



NACE Rev. 2

Critical classes database

02.10 - Silviculture and other forestry activities

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0210 and 0220

Problem statement

02.10 - Silviculture and other forestry activities

02.20 - Logging

Where is "biomass production" classified?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) Depending on the material, the growing can take place in different activities, in agriculture or in forestry.

Reason:

1) Growing of trees or plants for biomass is the same as for any other purpose.

02.20 - Logging**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

02.20 - Logging

16.29 - Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw

38.11 - Collection of non-hazardous waste

The production of fire wood is mentioned in class 02.10 and in class 16.29. Additional explanatory notes should make the distinction clear. In 16.29 "the manufacture of pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" is mentioned in the explanatory notes.

According to CPA - CN pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of materials of the wood/timber industry are included in 38.11.59. So the explanatory notes should be improved.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activity stays in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29.
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of subcategory 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) Manufacturing of pellets/briquettes is different from waste collection.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1610, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

Fire wood, distinction of the waste of timber industry between manufacturing, agriculture and waste management

Related classes are: 02.20, 16.10, 16.29 and 38.11.

Production of fire woods is mentioned in class 02.20 and in 16.29 as well. Where should it be classified?

The explanatory notes of the NACE class 16.29 includes the following: „manufacture of fire logs and pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds", but the breakdown of CPA 16.29 do not consist them at all.

According to the CPA-CN correspondence table pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of waste materials of the wood/timber industry are included in CPA 38.11.59 Other non-hazardous recyclable waste, n.e.c. The corresponding CN items are the following:

4401 30 20 - Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated in pellets

4401 30 40 - Sawdust of wood, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. pellets)

4401 30 80 - Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. sawdust and pellets)

We propose to extend the explanatory notes of NACE Rev. 2, because more and more statistical units are engaged in this activity and clearly defined explanatory notes are needed.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC.

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0210 and 0220

Problem statement

02.10 - Silviculture and other forestry activities

02.20 - Logging

Where is "biomass production" classified?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) Depending on the material, the growing can take place in different activities, in agriculture or in forestry.

Reason:

1) Growing of trees or plants for biomass is the same as for any other purpose.

06.10 - Extraction of crude petroleum

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0610, 0620, 0990, 4312 and 7110

Problem statement

The distinction between class 43.13 ("Test drilling and boring") and classes 09.90, 06.10, 06.20 and between class 09.90 ("Support activities for other mining and quarrying") and class 71.12 ("Engineering activities and related technical consultancy") could become clearer.

The unclarity concerns test drilling and test boring for geophysical, geological or similar purposes or prospecting methods vs. geophysical and geologic surveying respectively.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.
- 2) If the aim is to find oil, gas or minerals the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 division 09.
- 3) If the aim is construction, or any other drilling activities other than mining, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 43.13.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 includes no drilling activities.

Reason:

1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.

06.20 - Extraction of natural gas**Germany**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0610, 0620, 0990, 4312 and 7110

Problem statement

The distinction between class 43.13 ("Test drilling and boring") and classes 09.90, 06.10, 06.20 and between class 09.90 ("Support activities for other mining and quarrying") and class 71.12 ("Engineering activities and related technical consultancy") could become clearer.

The unclarity concerns test drilling and test boring for geophysical, geological or similar purposes or prospecting methods vs. geophysical and geologic surveying respectively.

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- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 includes no drilling activities.

Reason:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.

09.90 - Support activities for other mining and quarrying**Germany**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0610, 0620, 0990, 4312 and 7110

Problem statement

The distinction between class 43.13 ("Test drilling and boring") and classes 09.90, 06.10, 06.20 and between class 09.90 ("Support activities for other mining and quarrying") and class 71.12 ("Engineering activities and related technical consultancy") could become clearer.

The unclarity concerns test drilling and test boring for geophysical, geological or similar purposes or prospecting methods vs. geophysical and geologic surveying respectively.

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Reason:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.

10.13 - Production of meat and poultry meat products

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1075 and 1079

Problem statement

Manufacture of food products: classes 10.85, 10.86, 10.89 and 10.13

In our view, the content of the classes is not well defined. There is not clear borderline for the classes above.

Further clarifications:

You can find below examples of companies we are not sure about their classification according to NACE Rev. 2.

1. A company produces ready-made food of meat or fish in a canned form. The product consists of cooked meat or fish (namely calamari-squid) in tomato sauce.
 - Is tomato sauce considered to be an ingredient-the second ingredient in our case?
 - Should this product be classified in 10.85 or 10.13 for meat is predominant? (CPA 10.13.9: cooking and other preparation services for the production of meat products).
 - Should the fish product be classified in 10.85? (CPA 10.20.91: cooking. and other services of fish and fish products).
2. Perishable prepared food packaged and labelled for sale. The company distributes its products (i.e. sandwiches, fresh uncooked pizza and fresh uncooked pie) in coffee shops, cafeterias and other food retailers. Is this activity classified in 10.89 or can be considered as provision of food service on contractual agreement with the customer? (NACE Rev. 2 code 56.29).
3. There is a food category (we call them salads) typically made of vegetables in yogurt or mayonnaise, which cannot be considered as meal. It is a type of sauce into which food is dipped. "Tzatziki" for example is made with finely cut cucumber in a yogurt sauce (seasoned and spiced). Is it considered preserved food (10.85)? What about a sauce, a paste, made of fish eggs (roe), bread and olive oil, is this classified in 10.85 as well?
4. We do not provide an example for 10.86; our question is based on the term "food supplements" in code 10.89. In our view, this term refers to some products of code 10.86, such as food intended to increase muscle and reduce fat, dietary food for weight control etc. What other food supplements are included in 10.89, vitamins, minerals, amino acids? Is the nutritional supplementation, that is the food supplements for established medical conditions, including here?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) If according to the national, gastronomic culture "calamari-squid" is considered a dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85. Consistency with CPA 2008 to be checked for next CPA update.
- 4) If the company only prepares the dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89, and if the company only distributes the dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.29.
- 5) "Tzatziki" and "tarama" are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.84, with the sauces.
- 6) Add inclusions to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.84 for "Tzatziki" and "Tarama".

- 7) CPA 2008 subcategory 10.89.19 includes CN code 2106 10 20 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, < 1,5% milkfat, < 5% sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% glucose or < 5% starch" and CN code 2106 10 80 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, containing, by weight, >= 1,5% milkfat, >= 5% sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% glucose or >= 5% starch".
- 8) NACE Rev. 2 class 10.86 classifies food, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89 classifies nutritional complements to food.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Note:

- 1) Are the vacuum packed "perishable" dishes in 10.85 or 10.89?

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010 and 1075

Problem statement

10.85 - The grouping does not precisely define goods - should e.g. stuffed cabbage (meat plus rice, wrapped in cabbage, spiced and cooked) in vacuum-packaged or canned form be classified in this grouping or, for example, in 10.13, if meat contents is predominant?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) Stuffed cabbage (meat plus rice, wrapped in cabbage, spiced and cooked) in vacuum-packaged or canned form is a dish, classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1020, 1030 and 1075

Problem statement

- 10.13 - Production of meat and poultry meat products
- 10.20 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceous and molluscs
- 10.39 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables

It's necessary to have a better borderline between products (some) of these classes and class 10.85 (Manufacture of prepared meals dishes).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) Further discussions required!

10.20 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1020, 1030 and 1075

Problem statement

- 10.13 - Production of meat and poultry meat products
- 10.20 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceous and molluscs
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It's necessary to have a better borderline between products (some) of these classes and class 10.85 (Manufacture of prepared meals dishes).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) Further discussions required!

10.39 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1030 and 1629

Problem statement

Should fruit marc used for the production of juice, which after compression (without the addition of other supplements) is to be used for heating in heating equipment, be classified within the scope of NACE 16.29 or NACE 10.39 ?

The problem also concerns the classification of processing of a raw material (straw) owned by other producer to produce pellets of straw, without the addition of other supplements, to be used for heating in heating equipment

Is NACE 16.29 appropriate or are there other appropriate classes?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The production of fruit marc, compressed, to be used for heating is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.39.
- 2) The production of pellets of straw is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29

Reason:

- 1) These are by-products like from the production of sugar (NACE Rev. 2 class 10.81) where the beet-pulp is classified (CPA 2008 subcategory 10.81.20).

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1020, 1030 and 1075

Problem statement

- 10.13 - Production of meat and poultry meat products
- 10.20 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceous and molluscs
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Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) Further discussions required!

10.73 - Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1074 and 1075

Problem statement

10.85 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes

The content is not clear enough: e.g. manufacture of canned raviolis or tortellini is classified in 10.73 whereas there is a CPA 10.85.14 - Prepared meals and dishes based on pasta.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) ISIC Rev.4 class 1074 (and NACE Rev. 2 class 10.73) mentions in the inclusions pasta "whether or not cooked or stuffed", which is incorrect.
- 2) All pasta dishes are currently in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.73 and should be moved to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85 in a future revision.
- 3) Add "pasta dishes" to the exclusions in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85, pointing at NACE Rev. 2 class 10.73.
- 4) Presently there is an inconsistency between NACE and CPA, as CPA 2008 subcategory 10.85.14 includes meals and dishes, based on pasta.

Reason:

- 1) There is a mistake and changing structure is currently not possible.

Note:

- 1) Inform the UN.

10.85 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1075 and 1079

Problem statement

10.85 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes

10.89 - Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.

Here is not clear when a dish is in 10.85. We know that these foods have to contain at least two distinct ingredients, but what about for example salads? When is "perishable prepared foods" 10.89?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The salads in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.39 include only fruit and/or vegetables (no dressing).
- 2) Preserved salads with at least two distinct ingredients (except seasonings) are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85 .
- 3) Fresh salads including other ingredients than fruit and vegetables are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89.
- 4) Salads based on pasta are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.73.
- 5) A perishable dish ("ready-to-eat" meals, not frozen and not canned) is not preserved to last long.

Reason:

- 1) The criteria are number of ingredients or preserved/not preserved.
- 2) Pasta is a special case.

Note:

- 1) Ask the UN to clarify the definition "perishable prepared foods".

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1074 and 1075

Problem statement

10.85 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes

The content is not clear enough: e.g. manufacture of canned raviolis or tortellini is classified in 10.73 whereas there is a CPA 10.85.14 - Prepared meals and dishes based on pasta.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

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- 4) Presently there is an inconsistency between NACE and CPA, as CPA 2008 subcategory 10.85.14 includes meals and dishes, based on pasta.

Reason:

- 1) There is a mistake and changing structure is currently not possible.

Note:

- 1) Inform the UN.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1075 and 1079

Problem statement

Manufacture of food products: classes 10.85, 10.86, 10.89 and 10.13

In our view, the content of the classes is not well defined. There is not clear borderline for the classes above.

Further clarifications:

You can find below examples of companies we are not sure about their classification according to NACE Rev. 2.

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3. There is a food category (we call them salads) typically made of vegetables in yogurt or mayonnaise, which cannot be considered as meal. It is a type of sauce into which food is dipped. "Tzatziki" for example is made with finely cut cucumber in a yogurt sauce (seasoned and spiced). Is it considered preserved food (10.85)? What about a sauce, a paste, made of fish eggs (roe), bread and olive oil, is this classified in 10.85 as well?
4. We do not provide an example for 10.86; our question is based on the term "food supplements" in code 10.89. In our view, this term refers to some products of code 10.86, such as food intended to increase muscle and reduce fat, dietary food for weight control etc. What other food supplements are included in 10.89, vitamins, minerals, amino acids? Is the nutritional supplementation, that is the food supplements for established medical conditions, including here?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) If according to the national, gastronomic culture "calamari-squid" is considered a dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85. Consistency with CPA 2008 to be checked for next CPA update.
- 4) If the company only prepares the dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89, and if the company only distributes the dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.29.
- 5) "Tzatziki" and "tarama" are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.84, with the sauces.
- 6) Add inclusions to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.84 for "Tzatziki" and "Tarama".

- 7) CPA 2008 subcategory 10.89.19 includes CN code 2106 10 20 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, < 1,5% milkfat, < 5% sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% glucose or < 5% starch" and CN code 2106 10 80 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, containing, by weight, >= 1,5% milkfat, >= 5% sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% glucose or >= 5% starch".
- 8) NACE Rev. 2 class 10.86 classifies food, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89 classifies nutritional complements to food.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Note:

- 1) Are the vacuum packed "perishable" dishes in 10.85 or 10.89?

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010 and 1075

Problem statement

10.85 - The grouping does not precisely define goods - should e.g. stuffed cabbage (meat plus rice, wrapped in cabbage, spiced and cooked) in vacuum-packaged or canned form be classified in this grouping or, for example, in 10.13, if meat contents is predominant?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) Stuffed cabbage (meat plus rice, wrapped in cabbage, spiced and cooked) in vacuum-packaged or canned form is a dish, classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1020, 1030 and 1075

Problem statement

- 10.13 - Production of meat and poultry meat products
- 10.20 - Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceous and molluscs
- 10.39 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables

It's necessary to have a better borderline between products (some) of these classes and class 10.85 (Manufacture of prepared meals dishes).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) Further discussions required!

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1075

Problem statement

There are not that many CN codes that relate to the NACE code. Still many products should probably relate to 10.85.

It means that every time a food producer describes what they are producing there will always be questions referring to what CN code should be used and how to relate it to 10.85 (a split of a CN code for national use is often needed). E.g. sushi - is it a prepared dish?

What about falafel? Etc . If it is not possible to change the CN codes in the future, maybe a list could be produced describing dishes that should be included in 10.85. Maybe there is a country that has already produced such a list?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Sushi is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89 as it is prepared and not preserved.
- 2) Falafel (when frozen or otherwise preserved) is in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85 and (when not frozen or otherwise preserved) in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.39.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

10.86 - Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1079

Problem statement

10.86 - Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food

The content is not clear enough: borderline issues may arise with activities like manufacture of food supplement or dietary foods for special medical purposes.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 10.86 classifies food, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89 classifies nutritional complements to food.

Reason:

1) See solution.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1075 and 1079

Problem statement

Manufacture of food products: classes 10.85, 10.86, 10.89 and 10.13

In our view, the content of the classes is not well defined. There is not clear borderline for the classes above.

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Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

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- 7) CPA 2008 subcategory 10.89.19 includes CN code 2106 10 20 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, < 1,5% milkfat, < 5% sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% glucose or < 5% starch" and CN code 2106 10 80 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, containing, by weight, >= 1,5% milkfat, >= 5% sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% glucose or >= 5% starch".
- 8) NACE Rev. 2 class 10.86 classifies food, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89 classifies nutritional complements to food.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Note:

- 1) Are the vacuum packed "perishable" dishes in 10.85 or 10.89?

10.89 - Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1075 and 1079

Problem statement

10.85 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes

10.89 - Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.

Here is not clear when a dish is in 10.85. We know that these foods have to contain at least two distinct ingredients, but what about for example salads? When is "perishable prepared foods" 10.89?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The salads in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.39 include only fruit and/or vegetables (no dressing).
- 2) Preserved salads with at least two distinct ingredients (except seasonings) are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85 .
- 3) Fresh salads including other ingredients than fruit and vegetables are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89.
- 4) Salads based on pasta are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.73.
- 5) A perishable dish ("ready-to-eat" meals, not frozen and not canned) is not preserved to last long.

Reason:

- 1) The criteria are number of ingredients or preserved/not preserved.
- 2) Pasta is a special case.

Note:

- 1) Ask the UN to clarify the definition "perishable prepared foods".

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1079

Problem statement

10.89 - Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.

The content is not clear enough. We read that this class includes manufacture of perishable prepared food such as sandwiches, fresh (uncooked) pizzas. Perishable prepared food should be strictly limited to both sandwiches and fresh (uncooked) pizzas all the more that are no specific headings for this kind of product in the CPA.

We need also to agree on the definition of uncooked pizza (there is no description of this item in the HS).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Uncooked" pizza is a pizza with unbaked or half baked base.
- 2) If the vacuum packed, perishable dishes are classified in NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85 the ambiguities are reduced.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1010, 1075 and 1079

Problem statement

Manufacture of food products: classes 10.85, 10.86, 10.89 and 10.13

In our view, the content of the classes is not well defined. There is not clear borderline for the classes above.

Further clarifications:

You can find below examples of companies we are not sure about their classification according to NACE Rev. 2.

1. A company produces ready-made food of meat or fish in a canned form. The product consists of cooked meat or fish (namely calamari-squid) in tomato sauce.
 - Is tomato sauce considered to be an ingredient-the second ingredient in our case?
 - Should this product be classified in 10.85 or 10.13 for meat is predominant? (CPA 10.13.9: cooking and other preparation services for the production of meat products).
 - Should the fish product be classified in 10.85? (CPA 10.20.91: cooking. and other services of fish and fish products).
2. Perishable prepared food packaged and labelled for sale. The company distributes its products (i.e. sandwiches, fresh uncooked pizza and fresh uncooked pie) in coffee shops, cafeterias and other food retailers. Is this activity classified in 10.89 or can be considered as provision of food service on contractual agreement with the customer? (NACE Rev. 2 code 56.29).
3. There is a food category (we call them salads) typically made of vegetables in yogurt or mayonnaise, which cannot be considered as meal. It is a type of sauce into which food is dipped. "Tzatziki" for example is made with finely cut cucumber in a yogurt sauce (seasoned and spiced). Is it considered preserved food (10.85)? What about a sauce, a paste, made of fish eggs (roe), bread and olive oil, is this classified in 10.85 as well?
4. We do not provide an example for 10.86; our question is based on the term "food supplements" in code 10.89. In our view, this term refers to some products of code 10.86, such as food intended to increase muscle and reduce fat, dietary food for weight control etc. What other food supplements are included in 10.89, vitamins, minerals, amino acids? Is the nutritional supplementation, that is the food supplements for established medical conditions, including here?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The basic concept for prepared dishes is "convenience food".
- 2) A prepared dish should fulfil the criteria to be eaten as such, not requiring any further components to be added.
- 3) If according to the national, gastronomic culture "calamari-squid" is considered a dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.85. Consistency with CPA 2008 to be checked for next CPA update.
- 4) If the company only prepares the dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89, and if the company only distributes the dish, it is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.29.
- 5) "Tzatziki" and "tarama" are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.84, with the sauces.
- 6) Add inclusions to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.84 for "Tzatziki" and "Tarama".

- 7) CPA 2008 subcategory 10.89.19 includes CN code 2106 10 20 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, not containing milkfats, sucrose, isoglucose starch or glucose or containing, by weight, < 1,5% milkfat, < 5% sucrose or isoglucose, < 5% glucose or < 5% starch" and CN code 2106 10 80 "Protein concentrates and textured protein substances, containing, by weight, >= 1,5% milkfat, >= 5% sucrose or isoglucose, >= 5% glucose or >= 5% starch".
- 8) NACE Rev. 2 class 10.86 classifies food, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 10.89 classifies nutritional complements to food.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Note:

- 1) Are the vacuum packed "perishable" dishes in 10.85 or 10.89?

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1079

Problem statement

The semi-processed products are missing. We think this is the right code for this products.

Further clarifications:

The class 10.89 includes:

- Manufacture of soups and broths
- manufacture of artificial honey and caramel
- manufacture of perishable prepared foods, such as:
 - sandwiches
 - fresh (uncooked) pizza
- manufacture of food supplements and other food products n.e.c.

This class also includes:

- manufacture of yeast
- manufacture of extracts and juices of meat, fish, crustaceans or molluscs
- manufacture of non-dairy milk and cheese substitutes
- manufacture of egg products, egg albumin
- manufacture of artificial concentrates

This class excludes:

- manufacture of perishable prepared foods of fruit and vegetables, see 10.39
- manufacture of frozen pizza, see 10.85
- manufacture of spirits, beer, wine and soft drinks, see division 11

The cases that we submit should cover products that are listed in class 10.89 as manufacture of food supplements and other food products n.e.c.

The examples, therefore, relate to intermediates for use in food that can be used as the basis for the realization of the final products of the entire Division 10, :

- Pure glycerine
- Tragacanth used for the realization of Gum Past
- Detaching based vegetable oil for baking sheets,
- Food dyes.
- Preparations of dairy products fortified with vegetable fats, etc. weightings.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) Glycerol (=glycerine) is classified to CPA 2008 subcategory 20.59.59.
- 2) Tragacanth (natural gum) used for the manufacture of gum past is classified to CPA 2008 subcategory 22.19.20.
- 3) Detaching based vegetable oil for baking sheets is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.41.
- 4) Food dyes are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 20.12.
- 5) Preparations of dairy products fortified with vegetable fats, etc. weightings are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.86.

Reason:

1) See CN and CPA.

13.30 - Finishing of textiles

Denmark

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

We find it difficult to distinguish between 13.30 "Finishing of textiles" and 18.12 "Other printing", in relation to an enterprise, which prints brand names on t-shirts on order, the printed t-shirt is merchandise.

In general, we find it difficult to classify activities, which involves in buying regular goods (not necessarily cheap stuff) to 'brand' them for others to use as merchandise.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

1) The company buying regular goods to "brand" them (by printing names and logos) for others to use as merchandise is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.

Reason:

1) See above UN decision.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313

Problem statement

13.30 - Finishing of textiles

These classes or groups describe industrial services. The output is a service not a good. But if we look at the manufacturing process (for example casting), some of these activities are describing manufacture of goods. Question: where the goods are classified? should the rule of classification of contractors be applied for these classes?

Where should be classified a caster, owner of the material inputs (the metal), contractor of a motor vehicle manufacturer?

If the outsourcing rule is applied, the result will be different classes for the same activity. So the outsourcing classification rule is in contradiction with the principle telling that units having the same activity must be classified in the same class.

The case of class 13.30 has already been discussed at UN level. The idea was to classify in these classes or group only the contractors not owners of the materials.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30 only covers the cases where the work is done on a fee and contract basis, whereas the cases where the company is finishing their own textiles are in the class where the manufacturing of the good takes place.
- 2) The Netherlands do not agree with the solution.

Reason:

- 1) The activities concerned are considered support activities.

Note:

- 1) There is a problem in the CPA, to be dealt with in a future revision.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

13.30 / 18.12

In NACE Rev. 2 there is an explicit reference to silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel in class 13.30 (Finishing of textiles), while all other printing on textiles or other materials is in class 18.12 (Printing).

Why?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

"Finishing of textiles" and "Other printing": classes 13.30 and 18.12

Content and borderline are not clear enough. Need to be clarified.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313, 18.12 and 9529

Problem statement

Printing on textiles, wearing apparels with different techniques (see question in CIRCA forum)

Related classes: 13.30, 18.12, 95.29.

In class 13.30 only silk-screen printing is mentioned.

In class 18.12: "printing directly onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics (except silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel)" is mentioned.

We propose to extend the exclusion of NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30 with „digital printing directly on textiles, wearing apparels, see 18.12".

In class 95.29 while-you-wait services are included (see 95.29.11). Where is the boundary between the while-you-wait printing service and the other printing services? (Quantity of order?).

Clear criteria are needed to distinguish the cases, when does the printing on textile products belong to 13.30, 18.12 or 95.29, respectively.

Because of the growing importance of printing services on textiles and clothes done with different techniques it is important to give clear explanations for these activities, so we propose to extend the explanatory notes of CPA and NACE.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

Borderline between classes 13.30 / 18.12

For printing onto textile, the borderline between 13.30 and 18.12 should be defined more clearly. Moreover the point "printing directly onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics" of class 18.12 should be explained. What does it mean "printing directly"?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

1) Remove the word "directly" in last inclusion and change inclusion into "printing onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics".

Reason:

1) The word directly is not needed as the technology is not relevant.

16.10 - Sawmilling and planing of wood

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1610, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

Fire wood, distinction of the waste of timber industry between manufacturing, agriculture and waste management

Related classes are: 02.20, 16.10, 16.29 and 38.11.

Production of fire woods is mentioned in class 02.20 and in 16.29 as well. Where should it be classified?

The explanatory notes of the NACE class 16.29 includes the following: „manufacture of fire logs and pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds", but the breakdown of CPA 16.29 do not consist them at all.

According to the CPA-CN correspondence table pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of waste materials of the wood/timber industry are included in CPA 38.11.59 Other non-hazardous recyclable waste, n.e.c. The corresponding CN items are the following:

4401 30 20 - Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated in pellets

4401 30 40 - Sawdust of wood, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. pellets)

4401 30 80 - Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. sawdust and pellets)

We propose to extend the explanatory notes of NACE Rev. 2, because more and more statistical units are engaged in this activity and clearly defined explanatory notes are needed.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC.

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".

16.29 - Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

02.20 - Logging

16.29 - Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw

38.11 - Collection of non-hazardous waste

The production of fire wood is mentioned in class 02.10 and in class 16.29. Additional explanatory notes should make the distinction clear. In 16.29 "the manufacture of pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" is mentioned in the explanatory notes.

According to CPA - CN pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of materials of the wood/timber industry are included in 38.11.59. So the explanatory notes should be improved.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activity stays in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29.
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of subcategory 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) Manufacturing of pellets/briquettes is different from waste collection.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1610, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

Fire wood, distinction of the waste of timber industry between manufacturing, agriculture and waste management

Related classes are: 02.20, 16.10, 16.29 and 38.11.

Production of fire woods is mentioned in class 02.20 and in 16.29 as well. Where should it be classified?

The explanatory notes of the NACE class 16.29 includes the following: „manufacture of fire logs and pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds", but the breakdown of CPA 16.29 do not consist them at all.

According to the CPA-CN correspondence table pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of waste materials of the wood/timber industry are included in CPA 38.11.59 Other non-hazardous recyclable waste, n.e.c. The corresponding CN items are the following:

4401 30 20 - Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated in pellets

4401 30 40 - Sawdust of wood, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. pellets)

4401 30 80 - Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. sawdust and pellets)

We propose to extend the explanatory notes of NACE Rev. 2, because more and more statistical units are engaged in this activity and clearly defined explanatory notes are needed.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC.

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".

Lithuania

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1629

Problem statement

Class 16.29 - Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials

- manufacture of fire logs and pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds...

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Activity stays in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29.
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of subcategory 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) Manufacturing of pellets/briquettes is different from waste collection.

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1030 and 1629

Problem statement

Should fruit marc used for the production of juice, which after compression (without the addition of other supplements) is to be used for heating in heating equipment, be classified within the scope of NACE 16.29 or NACE 10.39 ?

The problem also concerns the classification of processing of a raw material (straw) owned by other producer to produce pellets of straw, without the addition of other supplements, to be used for heating in heating equipment

Is NACE 16.29 appropriate or are there other appropriate classes?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The production of fruit marc, compressed, to be used for heating is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 10.39.
- 2) The production of pellets of straw is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29

Reason:

- 1) These are by-products like from the production of sugar (NACE Rev. 2 class 10.81) where the beet-pulp is classified (CPA 2008 subcategory 10.81.20).

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

Manufacturing of wood fuels (e.g. pellets) should in our opinion be in 16.29 and a strict link between NACE-CPA-CN should not be kept in this case.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC.

Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activity stays in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29.
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of subcategory 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) Manufacturing of pellets/briquettes is different from waste collection.

18.11 - Printing of newspapers

United Kingdom

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1811 and 5813

Problem statement

18.11 - Printing of newspapers
58.13 - Publishing of newspapers

Businesses that print and publish their own newspapers are frequently unable to split out the printing value and the value of intellectual contents.

There have been a number of classification discussions amongst business survey areas with regard to this matter.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Classification rule issue (vertical integration rules).

Reason:

- 2) See solution.

18.12 - Other printing

Denmark

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

We find it difficult to distinguish between 13.30 "Finishing of textiles" and 18.12 "Other printing", in relation to an enterprise, which prints brand names on t-shirts on order, the printed t-shirt is merchandise.

In general, we find it difficult to classify activities, which involves in buying regular goods (not necessarily cheap stuff) to 'brand' them for others to use as merchandise.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

1) The company buying regular goods to "brand" them (by printing names and logos) for others to use as merchandise is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.

Reason:

1) See above UN decision.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

13.30 / 18.12

In NACE Rev. 2 there is an explicit reference to silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel in class 13.30 (Finishing of textiles), while all other printing on textiles or other materials is in class 18.12 (Printing).

Why?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

"Finishing of textiles" and "Other printing": classes 13.30 and 18.12

Content and borderline are not clear enough. Need to be clarified.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313, 18.12 and 9529

Problem statement

Printing on textiles, wearing apparels with different techniques (see question in CIRCA forum)

Related classes: 13.30, 18.12, 95.29.

In class 13.30 only silk-screen printing is mentioned.

In class 18.12: "printing directly onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics (except silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel)" is mentioned.

We propose to extend the exclusion of NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30 with „digital printing directly on textiles, wearing apparels, see 18.12".

In class 95.29 while-you-wait services are included (see 95.29.11). Where is the boundary between the while-you-wait printing service and the other printing services? (Quantity of order?).

Clear criteria are needed to distinguish the cases, when does the printing on textile products belong to 13.30, 18.12 or 95.29, respectively.

Because of the growing importance of printing services on textiles and clothes done with different techniques it is important to give clear explanations for these activities, so we propose to extend the explanatory notes of CPA and NACE.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313 and 1811

Problem statement

Borderline between classes 13.30 / 18.12

For printing onto textile, the borderline between 13.30 and 18.12 should be defined more clearly. Moreover the point "printing directly onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics" of class 18.12 should be explained. What does it mean "printing directly"?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

1) Remove the word "directly" in last inclusion and change inclusion into "printing onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics".

Reason:

1) The word directly is not needed as the technology is not relevant.

18.13 - Pre-press and pre-media services

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1812, 7310 and 7410

Problem statement

73.11 and 74.10 - Design activities

The borderline between the above classes is not clear enough. In some cases there is not clear distinction between the classes above and manufacture class 18.13.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) There is no design activity in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.13.
- 2) All design activities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, with the exception of advertising design, if carried out by the developer of the concept.
- 3) Architectural and engineering design is classified to NACE Rev. 2 classes 71.11 and 71.12.
- 4) IT and web design is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 62.01.
- 5) Sound design activities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 59.12.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

20.59 - Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2029

Problem statement

The explanatory notes should be amended for 20.59 - Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.

This class also includes the manufacture of bio fuels.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

There are at least three types of bio fuels, all classified in accordance with their main constituency, regardless of their uses:

- "Bio diesel" is classified to CN 2009 code 3824 90 91 (Fatty acid mono-alkyl esters, containing by volume 96,5 % or more of esters (FAMAE)), linked to CPA 2008 subcategory 20.59.59 (Miscellaneous other chemical products n.e.c.) and NACE Rev. 2 class 20.59 (Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.).
- "Ethanol" is classified to CN 2009 code 2207 20 00 (Denatured ethyl alcohol and other spirits of any strength), linked to CPA 2008 subcategory 20.14.75 (Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength) and NACE Rev. 2 class 20.14 (Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals).
- "Hydrogen" is classified to CN 2009 code 2804 10 00 (Hydrogen), linked to CPA 2008 subcategory 20.11.11 (Hydrogen, argon, rare gases, nitrogen and oxygen) and NACE Rev. 2 class 20.11 (Manufacture of industrial gases).

Referring to "bio fuels" in 20.59 would for that reason not be correct, and furthermore we will probably also find waste cooking oil from restaurants and similar establishments in CPA 2008 subcategory 38.11.59 (Other non-hazardous recyclable waste, n.e.c.) that only needs to be filtered in order to run a diesel engine.

Task Force solution:

- 1) See above.

24.5 - Casting of metals

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 243

Problem statement

24.5 - Casting of metals

These classes or groups describe industrial services. The output is a service not a good. But if we look at the manufacturing process (for example casting), some of these activities are describing manufacture of goods. Question : where the goods are classified ? should the rule of classification of contractors be applied for these classes? Where should be classified a caster, owner of the material inputs (the metal), contractor of a motor vehicle manufacturer ?

If the outsourcing rule is applied, the result will be different classes for the same activity. So the outsourcing classification rule is in contradiction with the principle telling that units having the same activity must be classified in the same class.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 group 24.5 only covers the cases where the work is done on a fee and contract basis (see finishing of textiles).
- 2) The Netherlands do not agree with the solution.

Reason:

- 1) The activities concerned are considered support activities.

Note:

- 1) There is a problem in the CPA, to be dealt with in a future revision.

25.21 - Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2512, 2750 and 2815

Problem statement

- 25.21 - Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
- 27.52 - Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances
- 28.21 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners
 - manufacturing of heating equipment

Here is no clear borderline. For example there exists non-electric space heaters (fireplace heaters) which can be used for heating one room or for the whole house. Is this central heating?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Central heating means one device providing heating for the entire dwelling/building.
- 2) Only boilers and radiators are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 25.21.
- 3) Other systems for central heating are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 28.21.
- 4) The permanent mount devices are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 28.21, whereas the non-permanent mount devices are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 27.52.

Reason:

- 1) Following guidance provided by the UN.

25.30 - Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers**Finland**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2513 and 3320

Problem statement

Is there a difference between "pipe system construction" in class 25.30 in NACE Rev. 2 and "installation services for metal pipe systems in industrial plants" in subcategory 33.20.11 in CPA 2008. The latter is not mentioned in class 33.20 of NACE Rev. 2.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Pipe system construction" in NACE Rev. 2 class 25.30 implies the manufacture of the product (not on site), whereas the "installation services for metal pipe systems in industrial plants" in NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20" contains the installation on site.
- 2) \$Add to inclusions to NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20 "installation of metal pipe systems in industrial plants".

Reason:

- 1) Division 25 is manufacture, whereas division 33 is installation.
- 2) Consistency NACE - CPA.

25.5 - Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 259

Problem statement

25.5 - Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy

These classes or groups describe industrial services. The output is a service not a good. But if we look at the manufacturing process (for example casting), some of these activities are describing manufacture of goods. Question : where the goods are classified? should the rule of classification of contractors be applied for these classes? Where should be classified a caster, owner of the material inputs (the metal), contractor of a motor vehicle manufacturer?

If the outsourcing rule is applied, the result will be different classes for the same activity. So the outsourcing classification rule is in contradiction with the principle telling that units having the same activity must be classified in the same class.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Part(s) of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 group

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 group 25.5 only covers the cases where the work is done on a fee and contract basis (see finishing of textiles).
- 2) The Netherlands do not agree with the solution.

Reason:

- 1) The activities concerned are considered support activities.

Note:

- 1) There is a problem in the CPA, to be dealt with in a future revision.

25.6 - Treatment and coating of metals; machining

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 259

Problem statement

25.6 - Treatment and coating of metals; machining

These classes or groups describe industrial services. The output is a service not a good. But if we look at the manufacturing process (for example casting), some of these activities are describing manufacture of goods. Question : where the goods are classified? should the rule of classification of contractors be applied for these classes? Where should be classified a caster, owner of the material inputs (the metal), contractor of a motor vehicle manufacturer?

If the outsourcing rule is applied, the result will be different classes for the same activity. So the outsourcing classification rule is in contradiction with the principle telling that units having the same activity must be classified in the same class.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Part(s) of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 group

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 group 25.6 only covers the cases where the work is done on a fee and contract basis (see finishing of textiles).
- 2) The Netherlands do not agree with the solution.

Reason:

- 1) The activities concerned are considered support activities.

Note:

- 1) There is a problem in the CPA, to be dealt with in a future revision.

25.61 - Treatment and coating of metals

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2592

Problem statement

It is necessary to have a similar class for plastic.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

1) Classify to NACE Rev. 2 class 22.29.

Reason:

1) Mentioned in CPA 2008 subcategory 22.29.91.

26.70 - Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2670 and 2740

Problem statement

26.70 and 27.40

Why is the manufacturing of flash lights placed in two groupings - as photographic equipment, and as lighting equipment (together with equipment for photographing)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) Those in 26.70 are the photographic, electronic flash devices, whereas those in 27.40 are those old fashioned flash bulbs and cubes.

2) Torches a.k.a. "flash lights" are classified to 27.40.

Reason:

1) Different technology as regards the photographic flash devices.

27.12 - Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2710 and 2733

Problem statement

27.12 - Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus

27.33 - Manufacture of wiring devices

The borderline between these two classes isn't clear.

What exactly is not clear? Examples?

Further clarifications:

For us these two classes include similar products and these products are manufactured by the same enterprise. I present below two examples where you can see that the NACE Rev. 2 and CPA 2008 are not well harmonized.

The explanatory notes of the NACE class 27.33 mention:

- manufacture of switches for electrical wiring (e.g. pressure, pushbutton, snap, tumbler switches)

This product for a voltage > 1.000 V is in CPA subcategory 27.12.10 (NACE class 27.12)

This product for a voltage ≤ 1.000 V is in the CPA subcategory 27.33.11 (NACE class 27.33)

- Manufacture of plug, sockets and others apparatus....

This product is included in the NACE class 27.33 (CPA subcategory 27.33.13) and it's also included in the NACE class 27.12 (CPA subcategory 27.12.23).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.12: The "electrical equipment manufactured in this class is for distribution level voltages" (text from ISIC Rev.4 class 2710)

2) \$Add "The electrical equipment manufactured in this class is for distribution level voltages" to the general inclusion text to NACE Rev. 2 class 27.12.

3) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.33 is for mechanical connectors, sockets, switches, lamp holders etc.

4) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.12 covers automatic switches, with emphasis on protection, such fuses, automatic circuit breakers, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 27.33 covers on/off switches for wall or similar mounting.

5) As for the plugs the same distinction applies as for switches etc.

Note:

1) See solution.

27.33 - Manufacture of wiring devices

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2733 and 2740

Problem statement

Class 27.40 includes the manufacture of ceiling and wall lighting fixtures, but it excludes lighting fixtures classified in 27.33 - it is not clear what kind of lighting fixtures is covered by class 27.33.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.40 excludes the wiring devices for lighting fixtures, such as switches and lamp holders.

Reason:

1) See solution.

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2710 and 2733

Problem statement

27.12 - Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus

27.33 - Manufacture of wiring devices

The borderline between these two classes isn't clear.

What exactly is not clear? Examples?

Further clarifications:

For us these two classes include similar products and these products are manufactured by the same enterprise. I present below two examples where you can see that the NACE Rev. 2 and CPA 2008 are not well harmonized.

The explanatory notes of the NACE class 27.33 mention:

- manufacture of switches for electrical wiring (e.g. pressure, pushbutton, snap, tumbler switches)

This product for a voltage > 1.000 V is in CPA subcategory 27.12.10 (NACE class 27.12)

This product for a voltage ≤ 1.000 V is in the CPA subcategory 27.33.11 (NACE class 27.33)

- Manufacture of plug, sockets and others apparatus....

This product is included in the NACE class 27.33 (CPA subcategory 27.33.13) and it's also included in the NACE class 27.12 (CPA subcategory 27.12.23).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.12: The "electrical equipment manufactured in this class is for distribution level voltages" (text from ISIC Rev.4 class 2710)
- 2) \$Add "The electrical equipment manufactured in this class is for distribution level voltages" to the general inclusion text to NACE Rev. 2 class 27.12.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.33 is for mechanical connectors, sockets, switches, lamp holders etc.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.12 covers automatic switches, with emphasis on protection, such fuses, automatic circuit breakers, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 27.33 covers on/off switches for wall or similar mounting.
- 5) As for the plugs the same distinction applies as for switches etc.

Note:

- 1) See solution.

27.40 - Manufacture of electric lighting equipment

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2670 and 2740

Problem statement

26.70 and 27.40

Why is the manufacturing of flash lights placed in two groupings - as photographic equipment, and as lighting equipment (together with equipment for photographing)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) Those in 26.70 are the photographic, electronic flash devices, whereas those in 27.40 are those old fashioned flash bulbs and cubes.
- 2) Torches a.k.a. "flash lights" are classified to 27.40.

Reason:

- 1) Different technology as regards the photographic flash devices.

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2733 and 2740

Problem statement

Class 27.40 includes the manufacture of ceiling and wall lighting fixtures, but it excludes lighting fixtures classified in 27.33 - it is not clear what kind of lighting fixtures is covered by class 27.33.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 27.40 excludes the wiring devices for lighting fixtures, such as switches and lamp holders.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

27.52 - Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2512, 2750 and 2815

Problem statement

- 25.21 - Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
- 27.52 - Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances
- 28.21 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners
 - manufacturing of heating equipment

Here is no clear borderline. For example there exists non-electric space heaters (fireplace heaters) which can be used for heating one room or for the whole house. Is this central heating?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Central heating means one device providing heating for the entire dwelling/building.
- 2) Only boilers and radiators are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 25.21.
- 3) Other systems for central heating are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 28.21.
- 4) The permanent mount devices are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 28.21, whereas the non-permanent mount devices are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 27.52.

Reason:

- 1) Following guidance provided by the UN.

28.11 - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines**United Kingdom**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2811, 2910 and 2930

Problem statement

28.11 - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines

29.32 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles

The heading for 28.11 is confusing as it explicitly states: except vehicle and cycle engines, however it appears that in some instances parts for vehicle and cycle engines are included.

We are assuming that 29.10 includes the manufacture of complete engines and excludes the manufacture of single components.

The following inclusion appears in class 28.11-

-manufacture of pistons, piston rings, carburettors and such for all internal combustion engines, diesel engines etc.

Whilst the following exclusion appears in class 29.32:

- manufacture of pistons, piston rings and carburettors, see 28.11

As the term "and such" is used within the inclusion for class 28.11, confusion has arisen as to which vehicle and cycle engine parts are included.

a) For all internal combustion engines, diesel engines etc., should all engine parts be included within class 28.11?

b) If the term "and such" refers not to all engine parts but to additional parts only, which ones are they?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) A title cannot be exhaustive and can include only some - but not necessarily all - parts.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 group 29.3 includes parts of engines that are specifically for motor vehicles, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 28.11 includes parts that are universally used or used for all other types of engines, except electronic fuel injection systems.
- 3) Complete engines for motor vehicles are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 29.10.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

28.21 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2512, 2750 and 2815

Problem statement

- 25.21 - Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
- 27.52 - Manufacture of non-electric domestic appliances
- 28.21 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners
 - manufacturing of heating equipment

Here is no clear borderline. For example there exists non-electric space heaters (fireplace heaters) which can be used for heating one room or for the whole house. Is this central heating?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Central heating means one device providing heating for the entire dwelling/building.
- 2) Only boilers and radiators are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 25.21.
- 3) Other systems for central heating are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 28.21.
- 4) The permanent mount devices are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 28.21, whereas the non-permanent mount devices are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 27.52.

Reason:

- 1) Following guidance provided by the UN.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2815

Problem statement

28.21 - Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners

There is a contradiction between the explanatory notes of the NACE Rev. 2 and the subcategories of the CPA. The NACE includes household-type heating appliances as follows:

"- manufacture of permanent mount non-electric household heating equipment, such as solar heating, steam heating, oil heat and similar furnaces and heating equipment"
- manufacture of electric household-type furnaces (electric forced air furnaces, heat pumps, etc.), non-electric household forced air furnaces".

But the CPA does not have such items.

We propose to harmonize NACE with CPA.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) Until further revision there is no solution.

Reason:

1) Insufficient CN detail did not allow the creation of CPA 2008 subcategories that would have had no CN correspondence.

29.10 - Manufacture of motor vehicles

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2910

Problem statement

Electrical motor vehicles are not mentioned in the explanatory notes.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 29.10 includes motor vehicles, regardless of type of engine.
2) \$Modify inclusion to read: "This division includes the manufacture of motor vehicles for transporting passengers or freight, regardless of type of engine. The manufacture of various parts and accessories, as well as the manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers, is included here."

Reason:

1) See solution.

United Kingdom

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2811, 2910 and 2930

Problem statement

28.11 - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines

29.32 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles

The heading for 28.11 is confusing as it explicitly states: except vehicle and cycle engines, however it appears that in some instances parts for vehicle and cycle engines are included.

We are assuming that 29.10 includes the manufacture of complete engines and excludes the manufacture of single components.

The following inclusion appears in class 28.11-

-manufacture of pistons, piston rings, carburettors and such for all internal combustion engines, diesel engines etc.

Whilst the following exclusion appears in class 29.32:

- manufacture of pistons, piston rings and carburettors, see 28.11

As the term "and such" is used within the inclusion for class 28.11, confusion has arisen as to which vehicle and cycle engine parts are included.

a) For all internal combustion engines, diesel engines etc., should all engine parts be included within class 28.11?

b) If the term "and such" refers not to all engine parts but to additional parts only, which ones are they?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) A title cannot be exhaustive and can include only some - but not necessarily all - parts.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 group 29.3 includes parts of engines that are specifically for motor vehicles, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 28.11 includes parts that are universally used or used for all other types of engines, except electronic fuel injection systems.
- 3) Complete engines for motor vehicles are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 29.10.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

29.3 - Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 293

Problem statement

29.3 - Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles

When is the activity in 29.3 and when not?

Sometimes we classify activities described as manufacture of some accessories for motor vehicles. When we ask we find out that these accessories could be also sold to other industries (not only to motor vehicles industry). Is it 29 or not? In which cases?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) Value added to be applied to determine the principal activity.

Reason:

1) See solution.

29.32 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles**United Kingdom**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2811, 2910 and 2930

Problem statement

28.11 - Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines

29.32 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles

The heading for 28.11 is confusing as it explicitly states: except vehicle and cycle engines, however it appears that in some instances parts for vehicle and cycle engines are included.

We are assuming that 29.10 includes the manufacture of complete engines and excludes the manufacture of single components.

The following inclusion appears in class 28.11-

-manufacture of pistons, piston rings, carburettors and such for all internal combustion engines, diesel engines etc.

Whilst the following exclusion appears in class 29.32:

- manufacture of pistons, piston rings and carburettors, see 28.11

As the term "and such" is used within the inclusion for class 28.11, confusion has arisen as to which vehicle and cycle engine parts are included.

a) For all internal combustion engines, diesel engines etc., should all engine parts be included within class 28.11?

b) If the term "and such" refers not to all engine parts but to additional parts only, which ones are they?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) A title cannot be exhaustive and can include only some - but not necessarily all - parts.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 group 29.3 includes parts of engines that are specifically for motor vehicles, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 28.11 includes parts that are universally used or used for all other types of engines, except electronic fuel injection systems.
- 3) Complete engines for motor vehicles are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 29.10.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

30.91 - Manufacture of motorcycles

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3091

Problem statement

Electrical motorcycles are not mentioned in the explanatory notes.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 30.91 includes motor cycles, regardless of type of engine.
- 2) \$Modify inclusion to NACE Rev 2 group 30.9 to read: "This group includes the manufacture of transport equipment other than motor vehicles and rail, water, air or space transport equipment and military vehicles, regardless of type of engine."

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

31.01 - Manufacture of office and shop furniture

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3100

Problem statement

Finishing of new furniture - e.g. upholstery is mentioned in class 31.09 and where would the upholstery of chairs and seats of 31.01 be included?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) The upholstery of all types of chairs and seats is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 31.09.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

31.09 - Manufacture of other furniture

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3100

Problem statement

Finishing of new furniture - e.g. upholstery is mentioned in class 31.09 and where would the upholstery of chairs and seats of 31.01 be included?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

1) The upholstery of all types of chairs and seats is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 31.09.

Reason:

1) See solution.

32.30 - Manufacture of sports goods

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3230 and 3240

Problem statement

32.30 - Manufacture of sports goods
32.40 - Manufacture of games and toys

E.g. manufacture of balls: It could be in both classes (they are mentioned in explanatory notes in 32.30; exclusion of 22.19 references to 32.40) but in which cases?

Is there some rule?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) The "real" footballs etc., fulfilling official, sportive requirements are classified to sports goods, whereas other footballs etc. are considered toys.

Reason:

1) See solution.

32.40 - Manufacture of games and toys

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3230 and 3240

Problem statement

32.30 - Manufacture of sports goods

32.40 - Manufacture of games and toys

E.g. manufacture of balls: It could be in both classes (they are mentioned in explanatory notes in 32.30; exclusion of 22.19 references to 32.40) but in which cases?

Is there some rule?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) The "real" footballs etc., fulfilling official, sportive requirements are classified to sports goods, whereas other footballs etc. are considered toys.

Reason:

1) See solution.

33.20 - Installation of industrial machinery and equipment

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3320 and 43

Problem statement

33.20 - Installation of industrial machinery and equipment

43 - Specialised construction activities - e.g. installation of cash machine

Where is the borderline between installation of industrial machinery and construction installation (43.29)? Where to classify installation of cash machine? It is not industrial machinery, but is it an integral part of building? And what about tourniquets?

Further clarifications:

"Tourniquets", in our point of view, mean the equipment which is installed instead of door for the control of entrance to the building. When you enter some building, there should be "tourniquets" which you can open only if you have some ID card. If you scan this card, this equipment opens. It could be revolving doors or some smaller construction (and it could be installed in the middle of the room). This construction is connected to some PC which compares the ID with database of e.g. employees. Synonyms for "tourniquets" could be turnstile or compression band.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Tourniquets" (often seen in subway station entrances and similar premises) are considered "doors", parts of a building, similar to the treatment of elevators. These are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 43.29.
- 2) The ATM installation is classified to installation of industrial machinery, no matter if it's a stand alone or integrated in a building.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Finland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 2513 and 3320

Problem statement

Is there a difference between "pipe system construction" in class 25.30 in NACE Rev. 2 and "installation services for metal pipe systems in industrial plants" in subcategory 33.20.11 in CPA 2008. The latter is not mentioned in class 33.20 of NACE Rev. 2.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Pipe system construction" in NACE Rev. 2 class 25.30 implies the manufacture of the product (not on site), whereas the "installation services for metal pipe systems in industrial plants" in NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20" contains the installation on site.
- 2) \$Add to inclusions to NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20 "installation of metal pipe systems in industrial plants".

Reason:

- 1) Division 25 is manufacture, whereas division 33 is installation.
- 2) Consistency NACE - CPA.

38.11 - Collection of non-hazardous waste**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

02.20 - Logging

16.29 - Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw

38.11 - Collection of non-hazardous waste

The production of fire wood is mentioned in class 02.10 and in class 16.29. Additional explanatory notes should make the distinction clear. In 16.29 "the manufacture of pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" is mentioned in the explanatory notes.

According to CPA - CN pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of materials of the wood/timber industry are included in 38.11.59. So the explanatory notes should be improved.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activity stays in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29.
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of subcategory 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) Manufacturing of pellets/briquettes is different from waste collection.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0220, 1610, 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

Fire wood, distinction of the waste of timber industry between manufacturing, agriculture and waste management

Related classes are: 02.20, 16.10, 16.29 and 38.11.

Production of fire woods is mentioned in class 02.20 and in 16.29 as well. Where should it be classified?

The explanatory notes of the NACE class 16.29 includes the following: „manufacture of fire logs and pellets for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds", but the breakdown of CPA 16.29 do not consist them at all.

According to the CPA-CN correspondence table pellets/briquettes for energy, which are made of waste materials of the wood/timber industry are included in CPA 38.11.59 Other non-hazardous recyclable waste, n.e.c. The corresponding CN items are the following:

4401 30 20 - Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, agglomerated in pellets

4401 30 40 - Sawdust of wood, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. pellets)

4401 30 80 - Wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes or similar forms (excl. sawdust and pellets)

We propose to extend the explanatory notes of NACE Rev. 2, because more and more statistical units are engaged in this activity and clearly defined explanatory notes are needed.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC.

This type of pressed fire wood is in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29. Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) In NACE Rev. 2 class 02.20 there are the "pieces of timber" and in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29 there is the substitute, "pressed fire wood".

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1629 and 3811

Problem statement

Manufacturing of wood fuels (e.g. pellets) should in our opinion be in 16.29 and a strict link between NACE-CPA-CN should not be kept in this case.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC.

Within the exercise of the complete correspondence CPA 2008 - CN 2009 secondary CN 2009 link for CN 2009 codes 4401 30 20, 4401 30 40 and 4401 30 80 to CPA 2008 subcategory 16.29.14 have been added.

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activity stays in NACE Rev. 2 class 16.29.
- 2) The introductory guidelines to CPA 2008 should mention this case of subcategory 38.11.59.
- 3) For future update, add a CPA subcategory for "pellets/briquettes for energy, made of pressed wood or substitute materials like coffee or soybean grounds" to CPA 2008 class 16.29.

Reason:

- 1) Manufacturing of pellets/briquettes is different from waste collection.

38.21 - Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste**Lithuania**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3821

Problem statement

Class 38.21 Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste

- disposal of non-hazardous waste by combustion or incineration or other methods, with or without the resulting production of electricity or steam, compost, substitute fuels, biogas, ashes or other by-products for further use etc.

and if we classify activities according to NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes, we can not ignore these notes when we classify the manufacture of alternative (bio) fuel from waste or other residual material.

In other case clear criteria are needed to distinguish the cases where we directly use NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes and where other resources of information. Clarification need not only for this activity.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Waste reduction, where the by-product can be gas, is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.21, whereas production of gas is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 35.21.
- 2) £Further clarification required!

Reason:

- 1) £Further clarification required!

38.31 - Dismantling of wrecks

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830 and 4669

Problem statement

38.31 / 38.32 / 46.77

Scrap yards are a good example to illustrate the borderline issues for these three classes. They dismantle used cars either to recover secondary raw material, or to sell used spare parts?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Selling the car parts is classified in trade.
- 2) Dismantling the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.31.
- 3) Crushing the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.32.
- 4) For units dealing with both activities the value added principle should be applied.

Reason:

- 1) The application of the NACE general rules.

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830 and 4669

Problem statement

The problem here is that the enterprises/establishments etc in general find it difficult to separate the above mentioned activities - e.g. dismantling of wrecks for selling and dismantling of wrecks for recovery. If the classification of units needs to be done based on annual reports, Internet sites etc. it is also difficult to estimate what is the main activity.

There is nothing wrong with the explanatory notes - except that it is difficult to follow in "real life".

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Selling the car parts is classified in trade.
- 2) Dismantling the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.31.
- 3) Crushing the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.32.
- 4) For units dealing with both activities the value added principle should be applied.

Reason:

- 1) The application of the NACE general rules.

38.32 - Recovery of sorted materials

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830 and 4669

Problem statement

38.31 / 38.32 / 46.77

Scrap yards are a good example to illustrate the borderline issues for these three classes. They dismantle used cars either to recover secondary raw material, or to sell used spare parts?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Selling the car parts is classified in trade.
- 2) Dismantling the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.31.
- 3) Crushing the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.32.
- 4) For units dealing with both activities the value added principle should be applied.

Reason:

- 1) The application of the NACE general rules.

Portugal

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830

Problem statement

38.32 - Recovery of sorted materials

It's necessary a better clarification borderline between recycling products (new products from secondary raw materials) and recovery of sorted materials.

We think that NACE Rev. 2 must be more adjusted in the future with the Environment Regulations.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) The NACE general rules apply.
- 2) New products from secondary raw materials are classified in manufacturing.
- 3) Other Regulations could be used as source for inspiration for future updates/revisions of NACE and CPA. However, due to the fact that other Regulations are not made for the purpose of statistical classifications, any such alignment should be "handled with care".

Reason:

- 1) £Examples needed!
- 2) £Which environmental regulations are referred to?

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830 and 4669

Problem statement

The problem here is that the enterprises/establishments etc in general find it difficult to separate the above mentioned activities - e.g. dismantling of wrecks for selling and dismantling of wrecks for recovery. If the classification of units needs to be done based on annual reports, Internet sites etc. it is also difficult to estimate what is the main activity.

There is nothing wrong with the explanatory notes - except that it is difficult to follow in "real life".

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Selling the car parts is classified in trade.
- 2) Dismantling the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.31.
- 3) Crushing the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.32.
- 4) For units dealing with both activities the value added principle should be applied.

Reason:

- 1) The application of the NACE general rules.

39.00 - Remediation activities and other waste management services**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3900, 4312 and 8130

Problem statement

39.00 - Remediation activities and other waste management services

43.12 - Site preparation

81.30 - Landscape service activities - recultivation, remediation

The problem is classification of elimination of environmental damages, e.g. renaturalisation of mines. When can we classify it in 39, when in 43.12 and is some possibility to classify it in 81.30? Should we classify works with decontaminated surface in 39 and other in 43.12 (as earth moving)?

When we consult with CPA, there is written:

39.00.11 (Remediation and clean-up services, soil and groundwater):

This subcategory includes:

- services involved in implementing approved plans for the remediation of soil and groundwater on a contaminated site, that meet requirements specified by legislation or regulation

This subcategory also includes:

- clearing of mines and the like (including detonation)

43.12.12 (Excavating and earthmoving works):

This subcategory includes:

- contaminated top soil stripping works

- land re-creation works

81.30.10 (Landscape services):

This subcategory includes:

- other landscaping services for non-agricultural or non-forestry land: renaturalisation, recultivation, retention areas, melioration, anti-flood basins etc.

It is confusing for us.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

1) Decontamination is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 39.00.

2) Removing top soil in connection with construction is classified in NACE Rev. 2 class 43.12.

3) NACE Rev. 2 class 81.30 is out of scope for the elimination of environmental damages.

Reason:

1) In this connection the CPA 2008 subcategory 43.12.12 includes only the removal of contaminated top soil. The activity is usually carried out by the same unit also engaged in regular construction activities.

42.99 - Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.**Finland**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4290

Problem statement

The meaning of "construction of industrial facilities" in 42.99. Where is the construction of a paper mill classified?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 42.99 covers industrial facilities which are not in a building.
- 2) Installation of industrial machinery inside a building is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20.
- 3) When a unit carries out both activities, the general rules apply.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Finland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4290 and 7110

Problem statement

A major problem is how to classify the turn-key projects.

In Finland we (and certainly other countries too) have several large enterprises that supply e.g. power plants, mills or grids globally as turn-key projects. The projects may take several months or years to complete and in most cases the construction work is carried out by enterprises from the destination country (or third country). Usually the Finnish enterprise is VAT registered also in the country of destination (branch office).

Typically the enterprises in the resident country own the technology
some critical raw-materials (not all)
and engineer
the project

The total turnover of the project may be reported in the resident country. Thus, the sales will appear as export turnover of the domestic main contractor enterprise.

Should such an enterprise be classified in manufacturing or in some other section of NACE? Should we approach the definition from global or national point of view? We find this difficult because the 'only' work carried out in Finland is engineering and project management and all the manufacturing and construction work is subcontracted abroad. However, the end product is e.g. power plant and the Finnish enterprise carries the main responsibility of the project.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Contractor and principal are classified in construction.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 covers cases where the project management and engineering activities are carried out on a fee and/or contract basis, not hiring construction services on own behalf.
- 3) Realisation of the project is classified to construction.
- 4) Depending on if the "product" enters the market or not, the activity is classified to either NACE Rev. 2 class 41.10 (own account) or NACE Rev. 2 class 41.20 (on a fee or contract basis) or NACE Rev. 2 division 42 (on a fee or contract basis).

Reason:

- 1) The decisive criteria are first if it concerns management or realisation, and secondly for the realisation the distinction has to be made according to the criteria, if the product enters the market, or is built on demand.

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4290

Problem statement

We do not exactly understand what is meant by "construction of industrial facilities" in the sense of class 42.99 ("Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.").

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 42.99 covers industrial facilities which are not in a building.
- 2) Installation of industrial machinery inside a building is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20.
- 3) When a unit carries out both activities, the general rules apply.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

43 - Specialised construction activities

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3320 and 43

Problem statement

33.20 - Installation of industrial machinery and equipment

43 - Specialised construction activities - e.g. installation of cash machine

Where is the borderline between installation of industrial machinery and construction installation (43.29)?
Where to classify installation of cash machine? It is not industrial machinery, but is it an integral part of building? And what about tourniquets?

Further clarifications:

"Tourniquets", in our point of view, mean the equipment which is installed instead of door for the control of entrance to the building. When you enter some building, there should be "tourniquets" which you can open only if you have some ID card. If you scan this card, this equipment opens. It could be revolving doors or some smaller construction (and it could be installed in the middle of the room). This construction is connected to some PC which compares the ID with database of e.g. employees. Synonyms for "tourniquets" could be turnstile or compression band.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Tourniquets" (often seen in subway station entrances and similar premises) are considered "doors", parts of a building, similar to the treatment of elevators. These are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 43.29.
- 2) The ATM installation is classified to installation of industrial machinery, no matter if it's a stand alone or integrated in a building.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

43.12 - Site preparation

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3900, 4312 and 8130

Problem statement

39.00 - Remediation activities and other waste management services

43.12 - Site preparation

81.30 - Landscape service activities - recultivation, remediation

The problem is classification of elimination of environmental damages, e.g. renaturalisation of mines. When can we classify it in 39, when in 43.12 and is some possibility to classify it in 81.30? Should we classify works with decontaminated surface in 39 and other in 43.12 (as earth moving)?

When we consult with CPA, there is written:

39.00.11 (Remediation and clean-up services, soil and groundwater):

This subcategory includes:

- services involved in implementing approved plans for the remediation of soil and groundwater on a contaminated site, that meet requirements specified by legislation or regulation

This subcategory also includes:

- clearing of mines and the like (including detonation)

43.12.12 (Excavating and earthmoving works):

This subcategory includes:

- contaminated top soil stripping works

- land re-creation works

81.30.10 (Landscape services):

This subcategory includes:

- other landscaping services for non-agricultural or non-forestry land: renaturalisation, recultivation, retention areas, melioration, anti-flood basins etc.

It is confusing for us.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Decontamination is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 39.00.
- 2) Removing top soil in connection with construction is classified in NACE Rev. 2 class 43.12.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 81.30 is out of scope for the elimination of environmental damages.

Reason:

- 1) In this connection the CPA 2008 subcategory 43.12.12 includes only the removal of contaminated top soil. The activity is usually carried out by the same unit also engaged in regular construction activities.

43.13 - Test drilling and boring

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0610, 0620, 0990, 4312 and 7110

Problem statement

The distinction between class 43.13 ("Test drilling and boring") and classes 09.90, 06.10, 06.20 and between class 09.90 ("Support activities for other mining and quarrying") and class 71.12 ("Engineering activities and related technical consultancy") could become clearer.

The unclarity concerns test drilling and test boring for geophysical, geological or similar purposes or prospecting methods vs. geophysical and geologic surveying respectively.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.
- 2) If the aim is to find oil, gas or minerals the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 division 09.
- 3) If the aim is construction, or any other drilling activities other than mining, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 43.13.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 includes no drilling activities.

Reason:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.

43.99 - Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.**Portugal**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4390

Problem statement

43.99 - Other specialised construction activities

We include the divers in this class? These enterprises have the activity of inspection of the bridge infrastructure.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) Enterprises carrying out the activity of inspection of the bridge infrastructure are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 71.20.
- 2) The general activity class that includes divers is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 43.99, whereas the specialised activity class that includes divers is classified according to their specific activity, for example in NACE Rev. 2 class 42.91.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.
- 2) Ask the UN what the word "subsurface" means (underwater or underground, or both).

46.49 - Wholesale of other household goods**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4649

Problem statement

The explanatory notes should be amended for 46.49 - Wholesale of other household goods

This class also includes cutlery and domestic metal tableware as well as other household articles and equipment n.e.c. (2008 position 46.49.1)

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) Add inclusion for "cutlery and domestic metal tableware as well as other household articles and equipment" for NACE Rev. 2 class 46.49.

Reason:

- 1) Consistency with CPA 2008.

46.62 - Wholesale of machine tools**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4659

Problem statement

The explanatory notes should be amended for 46.62 - Wholesale of machine tools

This class also includes the wholesale of power-driven hand tools

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

1) According to the table "trade described by products traded" the wholesale of these products is classified to CPA 2008 subcategory 46.74.13.

Reason:

1) See solution.

46.77 - Wholesale of waste and scrap**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830 and 4669

Problem statement

38.31 / 38.32 / 46.77

Scrap yards are a good example to illustrate the borderline issues for these three classes. They dismantle used cars either to recover secondary raw material, or to sell used spare parts?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Selling the car parts is classified in trade.
- 2) Dismantling the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.31.
- 3) Crushing the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.32.
- 4) For units dealing with both activities the value added principle should be applied.

Reason:

1) The application of the NACE general rules.

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3830 and 4669

Problem statement

The problem here is that the enterprises/establishments etc in general find it difficult to separate the above mentioned activities - e.g. dismantling of wrecks for selling and dismantling of wrecks for recovery. If the classification of units needs to be done based on annual reports, Internet sites etc. it is also difficult to estimate what is the main activity.

There is nothing wrong with the explanatory notes - except that it is difficult to follow in "real life".

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Selling the car parts is classified in trade.
- 2) Dismantling the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.31.
- 3) Crushing the cars is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 38.32.
- 4) For units dealing with both activities the value added principle should be applied.

Reason:

- 1) The application of the NACE general rules.

46.90 - Non-specialised wholesale trade

Denmark

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4690

Problem statement

Specialised wholesale trade n.e.c., which has no own class: We therefore classify in 46.90. Maybe we should include this in the notes for 46.90?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Add a ruling, allocating the activities to NACE Rev. 2 class 46.90, also providing examples for "specialised wholesale trade n.e.c."
- 2) The Task Force will reflect on things to possibly include in the class.
- 3) To be solved in the next update/revision of NACE.

Reason:

- 1) At present no better place to put the activity.

47.54 - Retail sale of electrical household appliances in specialised stores**Poland**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4759

Problem statement

Shouldn't information about the sale of parts of electrical household appliances be included there?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

1) \$Add inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 47.54 for "parts of electrical household appliances".

Reason:

1) Amendment.

47.81 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products**Poland**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4781, 4782 and 4789

Problem statement

Group 47 concerns the retail sale of any type of goods in stalls and markets. There are only three classes: 47.81, 47.82 and 47.89.

Which one of them should the sale of articles, such as e.g. live flowers or live animals, be classified to - 47.81 (which relates to the sale of food) or 47.89 (which relates to the sale of other goods)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) The sale of articles, such as e.g. live flowers or live animals is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 47.89.
2) \$Add inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class for "live flowers or live animals".

Reason:

1) See solution.

47.82 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear**Poland**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4781, 4782 and 4789

Problem statement

Group 47 concerns the retail sale of any type of goods in stalls and markets. There are only three classes: 47.81, 47.82 and 47.89.

Which one of them should the sale of articles, such as e.g. live flowers or live animals, be classified to - 47.81 (which relates to the sale of food) or 47.89 (which relates to the sale of other goods)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) The sale of articles, such as e.g. live flowers or live animals is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 47.89.
- 2) \$Add inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class for "live flowers or live animals".

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

47.89 - Retail sale via stalls and markets of other goods**Poland**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4781, 4782 and 4789

Problem statement

Group 47 concerns the retail sale of any type of goods in stalls and markets. There are only three classes: 47.81, 47.82 and 47.89.

Which one of them should the sale of articles, such as e.g. live flowers or live animals, be classified to - 47.81 (which relates to the sale of food) or 47.89 (which relates to the sale of other goods)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) The sale of articles, such as e.g. live flowers or live animals is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 47.89.
- 2) \$Add inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class for "live flowers or live animals".

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

47.99 - Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4799 and 5610

Problem statement

The difference between these two kinds of activities is not fully clear: 47.99 and 56.10.

47.99 - Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets (retail sale of any kind of product through vending machines). Are readily available products that are sold through vending machines are mentioned here?

56.10 - Restaurants and mobile food service activities.

Is it meant there that just those ice cream truck vendors which prepare the portion of ice cream on the spot according to the wishes of client?

Is it so that it is not important whether the human being or machine prepares and serves the meal?

What is meant by preparation of meal? Is it also just warming up?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) If somebody prepares food and sell it via a machine - for immediate consumption - the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.10.
- 2) In NACE Rev. 2 class 47.99 no preparation on site of the food takes place.
- 3) Only those ice cream truck vendors which prepare the portion of ice cream on the spot according to the wishes of client are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.10.
- 4) Ice cream truck vendors selling pre-packaged ice cream in for instance residential areas are classified in trade.
- 5) Just warming up is considered "preparation of a meal".

Reason:

- 1) The main distinction between NACE Rev. 2 class 47.99 and 56.10 is if the preparation of food takes place on site, or not.

49.41 - Freight transport by road

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4923, 5229 and 5320

Problem statement

49.41 / 52.29 / 53.20

Explanatory notes are not always very helpful whether to classify the activity of picking up, sorting, transporting and delivering; the criteria should be more precise.

If a company collects parcels and forwards them, is it 52.29 (other transportation support activities) or 53.20 (other postal and courier activities)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Companies competing with the national postal service (FEDEX, UPS, DHL etc.) are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20.
- 2) Transportation from many senders to many receivers is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20.
- 3) Also included in NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20 are the "home delivery services" (one sender - many receivers).
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 49.41 is predominantly business to business transport of goods.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 52.29 is not transportation, just organisation.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

52.29 - Other transportation support activities**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4923, 5229 and 5320

Problem statement

49.41 / 52.29 / 53.20

Explanatory notes are not always very helpful whether to classify the activity of picking up, sorting, transporting and delivering; the criteria should be more precise.

If a company collects parcels and forwards them, is it 52.29 (other transportation support activities) or 53.20 (other postal and courier activities)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Companies competing with the national postal service (FEDEX, UPS, DHL etc.) are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20.
- 2) Transportation from many senders to many receivers is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20.
- 3) Also included in NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20 are the "home delivery services" (one sender - many receivers).
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 49.41 is predominantly business to business transport of goods.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 52.29 is not transportation, just organisation.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

53.20 - Other postal and courier activities**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4923, 5229 and 5320

Problem statement

49.41 / 52.29 / 53.20

Explanatory notes are not always very helpful whether to classify the activity of picking up, sorting, transporting and delivering; the criteria should be more precise.

If a company collects parcels and forwards them, is it 52.29 (other transportation support activities) or 53.20 (other postal and courier activities)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Companies competing with the national postal service (FEDEX, UPS, DHL etc.) are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20.
- 2) Transportation from many senders to many receivers is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20.
- 3) Also included in NACE Rev. 2 class 53.20 are the "home delivery services" (one sender - many receivers).
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 49.41 is predominantly business to business transport of goods.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 52.29 is not transportation, just organisation.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

55.10 - Hotels and similar accommodation**Hungary**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.90 - Other accommodation

Referring to Hans's question. There is no clear boundary between accommodation service (55) and leasing and renting of real estate property (68).

- Problematic case when someone rents his house to an entrepreneur, who accommodates its workers in this house. The entrepreneur pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds.
- Other interesting case when the owner rents rooms in the same flat he lives in (the owner shares his own kitchen, bathroom etc. with his tenants).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 3) When someone rents his house to a company, accommodating their workers in this house and the company pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90, as it is without daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Latvia

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 8610, 8690 and 8710

Problem statement

The assignment of NACE codes is problematic for health improvement and rehabilitation institutions which have accommodation facilities.

There are 4 possible ways to classify these activities:

- 55.10 - Hotels and similar accommodation (resort hotels with recreational facilities)
- 86.10 - Hospital activities (specialised sanatoriums);
- 86.90 - Other human health activities (activities of nurses, physiotherapists or other paramedical practitioners which may be carried out in residential health facilities)
- 87.10 - Residential nursing care activities (convalescent homes)

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing nursing care - but without permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 or 87.30 (minimal nursing care), depending on the amount of nursing care provided.
- 2) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing accommodation facilities - with permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 86.10.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 is out of scope because hotels and similar are not for health improvement purposes.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 86.90 is out of scope because these facilities are not intended to provide accommodation.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 division 55 is aimed at providing accommodation, regardless of needs, whereas divisions 86 or 87 are aimed at health care.

Lithuania

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510

Problem statement

Class 55.10 Hotels and similar accommodation

Explanatory note: ...as well as conference and convention facilities

Question: If the conference and convention facilities are not a part of the hotel where would be classified the renting of these facilities.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

1) If only the conference and convention facilities are rented, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 68.20.

Reason:

1) Only the building, rooms, venue are rented..

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.9 - Other accommodation

55.90 - Other accommodation

This class includes the provision temporary or longer-term accommodation in single or shared rooms or dormitories for students, migrant (seasonal) workers and other individuals.

This class includes:

- student residences
- school dormitories
- workers hostels
- rooming and boarding houses
- railway sleeping cars

What are the borders with leasing and renting of real estate property, see division 68, and with 55.10: "Hotels and similar accommodation" and 55.20: "Holiday and other short-stay accommodation".

Is the criterion the category of persons or the services (rooming and boarding houses). Are there any units left in this class or are most in real estate, 55.1 or 55.2?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Spain

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510

Problem statement

We have some problems in defining the border between this class and class 55.10 (Hotels and similar accommodation).

What services are considered as "very minimal complementary services"?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

All parts of a NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of an ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Very minimal complementary services" does not include daily cleaning and bed making.
- 2) \$Replace inclusion "Very minimal complementary services, if any, are provided." by "No complementary, daily cleaning and bed-making is provided."

Reason:

- 1) The services included in the general accommodation charge are different.

55.20 - Holiday and other short-stay accommodation**Hungary**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.90 - Other accommodation

Referring to Hans's question. There is no clear boundary between accommodation service (55) and leasing and renting of real estate property (68).

- Problematic case when someone rents his house to an entrepreneur, who accommodates its workers in this house. The entrepreneur pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds.
- Other interesting case when the owner rents rooms in the same flat he lives in (the owner shares his own kitchen, bathroom etc. with his tenants).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 3) When someone rents his house to a company, accommodating their workers in this house and the company pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90, as it is without daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Lithuania

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510

Problem statement

Class 55.20 - Holiday and other short-stay accommodation

Explanatory note: Very minimal complementary services, if any, are provided

This class includes accommodation provided by:

- childrens and other holiday homes...

Question: what kind of minimal complementary services there are included.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Very minimal complementary services" does not include daily cleaning and bed making.
- 2) \$Replace inclusion "Very minimal complementary services, if any, are provided." by "No complementary, daily cleaning and bed-making is provided."

Reason:

- 1) The services included in the general accommodation charge are different.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.9 - Other accommodation

55.90 - Other accommodation

This class includes the provision temporary or longer-term accommodation in single or shared rooms or dormitories for students, migrant (seasonal) workers and other individuals.

This class includes:

- student residences
- school dormitories
- workers hostels
- rooming and boarding houses
- railway sleeping cars

What are the borders with leasing and renting of real estate property, see division 68, and with 55.10: "Hotels and similar accommodation" and 55.20: "Holiday and other short-stay accommodation".

Is the criterion the category of persons or the services (rooming and boarding houses). Are there any units left in this class or are most in real estate, 55.1 or 55.2?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Spain

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510

Problem statement

We have some problems in defining the border between this class and class 55.10 (Hotels and similar accommodation).

What services are considered as "very minimal complementary services"?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

All parts of a NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of an ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) "Very minimal complementary services" does not include daily cleaning and bed making.
- 2) \$Replace inclusion "Very minimal complementary services, if any, are provided." by "No complementary, daily cleaning and bed-making is provided."

Reason:

- 1) The services included in the general accommodation charge are different.

55.30 - Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks**Germany**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5520 and 6810

Problem statement

in Germany we (traditionally) classify this "long-term camping" facilities in real estate, more precisely in class 68.20 ("Renting and operating of own or leased real estate") of NACE Rev. 2.

Reason:

If someone provides accommodation in flats or bungalows on an annual (or longer) basis we would not classify the unit in class 55.20, but in class 68.20, even if the tenant uses the flat/bungalow just for recreation and just for a few weeks a year. "Long-term camping sites" are a substitute for these flats/bungalows in my opinion. They offer "a piece of land" (as you wrote, Michael) and provide at least a basic infrastructure (WC, water supply, sewerage service, electricity) on an annual or even longer basis. Usually we find on these "long-term camping sites" camping trailers which are not usable on public roads anymore (e.g. removed wheels).

But there are reasons to reconsider this treatment:

The explanatory notes on section I / division 55 of NACE Rev. 2 include short-stay accommodation. This seems to be aimed at the duration of the stay not at the duration of the contract. And the exclusions explicitly refer to provision of long-term accommodation as PRIMARY RESIDENCES. "Long-term camping sites" in Germany are not the primary residence of people - contrary to the situation in the United States. Maybe only the "long-term camping sites" as in the U.S. should be in class 68.20?

But this would also apply for flats/bungalows rented for a long period but used only for a short recreational stay!

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The "long-term camping" facilities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 68.20.
- 2) The "short-term camping" facilities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 55.30.
- 3) Units providing "long-term camping" and "short-term camping" are classified according to the principal activity.

Reason:

- 1) The decisive criteria for "long term" refers to the rental contract/agreement of the land and not to the actual stay at the premises.

55.90 - Other accommodation**Hungary**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.90 - Other accommodation

Referring to Hans's question. There is no clear boundary between accommodation service (55) and leasing and renting of real estate property (68).

- Problematic case when someone rents his house to an entrepreneur, who accommodates its workers in this house. The entrepreneur pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds.
- Other interesting case when the owner rents rooms in the same flat he lives in (the owner shares his own kitchen, bathroom etc. with his tenants).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 3) When someone rents his house to a company, accommodating their workers in this house and the company pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90, as it is without daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.9 - Other accommodation

55.90 - Other accommodation

This class includes the provision temporary or longer-term accommodation in single or shared rooms or dormitories for students, migrant (seasonal) workers and other individuals.

This class includes:

- student residences
- school dormitories
- workers hostels
- rooming and boarding houses
- railway sleeping cars

What are the borders with leasing and renting of real estate property, see division 68, and with 55.10: "Hotels and similar accommodation" and 55.20: "Holiday and other short-stay accommodation".

Is the criterion the category of persons or the services (rooming and boarding houses). Are there any units left in this class or are most in real estate, 55.1 or 55.2?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

56.10 - Restaurants and mobile food service activities**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4799 and 5610

Problem statement

The difference between these two kinds of activities is not fully clear: 47.99 and 56.10.

47.99 - Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets (retail sale of any kind of product through vending machines). Are readily available products that are sold through vending machines are mentioned here?

56.10 - Restaurants and mobile food service activities.

Is it meant there that just those ice cream truck vendors which prepare the portion of ice cream on the spot according to the wishes of client?

Is it so that it is not important whether the human being or machine prepares and serves the meal?

What is meant by preparation of meal? Is it also just warming up?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) If somebody prepares food and sell it via a machine - for immediate consumption - the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.10.
- 2) In NACE Rev. 2 class 47.99 no preparation on site of the food takes place.
- 3) Only those ice cream truck vendors which prepare the portion of ice cream on the spot according to the wishes of client are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 56.10.
- 4) Ice cream truck vendors selling pre-packaged ice cream in for instance residential areas are classified in trade.
- 5) Just warming up is considered "preparation of a meal".

Reason:

- 1) The main distinction between NACE Rev. 2 class 47.99 and 56.10 is if the preparation of food takes place on site, or not.

58.12 - Publishing of directories and mailing lists

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5812

Problem statement

58.12 - Publishing of directories and mailing lists

In the explanatory notes is stated that this concerns the publishing of directories which are not protected in their content.

Are there really units with this activity?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) An example for such an directory is a local telephone book, printed on paper or on a CD.
- 2) The On-line directories and mailing lists are classified to CPA 2008 subcategory 58.12.20.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 and CPA 2008 explanatory notes.

58.13 - Publishing of newspapers

United Kingdom

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1811 and 5813

Problem statement

18.11 - Printing of newspapers
58.13 - Publishing of newspapers

Businesses that print and publish their own newspapers are frequently unable to split out the printing value and the value of intellectual contents.

There have been a number of classification discussions amongst business survey areas with regard to this matter.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Classification rule issue (vertical integration rules).

Reason:

- 2) See solution.

58.29 - Other software publishing**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5820 and 6201

Problem statement

62.01 - Computer programming activities

58.29 - Other software publishing

Here is not clear what is the difference between "customising of software, i.e. modifying and configuring an existing application so that it is functional within the clients' information system environment" and „translation or adaptation of non-customised software for a particular market on own account".

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

1) "Customising of software, i.e. modifying and configuring an existing application so that it is functional within the clients' information system environment" is aimed at programming for a particular client, whereas "translation or adaptation of non-customised software for a particular market on own account" is an activity on own account, to be sold on a specific market.

Reason:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 62.01 programming is the main activity, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 58.29 publishing is the main activity.

61.10 - Wired telecommunications activities**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120, 6130 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 / 61.20 / 61.30 / 61.90

61.20 - wireless telecommunications activities seems to be dedicated to mobile phones, but it is not clearly said ; on the other hand 61.10 - wired telecommunications activities refers to point to point communications via landlines, microwaves or a combination of landlines and satellite linkups. Which does not clarify the borders with both 61.20 and 61.30.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.30 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, operating the satellites (such as Astra)
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 5) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 - Wired telecommunications activities

"- purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of networks and providing telecommunications services using this capacity to businesses and households."

61.20 - Wireless telecommunications activities

61.90 - Other telecommunications activities

"- provision of Internet access over networks between the client and the ISP not owned or controlled by the ISP, such as dial-up Internet access etc.

- telecommunications resellers (i.e. purchasing and reselling network capacity without providing additional services)"

What are the exact borderlines, especially concerning not owned capacity? What to do with the combination wired/wireless?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 4) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

61.20 - Wireless telecommunications activities**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6120 and 6190

Problem statement

61.20 - Wireless telecommunication activities" and 61.90 "Other telecommunications activities

Our concern is the exact borderline between these two classes.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.30 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, operating the satellites (such as Astra)
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 5) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120, 6130 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 / 61.20 / 61.30 / 61.90

61.20 - wireless telecommunications activities seems to be dedicated to mobile phones, but it is not clearly said ; on the other hand 61.10 - wired telecommunications activities refers to point to point communications via landlines, microwaves or a combination of landlines and satellite linkups. Which does not clarify the borders with both 61.20 and 61.30.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.30 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, operating the satellites (such as Astra)
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 5) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 - Wired telecommunications activities

"- purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of networks and providing telecommunications services using this capacity to businesses and households."

61.20 - Wireless telecommunications activities

61.90 - Other telecommunications activities

"- provision of Internet access over networks between the client and the ISP not owned or controlled by the ISP, such as dial-up Internet access etc.

- telecommunications resellers (i.e. purchasing and reselling network capacity without providing additional services)"

What are the exact borderlines, especially concerning not owned capacity? What to do with the combination wired/wireless?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 4) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

61.30 - Satellite telecommunications activities**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120, 6130 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 / 61.20 / 61.30 / 61.90

61.20 - wireless telecommunications activities seems to be dedicated to mobile phones, but it is not clearly said ; on the other hand 61.10 - wired telecommunications activities refers to point to point communications via landlines, microwaves or a combination of landlines and satellite linkups. Which does not clarify the borders with both 61.20 and 61.30.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.30 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, operating the satellites (such as Astra)
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 5) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

61.90 - Other telecommunications activities**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6120 and 6190

Problem statement

61.20 - "Wireless telecommunication activities" and 61.90 "Other telecommunications activities"

Our concern is the exact borderline between these two classes.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.30 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, operating the satellites (such as Astra)
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 5) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120, 6130 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 / 61.20 / 61.30 / 61.90

61.20 - wireless telecommunications activities seems to be dedicated to mobile phones, but it is not clearly said ; on the other hand 61.10 - wired telecommunications activities refers to point to point communications via landlines, microwaves or a combination of landlines and satellite linkups. Which does not clarify the borders with both 61.20 and 61.30.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.30 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, operating the satellites (such as Astra)
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 5) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6110, 6120 and 6190

Problem statement

61.10 - Wired telecommunications activities

"- purchasing access and network capacity from owners and operators of networks and providing telecommunications services using this capacity to businesses and households."

61.20 - Wireless telecommunications activities

61.90 - Other telecommunications activities

"- provision of Internet access over networks between the client and the ISP not owned or controlled by the ISP, such as dial-up Internet access etc.

- telecommunications resellers (i.e. purchasing and reselling network capacity without providing additional services)"

What are the exact borderlines, especially concerning not owned capacity? What to do with the combination wired/wireless?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.10 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing land line access, and when the user receives the signal from a fixed telecommunication plug (can be combined with satellite links) based on the user perspective.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.20 classifies units, operating, maintaining or providing access, and is predominantly for mobile telephone access (can be combined with satellite links), based on the user perspective.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 classifies provision of specialised telecommunications applications not elsewhere classified.
- 4) The inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 61.90 reference to "not owned or controlled", should be changed into "not owned, nor controlled".

Reason:

- 1) The different technologies represent what is the state of the art, are overlapping and can be combined.

62.01 - Computer programming activities

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5820 and 6201

Problem statement

62.01 - Computer programming activities
58.29 - Other software publishing

Here is not clear what is the difference between "customising of software, i.e. modifying and configuring an existing application so that it is functional within the clients' information system environment" and „translation or adaptation of non-customised software for a particular market on own account”.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

1) "Customising of software, i.e. modifying and configuring an existing application so that it is functional within the clients' information system environment" is aimed at programming for a particular client, whereas "translation or adaptation of non-customised software for a particular market on own account" is an activity on own account, to be sold on a specific market.

Reason:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 62.01 programming is the main activity, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 58.29 publishing is the main activity.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6201, 7310 and 7410

Problem statement

Borderline between 74.10 / 73.11 and 62.10

In the field of design activities the borderlines with other classes should be better defined. Some examples:

- 1) It is not clear where graphic activities for advertising purposes must be classified. In CPA they are classified in 73.11 but in the new CPC they would be attributed to the 74.10.
- 2) Should graphic activities linked to web designing be considered as informatics programming (62.01) or as graphic design activities (74.10).
- 3) Should the activity of production of prototypes be considered as industrial and product design activities (74.10) or as engineering activities (71.12) or as manufacture?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Graphic design - as a stand alone activity - is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, including design for web sites or advertising.
- 2) CPA 2008 subcategory 73.11.13 consists in provision of the full range of services (advertising design and services included).
- 3) Graphic design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.19.
- 4) Industrial design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.12.
- 5) The production of product prototypes is classified in manufacturing, in NACE Rev. 2 section C.

Reason:

- 1) A prototype can be designed by an engineer, but the production of the prototype takes place in manufacturing, in NACE Rev. 2 section C.
- 2) See CPA 2008 explanatory notes.

63.12 - Web portals

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6312

Problem statement

63.12 - Web portals

This class includes:

- operation of web sites that use a search engine to generate and maintain extensive databases of Internet addresses and content in an easily searchable format

This looks like "databases" because it also concerns content.

- 1) Does this class contain more than only web portals?
- 2) What is the border with publishing of web sites (online newspapers for instance)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 63.12 contains only web portals.
- 2) The term "content" referred to in the first inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 63.12 refers to the information about the content coverage of the internet addresses.

Reason:

- 1) Web portals do neither generate, nor maintain content of the internet addresses, but just compile addresses according to search criteria.

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6312

Problem statement

Here we refer to the problems described by Hans von Hoff:

This class includes:

- operation of web sites that use a search engine to generate and maintain extensive databases of Internet addresses and content in an easily searchable format

This looks like "databases" because it also concerns content. Does this class contain more than only web portals? What is the border with publishing of web sites (online newspapers for instance)?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) The term "content" referred to in the first inclusion to NACE Rev. 2 class 63.12 refers to the information about the content coverage of the internet addresses.

Reason:

1) Web portals do neither generate, nor maintain content of the internet addresses, but just compile addresses according to search criteria.

64.20 - Activities of holding companies**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

64.20 - Activities of holding companies
70.10 - Activities of head offices

The explanatory notes should be improved to give a clear borderline between these classes. Some more examples of activities in these classes would help.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

The distinction between the two classes is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Latvia

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

It's not easy to split NACE Rev. 1.1. class 74.15 Management activities of holding companies into 2 separate parts:

64.20 - Activities of holding companies

70.10 - Activities of head offices.

For 64.20 more detailed criteria and explanations are needed in order to make correct decision (especially in case of the controversial cases).

In our view it's difficult precisely identify if a unit really is a financial holding company, for example, in the annual reports the units define their activities as the activities of holding companies:

a. the unit's only activity is to provide the management of the shares of the enterprises but it does not perform any control functions

b. the entities have little employment but present revenue from the sale, which in particular cases are dividends.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

The activities of holding companies (i.e. holding the equities/ managing) - how to distinguish these activities whereas the management (of a group of subsidiary corporations) is carried out by owning equities?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

64.30 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities

Austria

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430

Problem statement

64.30 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities

We have difficulties to define clearly which kind of activity is supposed to be classified in this code. Additional explanatory notes should include what kind of activities and what kinds of units are classified here.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430

Problem statement

As the colleague from Austria has already pointed out, it is difficult to decide what kind of activities should be classified into this class. Perhaps the explanatory notes should be improved, providing also some examples.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430

Problem statement

64.30 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities

Which kind of activities are here ? Which are the units ? It seems that this class describes products not activities.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

Latvia

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430 and 6630

Problem statement

For 66.30 more detailed criteria and explanations are needed in order to make correct decision (especially in case of the controversial cases).

NACE class 64.30 includes such financial entities as trusts, funds and similar, without managing.

Does NACE class 66.30 include only fund management activities? Is the management of trust funds also included here?

At the same time CPA subcategory 66.19.31 includes trust management services but excludes fund management services.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.
- 3) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.19.31 classifies the administrative services related to the trust operations.
- 4) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.30.1 classifies the strategic decisions, concerning the investments by the trust, fund or similar.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430, 6619 and 6630

Problem statement

64.30 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities

We have difficulties to define clearly which kind of activity is supposed to be classified in the code. It seems that this code is only meant for a special kind of legal trust unit, without management activities and without employees.

It would make sense to define the field of trusts unit and define where the different activities must be classified. For example "fund management" or "funds intermediation" are classified under 66.30, "trust services" are in class 66.19, and so on...

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.
- 3) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.19.31 classifies the administrative services related to the trust operations.
- 4) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.30.1 classifies the strategic decisions, concerning the investments by the trust, fund or similar.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

66.19 - Other activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension fu**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6619

Problem statement

For 66.19 more detailed criteria and explanations are needed in order to make correct decision (especially in case of the controversial cases).

- a. Does this class include the purchase of claims (factoring) and encashment (inkasso) too?
- b. Which kind of financial consulting activities are included in this class if the units in the annual reports define their activities as the financial consulting activities without any detailed descriptions?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Factoring is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 64.99.
- 2) Debt collection is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.91.
- 3) "Financial consulting activities" is not sufficient information to classify a unit - additional information needs to be requested from the unit.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430, 6619 and 6630

Problem statement

64.30 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities

We have difficulties to define clearly which kind of activity is supposed to be classified in the code. It seems that this code is only meant for a special kind of legal trust unit, without management activities and without employees.

It would make sense to define the field of trusts unit and define where the different activities must be classified. For example "fund management" or "funds intermediation" are classified under 66.30, "trust services" are in class 66.19, and so on...

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.
- 3) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.19.31 classifies the administrative services related to the trust operations.
- 4) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.30.1 classifies the strategic decisions, concerning the investments by the trust, fund or similar.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

66.30 - Fund management activities**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430 and 6630

Problem statement

For 66.30 more detailed criteria and explanations are needed in order to make correct decision (especially in case of the controversial cases).

NACE class 64.30 includes such financial entities as trusts, funds and similar, without managing.

Does NACE class 66.30 include only fund management activities? Is the management of trust funds also included here?

At the same time CPA subcategory 66.19.31 includes trust management services but excludes fund management services.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.
- 3) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.19.31 classifies the administrative services related to the trust operations.
- 4) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.30.1 classifies the strategic decisions, concerning the investments by the trust, fund or similar.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6430, 6619 and 6630

Problem statement

64.30 - Trusts, funds and similar financial entities

We have difficulties to define clearly which kind of activity is supposed to be classified in the code. It seems that this code is only meant for a special kind of legal trust unit, without management activities and without employees.

It would make sense to define the field of trusts unit and define where the different activities must be classified. For example "fund management" or "funds intermediation" are classified under 66.30, "trust services" are in class 66.19, and so on...

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 64.30 classifies units, as these units do not carry out any economic activities.
- 2) The national central banks could in principle provide further guidance as to the terminology related to the units concerned.
- 3) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.19.31 classifies the administrative services related to the trust operations.
- 4) CPA 2008 subcategory 66.30.1 classifies the strategic decisions, concerning the investments by the trust, fund or similar.

Reason:

- 1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines.

68 - Real estate activities**Italy**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 68, 77 or 8211

Problem statement

We put under this code the temporary offices. Temporary offices or residence offices are structure completely equipped in order to be used as office for one or more days; people or companies can rent them for their needs. Moreover in Italy exist similar structures completely equipped for supply of sanitary services.

We put both these typologies in the code 82.11.

Now we also have places equipped for hobbies and places equipped as rehearsal room.

Is the right code for these activities 82.11 or 68 or 77?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) If only the building or parts thereof is rented (with or without furniture) as temporary offices, the activity is classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 68. When staff support is included the activity the value added principle applies. This also applies to similar concepts for medical services.
- 2) Facilities equipped for hobby are usually classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 68, but depending on the hobby, as many sports related activities are classified in division 93.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.
- 2) Ask what "supply of sanitary services" refers to.

68.20 - Renting and operating of own or leased real estate**Germany**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5520 and 6810

Problem statement

in Germany we (traditionally) classify this "long-term camping" facilities in real estate, more precisely in class 68.20 ("Renting and operating of own or leased real estate") of NACE Rev. 2.

Reason:

If someone provides accommodation in flats or bungalows on an annual (or longer) basis we would not classify the unit in class 55.20, but in class 68.20, even if the tenant uses the flat/bungalow just for recreation and just for a few weeks a year. "Long-term camping sites" are a substitute for these flats/bungalows in my opinion. They offer "a piece of land" (as you wrote, Michael) and provide at least a basic infrastructure (WC, water supply, sewerage service, electricity) on an annual or even longer basis. Usually we find on these "long-term camping sites" camping trailers which are not usable on public roads anymore (e.g. removed wheels).

But there are reasons to reconsider this treatment:

The explanatory notes on section I / division 55 of NACE Rev. 2 include short-stay accommodation. This seems to be aimed at the duration of the stay not at the duration of the contract. And the exclusions explicitly refer to provision of long-term accommodation as PRIMARY RESIDENCES. "Long-term camping sites" in Germany are not the primary residence of people - contrary to the situation in the United States. Maybe only the "long-term camping sites" as in the U.S. should be in class 68.20?

But this would also apply for flats/bungalows rented for a long period but used only for a short recreational stay!

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The "long-term camping" facilities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 68.20.
- 2) The "short-term camping" facilities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 55.30.
- 3) Units providing "long-term camping" and "short-term camping" are classified according to the principal activity.

Reason:

- 1) The decisive criteria for "long term" refers to the rental contract/agreement of the land and not to the actual stay at the premises.

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.90 - Other accommodation

Referring to Hans's question. There is no clear boundary between accommodation service (55) and leasing and renting of real estate property (68).

- Problematic case when someone rents his house to an entrepreneur, who accommodates its workers in this house. The entrepreneur pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds.
- Other interesting case when the owner rents rooms in the same flat he lives in (the owner shares his own kitchen, bathroom etc. with his tenants).

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 3) When someone rents his house to a company, accommodating their workers in this house and the company pays day by day for the whole house per the number of occupied beds, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90, as it is without daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 5590 and 6810

Problem statement

55.9 - Other accommodation

55.90 - Other accommodation

This class includes the provision temporary or longer-term accommodation in single or shared rooms or dormitories for students, migrant (seasonal) workers and other individuals.

This class includes:

- student residences
- school dormitories
- workers hostels
- rooming and boarding houses
- railway sleeping cars

What are the borders with leasing and renting of real estate property, see division 68, and with 55.10: "Hotels and similar accommodation" and 55.20: "Holiday and other short-stay accommodation".

Is the criterion the category of persons or the services (rooming and boarding houses). Are there any units left in this class or are most in real estate, 55.1 or 55.2?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Rental under NACE Rev. 2 class 55.90 is limited to rooms with shared facilities (kitchen, bathroom), and without daily cleaning and bed-making.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 includes daily cleaning and bed-making.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6810 and 6820

Problem statement

68.20 and 68.32

These classes existed already in NACE Rev. 1.1 and the borderline was already not clear for us. Maybe we could make a list of all activates included in each class to improve the classification of the related units in the business registers.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 68.20 covers management of own or leased property, whereas 68.32 covers management of real estate on a fee or contract basis.

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

68.32 - Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6810 and 6820

Problem statement

68.20 and 68.32

These classes existed already in NACE Rev. 1.1 and the borderline was already not clear for us. Maybe we could make a list of all activates included in each class to improve the classification of the related units in the business registers.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 68.20 covers management of own or leased property, whereas 68.32 covers management of real estate on a fee or contract basis.

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

70.10 - Activities of head offices

Austria

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

64.20 - Activities of holding companies
70.10 - Activities of head offices

The explanatory notes should be improved to give a clear borderline between these classes. Some more examples of activities in these classes would help.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

The distinction between the two classes is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Latvia

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

It's not easy to split NACE Rev. 1.1. class 74.15 Management activities of holding companies into 2 separate parts:

64.20 - Activities of holding companies

70.10 - Activities of head offices.

For 64.20 more detailed criteria and explanations are needed in order to make correct decision (especially in case of the controversial cases).

In our view it's difficult precisely identify if a unit really is a financial holding company, for example, in the annual reports the units define their activities as the activities of holding companies:

a. the unit's only activity is to provide the management of the shares of the enterprises but it does not perform any control functions

b. the entities have little employment but present revenue from the sale, which in particular cases are dividends.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Norway

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7010

Problem statement

What kind of activities shall be classified in 70.10 Activities of head offices. Administration is on the list of ancillary activities and therefore we are not able to see the content of this class.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 70.10 classifies an ancillary activity for enterprises, but a main activity for some local units.

Reason:

1) NACE Rev. 2 should apply to all statistical units, as described in the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines, paragraph 13.

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6420 and 7010

Problem statement

The activities of holding companies (i.e. holding the equities/ managing) - how to distinguish these activities whereas the management (of a group of subsidiary corporations) is carried out by owning equities?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) A holding company as defined by NACE Rev. 2 class 64.20 hold equity and usually has no or minimum staffing, providing no service activities to the market.

Reason:

1) See paragraph 102 of the NACE Rev.2 introductory guidelines.

Spain

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7010

Problem statement

This class is mainly aimed at the classification of local units, and not companies. We hardly can find any company which main activity is the one to be classified in this class. As an example, this problem has been commented by our national accounts unit.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) NACE Rev. 2 class 70.10 classifies an ancillary activity for enterprises, but a main activity for some local units.

Reason:

1) NACE Rev. 2 should apply to all statistical units, as described in the NACE Rev. 2 introductory guidelines, paragraph 13.

70.22 - Business and other management consultancy activities**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7020, 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works

This new class is a real progress in comparison to NACE Rev. 1.1 but the content is not clear enough :

- we need a more detailed list of all kinds of rights which can be leased
- why the leasing of copyrighted works is not included in this class ?
- here, there is only the leasing of the rights. The location of the production of these rights is not always clear. Where is classified for example the production of trademarks and franchises. In CPA trademarks and franchises are classified in 70.22.40 . Does it mean that the production is in NACE 70.22 "Management consultancy activities" ?
- the borderline with class "management services for rights" (74.90) is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

71.12 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy

Finland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 4290 and 7110

Problem statement

A major problem is how to classify the turn-key projects.

In Finland we (and certainly other countries too) have several large enterprises that supply e.g. power plants, mills or grids globally as turn-key projects. The projects may take several months or years to complete and in most cases the construction work is carried out by enterprises from the destination country (or third country). Usually the Finnish enterprise is VAT registered also in the country of destination (branch office).

Typically the enterprises in the resident country own the technology
some critical raw-materials (not all)
and engineer
the project

The total turnover of the project may be reported in the resident country. Thus, the sales will appear as export turnover of the domestic main contractor enterprise.

Should such an enterprise be classified in manufacturing or in some other section of NACE? Should we approach the definition from global or national point of view? We find this difficult because the 'only' work carried out in Finland is engineering and project management and all the manufacturing and construction work is subcontracted abroad. However, the end product is e.g. power plant and the Finnish enterprise carries the main responsibility of the project.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Contractor and principal are classified in construction.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 covers cases where the project management and engineering activities are carried out on a fee and/or contract basis, not hiring construction services on own behalf.
- 3) Realisation of the project is classified to construction.
- 4) Depending on if the "product" enters the market or not, the activity is classified to either NACE Rev. 2 class 41.10 (own account) or NACE Rev. 2 class 41.20 (on a fee or contract basis) or NACE Rev. 2 division 42 (on a fee or contract basis).

Reason:

- 1) The decisive criteria are first if it concerns management or realisation, and secondly for the realisation the distinction has to be made according to the criteria, if the product enters the market, or is built on demand.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7110

Problem statement

71.12 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy

The content is not clear enough: management of turnkey projects.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) Contractor and principal are classified in construction.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 covers cases where the project management and engineering activities are carried out on a fee and/or contract basis, not hiring construction services on own behalf.
- 3) Realisation of the project is classified to construction.
- 4) Depending on if the "product" enters the market or not, the activity is classified to either NACE Rev. 2 class 41.10 (own account) or NACE Rev. 2 class 41.20 (on a fee or contract basis) or NACE Rev. 2 division 42 (on a fee or contract basis).

Reason:

- 1) The decisive criteria are first if it concerns management or realisation, and secondly for the realisation the distinction has to be made according to the criteria, if the product enters the market, or is built on demand.

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 0610, 0620, 0990, 4312 and 7110

Problem statement

The distinction between class 43.13 ("Test drilling and boring") and classes 09.90, 06.10, 06.20 and between class 09.90 ("Support activities for other mining and quarrying") and class 71.12 ("Engineering activities and related technical consultancy") could become clearer.

The unclarity concerns test drilling and test boring for geophysical, geological or similar purposes or prospecting methods vs. geophysical and geologic surveying respectively.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.
- 2) If the aim is to find oil, gas or minerals the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 division 09.
- 3) If the aim is construction, or any other drilling activities other than mining, the activity is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 43.13.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 71.12 includes no drilling activities.

Reason:

- 1) The main issue is the distinction mining vs. construction, the purpose being the criteria.

72.11 - Research and experimental development on biotechnology

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7210

Problem statement

72.11 - Research and experimental development on biotechnology

The content is not clear enough: This class does not exist in ISIC Rev.4; the description does not involve activities but many scientific wordings.

Moreover, do we have a definition of biotechnology?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) \$Include the OECD definitions of biotechnology in the explanatory notes.
- 2) Candidate for amendments in future update/revision, due to overlapping.

Reason:

- 1) Overlapping with other activities.

73 - Advertising and market research

Poland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 73

Problem statement

There is no reference to the sale of advertising space on estate, cars, roadsides directly by owners of the space.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) The sale of advertising space on estate, cars, roadsides, directly by private households is out of scope for NACE.
- 2) When not carried out by private households the activities are considered secondary activities of the owner of the space.
- 3) To be considered as candidate for future updates/revisions of NACE, because a new class is needed for obtaining a complete description of advertising. Although there is a danger that advertising can become the main activity of units.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.
- 2) Missing NACE detail.

73.11 - Advertising agencies

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7310

Problem statement

More distinctness might be desirable concerning everything which is connected with advertising - from advertising design to sale of advertising space or time (on own account/on commission), pre-packaging of advertising material and preparation for mailing, or erection and decoration of exhibition or information stands.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

All parts of a NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of an ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) At present there is no class in NACE Rev. 2 for the erection and decoration of exhibition or information stands that fits perfectly.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 43.32 covers permanent installations, but appears to be the least bad solution, even if not all criteria fit.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20 is out of scope as the class includes industrial installation.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 43.32 covers permanent installations, but appears to be the least bad solution, even if not all criteria fit.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 43.99 is out of scope as the class reflects a high degree of specialisation.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 73.11 is out of scope as the emphasis of the class is creativeness and not so much the installation as such.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 95.24 is out of scope as the class is predominantly for household furniture etc.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1812, 7310 and 7410

Problem statement

73.11 and 74.10 - Design activities

The borderline between the above classes is not clear enough. In some cases there is not clear distinction between the classes above and manufacture class 18.13.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) There is no design activity in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.13.
- 2) All design activities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, with the exception of advertising design, if carried out by the developer of the concept.
- 3) Architectural and engineering design is classified to NACE Rev. 2 classes 71.11 and 71.12.
- 4) IT and web design is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 62.01.
- 5) Sound design activities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 59.12.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6201, 7310 and 7410

Problem statement

Borderline between 74.10 / 73.11 and 62.10

In the field of design activities the borderlines with other classes should be better defined. Some examples:

- 1) It is not clear where graphic activities for advertising purposes must be classified. In CPA they are classified in 73.11 but in the new CPC they would be attributed to the 74.10.
- 2) Should graphic activities linked to web designing be considered as informatics programming (62.01) or as graphic design activities (74.10).
- 3) Should the activity of production of prototypes be considered as industrial and product design activities (74.10) or as engineering activities (71.12) or as manufacture?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Graphic design - as a stand alone activity - is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, including design for web sites or advertising.
- 2) CPA 2008 subcategory 73.11.13 consists in provision of the full range of services (advertising design and services included).
- 3) Graphic design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.19.
- 4) Industrial design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.12.
- 5) The production of product prototypes is classified in manufacturing, in NACE Rev. 2 section C.

Reason:

- 1) A prototype can be designed by an engineer, but the production of the prototype takes place in manufacturing, in NACE Rev. 2 section C.
- 2) See CPA 2008 explanatory notes.

73.12 - Media representation

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7310

Problem statement

More distinctness might be desirable concerning everything which is connected with advertising - from advertising design to sale of advertising space or time (on own account/on commission), pre-packaging of advertising material and preparation for mailing, or erection and decoration of exhibition or information stands.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

All parts of a NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of an ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) At present there is no class in NACE Rev. 2 for the erection and decoration of exhibition or information stands that fits perfectly.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 43.32 covers permanent installations, but appears to be the least bad solution, even if not all criteria fit.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 33.20 is out of scope as the class includes industrial installation.
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 43.32 covers permanent installations, but appears to be the least bad solution, even if not all criteria fit.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 43.99 is out of scope as the class reflects a high degree of specialisation.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 73.11 is out of scope as the emphasis of the class is creativeness and not so much the installation as such.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 95.24 is out of scope as the class is predominantly for household furniture etc.

74.10 - Specialised design activities

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7410

Problem statement

74.10 - Specialised design activities

The content is not clear enough; for instance activities of graphic designers should be more precise.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Graphic design - as a stand alone activity - is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, including design for web sites or advertising.
- 2) CPA 2008 subcategory 73.11.13 consists in provision of the full range of services (advertising design and services included).
- 3) Graphic design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.19.

Reason:

- 1) See CPA 2008 explanatory notes.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1812, 7310 and 7410

Problem statement

73.11 and 74.10 - Design activities

The borderline between the above classes is not clear enough. In some cases there is not clear distinction between the classes above and manufacture class 18.13.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) There is no design activity in NACE Rev. 2 class 18.13.
- 2) All design activities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, with the exception of advertising design, if carried out by the developer of the concept.
- 3) Architectural and engineering design is classified to NACE Rev. 2 classes 71.11 and 71.12.
- 4) IT and web design is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 62.01.
- 5) Sound design activities are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 59.12.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 6201, 7310 and 7410

Problem statement

Borderline between 74.10 / 73.11 and 62.10

In the field of design activities the borderlines with other classes should be better defined. Some examples:

- 1) It is not clear where graphic activities for advertising purposes must be classified. In CPA they are classified in 73.11 but in the new CPC they would be attributed to the 74.10.
- 2) Should graphic activities linked to web designing be considered as informatics programming (62.01) or as graphic design activities (74.10).
- 3) Should the activity of production of prototypes be considered as industrial and product design activities (74.10) or as engineering activities (71.12) or as manufacture?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Graphic design - as a stand alone activity - is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.10, including design for web sites or advertising.
- 2) CPA 2008 subcategory 73.11.13 consists in provision of the full range of services (advertising design and services included).
- 3) Graphic design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.19.
- 4) Industrial design services are included in CPA 2008 subcategory 74.10.12.
- 5) The production of product prototypes is classified in manufacturing, in NACE Rev. 2 section C.

Reason:

- 1) A prototype can be designed by an engineer, but the production of the prototype takes place in manufacturing, in NACE Rev. 2 section C.
- 2) See CPA 2008 explanatory notes.

74.90 - Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted work

We would appreciate more explicit explanatory notes in order to delineate the borderline to 74.90 (management services for rights), too. It should be clarified, where the trade in intellectual property is to be classified. Some examples of such kinds of rights, which can be leased, would be helpful.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

Austria

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7810

Problem statement

At what point do the "activities of casting agencies and bureaus, such as theatrical casting agencies" in 78.10 move towards the emphasis of "activities carried out by agents and agencies on behalf of individuals usually involving the obtaining of engagements in motion picture, theatrical production or other entertainment or sports attractions and the placement of books, plays, artworks, photographs etc., with publishers, producers etc." in 74.90?

Some units are involved in both activities, some only with either casting or agent aspect.

What exactly marks the borderline?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Agents working for individual artists are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90.
- 2) Agents working for whoever needs any artists are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.10.

Reason:

- 1) The aspect of individual basis contract is decisive for classifying the agent in 74.90, whereas the mass handling is in 78.10.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

The explanatory notes for these two classes should be more analytical, in order to help us with the classification, especially in cases where leasing or management of intellectual property/rights occurs.

To be more precise, we would like to ask where we should classify an enterprise that purchases the exclusive broadcasting rights for a special event (e.g. Champions League) and then sells them to TV broadcasting stations for a specific period of time and within a specific country?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.

Reason:

- 1) Live events are not covered by NACE Rev. 2 group 59.1, which includes pre-recorded material.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7020, 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works

This new class is a real progress in comparison to NACE Rev. 1.1 but the content is not clear enough :

- we need a more detailed list of all kinds of rights which can be leased
- why the leasing of copyrighted works is not included in this class ?
- here, there is only the leasing of the rights. The location of the production of these rights is not always clear. Where is classified for example the production of trademarks and franchises. In CPA trademarks and franchises are classified in 70.22.40 . Does it mean that the production is in NACE 70.22 "Management consultancy activities" ?
- the borderline with class "management services for rights" (74.90) is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490

Problem statement

There are several codes for "Agents involved in..." different products and activities. On the contrary one or more codes for "services intermediation" are missing. In Italy, for example, agencies exist that are specialised in the research of buyers for creation and management of web sites.

We think that this activity can be considered under the code 74.90.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Some parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdown of one ISIC Rev.4 class

Task Force solution:

- 1) Ask Italy to clarify what is meant by "research of buyers for creation and management of web sites".

Reason:

- 1)

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works

This class needs to be clarified. Like the French colleagues, we think that the borderline with class 74.90 (including management services for rights) is not clear and that we need a more detailed list of all kinds of rights which can be leased.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

77 - Rental and leasing activities

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 68, 77 or 8211

Problem statement

We put under this code the temporary offices. Temporary offices or residence offices are structure completely equipped in order to be used as office for one or more days; people or companies can rent them for their needs. Moreover in Italy exist similar structures completely equipped for supply of sanitary services.

We put both these typologies in the code 82.11.

Now we also have places equipped for hobbies and places equipped as rehearsal room.

Is the right code for these activities 82.11 or 68 or 77?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) If only the building or parts thereof is rented (with or without furniture) as temporary offices, the activity is classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 68. When staff support is included the activity the value added principle applies. This also applies to similar concepts for medical services.
- 2) Facilities equipped for hobby are usually classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 68, but depending on the hobby, as many sports related activities are classified in division 93.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.
- 2) Ask what "supply of sanitary services" refers to.

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted work**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted work

We would appreciate more explicit explanatory notes in order to delineate the borderline to 74.90 (management services for rights), too. It should be clarified, where the trade in intellectual property is to be classified. Some examples of such kinds of rights, which can be leased, would be helpful.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

The explanatory notes for these two classes should be more analytical, in order to help us with the classification, especially in cases where leasing or management of intellectual property/rights occurs.

To be more precise, we would like to ask where we should classify an enterprise that purchases the exclusive broadcasting rights for a special event (e.g. Champions League) and then sells them to TV broadcasting stations for a specific period of time and within a specific country?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.

Reason:

1) Live events are not covered by NACE Rev. 2 group 59.1, which includes pre-recorded material.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7020, 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works

This new class is a real progress in comparison to NACE Rev. 1.1 but the content is not clear enough :

- we need a more detailed list of all kinds of rights which can be leased
- why the leasing of copyrighted works is not included in this class ?
- here, there is only the leasing of the rights. The location of the production of these rights is not always clear. Where is classified for example the production of trademarks and franchises. In CPA trademarks and franchises are classified in 70.22.40 . Does it mean that the production is in NACE 70.22 "Management consultancy activities" ?
- the borderline with class "management services for rights" (74.90) is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

Greece

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Intellectual property and similar products

Detailed description in the explanatory notes would be helpful. We agree with the proposal of the French colleagues that we need a detailed list of all kinds of rights, which can be leased.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

Netherlands

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works

- 1) Is this class broader than the title suggests?
- 2) Does it contain trade in intellectual property?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Trade in intellectual property is included in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40, if not by the creator.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.

Reason:

- 1) The originals are classified with the main activity within the field of creation.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7740

Problem statement

77.40 - Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works

This class needs to be clarified. Like the French colleagues, we think that the borderline with class 74.90 (including management services for rights) is not clear and that we need a more detailed list of all kinds of rights which can be leased.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) The list of rights in NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 could be amended with emission rights, fishing quota, agricultural production quota, taxi concessions, broadcasting rights of live events or use of images of individuals.
- 2) The leasing of copyrighted works is classified with the originals.
- 3) Until a future update/revision it is not possible to move the allocation of trademarks and franchises from CPA 2008 subcategory 70.22.40 to a new CPA 2008 subcategory under class 77.40.
- 4) Activities related to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90 are services on a fee or contract basis.
- 5) NACE Rev. 2 class 77.40 classifies the owner of the intangible "products".

Reason:

- 1) The link NACE/CPA is inappropriate.

78.10 - Activities of employment placement agencies

Austria

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7490 and 7810

Problem statement

At what point do the "activities of casting agencies and bureaus, such as theatrical casting agencies" in 78.10 move towards the emphasis of "activities carried out by agents and agencies on behalf of individuals usually involving the obtaining of engagements in motion picture, theatrical production or other entertainment or sports attractions and the placement of books, plays, artworks, photographs etc., with publishers, producers etc." in 74.90?

Some units are involved in both activities, some only with either casting or agent aspect.

What exactly marks the borderline?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Agents working for individual artists are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 74.90.
- 2) Agents working for whoever needs any artists are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.10.

Reason:

- 1) The aspect of individual basis contract is decisive for classifying the agent in 74.90, whereas the mass handling is in 78.10.

78.20 - Temporary employment agency activities**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

78.20 - Temporary employment agency activities

78.30 - Other human resources provision

The difference between 78.20 and 78.30 is not straightforward in the explanatory notes. The explanatory notes should be improved in order to make clear, what kinds of activities are classified in 78.30 and whether they currently exist in Europe.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
- 4) Examples for what is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 are:
 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
 - The outsourcing of for instance the legal employership, recruitment and selection. In this way the outsourcing firm "A" is protected against unnecessary financial risks, because these risks are covered under the liability insurance of "B". In this construction "B" takes full employer responsibility for Workers' and Unemployment Compensation, government taxes, insurance and compliance with applicable laws. The relation of the employee with his/her work itself does not change.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

The difference between the two classes is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
- 4) Examples for what is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 are:
 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Finland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

the difference between classes 78.20 and 78.30. Is a time span the main dividing factor?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
- 4) Examples for what is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 are:
 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
 - The outsourcing of for instance the legal employership, recruitment and selection. In this way the outsourcing firm "A" is protected against unnecessary financial risks, because these risks are covered under the liability insurance of "B". In this construction "B" takes full employer responsibility for Workers' and Unemployment Compensation, government taxes, insurance and compliance with applicable laws. The relation of the employee with his/her work itself does not change.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

78.20 / 78.30

The content is not clear enough: Apart the criterion of long-term basis, there is no difference with class 78.20, apart maybe from the legal status of temporary employment agencies.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
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 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
 - The outsourcing of for instance the legal employership, recruitment and selection. In this way the outsourcing firm "A" is protected against unnecessary financial risks, because these risks are covered under the liability insurance of "B". In this construction "B" takes full employer responsibility for Workers' and Unemployment Compensation, government taxes, insurance and compliance with applicable laws. The relation of the employee with his/her work itself does not change.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

Even after a long discussion in the past there is still unclarity concerning the content of class 78.30 ("Other human resources provision").

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
- 4) Examples for what is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 are:
 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
 - The outsourcing of for instance the legal employership, recruitment and selection. In this way the outsourcing firm "A" is protected against unnecessary financial risks, because these risks are covered under the liability insurance of "B". In this construction "B" takes full employer responsibility for Workers' and Unemployment Compensation, government taxes, insurance and compliance with applicable laws. The relation of the employee with his/her work itself does not change.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Spain

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

The contents of this class are not clear for us, and an effort should be made to write better explanatory notes for it.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
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 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

When should 78.30 be used? It has been said that the countries in Europe should normally not use 78.30 as it is a code that reflects activities that could more or less occur only in countries like the U.S.A. We have seen this as an "empty class", but if other countries think they should use it, I guess so should we. We do need some guidance however.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
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 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

Classes 78.30 / 78.20

Explanatory notes: "The provision of human resources is typically done on a long-term or permanent basis and the units classified here perform a wide range of human resource and personnel management duties associated with this provision."

The difference with 78.20 is the fact that in 78.30 the provision of human resources is done on a long term period or permanently. This criterion is not sufficient to distinguish between both classes. We should find other differences and list them. We could find concrete examples of units that would be classified in 78.30 and that have internet sites with activity descriptions. On the basis of these descriptions we could find keywords that would allow us to make the difference between 78.20 and 78.30.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
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 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

78.30 - Other human resources provision**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

78.20 - Temporary employment agency activities

78.30 - Other human resources provision

The difference between 78.20 and 78.30 is not straightforward in the explanatory notes. The explanatory notes should be improved in order to make clear, what kinds of activities are classified in 78.30 and whether they currently exist in Europe.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
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 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Cyprus

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

The difference between the two classes is not clear.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
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 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
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- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Finland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

the difference between classes 78.20 and 78.30. Is a time span the main dividing factor?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

78.20 / 78.30

The content is not clear enough: Apart the criterion of long-term basis, there is no difference with class 78.20, apart maybe from the legal status of temporary employment agencies.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Germany

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

Even after a long discussion in the past there is still unclarity concerning the content of class 78.30 ("Other human resources provision").

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
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Reason:

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- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Spain

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

The contents of this class are not clear for us, and an effort should be made to write better explanatory notes for it.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
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Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Sweden

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

When should 78.30 be used? It has been said that the countries in Europe should normally not use 78.30 as it is a code that reflects activities that could more or less occur only in countries like the U.S.A. We have seen this as an "empty class", but if other countries think they should use it, I guess so should we. We do need some guidance however.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
- 4) Examples for what is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 are:
 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
 - The outsourcing of for instance the legal employership, recruitment and selection. In this way the outsourcing firm "A" is protected against unnecessary financial risks, because these risks are covered under the liability insurance of "B". In this construction "B" takes full employer responsibility for Workers' and Unemployment Compensation, government taxes, insurance and compliance with applicable laws. The relation of the employee with his/her work itself does not change.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

Switzerland

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 7820 and 7830

Problem statement

Classes 78.30 / 78.20

Explanatory notes: "The provision of human resources is typically done on a long-term or permanent basis and the units classified here perform a wide range of human resource and personnel management duties associated with this provision."

The difference with 78.20 is the fact that in 78.30 the provision of human resources is done on a long term period or permanently. This criterion is not sufficient to distinguish between both classes. We should find other differences and list them. We could find concrete examples of units that would be classified in 78.30 and that have internet sites with activity descriptions. On the basis of these descriptions we could find keywords that would allow us to make the difference between 78.20 and 78.30.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 classifies units that supply staff on a "long-term or permanent basis".
- 2) NACE Rev. 2 class 78.20 classifies units supplying staff for "limited periods of time" to temporarily replace or supplement the working force of the client.
- 3) In a future update/revision the ISIC explanatory notes should clarify better the distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 7820 and 7830.
- 4) Examples for what is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 are:
 - Enterprises creating a separate legal unit for the supply of staff.
 - The outsourcing of for instance the legal employership, recruitment and selection. In this way the outsourcing firm "A" is protected against unnecessary financial risks, because these risks are covered under the liability insurance of "B". In this construction "B" takes full employer responsibility for Workers' and Unemployment Compensation, government taxes, insurance and compliance with applicable laws. The relation of the employee with his/her work itself does not change.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes - further guidance cannot be provided.
- 2) See also document by The Netherlands.
- 3) In NACE Rev. 2 class 78.30 the employees do not work on a temporary basis, but as long as a "normal" employee who is on the payroll of the firm he/she works for. Statistical Offices, for instance may decide to outsource all HRM to a firm like "B". The employees keep the same job, have the same managers etc., only the employer changes.
- 4) The types of contracts used are very much subject to national legislation.

80.10 - Private security activities**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8010

Problem statement

80.10 - Private security activities

In the explanatory notes there is written: "This class includes the provision of one or more of the following: guard and patrol services, picking up and delivering money, receipts, or other valuable items with personnel and equipment to protect such properties while in transit." It continues: „This class includes: armoured car services..." We solved problem, if an activity of delivering money to the cash machine is included in 80.10. The explanatory notes are not accurate in this case.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

1) The delivering of money to ATM:s is included in NACE Rev. 2 class 80.10

Reason:

1) NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

81.10 - Combined facilities support activities

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8110

Problem statement

81.10 - Combined facilities support activities

These classes describe combinations of elementary activities which are already described in other classes of NACE Rev. 2. So they do not respect the criterion of classification to the main activity. In some cases, it is useful to have exceptions (for example 01.50 Mixed farming) but for these 2 classes it is confusing.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) In the case of two activities combined the unit should be classified according to the principal activity.
- 2) Only units with a wide range of activities should be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 81.10.
- 2) \$Additional classes for "combined activities" should be "handled with care".

Reason:

- 1) Units where the main activity can be clearly defined should not be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 81.10.

81.30 - Landscape service activities**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 3900, 4312 and 8130

Problem statement

39.00 - Remediation activities and other waste management services

43.12 - Site preparation

81.30 - Landscape service activities - recultivation, remediation

The problem is classification of elimination of environmental damages, e.g. renaturalisation of mines. When can we classify it in 39, when in 43.12 and is some possibility to classify it in 81.30? Should we classify works with decontaminated surface in 39 and other in 43.12 (as earth moving)?

When we consult with CPA, there is written:

39.00.11 (Remediation and clean-up services, soil and groundwater):

This subcategory includes:

- services involved in implementing approved plans for the remediation of soil and groundwater on a contaminated site, that meet requirements specified by legislation or regulation

This subcategory also includes:

- clearing of mines and the like (including detonation)

43.12.12 (Excavating and earthmoving works):

This subcategory includes:

- contaminated top soil stripping works

- land re-creation works

81.30.10 (Landscape services):

This subcategory includes:

- other landscaping services for non-agricultural or non-forestry land: renaturalisation, recultivation, retention areas, melioration, anti-flood basins etc.

It is confusing for us.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

1) Decontamination is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 39.00.

2) Removing top soil in connection with construction is classified in NACE Rev. 2 class 43.12.

3) NACE Rev. 2 class 81.30 is out of scope for the elimination of environmental damages.

Reason:

1) In this connection the CPA 2008 subcategory 43.12.12 includes only the removal of contaminated top soil. The activity is usually carried out by the same unit also engaged in regular construction activities.

82.11 - Combined office administrative service activities**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8211 and 8219

Problem statement

82.11 - Combined office administrative service activities

82.19 - Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities

What kinds of activities are classified in 82.11?

Additional explanatory notes would be helpful to distinguish with 82.19.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) Only units with a wide range of activities should be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.11.
- 2) A unit carrying out several activities listed in the explanatory notes to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.19, the activity should be classified to this class, although they are providing a combined service.
- 3) \$Additional classes for "combined activities" should be "handled with care".
- 4) \$The distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 8211 and 8219 needs to be better described.

Reason:

- 1) Units where the main activity can be clearly defined should not be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.11.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8211

Problem statement

82.11 - Combined office administrative service activities

These classes describe combinations of elementary activities which are already described in other classes of NACE Rev. 2. So they do not respect the criterion of classification to the main activity. In some cases, it is useful to have exceptions (for example 01.50 Mixed farming) but for these 2 classes it is confusing.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) In the case of two activities combined the unit should be classified according to the principal activity.
- 2) Only units with a wide range of activities should be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.11.
- 2) \$Additional classes for "combined activities" should be "handled with care".
- 3) \$The distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 8211 and 8219 needs to be better described.

Reason:

- 1) Units where the main activity can be clearly defined should not be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.11.

Italy

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 68, 77 or 8211

Problem statement

We put under this code the temporary offices. Temporary offices or residence offices are structure completely equipped in order to be used as office for one or more days; people or companies can rent them for their needs. Moreover in Italy exist similar structures completely equipped for supply of sanitary services.

We put both these typologies in the code 82.11.

Now we also have places equipped for hobbies and places equipped as rehearsal room.

Is the right code for these activities 82.11 or 68 or 77?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) If only the building or parts thereof is rented (with or without furniture) as temporary offices, the activity is classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 68. When staff support is included the activity the value added principle applies. This also applies to similar concepts for medical services.
- 2) Facilities equipped for hobby are usually classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 68, but depending on the hobby, as many sports related activities are classified in division 93.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.
- 2) £Ask what "supply of sanitary services" refers to.

82.19 - Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activ**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8211 and 8219

Problem statement

82.11 - Combined office administrative service activities

82.19 - Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities

What kinds of activities are classified in 82.11?

Additional explanatory notes would be helpful to distinguish with 82.19.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

- 1) Only units with a wide range of activities should be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.11.
- 2) A unit carrying out several activities listed in the explanatory notes to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.19, the activity should be classified to this class, although they are providing a combined service.
- 3) \$Additional classes for "combined activities" should be "handled with care".
- 4) \$The distinction between ISIC Rev.4 classes 8211 and 8219 needs to be better described.

Reason:

- 1) Units where the main activity can be clearly defined should not be classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 82.11.

84.13 - Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of businesses**Czech Republic**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8413

Problem statement

84.13 - Regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of businesses

Maybe it is problem of the whole 84. It is not clear which activities are classified here, the explanatory notes are not sufficient. For example does the regional development agency belong to 84.13? These agencies make regional analysis for government, help applicants for grants make an application etc.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

The criteria for what is considered as public administration and what is not is currently being debated in the UNSD discussion forum, where the example is "the regional office of the national tax authority".

There is no dispute that the mother company is in public administration, as they set regulations etc. The question is for the sub-units.

The question boils down to: How do we define the boundaries of public administration? What constitutes administration of a programme? Can we assume that the tax collection by a regional office still part of the administration of the tax system?

Why?

Task Force solution:

- 1) A regional tax office is part of public administration, NACE Rev. 2 class 84.13.
- 2) Agencies making regional analysis for the government are part of public administration, NACE Rev. 2 class 84.13.

Reason:

- 1) See NACE Rev. 2 class 84.13 as well as CPA 2008 subcategories 84.13.17 and 84.13.18.

85.41 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education

United Kingdom

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8530

Problem statement

85.41 - Post secondary non-tertiary education

It would be helpful to have examples and an extension to the explanatory notes to clearly define the kind of activities that take place within this class.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) Education by level is to a high extent country specific, but further guidance can be sought in ISCED.
- 2) In some countries NACE Rev. 2 class 85.41 includes elementary school teachers, artistic studies (music) or nurses.

Reason:

- 1) See ISCED.

85.51 - Sports and recreation education

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8541 and 931

Problem statement

85.51 - Sports and recreation education

93.1 - Sports activities

What is the difference between "sports instruction (baseball, basketball, cricket, football, etc)" from 85.51 and „the activities of sports clubs, which, whether professional, semi-professional or amateur clubs, give their members the opportunity to engage in sporting activities" from 93.12?

The borderline is not clear enough.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) From the unit perspective NACE Rev. 2 class 85.51 is restricted to teaching, with formally organised instruction.
- 2) Sports clubs include other activities, such as the access to training facilities for the members, member administration.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 section P is restricted to education.
- 2) The NACE Rev. 2 section P explanatory notes explicitly mention that "this section also includes instruction primarily concerned with sport and recreational activities such as tennis or golf and education support activities."

85.60 - Educational support activities

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8550

Problem statement

85.60 - Educational support activities

The content is not clear enough and there may be borderline issues with class 84.12; e.g. in CPA 84.12.11 we read "includes - support services for all types of schools and other educational institutions".

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building block in ISIC Rev.4 = 1 to 1 correspondence

Task Force solution:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 85.60 covers support for the education, whereas NACE Rev. 2 class 84.12 covers the public administration services.
- 2) In NACE Rev. 2 class 84.12 the activities are organised at national or regional level, whereas in 85.60 the target is groups of students.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 class 85.60 covers educational support, specific for education.

86.10 - Hospital activities

Latvia

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 8610, 8690 and 8710

Problem statement

The assignment of NACE codes is problematic for health improvement and rehabilitation institutions which have accommodation facilities.

There are 4 possible ways to classify these activities:

- 55.10 - Hotels and similar accommodation (resort hotels with recreational facilities)
- 86.10 - Hospital activities (specialised sanatoriums);
- 86.90 - Other human health activities (activities of nurses, physiotherapists or other paramedical practitioners which may be carried out in residential health facilities)
- 87.10 - Residential nursing care activities (convalescent homes)

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing nursing care - but without permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 or 87.30 (minimal nursing care), depending on the amount of nursing care provided.
- 2) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing accommodation facilities - with permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 86.10.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 is out of scope because hotels and similar are not for health improvement purposes.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 86.90 is out of scope because these facilities are not intended to provide accommodation.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 division 55 is aimed at providing accommodation, regardless of needs, whereas divisions 86 or 87 are aimed at health care.

86.90 - Other human health activities**Latvia**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 8610, 8690 and 8710

Problem statement

The assignment of NACE codes is problematic for health improvement and rehabilitation institutions which have accommodation facilities.

There are 4 possible ways to classify these activities:

- 55.10 - Hotels and similar accommodation (resort hotels with recreational facilities)
- 86.10 - Hospital activities (specialised sanatoriums);
- 86.90 - Other human health activities (activities of nurses, physiotherapists or other paramedical practitioners which may be carried out in residential health facilities)
- 87.10 - Residential nursing care activities (convalescent homes)

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing nursing care - but without permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 or 87.30 (minimal nursing care), depending on the amount of nursing care provided.
- 2) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing accommodation facilities - with permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 86.10.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 is out of scope because hotels and similar are not for health improvement purposes.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 86.90 is out of scope because these facilities are not intended to provide accommodation.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 division 55 is aimed at providing accommodation, regardless of needs, whereas divisions 86 or 87 are aimed at health care.

87.10 - Residential nursing care activities

Austria

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8710 and 8730

Problem statement

87.10 - Residential nursing care activities

87.30 - Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled

The distinction is often not clear; some more explanatory notes would be helpful.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) For NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 the permanent support by nurses is needed, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 87.30 the support by nurses is "just in case".

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8710, 8730 and 8790

Problem statement

87.10 / 87.30 / 87.90

The distinction within these 3 classes is not always very clear; some additional explanations would be helpful.

For instance, 87.10 includes activities of homes for the elderly with nursing care and 87.30 activities of homes for the elderly with minimal nursing care. How to draw the distinction between both?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) For NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 the permanent support by nurses is needed, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 87.30 the support by nurses is "just in case".

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

Latvia

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 5510, 8610, 8690 and 8710

Problem statement

The assignment of NACE codes is problematic for health improvement and rehabilitation institutions which have accommodation facilities.

There are 4 possible ways to classify these activities:

- 55.10 - Hotels and similar accommodation (resort hotels with recreational facilities)
- 86.10 - Hospital activities (specialised sanatoriums);
- 86.90 - Other human health activities (activities of nurses, physiotherapists or other paramedical practitioners which may be carried out in residential health facilities)
- 87.10 - Residential nursing care activities (convalescent homes)

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing nursing care - but without permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 or 87.30 (minimal nursing care), depending on the amount of nursing care provided.
- 2) Health improvement and rehabilitation institutions providing accommodation facilities - with permanent supervision of a medical doctor - are classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 86.10.
- 3) NACE Rev. 2 class 55.10 is out of scope because hotels and similar are not for health improvement purposes.
- 4) NACE Rev. 2 class 86.90 is out of scope because these facilities are not intended to provide accommodation.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 division 55 is aimed at providing accommodation, regardless of needs, whereas divisions 86 or 87 are aimed at health care.

87.30 - Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled**Austria**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8710 and 8730

Problem statement

87.10 - Residential nursing care activities

87.30 - Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled

The distinction is often not clear; some more explanatory notes would be helpful.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) For NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 the permanent support by nurses is needed, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 87.30 the support by nurses is "just in case".

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

France

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8710, 8730 and 8790

Problem statement

87.10 / 87.30 / 87.90

The distinction within these 3 classes is not always very clear; some additional explanations would be helpful.

For instance, 87.10 includes activities of homes for the elderly with nursing care and 87.30 activities of homes for the elderly with minimal nursing care. How to draw the distinction between both?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) For NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 the permanent support by nurses is needed, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 87.30 the support by nurses is "just in case".

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

87.90 - Other residential care activities**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8710, 8730 and 8790

Problem statement

87.10 / 87.30 / 87.90

The distinction within these 3 classes is not always very clear; some additional explanations would be helpful.

For instance, 87.10 includes activities of homes for the elderly with nursing care and 87.30 activities of homes for the elderly with minimal nursing care. How to draw the distinction between both?

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Identical content building blocks in ISIC Rev.4 - multiple with possibly identical borderline issues also in ISIC

Task Force solution:

1) For NACE Rev. 2 class 87.10 the permanent support by nurses is needed, whereas in NACE Rev. 2 class 87.30 the support by nurses is "just in case".

Reason:

1) See NACE Rev. 2 explanatory notes.

88.10 - Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8810 and 8899

Problem statement

88.10 / 88.99

It is not clear where to classify vocational rehabilitation and habilitation activities, either in division 88 or in usual headings for similar normal activities outside this division.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activities by units engaged in vocational rehabilitation and habilitation activities, producing goods or services entering the market, should be classified according to the value added principle, if the value added mostly comes from subsidies, the activity is classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 88. If not, then activity should be classified according to the good or service produced.
- 2) If the principal activity cannot be indented, the activity should be classified to NACE Rev. 2 classes 88.10 or 88.99.

Reason:

- 1) The NACE Rev. 2 general rules.

88.99 - Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.**France**

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8810 and 8899

Problem statement

88.10 / 88.99

It is not clear where to classify vocational rehabilitation and habilitation activities, either in division 88 or in usual headings for similar normal activities outside this division.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Parts of NACE Rev. 2 breakdowns of several ISIC Rev.4 classes

Task Force solution:

- 1) The activities by units engaged in vocational rehabilitation and habilitation activities, producing goods or services entering the market, should be classified according to the value added principle, if the value added mostly comes from subsidies, the activity is classified in NACE Rev. 2 division 88. If not, then activity should be classified according to the good or service produced.
- 2) If the principal activity cannot be indented, the activity should be classified to NACE Rev. 2 classes 88.10 or 88.99.

Reason:

- 1) The NACE Rev. 2 general rules.

93.1 - Sports activities

Czech Republic

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 8541 and 931

Problem statement

85.51 - Sports and recreation education

93.1 - Sports activities

What is the difference between "sports instruction (baseball, basketball, cricket, football, etc)" from 85.51 and „the activities of sports clubs, which, whether professional, semi-professional or amateur clubs, give their members the opportunity to engage in sporting activities" from 93.12?

The borderline is not clear enough.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

Task Force solution:

- 1) From the unit perspective NACE Rev. 2 class 85.51 is restricted to teaching, with formally organised instruction.
- 2) Sports clubs include other activities, such as the access to training facilities for the members, member administration.

Reason:

- 1) NACE Rev. 2 section P is restricted to education.
- 2) The NACE Rev. 2 section P explanatory notes explicitly mention that "this section also includes instruction primarily concerned with sport and recreational activities such as tennis or golf and education support activities."

95.29 - Repair of other personal and household goods

Hungary

ISIC Rev. 4 code(s) : 1313, 18.12 and 9529

Problem statement

Printing on textiles, wearing apparels with different techniques (see question in CIRCA forum)

Related classes: 13.30, 18.12, 95.29.

In class 13.30 only silk-screen printing is mentioned.

In class 18.12: "printing directly onto textiles, plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics (except silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel)" is mentioned.

We propose to extend the exclusion of NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30 with „digital printing directly on textiles, wearing apparels, see 18.12".

In class 95.29 while-you-wait services are included (see 95.29.11). Where is the boundary between the while-you-wait printing service and the other printing services? (Quantity of order?).

Clear criteria are needed to distinguish the cases, when does the printing on textile products belong to 13.30, 18.12 or 95.29, respectively.

Because of the growing importance of printing services on textiles and clothes done with different techniques it is important to give clear explanations for these activities, so we propose to extend the explanatory notes of CPA and NACE.

Proposed solution and ISIC impact

Different divisions - same relations in ISIC Rev.4

The UN TSG in October 2009 concluded that classifying "silk-screen printing" to ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 was an error.

As a result of that UN TSG conclusion the reference to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel" in ISIC Rev.4 class 1313 (= NACE Rev. 2 class 13.30) should be deleted from ISIC Rev.4 class 1313, instead ruling this activity to ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12), but without explicitly mentioning the activity in ISIC Rev.4 class 1811 (NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12). This UN related correction has been implemented in NACE Rev. 2 On-line version by removing all references to "silk-screen printing on textiles and wearing apparel".

The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.

Task Force solution:

- 1) All printing is classified to NACE Rev. 2 class 18.12.
- 2) The reference in CPA 2008 (also mentioned in CPC Ver.2) to "while-you-wait"-services is not considered being a major problem as the concept exists in most countries and is very different from the more homogeneous mass printing volumes in section C.
- 3) "While-you-wait"-services are aimed at consumers, not a businesses to business activity.

Reason:

- 1) See solution.