello (Prod-Statistics@fao.org).

Thank you in advance for your attention and valuable contribution.

1. **Questionnaire**



**QUESTIONNAIRE ON**

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PRODUCT CLASSIFICATIONS**

**Name of your Country**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Name of your Organization**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Name of your Unit/Office**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Your contacts**

Surname (family name)……………………………………………………………………..…………

First name ………………………………………………………………………………………………

Position ………………………………………………………………………………………………….

Email address …………………………………………………………………………………………

Phone number …………………………………………………………………………………………

**Objective of the Survey**

By collecting information on the classifications used at national level for agriculture and food products (both primary and processed), the present survey is aimed at:

* Assessing countries’ practices and the extent to which international standards are implemented, with a particular reference to the *Central**Product Classification (CPC) of the United Nations*;
* Understanding how classifications are managed, i.e. stored, maintained and disseminated;
* Identifying country needs on technical assistance in this domain.

The results of the questionnaire will provide a useful tool for appraising and enhancing the harmonization of data on agriculture and food production at the international level and will allow a more targeted assistance to the implementation of international standards at the country level.

**Guidelines for completing the questionnaire**

* This questionnaire should be completed by the National Statistics Office or the Ministry of Agriculture or any other authority in charge of the adoption and maintenance of the classifications used to collect and disseminate statistics on agriculture and food products.
* The questionnaire covers classifications applying to the following product: primary crops and livestock; agriculture and food processed products[[10]](#footnote-10).
* In case two separated classifications are used by your Organization to classify agriculture primary products and processed food products, then two separate questionnaires should be filled in by the concerned units.
* Abbreviations:
* **CPC**: Central Product Classifications (United Nations)
* **ISIC**: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (United Nations)
* **HS**: Harmonized System (World Customs Organization)
* **NOPEMA**: Nomenclature des produits des Etats membres d’AFRISTAT (Products Nomenclature of AFRISTAT Member States)
* **PRODCOM**: Production Communautaire (Community Production) (EUROSTAT)
* **CPA**: Statistical Classification of Products by Activity (EUROSTAT)

Should you require further information and clarification, please send your request to Ms Valentina Ramaschiello (Prod-Statistics@fao.org).

**GENERAL**

1. **Your Organization produces production statistics on:**
* 1A. Primary agriculture products only (go to question 2)
* 1B. Primary and processed agriculture and food products \*\* (go to question 3 and 4)
* 1C. Processed food products only (go to question 5)

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| \*\* Please note that in case two different classifications are used by your Organization, one to classify agriculture primary products and one for processed food products, then two separate questionnaires should be filled in by the concerned Units/Offices |

1. If you replied 1A

**What is the name of the classification(s) you use for agriculture products?**

(Full name and acronyms in both national tongue and in English should be given)

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1. If you replied 1B

**The classification(s) used by your Unit covers/cover:**

* Primary agriculture products
* Primary and processed agriculture and food products
* Processed food products
1. If you replied 1B

**What is the name of the classification(s) used by your Unit for agriculture and/or food**

**products?**

(Full name and acronyms in both national tongue and in English should be given)

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1. If you replied 1C

**What is the name of the classification(s) you use for food products?**

(Full name and acronyms in both national tongue and in English should be given)

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1. **If your Organization only collects data on primary products, please nominate the Institution(s) in charge of collecting/disseminating data on processed products in your country** …………………………………………………………………………………………………………….…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
2. **Is the classification(s) accessible on the internet?**
* Yes
* No

If Yes, please provide the web link

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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If No, please send the classification(s) along with the questionnaire filled out at Prod-Statistics@fao.org

1. **Is the classification available in one or more official languages of the United Nations?**
* Arabic
* Chinese
* English
* French
* Russian
* Spanish

If NOT, in which languages is the classification available?

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Any other language in which the classification is available

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

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**RELATIONSHIP TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

1. **Is your classification coherent with international or regional\*\* (supra-national) classifications?**
* 9A.Yes (even if not identical) (go to question 10 and then 11)
* 9B. No (go to question 11)

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| \*\* Example of regional organizations are AFRISTAT, EUROSTAT, ECLAC etc. |

1. If you replied 9A

**To what extent your classification is coherent with international or regional (supra-national) classifications? (please, rank only those relevant for you)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Identical | Very similar | Similar | Only minor similarities |
| CPC Ver.2 | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| CPC Ver.1.1 | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| FAOSTAT | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| HS (any version) |  |  |  |  |
| AFRISTAT NOPEMA | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| EUROSTAT Regulation | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| EUROSTAT CPA or PRODCOM | □ | □ | □ | □ |
| OTHER, please specify ............................................................................ ........................................................................... | □ | □ | □ | □ |

If your replied "Very similar", "Similar" or "Only minor similarities", how your classification differs from international or regional ones?

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1. **Are there any plans at country level to implement/use international/regional (supra-national) schemes in the future?**
* Yes
* No
* Don’t know
* Already in use

If Yes, which one(s)? ……………………………………………………………………………………

1. **Are data converted from the national classification to international or regional (supra-national) product classifications?**
* Yes
* No
* Don’t know
* Yes, OTHER (please specify) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
1. **If Yes, to which classifications?**
* CPC Ver.2
* CPC Ver.1.1
* FAOSTAT
* ISIC
* HS
* AFRISTAT NOPEMA
* EUROSTAT CPA or PRODCOM
* Other (please specify) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**SUPPORTING MATERIAL**

1. **Do correspondence tables exist between your classification and international or regional (supra-national) classifications?**
* Yes
* No
* Other (please specify)

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If the correspondence tables are available online please provide the web link, otherwise please send them along with the questionnaire filled in at Prod-Statistics@fao.org

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1. **Is the classification supported by explanatory notes\*\*?**
* Yes
* No
* Don’t know
* Other (please specify) …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

If the explanatory notes are available online please provide the web link, otherwise please send them along with the questionnaire at Prod-Statistics@fao.org

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| \*\* The explanatory notes are definitions and descriptions of the class content. For example, the explanatory note of the class “Wheat seed” may be: “this class includes wheat species of *Triticum*, mainly *aestivum* and *durum*, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed. This subclass does not include wheat not grown specifically for seed purposes” |

**CLASSIFICATION MANAGEMENT**

This section should be filled in by people in charge of information systems

1. **How do you store your classification?**
* Database
* Spreadsheet
* Document
* XML file
* Don’t know/Not applicable
* Other (please specify)…………………………………………………………………………

If database, please specify type, e.g. (Access, MySql, Oracle, SQLServer)

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1. **How do you disseminate your classification?**
* Web page
* Downloadable spreadsheet, document or XML file
* Attached to time series data tables
* Don’t know/Not applicable
* Other (please specify)…………………………………………………………………………
1. **How do you edit your classification?**
* Directly in Database
* Web-based editing tool
* Directly in spreadsheet, document or XML file
* Don't know/Not applicable
* Other (please specify)…………………………………………………………………………
1. **Do you disseminate classification using web services?**
* Yes
* No
* Planning to
* Don’t know/Not applicable
1. **Do you update and maintain different versions of your classification (is there some form of version control or is version labeling used)?**
* Yes
* No
* Don’t know/Not applicable
1. **Do you use the information management standards SDMX or DDI in storing, exchanging or disseminating statistical data and/or metadata?**
* SDMX
* DDI
* SDMX and DDI
* Neither

**CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

1. **Would you like to receive technical assistance from FAO in this domain?**
* Yes
* No
1. **If Yes, what type of technical assistance?**
* Information (e.g. conferences, seminars, workshops etc.)
* Trainings
* E-learning and training material available online
* Easier communication with FAO through the identification of FAO classification focal points
* FAO online classifications registry
* Other (please specify)…………………………………………………………………………
1. **On what content?**
* International classifications principles and features
* Classifications good practices
* Correspondences between national and international classifications
* How to develop, structure and implement your classification for agriculture and food statistics based on international classifications
* How to manage your classifications (store, disseminate, update and maintain)
* Other (please specify)…………………………………………………………………………

**OTHER COMMENTS**

1. **Please, let us know any other comment or input you deem relevant**

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*THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTION!*

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1. This note has been prepared by Veronica Gianfaldoni (ESS) and Valentina Ramaschiello (ESS) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The questionnaire template and cover letter are available in all languages at

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/#.VjNsYW7O-Sp> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Portugal has not been contacted as per its request. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Composition of geographic areas identified following the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use M49 (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China Macao, Colombia, Cook Islands, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenia, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Afghanistan, Albania, Belize, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lesotho, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Philippines, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Suriname, The People's Republic of China, Turkey, United States of America. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Bhutan, Thailand, Hong Kong, Morocco, Tonga and Nepal. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Cameroon, Hong Kong, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Thailand, The People’s Republic of China, Tonga, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China Macao, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Mali, Malta, Malawi, Morocco, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Peru, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. e.g. oils (crude and refined); frozen meat; meat preparations; shelled nuts; flours; groats and pellets of cereals and other crops etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)