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List of International Statistical Classification for usages in official statistics

(The classifications are listed by the statistical domain(s) that they belong to. Some of them may appear in more than one domain)

Sr. No.	Classification	Acronym	Agency	Latest revision	Source	Brief about classification	Areas where it can be used
1	Demographic and social statistics						
1.1	Labour						
1	International Conference of Labour Statisticians	ICLS 21st	ILO	2023	https://ilostat ilo.org/about/standards/icls/?playlist=4194a13&video=38313ec	The International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and held every five years. It brings together representatives from national statistical offices, ministries of labor, international organizations, and experts to develop and adopt international	Statistics on the informal economy, Statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, the measurement of employment-related income, household income and expenditure statistics.

						standards for labor statistics. The ICLS focuses on areas such as employment, unemployment, wages, working conditions, and the informal economy. The standards set by the ICLS ensure that labor statistics are harmonized and comparable across countries, supporting effective labor market policies and research.	
2	International Standard Classification of Occupations	ISCO	ILO	2008	Volume 1: https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/@publication/wcms_172572.pdf	The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is a system developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to categorize and classify jobs and occupations globally. ISCO provides a standardized framework for organizing jobs into groups	Comparison and exchange of statistical and administrative information about national and regional classifications of occupations based on skill level and skill specialisation

					Companion guide: https://www.ilo.org/publications/international-standard-classification-occupations-isco-08-companion-guide	based on the tasks and duties involved. This classification facilitates international comparability of occupational data, supports labor market analysis, and aids in the development of employment policies and programs. The current version is ISCO-08.	
3	International Classification of Status in Employment	ICSE - 18	ILO	2023	https://www.ilo.org/publications/international-classification-status-employment-icse-18-manual	The International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) plays a crucial role in labour statistics, serving as a cornerstone for generating data that sheds light on the composition of the workforce based on their status in employment category. Providing accurate statistics on for	Wage statistics, earnings data, labour costs, job-creation and about entrepreneurs, persons with jobs of high-risk, lower-income, and less security and of informal employment.

						example the number of employers, own-account workers, employees etc. and capturing shifts between different categories of status in employment are all essential for gaining a comprehensive understanding of the dynamics within a country's labour market.	
4.	International Classification of Status in Employment	ICSE-93	ILO	2013	https://www.ilo.org/media/167786/download	<p>This classification presents the former statistical standard, but it is still the widely used by national statistical systems in the production of labour statistics.</p> <p>It classifies jobs with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment between the job holder and the</p>	National accounts Statistics, status in employment, the distinction between 'paid employment jobs' and 'self-employment jobs'

						economic unit in which he or she is employed.	
5	International Classifications of Status at Work	ICSaW	ILO	2023	https://ilostat ilo.org/methods/concepts-and-definitions/classification-status-at-work/#:~:text=The%20International%20Classification%20of%20Status,thei%20status%20in%20employment%20category .	The International Classification of Status at Work (ICSaW-18) expands on ICSE-18 by including not only jobs, but all work activities not considered to be in employment.	Statistical outputs on topics such as employment, volunteer work, child labour and time use, own-use production work to be reported on a conceptually consistent basis.

1.2	Education						
6	International Standard Classification of Education	ISCED	UNESCO	2011	https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf	<p>The world's education systems vary widely in terms of structure and curricular content. Consequently, it can be difficult to compare national education systems with those of other countries or to benchmark progress towards national and international goals.</p> <p>The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) provides a comprehensive framework for organizing education programmes and qualification by applying uniform and internationally agreed definitions to facilitate comparisons of education systems across countries. ISCED is a</p>	Education Statistics, compilation and analysis of cross-nationally comparable data on national education systems and programmes.

						widely-used a global reference classification for education systems that is maintained and periodically revised by the UIS in consultation with Member States and other international and regional organizations. ISCED 2011 is the second major revision of this classification (initially developed in the 1970s and revised in 1997). It was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in November 2011.	
1.3	Health						
7	International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health	ICF	WHO	2018	https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/43737/9789241547321_eng.pdf	The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, known more commonly as ICF, is a	Statistics on health and disability, statistics on population developments (impairments, disabilities and handicaps.)

					<p>(PDF version: 2007)</p> <p>Revisions: https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/international-classification-of-functioning-disability-and-health</p>	<p>classification of health and health-related domains.</p> <p>As the functioning and disability of an individual occurs in a context, ICF also includes a list of environmental factors.</p> <p>ICF is the WHO framework for measuring health and disability at both individual and population levels.</p>	
8	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems	ICD-11	WHO	2011	https://www.who.int/standards/classifications/classification-of-diseases	<p>The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) is a comprehensive system developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) for classifying diseases, health conditions, and related issues. The ICD</p>	<p>Systematic recording, analysis, interpretation and comparison of mortality and morbidity data collected in different countries or areas and at different times.</p>

						provides standardized codes to accurately record and report health conditions across different countries, improving international comparability of health data, facilitating epidemiological research, and aiding in health management and policy decisions. The current version is ICD-11.	
9	System of Health Accounts 2011	SHA - 2011	OECD	2017	https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2017/03/a-system-of-health-accounts-2011_g1g75c9d/9789264270985-en.pdf	The system of health accounts is an international accounting framework for systematically tracking health spending. Time trends of overall health spending and its components guide future policies and investments to make health systems more responsive to people's needs. They are essential for improving the	Statistics on health care expenditure and financing.

						<p>performance of health systems while enhancing transparency and accountability. Health expenditure data also provide insights for assessing the adequacy of health resources, evaluating the efficiency, effectiveness, and equity of resource allocations, benchmarking against peers, and monitoring the progress towards the key goals of universal health coverage and health security. Accordingly, the demand for timely, accurate, and comprehensive data on health expenditures has been increasing at both the country and global levels.</p>	
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1.4	Income and Consumption						
10 (1)	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose	COICOP	UNSD	2018	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/unsd/classifications/COICOP_2018_-_pre-edited_white_cover_version_-_2018-12-26.pdf	The objective of COICOP is to provide a framework of homogeneous categories of goods and services, which are considered a function or purpose of household consumption expenditure, which are those expenditures that are made for the benefit of individual persons or households.	Statistical areas such as: household expenditure statistics based on household, budget surveys and the analysis of living standards; consumer price indices (for which it is used to establish weights and aggregate prices); international comparisons of gross domestic product (GDP) and its component expenditures through purchasing power parities; and statistics relating to culture, sports, food, health, and tourism.
1.5	Justice & Crime						
11	International Classification of Crime for	ICCS 1.0	UNODC	2015	https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statisti	The International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) is a classification of	International comparability of crime statistics, and improve analytical capabilities at

	Statistical Purposes				cs/crime/ICCS/ICCS_English_2016_web.pdf	criminal offences which is based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions and principles in order to enhance the consistency and international comparability of crime statistics, and improve analytical capabilities at both the national and international levels.	both the national and international levels. ICCS is applicable to all forms of crime data, whatever the stage of the criminal justice process (police, prosecution, conviction, imprisonment) at which they are collected, as well as to data collected in crime victimization surveys.
1.6	Time Use						
12	International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics	ICATUS	UNSD	2016	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/23012019%20ICATUS.pdf	The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS) is a classification of all the activities on which a person may spend time during the 24 hours that make up a day. Its purpose is to serve as a standard framework for	Time units are used for producing statistics on the amount of time spent in certain activities. Measuring Paid and Unpaid Work

					time-use statistics based on activities grouped in a meaningful way	
1.7	Human settlements and Housing					
13	Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (Revision 3)	UNSD	2017	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf	<p>The population and housing census is part of an integrated national statistical system, which may include other censuses, surveys, registers and administrative files. It provides, at regular intervals, the benchmark for population count at national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>For small geographic areas or subpopulations, it may represent the only source of information for certain social, demographic and economic characteristics.</p>	Information on social, demographic and economic characteristics.

14	Categories of main source of drinking water	UNSD Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3	2017	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1049	Source water refers to bodies of water (such as rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water) that provide water to public drinking-water supplies and private wells.	Agricultural census data and population census data
15	Classification of buildings according to the state of repair			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1055	The Classification of Buildings According to the State of Repair is a system used to assess and categorize buildings based on their physical condition and maintenance status. This classification helps in evaluating the structural integrity, safety, and habitability of buildings. It typically includes categories such as "good," "satisfactory," "in need of repair," and "dilapidated." This system is useful for urban planning, real estate	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses

					assessments, and policy-making related to housing and infrastructure maintenance.	
16	Classification of buildings by type			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles and Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf	The Classification of Buildings by Type categorizes buildings based on their primary use or purpose. This system helps in organizing and understanding the built environment by distinguishing between residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and other types of structures. It facilitates urban planning, real estate analysis, and policy development related to zoning, construction standards, and infrastructure requirements tailored to different building types.	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses

17	Classification of households by tenure			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1057	<p>The Classification of Households by Tenure categorizes households based on their housing arrangements, specifically whether they own or rent their dwelling. This classification helps in understanding housing patterns and demographics within a population. It is useful for housing policy development, urban planning, and social research related to housing affordability, tenure security, and housing market dynamics.</p>	<p>Population and migration, Human settlements and housing, Collection of household data in censuses</p>
18	Classification of housing unit by toilet facilities			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1058	<p>The Classification of Housing Units by Toilet Facilities categorizes residential dwellings based on the type and availability of toilet facilities they possess. This classification</p>	<p>Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses, housing units having a toilet</p>

					helps in assessing sanitation standards and living conditions within communities. It is used for urban planning, public health initiatives, and policy-making related to housing infrastructure and sanitation services.	
19	Classification of housing unit by water supply system			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1059	The Classification of Housing Units by Water Supply System categorizes residential dwellings based on the type and source of water supply they have access to. This classification helps in assessing access to safe and reliable drinking water within communities. It is used for urban planning, public health initiatives, and policy-making related to water infrastructure, sanitation services, and	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses, housing units having/not having piped water installation

					ensuring basic amenities for residents.	
20	Classification of housing units by availability and type of bathing facilities			https://www.unescwa.org/sd-glossary/type-bathing-facilities	The Classification of Housing Units by Availability and Type of Bathing Facilities categorizes residential dwellings based on the presence and nature of bathing amenities they offer. This classification helps in evaluating living conditions and hygiene standards within communities. It supports urban planning, public health efforts, and policy-making related to housing infrastructure and sanitation, ensuring adequate facilities for personal hygiene and well-being among residents.	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses, housing units having bathing facility

21	Classification of housing units by availability of a kitchen or other space reserved for cooking			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1053	<p>The Classification of Housing Units by Availability of a Kitchen or Other Space Reserved for Cooking categorizes residential dwellings based on whether they have a designated area for food preparation and cooking. This classification helps assess the adequacy of living conditions and functional amenities within communities. It supports urban planning, housing policy development, and public health initiatives by ensuring that households have appropriate facilities for preparing meals, promoting nutrition, and overall well-being among residents.</p>	<p>Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses, housing units having a kitchen</p>
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22	Classification of housing units by type of ownership			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1054	The Classification of Housing Units by Type of Ownership categorizes residential dwellings based on whether they are owned, rented, or otherwise occupied. This classification helps in understanding the tenure status and housing arrangements within a population. It supports housing policy development, urban planning, and research by providing insights into housing affordability, tenure security, and housing market dynamics.	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses.
23	Classification of housing units by type of solid waste disposal			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1056	The Classification of Housing Units by Type of Solid Waste Disposal categorizes residential dwellings based on the methods and systems they	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses.

					<p>use for managing solid waste. This classification helps assess sanitation practices and environmental impact within communities. It supports urban planning, public health initiatives, and policy-making related to waste management infrastructure and sustainability, ensuring proper disposal and recycling practices among residents.</p>	
24	Classification of living quarters			<p>https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1060</p>	<p>The Classification of Living Quarters categorizes residential spaces based on various characteristics such as type of ownership, availability of amenities (like kitchens, toilets, and bathing facilities), and waste disposal systems. This classification helps in assessing living standards,</p>	<p>Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses.</p>

					housing conditions, and infrastructure needs within communities. It supports urban planning, housing policy development, and public health initiatives by providing a framework for understanding and improving residential environments.	
25	Classification of occupancy status for conventional dwellings			https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1061	The Classification of Occupancy Status for Conventional Dwellings categorizes residential units based on whether they are occupied or vacant. This classification helps in assessing housing demand and utilization within communities. It supports urban planning, housing policy development, and real estate analysis by providing insights into housing occupancy rates,	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses.

						vacancy trends, and the overall housing market dynamics.	
26	Classification of use of housing unit				https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1062	The Classification of Use of Housing Unit categorizes residential dwellings based on their primary function or purpose, such as residential, commercial, or mixed-use. This classification helps in understanding how buildings are utilized within communities, supporting urban planning, zoning regulations, and policy-making related to housing and land use.	Human settlements and housing, Collection of housing data in censuses.
2	Economic Statistics						
27	Central Product Classification	CPC 2.1	UNSD	2015	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/CPC	The Central Product Classification (CPC) consists of a coherent and consistent classification structure for products	Statistics on industrial production, domestic and foreign commodity trade, international trade in services, balance of

				v2.1 complete(PDF) English.pdf	<p>(goods and services) based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It serves as an international standard for assembling and tabulating all kinds of data requiring product detail, including statistics on industrial production, domestic and foreign commodity trade, international trade in services, balance of payments, consumption and price statistics and other data used within the national accounts. It provides a comprehensive framework within which data on products can be collected and presented in a format that allows for economic analysis</p>	<p>payments, consumption and price statistics and other data used within the national accounts.</p>
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						supporting decision-taking and policy-making.	
28	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 5	ISIC Rev.5	UNSD	2024	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Economy/Download/Intro_11Mar2024.pdf	The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) consists of a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It provides a comprehensive framework within which economic data can be collected and reported in a format that is designed for purposes of economic analysis, decision-taking and policy-making. The classification structure represents a standard format to organize detailed information about the state	Economic and Social statistics

						of an economy according to economic principles and perceptions.	
29	International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics	IRIS	UNSD	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/Docs/IRIS_2008_En.pdf	The International Recommendations on Industrial Statistics (IRIS) are guidelines developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to standardize the collection and reporting of industrial data globally. These recommendations provide definitions, classifications, and methodologies for measuring various aspects of industrial activities, including production, employment, investment, and innovation. IRIS helps countries collect consistent and comparable data on	Producers of industrial statistics (national statistical offices) involved in the collection and compilation of industrial statistics and for the researchers and other users of industrial statistics.

						industrial performance, supporting evidence-based policymaking, economic analysis, and international comparisons. It aims to improve data quality, reliability, and relevance in industrial statistics across different countries and regions.	
30	International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production 2010	IRIIP 2010	UNSD	2013	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/docs/f107edited.pdf	The International Recommendations for the Index of Industrial Production 2010 (IRIIP 2010) is a revision of the original manual entitled Index Numbers of Industrial Production, published by the United Nations in 1950. It takes into account methodological developments in the field of index number calculation that emerged over the past decades and describes new	Intended for compilers and users of indices of industrial production, this publication is designed to assist compilers in producing comparable index numbers which can then serve to enable reliable international comparisons of economic performance and behavior utilizing the best international practices.

						recommended methodological standards for the compilation of index numbers of industrial production.	
2.1	Economic accounts						
31	Classification of the Functions of Government	COFOG	OECD	2023	https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/0ffb2b04-en.pdf?expires=1729061652&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=DFFB4C48DD133A0CF7C980384B23DD9E	Developed by the OECD, the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) classifies government expenditure data from the System of National Accounts by the purpose for which the funds are used. First-level COFOG splits expenditure data into ten “functional” groups or sub-sectors of expenditures (such as economic affairs, education and social protection), and second-level COFOG further splits each first-level group into up to nine sub-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public services (Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs, Foreign economic aid, General services, Basic research, R&D general public services, General public services n.e.c., Public debt transactions, Transfers of a general character between different

					<p>groups. While first-level COFOG data are available for 32 out of the 35 OECD member countries (according to time-series availability), second-level COFOG data are currently only available for 25 OECD European member countries plus Israel.</p>	<p>levels of government)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Defence (Military defence, Civil defence, Foreign military aid, R&D defence, Defence n.e.c.) ● Public order and safety (Police services, Fire-protection services, Law courts, Prisons, R&D public order and safety, Public order and safety n.e.c.) ● Economic affairs (General economic, commercial and labour affairs, Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Fuel and energy,
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							<p>Mining, manufacturing and construction, Transport, Communication, Other Industry, R&D economic affairs, Economic affairs n.e.c.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental protection (Waste management, Waste water management, Pollution abatement, Protection of biodiversity and landscape, R&D environmental protection, Environmental protection n.e.c.) ● Housing and community Amenities (Housing
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							<p>development, Community development, Water supply, Street lighting, R&D housing and community amenities, Housing and community amenities n.e.c.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health (Medical products, appliances and equipment, Outpatient services, Hospital services, Public health services, R&D health, Health n.e.c.) ● Recreation, culture and religion (Recreational and sporting services, Cultural services, Broadcasting and publishing
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							<p>services, Religious and other community services, R&D recreation, culture and religion, Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Education (Pre-primary and primary education, Secondary education, Post-secondary non-tertiary education, Tertiary education, Education not definable by level, Subsidiary services to education, R&D education, Education n.e.c.) ● Social protection (Sickness and disability, Old age, Survivors, Family and children,
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							Unemployment, Housing, Social exclusion n.e.c., R&D social protection, Social protection n.e.c)
32	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual	BPM6	IMF	2009	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf	The Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM) is a set of guidelines provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for compiling statistics on a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world. It helps ensure that countries report their balance of payments and international investment positions in a consistent and comparable manner.	Balance of payments statistics, financial statistics, developments in globalization, (e.g. currency unions, cross-border production processes, complex international company structures, and issues associated with international labour mobility, remittances), developments in financial markets.
33	System of National Accounts	SNA	ISWGN A	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/do	The System of National Accounts (SNA) is the internationally agreed	Economic Statistics, National Accounts Statistics

					cs/SNA2008.pdf	standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity. The SNA describes a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts in the context of a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.	
34	Classification of the Purposes of Non-profit Institutions Serving Households	COPNI	UNSD	2000	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Structure	The classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions (COPNI) is a classification used to identify the socio-economic objectives of current transactions, capital outlays and acquisition of financial assets by non-profit institutions serving households.	Transactions such as outlays on final consumption expenditure, intermediate consumption, gross capital formation and capital and current transfers by non-profit institutions serving households.

35	International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations	ICNPO	UNSD	2003 (An expanded and updated version of ICNOP 2003 was provided in 2018)	<p>Link of the 2003 version: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesF/SeriesF_91E.pdf</p> <p>Link of the 2018 version: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/UN_TSE_HB_FNL_web.pdf</p>	<p>The International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO) is a framework designed to categorize and analyze non-profit organizations (NPOs) globally. Developed by the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project, it provides a standardized system for classifying NPOs, facilitating consistent data collection, research, and policy analysis across different countries. The ICNPO helps in understanding the diverse activities and roles of NPOs within the broader economy.</p>	<p>Institutional sectors, transactions, stocks and flows of NPIs</p>
36	OECD Benchmark Definition on	BMD4	OECD	2008	https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/9789264045743-	<p>. The OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment sets the world standard for FDI statistics. It provides a single point of</p>	<p>FDI (e.g., mergers and acquisitions, greenfield investments) statistics, including globalisation indicators, and statistics</p>

	Foreign Direct Investment				en.pdf?expires=1729065952&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=425A519E98C000B813D119E312FBA8B5	reference for statisticians and users on all aspect of FDI statistics, while remaining compatible with other internationally accepted statistical standards. This edition introduces new analytical data breakdowns and statistical treatments that better reflect the realities of today’s world economy.	on the activities of multinational enterprises.
10(2)	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose	COICOP	UNSD	2018	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/unsd/classifications/COICOP_2018_-_pre-edited_white_c over version - 2018-12-26.pdf	The Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) is the international reference classification of household expenditure. The objective of COICOP is to provide a framework of homogeneous categories of goods and services, which are considered a function or purpose of household	COICOP is an integral part of the System of National Accounts (SNA), but it is also used in several other statistical areas such as: household expenditure statistics based on household, budget surveys and the analysis of living standards; consumer price indices (for which it is used to

						consumption expenditure, which are those expenditures that are made for the benefit of individual persons or households.	establish weights and aggregate prices); international comparisons of gross domestic product (GDP) and its component expenditures through purchasing power parities; and statistics relating to culture, sports, food, health, and tourism.
37	International Public Sector Accounting Standards	IPSAS	IPSAS B	2022 (IPSAS 43 is the latest version)	https://www.ipsasb.org/publications/2022-handbook-public-sector-accounting-pronouncements (It has the link to 2022 handbook of International	The IPSASB develops accounting standards and guidance for use by public sector entities. The structures and processes that support the operations of the IPSASB are facilitated by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The IPSASB's Strategic Objective is: Strengthening Public Financial Management	International Public Sector Accounting Statistics.

					<p><u>Public Sector Accounting Pronouncements</u>)</p>	<p>(PFM) globally through increasing adoption of accrual-based International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).</p> <p>Delivered through two main areas of activity, both of which have a public interest focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and maintaining IPSAS and other high-quality financial reporting guidance for the public sector; and <p>Raising awareness of IPSAS and the benefits of accrual adoption.</p>	
2.2	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries						
38	Classification of Forest Products	CFP	FAO	2022	https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ca0a	The Classification of Forest Products is a system used to categorize and organize the various products derived	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, Forest Economics and Statistics

					8b29-6b20-4c42-bcd1-206a87bb1d00/content	from forests and forestry activities. It helps in systematically identifying and classifying wood and non-wood products such as timber, pulp, paper, and various other forest resources. This classification supports forestry management, resource assessment, trade statistics, and policy-making related to sustainable forest utilization and conservation. Different countries may adopt variations of this classification system to suit their specific needs and local forestry practices.	
39	Classification of land use (LU) for the		FAO	2015	Link to the PDF: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/	The Classification of Land Use (LU) for the Agricultural Census categorizes land based on its primary agricultural use	Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, Agricultural statistics and agricultural

	agricultural census				<p>bitstreams/c5afd226-08ab-4cda-bc45-871f1f95a3be/content</p> <p>Link to the site: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1003#:~:text=It%20represents%20the%20total%20of,in%20WCA%202020%20C%20paragraph%208.2.</p>	<p>and management practices. It helps in systematically organizing and understanding agricultural land by distinguishing between categories such as arable land, permanent crops, permanent pastures, and others. This classification supports agricultural census data collection, analysis of agricultural productivity, land management strategies, and policy-making related to agricultural development and environmental conservation. Different countries may customize this classification to suit their specific agricultural practices and land use patterns.</p>	censuses, Land/Area Use Statistics.
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40	Classification of livestock for the agricultural census		FAO	2015	<p>Link to the PDF: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c5afd226-08ab-4cda-bc45-871f1f95a3be/content</p> <p>(Refer Annexure 6 in the above link)</p> <p>Link to the site: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1004#:~:text=The%20classification%20of%20live%20stock%20cover</p>	<p>The Classification of Livestock for the Agricultural Census categorizes animals raised for agricultural purposes based on species, type, and production characteristics. This classification system helps governments and organizations systematically gather data on livestock populations, their distribution, and their role in agricultural production. It typically includes categories such as cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, pigs, and others, and may further classify animals by age, sex, purpose (e.g., dairy or meat production), and management practices. This data is essential for monitoring livestock health,</p>	Agricultural statistics and Agricultural census

					s,for%20food%20or%20other%20agricultural l	productivity, and supporting policy-making related to animal husbandry, food security, and rural development.	
41	Classification of machinery and equipment for the agricultural census		FAO	2015	Link to the PDF: https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c5afd226-08ab-4cda-bc45-871f1f95a3be/content (Refer Annexure 7 in the above link) Link of the site: https://mdgs.un.org/unsd/classi	The Classification of Machinery and Equipment for the Agricultural Census categorizes tools, vehicles, and equipment used in agricultural activities. This classification helps in systematically organizing and understanding the technological resources deployed in farming and related practices. It includes categories such as tractors, harvesters, irrigation systems, and other specialized agricultural machinery. This classification supports data collection for agricultural	Agricultural statistics and Agricultural census, covering all machinery, equipment and implements used as inputs to agricultural production.

					fications/Family/Detail/1005	census purposes, facilitates analysis of technological trends in farming, and informs policies related to agricultural productivity, mechanization, and rural development.	
42	International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities	ISSCFC	Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, FAO	2022	https://data.apps.fao.org/catalog/dataset/cwp-isscfc	The International Standard Statistical Classification of Fishery Commodities (ISSCFC) is a framework developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to categorize and classify fishery products for statistical reporting purposes. It provides standardized categories and codes for various fishery commodities, including fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other aquatic organisms. This classification system helps in collecting, analyzing, and	Fisheries commodities production and trade statistics and Fishery statistical offices.

						comparing data on global fishery production, trade, and consumption. It supports fisheries management, market analysis, policy-making, and international collaboration in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture management.	
43	International Standard Statistical Classification for Aquatic Animals and Plants	ISSCAAP	Eurostat	2022	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:International_standard_statistical_classification_of_aquatic_animals_and_plants_(ISSCAAP)#:~:text=The%20International%20standard%20stati	The International standard statistical classification of aquatic animals and plants, abbreviated as ISSCAAP, is a nomenclature developed by the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). For statistical purposes, nominal catches of aquatic animals and plants, taken in inland and marine waters or derived from aquaculture, for all kinds of commercial,	Statistics on capturing fisheries and aquaculture.

					stical%20classification,and%20Agriculture%20Organization%20(FAO).	industrial and subsistence purposes, are presented at either species, genus or family level in approximately 1250 statistical categories called "species items"; these species are classified in 50 groups of species and 9 divisions in ISSCAAP.	
44	FAOSTAT Commodity List	FCL	FAO	discontinued in 1994	https://www.fao.org/statistics/caliper/classifications/fcl/en	The FAOSTAT Commodity List was a standardized classification system developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to categorize agricultural and food products for statistical purposes. It provides a framework for organizing data on commodities such as crops, livestock products, fisheries, forestry products,	Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Food statistics, Economic Statistics Production Statistics, Trade Statistics, consumption Statistics.

						and agro-industrial items. FCL was discontinued in 1994, it is kept for legacy but its use in new statistical activities is deprecated.	
2.3	Business Statistics						
45	Manual on the Classification of Business Functions	CBF	UNSD	2023	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/Classification_of_Business_Functions_web_2023-12-19.pdf	The Manual on the Classification of Business Functions provides guidelines for categorizing and analyzing the various functions performed by businesses. The CBF provides relevant categories for describing and measuring how companies organize their production and supporting functions. This classification is particularly useful in measuring domestic and international sourcing and the distribution of work in global value chains (GVCs)	Statistics on the business functions of enterprises, Economic Statistics, international trade statistics.

46	Generic Statistical Business Process Model	GSBPM (version 5.1)	UNEC E	2019	https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-11/GSBPM%20v5_1.pdf	The Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) is a standardized framework developed by the international statistical community to depict the sequence and stages involved in producing statistical data. It outlines the key processes and activities from data collection to dissemination, including steps such as data validation, processing, analysis, and reporting. The GSBPM helps statistical organizations improve their efficiency, consistency, and quality of statistical outputs by providing a common reference model for designing, implementing, and evaluating statistical operations and systems. It supports harmonization of	Integrating data and metadata standards, as a template for process documentation, for harmonizing statistical computing infrastructures, and to provide a framework for process quality assessment and improvement.
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						practices across agencies and enhances transparency and comparability of statistical data globally.	
2.4	Prices						
10(3)	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose 2018	COICOP	UNSD	2023	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/COICOP_2018_draft_publication.pdf	The objective of COICOP is to provide a framework of homogeneous categories of goods and services, which are considered a function or purpose of household consumption expenditure, which are those expenditures that are made for the benefit of individual persons or households.	Statistical areas such as: household expenditure statistics based on household, budget surveys and the analysis of living standards; consumer price indices (for which it is used to establish weights and aggregate prices); international comparisons of gross domestic product (GDP) and its component expenditures through purchasing power parities; and statistics relating to culture, sports, food, health, and tourism.

47	Producers Price Index Manual	PPI Manual	IMF	2004	https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Manuals/2016/12/30/Producer-Price-Index-Manual-Theory-and-Practice-16966	<p>The Producers Price Index (PPI) Manual is a comprehensive guide developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to assist countries in compiling and reporting their Producer Price Index. The PPI measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The manual provides standardized methodologies and best practices for calculating and using the PPI, ensuring consistency, reliability, and comparability of these economic indicators across different countries.</p>	<p>Price Statistics, Export/import prices, National accounts Statistics, Nonmarket goods and services, Globalization and e-commerce considerations</p>
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2.5	Government finance, fiscal and public sector statistics						
48	Government Finance Statistics Manual	GFSM	IMF	2014	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/2014/gfsfinal.pdf	<p>The Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014)—the third edition of this Manual — describes a specialized macroeconomic statistical framework, the government finance statistics (GFS) framework, designed to support fiscal analysis. The Manual (i) provides the economic and statistical reporting principles to be used in compiling the statistics;</p> <p>(ii) describes guidelines for presenting fiscal statistics within an analytic framework that includes appropriate balancing items; and</p> <p>(iii) is harmonized with other macroeconomic</p>	Financial Statistics of general government or public sector

						statistical guidelines. The Manual does not treat systematically the practical aspects of compiling the statistics.	
2.6	International trade and balance of payments						
49	Harmonized commodity description and coding System	HS	World Custom Organization	2022	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Harmonized_commodity_description_and_coding_system#:~:text=The%20Harmonized%20commodity%20description%20and,System%20and%20abbreviated%20as%20HS	<p>The Harmonized commodity description and coding system is a multi-purpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO). It is often simply called Harmonized System and abbreviated as HS.</p> <p>The HS 2007 is made up of about 5,000 commodity groups defined at a six-digit level (with an additional two digits if eight-digit subdivisions are required), in a legal and logical structure</p>	<p>Governments, International organizations and the private sector for many purposes such as internal taxes, trade policies, monitoring of controlled goods, rules of origin, freight tariffs, transport statistics, price monitoring, quota controls, compilation of national accounts, and economic research and analysis.</p>

					https://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/instrument-and-tools/hs-nomenclature-2022-edition.aspx	<p>and based on well-defined rules, in order to achieve a uniform classification.</p> <p>More than 200 countries and economies make use of the system as a basis for their national customs tariffs and for the collection of economic statistical data. Over 98 % of merchandise in international trade is classified in terms of the HS.</p>	
50	Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual	BPM6	IMF	2009	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/bop/2007/pdf/bpm6.pdf	<p>The Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM) is a set of guidelines provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for compiling statistics on a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world. It helps ensure that countries</p>	<p>Balance of payments statistics, financial statistics, developments in globalization, (e.g. currency unions, cross-border production processes, complex international company structures, and issues associated with international labour</p>

						report their balance of payments and international investment positions in a consistent and comparable manner.	mobility, remittances, developments in financial markets.
51	Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services	MSITM	UNSD	2010	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_86rev1e.pdf	The Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) addresses the needs of a variety of producers and users of such statistics. While the Manual is primarily a guide for statistical compilers, it is also a useful tool for Governments and international organizations that use statistical information in connection with international negotiations on trade in services. Furthermore, it can aid enterprises and other entities that need to monitor developments in	Statistics on trade in services from the balance of payments (Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, Maintenance and repair services not included elsewhere (n.i.e.), Transport, Travel, Construction, Insurance and pension services, Financial services, Charges for the use of intellectual property not included elsewhere (n.i.e.), Telecommunications, computer and information services, Other business services,

					international services markets.	Personal, cultural and recreational services, Government goods and services not included elsewhere (n.i.e.) Statistics on services supplied through foreign affiliates (FDI Statistics) Statistics on services supplied through presence of natural persons (Balance of payments statistics on trade in services through presence of natural persons, Balance of payments statistics relating to labour mobility, Statistics on the number of foreign persons moving (flows) and present (stocks) in a host country)
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52	International Recommendations on Distributive Trade Statistics	IRDTS	UNSD	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/m89%20englishForweb.pdf	Distributive trade statistics (DTS) constitute a subject area of economic statistics concerned with provision of data on economic units whose main activity is wholesaling and retailing (that is to say, sale without transformation) of any types of goods together with performing services incidental to sales such as repair, installation and delivery. The growing interest in distributive trade statistics has been due to a steady increase in the contribution of distributive trade to the total economy in terms of value added and employment in most countries.	Distributive trade data. Compilations of both structural and short-term statistics, produce monthly or quarterly indicators, and often take the form of indices.
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2.7	Banking, insurance, financial statistics						
53	International Financial Reporting Standards	IFRS	IASB	2024	https://www.ifs.org/	<p>The IFRS Foundation is a not-for-profit, public interest organisation established to develop high-quality, understandable, enforceable and globally accepted accounting and sustainability disclosure standards.</p> <p>These Standards are developed by two standard-setting boards, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB).</p>	International Financial Statistics.
54	Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual	MFSM	IMF	2017	https://www.elibrary.imf.org/display/book/9781513579191/9	The purpose of the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (MFSM, or manual) is to offer guidelines for the presentation of monetary	Monetary and financial statistics.

					781513579191.xml	and financial statistics. In addition to their role in assisting in monetary policy formulation and monitoring, the statistics covered in this volume form a basis for the development of a statistical framework for assessing financial sector stability.	
2.8	Tourism						
55	International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics	IRTS	UNWTO	2008	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_83rev1e.pdf	The International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics (IRTS) are guidelines developed by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) to standardize the collection and reporting of tourism data worldwide. They provide definitions, classifications, and methodologies for measuring various aspects of tourism, including	Enhancement of the coherence of tourism statistics with other official statistics and further development of tourism satellite accounts.

						inbound and outbound tourism, tourism expenditure, and the economic impact of tourism activities. These recommendations help governments, tourism organizations, and businesses to gather consistent and comparable data, facilitating informed decision-making, policy formulation, and sustainable tourism development strategies globally.	
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2.9	Energy						
56	Standard International Energy Product Classification	SIEC	UNSD	2011	https://unstats.un.org/oslogroup/meetings/og-04/docs/oslo-group-meeting-04--escm-ch03-draft1.pdf	The Standard International Energy Classification (SIEC) is a framework developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to classify energy statistics consistently across countries. It categorizes	Energy Statistics

					https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/2007	energy sources, products, and flows into standardized groups, facilitating international comparability and analysis of energy data. SIEC helps in monitoring energy consumption, production, and trade, supporting energy policy-making, research, and sustainable development efforts globally.	
2.10	Mining, manufacturing, construction						
57	National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector	NPCMS-2011 (Revised)	MoSPI	2015	https://www.mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/main_menu/national_product_classification/NPCMS_2011_revised.pdf	The National Product Classification (NPC) for the Manufacturing Sector, published by the M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), categorizes and organizes products manufactured within a country into standardized groups. This classification system helps	Physical goods (which include transportable and non-transportable physical goods), intangible goods and services.

						in systematically organizing and analyzing manufacturing output, facilitating data collection, reporting, and analysis. It supports policymaking, industrial planning, and economic analysis by providing a structured framework to understand production patterns and trends in the manufacturing sector.	
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3	Environment						
58	Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services	CICES 5.1	European Environmental Agency	2018	https://cices.eu/resources/ https://cices.eu/content/uploads/sites/8/2018/01/Guidance-	The Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) developed from the work on environmental accounting undertaken by the European Environment Agency (EEA). It supports their contribution to the revision of the System of	Natural capital accounting, ecosystem accounting, ecosystem assessments, ecosystem service valuation and mapping

					V51-01012018.pdf	Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) which is currently being led by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). The idea of a common international classification is an important one, because it was recognised that if ecosystem accounting methods were to be developed and comparisons made, then some standardisation in the way we describe ecosystem services was needed.	
59	Classification of Resource Management Activities	CReMA	Eurostat	2008	https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/dataset/-/resource?uri=http://publications.europa.eu/source/dataset/	The classification of resource management activities, abbreviated as CReMA, was developed by Eurostat task forces and classifies activities, products, expenditure and other transactions that aim to preserve and enhance the	Environmental tax statistics,

					<p><u>classification-resource-management-activities</u></p> <p>https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_Resource_Management_Activities_(CReMA)</p>	<p>stock of natural resources. Resource management comprises a large variety of activities, including the production of energy from renewable sources, measures to improve energy efficiency, recovery of materials, and sustainable management of water and forest resources.</p>	
60	Classification of Environmental Protection Activities	CEPA	Eurostat	2001	<p>https://seea.un.org/content/classification-environmental-protection-activities-and-expenditure-</p>	<p>The (European standard statistical) classification of environmental protection activities, abbreviated as CEPA, is used to classify activities, products, expenditure and other transactions whose primary</p>	<p>Energy statistics, Coal production and consumption statistics, Energy efficiency statistics, Renewable energy statistics, Electrical capacity for wind and solar</p>

					<p><u>cepa-and-classification</u></p> <p><u>https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Glossary:Classification_of_environmental_protection_activities_(CEPA)</u></p> <p><u>https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/metadata/classifications</u></p>	purpose is environmental protection.	photovoltaic power statistics.
61	Classification of	CEP	EUROS TAT	2024	<u>https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Mettings/UNCEIS</u>	The Classification of Environmental Functions (CEF) is a generic, multi-purpose, functional	Economic activities products and expenditures and other transactions related to

	Environmental Purposes				<p>C2023/Session 06 Pres2 CEP criteria review.pdf</p> <p>https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/S2c_2_Eurostat_update%20on%20CEP.pdf</p>	<p>classification used for classifying activities, products, expenditure and other transactions related to environmental protection and management of natural resource. Environmental protection activities are defined as economic activities aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating pollution or any other degradation of the environment. Also included are measures to restore the environment after it has been degraded. Resource management activities include the preservation, maintenance and enhancement of the stock of natural resources and therefore the safeguarding of those resources against depletion.</p>	<p>environmental protection and management of natural resources. Climate change mitigation, biodiversity, environmental protection, and resource management</p>
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62	SEEA Land use classification		FAO	2012	https://seea.un.org/sites/seea.un.org/files/annex_c_global_seea_land_final.pdf https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/UNCEEA-4-11.pdf	<p>The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Land Use classification categorizes land according to its primary use and cover types, emphasizing its environmental and economic roles. This classification system helps in systematically organizing and analyzing data related to land resources, such as agricultural land, forests, urban areas, wetlands, and natural reserves. It supports environmental accounting, policy-making, and sustainable development efforts by providing insights into land management, resource allocation, and environmental impact assessments at local, national, and global scales.</p>	<p>Statistics of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Land Use Statistics, Environment Statistics, Economic statistics,</p>
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63	System of Environmental and Economic Accounts	SEEA	UNSD	2012	https://seea.un.org/	The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) is a framework that integrates economic and environmental data to provide a more comprehensive and multipurpose view of the interrelationships between the economy and the environment and the stocks and changes in stocks of environmental assets, as they bring benefits to humanity. It contains the internationally agreed standard concepts, definitions, classifications, accounting rules and tables for producing internationally comparable statistics and accounts. The SEEA framework follows a similar accounting structure	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Air Emission Accounting, Energy, Environmental Activity Accounts, Ecosystem Accounts, Land Accounts, Material Flow Accounts, Land Accounts, Material Flow Accounts, Water
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						as the System of National Accounts (SNA). The framework uses concepts, definitions and classifications consistent with the SNA in order to facilitate the integration of environmental and economic statistics.	
64	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting for Water	SEEA-Water	UNSD	2011	https://seea.un.org/content/seea-water	The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts for Water (SEEA-Water) is an integrated approach to water monitoring, bringing together a wide range of water related statistics across sectors into one coherent information system. The SEEA-Water is the conceptual framework and set of accounts which presents hydrological information alongside	Water statistics, providing an additional resource to those compiling water accounts.

						economic information in a consistent way.	
4	Statistical programmes; Coordination within Statistical systems						
65	Classification of Statistical Activities	CSA 2.0	UNSD	2022	https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/CSA2 https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/ECE_CES_2022_8-2205369E.pdf	The Classification of Statistical Activities (CSA) is an analytical classification that provides a hierarchical structure of categories about statistical activities. It is organized at the top level by statistical domains which relate the broad type of statistical activities, covering subject-matter activities, activities related to infrastructure and methodology, and strategic and management activities for official statistics.	Statistical programmes; coordination within statistical systems
66	Common Statistical Production Architecture	CSPA 2.0	UNEC E	2021	https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/fund.pri	The aim of the common architecture is to facilitate standardisation of the components of statistical	Standards and Tools for the Modernisation of Statistical Production and Services

					<p>nciples/2014/3-Common_Statistical_Production_Architecture_EN.pdf</p> <p>https://statswiki.unece.org/display/CSPA/IV.+CSPA+2.0+Information+Architecture</p>	<p>production, regardless of where these components originate. It provides a framework, principles, processes and guidelines to help reduce the cost of developing and maintaining statistical processes and systems, and improving the responsiveness of the development cycle.</p>	
67	Common Statistical Production Architecture	CSPA	UNECE	2012	Same as above	<p>The Common Statistical Production Architecture (CSPA) refers to a standardized framework and set of principles designed to streamline and enhance the efficiency of statistical production processes within national statistical offices (NSOs) and similar agencies. It aims to improve data</p>	Strategic Planning, Development within statistical organizations

						quality, reduce costs, and increase interoperability across different statistical domains by promoting the use of common methodologies, tools, and infrastructure for data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination. CSPA supports modernization efforts in official statistics, enabling more timely and accurate statistical outputs to meet the evolving needs of users and policymakers.	
68	Generic Statistical Information Model	GSIM	UNEC E	2024	https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/ECE_CES_2024_03_E.pdf https://unece.org/fileadmin/D	The Generic Statistical Information Model (GSIM) is a conceptual framework developed by the international statistical community to standardize how statistical data and metadata are structured and represented. It provides a	Modernizing, streamlining and aligning the standards and production associated with official statistics at both national and international levels. Explain significant relationships among the

				AM/stats/documents/fund.principles/2014/2- Generic_Statistical_Information_Model_EN.pdf	<p>common language and set of concepts for describing statistical information across different domains and organizations. GSIM defines standard components such as data sets, variables, classifications, and relationships between them, facilitating interoperability and integration of statistical data systems. It supports efficient data sharing, reuse, and exchange among statistical agencies, enabling better coordination, consistency, and quality in statistical production and analysis.</p>	<p>entities involved in statistical production. It provides a common language to improve communication at different levels</p>
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