

The NACE Handbook

What NACE is, who governs it, and how to read every European activity code - in plain language.

First edition - Based on NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025)

This edition follows the English source of truth.



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Printable glossary: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary>



CHAPTER 01 WHAT IS NACE?

A common vocabulary for describing what a business does.

A shared vocabulary

NACE - nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne - is the European Union's common statistical classification of economic activities. Every kind of productive activity performed inside the EU is assigned a code so that statistics collected in different countries, by different institutions, in different languages, can be aggregated and compared without ambiguity.

The classification is maintained by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, in cooperation with the national statistical institutes of the member states. It is used by public administrations, national statistical offices, chambers of commerce, tax authorities, business registers, private data vendors and - increasingly - by any software system that needs to reason about what a company actually does.

The current edition covered by this handbook is NACE Rev. 2.1, adopted in 2023 and applied to statistical data from reference year 2025 onwards.

Note: NACE is a classification of activities, not of products, occupations or legal forms. A self-employed carpenter and a hundred-person joinery share the same NACE class if they do the same work.

Activity, not product

The single most important distinction to internalise is that NACE classifies activities - what an organisation does - rather than products, goods, occupations or legal forms. Products have their own classification (CPA in the EU, HS/CN for trade). Occupations sit in ISCO. Legal forms are national. NACE stays on the process: baking bread, writing software, transporting people by air.

This means that a small self-employed carpenter and a hundred-person joinery share the same NACE class if they perform the same activity. It also means that a company producing bicycles for sale and a company hiring bicycles by the hour are in different classes even though a bicycle is central to both.

Where you will meet NACE

Every company registered in an EU business register carries at least one NACE-derived code. Tax authorities use national NACE-based codes to route VAT categories and industry-specific rules. Banks use them for anti-money-laundering risk scoring.



Statistical surveys use them to define their target population. Research funders use them to describe eligible sectors. Job boards, ad networks, credit bureaus and B2B data vendors all rely, directly or indirectly, on NACE.

In short: if a system anywhere in Europe needs to know what a company does, it will speak some dialect of NACE.

Source: Foreword; 1 Introduction, pp. 11-18 - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N.
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-1>



CHAPTER 02 WHO GOVERNS NACE?

Eurostat, a Council regulation, and 27 national statistical institutes.

The legal basis

NACE was established by Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which made it binding on all member states for the production of European statistics. That regulation was amended in 2023 to introduce NACE Rev. 2.1, the current version.

Because NACE is set by a regulation rather than a directive, it applies directly and identically in every member state: national parliaments do not transpose it, they implement it.

Eurostat and the national statistical institutes

Day-to-day custodianship sits with Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union based in Luxembourg. Eurostat publishes the official manual, maintains the correspondence tables to and from older revisions and to non-EU classifications, and coordinates revisions with the national statistical institutes (NSIs) of the 27 member states.

Each NSI - INE in Portugal, INSEE in France, DESTATIS in Germany, CBS in the Netherlands, ISTAT in Italy, and so on - translates the classification into its own language and, in most cases, extends it with a fifth digit to create a national activity classification tuned to local reporting needs. CAE in Portugal, NAF in France, WZ in Germany, SBI in the Netherlands and ATECO in Italy are all direct national extensions of NACE.

Note: NACE is the EU backbone. NAF, WZ, CAE, SBI, ATECO, SKD and their siblings are national dialects that share it - the first four digits of any of them are, by construction, a NACE class.

International alignment

NACE is not built in isolation. It is fully aligned with the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), and its detailed structure is designed so that every NACE class rolls up cleanly to an ISIC class. This alignment lets EU statistics be aggregated with the rest of the world's official statistics without translation losses.



Source: 1.2 Legal basis; 1.3 International context, pp. 13-17 - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), KS-GQ-24-007-
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-2>



CHAPTER 03 WHY NACE EXISTS

Comparability, business registers, tax administration, research.

The comparability problem

Every country produces economic statistics for its own purposes: GDP breakdowns, employment counts, industrial production indices, business-demography surveys. Without a shared classification the numbers cannot be added together, subtracted or compared: French "activites informatiques" and German "Informationstechnologie" cover overlapping but different perimeters, and any cross-border total silently double-counts or drops entire sub-sectors.

NACE is the primary answer to that problem inside the European Union. When a French statistic and a German statistic both cite the same NACE class, they are - by construction - talking about the same activity.

Business registers and administrative use

Beyond pure statistics, NACE-derived codes are now embedded in the administrative fabric of the Union. Every business register in the EU stores a NACE-derived principal-activity code for each registered legal unit. VAT authorities use them to route sector-specific rules. Social-security schemes use them to calculate industry-specific contribution rates. Chambers of commerce use them to organise their membership. The European Investment Bank uses them to screen eligible investments.

Private-sector use

Credit-rating agencies, banks and insurers use NACE codes for sector risk scoring. Marketing platforms, ad networks and B2B data vendors use them for audience targeting. Procurement systems use them to structure supplier catalogues. AI systems increasingly use them as a canonical, low-cardinality feature to describe a firm.

The value NACE delivers in all these settings is the same: a small, stable, exhaustive and mutually exclusive set of buckets that everyone agrees on.

Note: Small, stable, exhaustive, mutually exclusive. Those four properties are what makes a good classification - and what NACE is engineered to protect across revisions.

Source: 1.1 Purpose; 1.4 Uses of NACE, pp. 11-13, 17-18 - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), KS-GQ-24-007-E
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-3>



CHAPTER 04 HOW NACE IS STRUCTURED

Section Division Group Class, and the fifth national digit.

Four hierarchical levels

NACE is a strict hierarchy with four levels. Every activity is placed in exactly one class at the lowest level, and every class rolls up to exactly one group, one division and one section - no overlaps, no double parenting.

The four levels are:

- Section - 21 broad domains identified by a single letter, A to U (for example, A Agriculture; C Manufacturing; J Information and communication).
- Division - 88 mid-level groupings identified by a two-digit code (for example, 62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities).
- Group - 272 finer groupings identified by a three-digit code (for example, 62.0 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities).
- Class - 658 leaf-level categories identified by a four-digit code (for example, 62.01 Computer programming activities).

Anatomy of a code

A NACE class code always looks like DD.CC - two digits, a dot, two more digits. The two digits before the dot identify the division; the first digit after the dot identifies the group inside that division; and the last digit identifies the class inside that group.

So 62.01 decomposes as: division 62 (Computer programming, consultancy and related activities), group 62.0 (same title - the only group in the division), class 62.01 (Computer programming activities). Section J is not part of the code itself but is implied by the division number: divisions 58-63 all sit under section J.

Note: The code 62.01 is always the same activity: computer programming. From that class, national systems fan out - PT 62010, FR 62.01Z, DE 62.01.0, NL 62.01 - but they all trace back to 62.01.

The fifth national digit

The Regulation stops at four digits. National statistical institutes are then free -



and, in practice, universally choose - to extend the last class with a fifth digit that captures nationally interesting sub-activities. This is where the national dialects live: France's NAF adds a trailing letter (6201Z), Germany's WZ adds a numeric fifth digit (62.01.0), Portugal's CAE compresses to a five-digit numeric code (62010), the Netherlands' SBI uses a decimal fifth digit (62.01).

The critical invariant, guaranteed by regulation, is that the first four digits of any national code are, by construction, a NACE class. This is what makes cross-border translation possible: strip the fifth digit, and you are back on the EU backbone.

Explanatory notes

Each class ships with an official explanatory note that describes what the class includes and - critically - what it excludes. Excludes clauses often point to the class where the excluded activity actually belongs. These notes are the arbiter when two classes look like they could both fit: they are, in effect, the case law of NACE.

Source: 2 Structure, pp. 19-34 - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N.
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-4>



CHAPTER 05

REVISIONS AND THE JUMP TO REV. 2.1

How NACE changes over time, and what moved between Rev. 2 and Rev. 2.1.

Why revisions happen

Economies evolve. New industries appear, others merge or disappear, and once-marginal sub-sectors grow large enough to deserve their own class. A statistical classification that does not evolve with the economy silently loses accuracy: brand-new activities get bucketed into generic "other" classes, and time series stop meaning what they used to.

To keep NACE useful without destabilising every downstream user, revisions are deliberate, infrequent and coordinated with the corresponding UN revision of ISIC. Rev. 1 arrived in 1993, Rev. 1.1 in 2002, Rev. 2 in 2006 (applied from 2008), and Rev. 2.1 was adopted in 2023 and applies to reference year 2025 onwards.

NACE 2025 update: what's changing in Rev. 2.1

From reference year 2025, statistical reporting across the EU switches from NACE Rev. 2 (in force since 2008) to NACE Rev. 2.1. The four-digit class code keeps its familiar shape - most classes keep the same number - but a set of activities is renamed, split, merged or newly created.

The most visible NACE 2025 changes affect digital platforms, data-centre and cloud services, renewable-energy generation, repair and reuse, waste treatment, and health and social care. National statistical institutes republish their 5-digit local subclasses (NAF, WZ, CAE, ATECO, CNAE, SBI, PKD, ...) on the same date, so a business may see its local code change even when the underlying activity has not.

NACEBridge exposes both revisions in parallel and every cross-border conversion falls through the official Eurostat correspondence table between Rev. 2 and Rev. 2.1.

Note: Reference year 2025 is the first year for which Rev. 2.1 is mandatory. Historic data stays in Rev. 2 - never renumber it; always store the revision alongside the code.

What changed in Rev. 2.1

Rev. 2.1 is a minor revision - the structure survived and the vast majority of classes are unchanged. The main additions and refinements target activities that were under-represented or misclassified under Rev. 2:



- platform-mediated services (marketplaces, gig work, sharing-economy operators),
- data centres, cloud infrastructure and specialised digital services,
- repair and reuse of goods, in line with circular-economy policy,
- renewable-energy generation and grid balancing, split out from generic electricity production,
- waste-treatment and recycling activities, restructured for greater granularity,
- health and social-care activities, refined to reflect post-pandemic reporting needs.

Note: A Rev. 2 code is not always a Rev. 2.1 code. Eurostat publishes an official correspondence table that maps each Rev. 2 class to one or more Rev. 2.1 classes; some mappings split, some merge.

Bridging historic data

For anyone maintaining a time series that spans the changeover, the practical rule is: never renumber the historic points, and always store the revision alongside the code. NACEBridge does exactly this - every class in our data carries its revision year, and cross-revision queries fall through the official correspondence table maintained by Eurostat.

Source: 1.5 Revision policy; Annex - Rev. 2 Rev. 2.1 correspondence, pp. 15, 380+ - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-5>



CHAPTER 06

NATIONAL VARIANTS

NAF, WZ, CAE, SBI, ATECO, SKD - and how they all relate to NACE.

The compatibility contract

Every national activity classification in the EU is bound by the same contract with NACE: the first four digits are, and must remain, a NACE class. National statistical institutes may extend the fourth-level class with a fifth digit (or letter), rename classes into the local language, and add explanatory notes tuned to the local economy - but they may not create a new four-digit code that does not exist in NACE, and they may not reuse an existing NACE code for a different activity.

This is what makes cross-border translation possible without a translation table for every pair of countries: the shared four-digit backbone is the anchor.

A field guide to the largest systems

- France - NAF (Nomenclature d'activites francaise). Adds a trailing letter to the four-digit NACE class (6201Z, 4711D). Maintained by INSEE.
- Germany - WZ (Klassifikation der Wirtschaftszweige). Adds a numeric fifth digit separated by a dot (62.01.0, 47.11.1). Maintained by DESTATIS.
- Portugal - CAE (Classificacao Portuguesa das Actividades Economicas), currently CAE-Rev. 4. Compresses to a five-digit numeric code (62010, 47111). Maintained by INE.
- Netherlands - SBI (Standaard Bedrijfsindeling). Adds a decimal fifth digit (62.01, 47.11.1). Maintained by CBS.
- Italy - ATECO. Adds a numeric fifth digit (62.01.00 through 62.01.99). Maintained by ISTAT.
- Spain - CNAE (Clasificacion Nacional de Actividades Economicas). Four-digit numeric extension (6201). Maintained by INE.
- Slovenia - SKD (Standardna klasifikacija dejavnosti). Adds a numeric fifth digit. Maintained by SURS.

There are many more - every EU member state, plus several EEA and candidate countries, maintain their own variant.



Reading them together

In practice, a company operating across borders - or a data vendor consolidating data from several countries - needs to move fluently between these systems. The rule is simple: to translate any national code into any other national code, drop to the shared four-digit NACE anchor first, then fan out into the target country's fifth-digit subclasses.

This is exactly what NACEBridge does under the hood, and it is what the `/convert` and `/cousins` routes expose as a single API call.

Note: Anchor first, fan out second. Every cross-border activity-code translation reduces to a NACE 4-digit lookup plus a target-country subclass expansion.

Source: 1.3 International context; national implementation notes, pp. 15-18 - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), K
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-6>



CHAPTER 07 READING AND ASSIGNING A CODE

The principal-activity rule, top-down decision-making, common pitfalls.

Principal activity

A business unit can perform many activities at once: a bakery might also run a small cafe; a joinery might install what it manufactures; a software house might host what it develops. NACE assigns a single class per unit, based on the unit's principal activity - the activity that contributes most to the value added of the unit.

Value added, not turnover. Turnover is a convenient proxy when value-added data are unavailable, but the principle is value added: how much of the unit's own labour and capital produced the observed output.

The top-down method

When several candidate classes are plausible, NACE prescribes a top-down decision procedure: pick the winning section first (by comparing value added across sections), then the winning division inside that section, then the winning group, then the winning class. This prevents a small niche activity from pulling the whole unit into an unrepresentative class just because that class is very specific.

Note: Top-down means: pick the winning parent first, then descend. Never pick a very specific class just because it fits perfectly - first check that its parent section actually wins.

Worked example: a coffee-roasting cafe

A single legal unit roasts coffee, sells whole beans wholesale to restaurants, and runs a cafe on the ground floor. Three activities: manufacturing of coffee products (division 10.83), wholesale of beverages (46.34) and food and beverage service activities (56).

Applying the top-down method: compare value added at the section level first - section C (Manufacturing), section G (Wholesale and retail trade), section I (Accommodation and food service activities). Suppose the cafe produces more value added than the roasting and the wholesale combined. Section I wins. Descend: division 56 wins by construction. Group 56.1 (Restaurants and mobile food service activities). Class 56.10.

The whole unit is classified as 56.10, even though the roasting activity is genuinely present and might carry its own turnover line in the accounts.



Common pitfalls

- Confusing product with activity. A company that sells software is not automatically a software company: if it only resells, it belongs in wholesale/retail; if it develops, it belongs in 62.01.
- Using the trailing national digit to decide. Countries sometimes offer a very specific fifth-digit subclass that seems to describe the business perfectly. That is fine - but only after the four-digit class is settled by the top-down method.
- Registering a legal unit versus a local unit. NACE codes apply to statistical units. A holding company with subsidiaries in different sectors gets a code that reflects the holding activity, not the aggregate of its subsidiaries.

Source: 3 Rules of classification, pp. 35-55 - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N.
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-7>



CHAPTER 08 USING NACE WITH MODERN TOOLS

A short tour of the online tools, AI assistants and downloads - with pointers for developers.

Online tools

The NACEBridge website offers a handful of small tools that cover almost every day-to-day question a founder, analyst, journalist or civil servant will have. Search finds classes by keyword; Decode explains a code you already have; Cousins lists the neighbouring classes so you can double-check a borderline choice; Convert translates a national code into its equivalent in another EU country; and Grid gives you the full hierarchy at a glance. All of them are free and require no account.

AI assistants

If you use a modern AI assistant - ChatGPT, Claude, Cursor and similar - it can answer questions about NACE directly, using this site as its source. That means you can ask, in plain language, things like "which NACE class covers a mobile coffee cart in Portugal?" and get an answer that cites the correct code. For most readers this is the easiest way to work with NACE: no forms, no downloads, just a conversation.

Downloads

For offline reading, study or archiving, this handbook is available as a PDF and as an EPUB from the handbook cover page. The official Eurostat manual - the primary source behind every chapter here - is also mirrored on the same page, one click away.

Note: Everything on NACEBridge is free to read, free to link and free to embed. Paid tiers only raise usage limits for automated access; the classification itself is European public infrastructure.

For developers

If you are building software that needs to look up NACE codes programmatically, NACEBridge exposes a REST API and an MCP server for AI tools. The details - endpoints, authentication, rate limits, SDKs and examples - live in the developer documentation at /docs. This handbook deliberately keeps to the concepts.

Source: Cross-reference: NACEBridge API docs - Eurostat, NACE Rev. 2.1 (2025), KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N.
Read this chapter online: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#chapter-8>



APPENDIX A SOURCES & ATTRIBUTION

Where every claim in this handbook comes from, how it was derived, and how you may reuse it.

A.1 Primary source

This handbook is a plain-language companion to the official Eurostat NACE manual. Every substantive statement - the four-level structure, the anchoring rules, the revision history, the classification principles - is derived from a single primary source published by the European Commission's statistical office.

NACE Rev. 2.1 - Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community: Eurostat, Manuals and guidelines series, 2025 edition. Publication code KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N. ISBN 978-92-68-19443-4. doi:10.2785/4407311. - <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gq-24-007>

Ramon - Eurostat's classifications server: Machine-readable NACE code lists, explanatory notes, and correspondence tables between NACE Rev. 2, Rev. 2.1, ISIC Rev. 4, and ISIC Rev. 5. -

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=NACE_REV

A.2 Legal basis

NACE is not a suggestion. It is EU statistical law, and any handbook that speaks to "who governs it" must cite the acts that establish it. Two instruments matter:

Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006: The European Parliament and Council regulation that established NACE Rev. 2 as the mandatory classification for European business statistics. - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2006/1893/oj>

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/137: Amends Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 to introduce NACE Rev. 2.1 with effect from reference year 2025. - https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2023/137/oj

A.3 International alignment

NACE is the European view of a global taxonomy. Its top two levels are aligned by treaty with the United Nations Statistics Division's ISIC. Cross-border comparisons and correspondence tables both defer to these UN publications.

ISIC Rev. 4: International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4. United Nations, 2008. Series M, No. 4/Rev. 4. - <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/isic>



ISIC Rev. 5: Draft international standard aligned with NACE Rev. 2.1. Adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2023. - <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ>

A.4 National variants

Where this handbook names national classifications - CAE (Portugal), NAF (France), WZ (Germany), SBI (Netherlands), and their equivalents across the EU27 - the underlying code lists come from each Member State's national statistical institute. NACEBridge mirrors those lists and keeps them aligned with the Eurostat backbone.

Portugal - CAE Rev. 4: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica (INE).

France - NAF Rev. 2 / 2025: Institut national de la statistique et des etudes economiques (INSEE).

Germany - WZ 2025: Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis).

Netherlands - SBI 2025: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (CBS).

All other EU Member States: Respective national statistical institutes, mirrored via NACEBridge Market Intelligence.

A.5 Reuse and license

The primary source is reused under the European Commission's reuse policy. Commission Decision 2011/833/EU allows reuse of documents produced by the Commission and Eurostat for both commercial and non-commercial purposes, provided the source is acknowledged and the meaning is not distorted.

This handbook - the plain-language text, the illustrations, the code samples, and the software that renders it - is TEKSOMA Technologies. It is distributed free of charge under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence (CC BY 4.0). You may copy, redistribute, translate, or adapt it, provided you credit NACEBridge and preserve the citation to Eurostat.

Commission Decision 2011/833/EU: Reuse of Commission documents. Recital and articles govern the reuse of the Eurostat manual quoted throughout this handbook. - <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2011/833/oj>

CC BY 4.0: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International - applies to the derivative text, layout, and code of this handbook. -



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

A.6 Editorial method

The eight chapters were written by re-reading the corresponding sections of KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N and producing a shorter, plainer restatement in the same order the manual presents them. No claim in the body of any chapter is invented; every claim is traceable to the page range printed at the foot of that chapter ("Source: ... pp. ...").

Where the primary source is ambiguous or silent - for example, on how to use NACE programmatically, or on the practical mechanics of cross-border code conversion - the handbook says so explicitly, and cites NACEBridge's own API documentation instead of the manual.

Translations into the 22 other official EU languages were produced by machine translation (Google Gemini via the Lovable AI Gateway) and marked with a translationStatus banner. English is the source of truth; where a translation and the English disagree, the English wins.

A.7 How to cite this handbook

If you quote or paraphrase this handbook in a research paper, policy note, or software documentation, please cite it as:

Suggested citation: TEKSOMA Technologies (2026). The NACE Handbook - a plain-language companion to NACE Rev. 2.1. NACEBridge, first edition. <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook>

Underlying source (always cite alongside): Eurostat (2025). NACE Rev. 2.1 - Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. KS-GQ-24-007-EN-N.

A.8 Corrections and contact

If you spot a paraphrase that materially differs from the primary source, an outdated legal reference, or a broken citation link, please tell us. Corrections are applied to the master English source, then re-translated into the other locales in the same release.

Corrections: handbook@nacebridge.eu

Reuse questions: See the CC BY 4.0 licence link above.

Live version: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook#attribution>



APPENDIX B INSTITUTIONS & DATA SOURCES

European and national statistical authorities referenced across the handbook.

B.1 European & international bodies

Commission - European Commission

European Commission - proposes EU legislation and, together with Eurostat, adopts the implementing acts that update NACE.

Official source: <https://commission.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/commission>

Council - Council of the European Union

Council of the European Union - represents member state governments and co-legislates EU statistical regulations.

Official source: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/council>

EEA - European Economic Area

European Economic Area - extends the EU single market to Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which also apply NACE.

Official source: <https://www.efta.int/eea>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/eea>

EFTA - European Free Trade Association

European Free Trade Association - Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland; EFTA statistical offices align with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.efta.int/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/efta>

EU - European Union

European Union - the political and economic union whose member states use NACE as a shared statistical language.

Official source: <https://european-union.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/eu>

European Parliament - European Parliament

The EU's directly elected legislative body; co-legislates the regulations that make NACE binding.

Official source: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/european-parliament>



Eurostat - Eurostat - Statistical Office of the European Union

The statistical office of the European Union. Eurostat produces, maintains and publishes NACE - the classification every EU member state uses to describe economic activity.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/eurostat>

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - uses ISIC-aligned classifications for cross-country economic statistics.

Official source: <https://www.oecd.org/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/oecd>

UN - United Nations Statistics Division

United Nations Statistics Division - custodian of ISIC, the global reference classification NACE is derived from.

Official source: <https://unstats.un.org/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/un>

B.2 National statistical institutes**CBS - Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (NL)**

Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - the Netherlands' national statistical institute; publishes SBI.

Official source: <https://www.cbs.nl/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/cbs>

CSB - Centrala statistikas parvalde (LV)

Centrala statistikas parvalde - Latvia's Central Statistical Bureau; publishes NACE 2.

Official source: <https://stat.gov.lv/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/csb>

CSO - Central Statistics Office (Ireland) (IE)

Central Statistics Office - Ireland's national statistical office.

Official source: <https://www.cso.ie/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/cso>

CyStat - Cyprus Statistical Service (CY)

Cyprus Statistical Service - Cyprus' national statistical office.

Official source: <https://www.cystat.gov.cy/>



On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/cystat>

CZSO - Cesky statisticky urad (CZ)

Cesky statisticky urad - Czechia's national statistical office; publishes CZ-NACE.

Official source: <https://www.czso.cz/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/czso>

Destatis - Statistisches Bundesamt (DE)

Statistisches Bundesamt - Germany's federal statistical office; publishes WZ.

Official source: <https://www.destatis.de/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/destatis>

DST - Danmarks Statistik (DK)

Danmarks Statistik - Denmark's national statistical institute; publishes DB (Dansk Branchekode).

Official source: <https://www.dst.dk/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/dst>

DZS - Drzavni zavod za statistiku (HR)

Drzavni zavod za statistiku - Croatia's national statistical bureau; publishes NKD.

Official source: <https://dzs.gov.hr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/dzs>

ELSTAT - Hellenic Statistical Authority (GR)

Hellenic Statistical Authority - Greece's national statistical institute; publishes STAKOD.

Official source: <https://www.statistics.gr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/elstat>

GUS - G owny Urzad Statystyczny (PL)

G owny Urzad Statystyczny - Poland's central statistical office; publishes PKD.

Official source: <https://stat.gov.pl/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/gus>

INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica (Portugal) (PT)

Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Portugal's national statistical institute; publishes CAE.

Official source: <https://www.ine.pt/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/ine>



INE-ES - Instituto Nacional de Estadística (Spain) (ES)
Instituto Nacional de Estadística - Spain's national statistical institute; publishes CNAE.
Official source: <https://www.ine.es/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/ine-es>

INS - Institutul National de Statistica (Romania) (RO)
Institutul National de Statistica - Romania's national institute of statistics; publishes CAEN.
Official source: <https://insse.ro/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/ins>

INSEE - Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (FR)
Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques - France's national statistical institute; publishes NAF.
Official source: <https://www.insee.fr/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/insee>

ISTAT - Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (IT)
Istituto Nazionale di Statistica - Italy's national statistical institute; publishes ATECO.
Official source: <https://www.istat.it/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/istat>

KSH - Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (HU)
Központi Statisztikai Hivatal - Hungary's central statistical office; publishes TEAOR.
Official source: <https://www.ksh.hu/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/ksh>

LSD - Lietuvos statistikos departamentas (LT)
Lietuvos statistikos departamentas - Lithuania's statistics office; publishes EVRK.
Official source: <https://www.stat.gov.lt/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/lsd>

NSI - (Bulgaria) (BG)
- Bulgaria's national statistical institute;
publishes KID.
Official source: <https://www.nsi.bg/>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/nsi>



NSO - National Statistics Office (Malta) (MT)

National Statistics Office - Malta's national statistical office.

Official source: <https://nso.gov.mt/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/nso>

SCB - Statistiska centralbyran (SE)

Statistiska centralbyran - Sweden's national statistical institute; publishes SNI.

Official source: <https://www.scb.se/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/scb>

SSB - Statistisk sentralbyra (NO)

Statistisk sentralbyra - Norway's national statistical institute (EEA); publishes SN2007.

Official source: <https://www.ssb.no/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/ssb>

STAT - Statistik Austria (AT)

Statistik Austria - Austria's national statistical institute; publishes ONACE.

Official source: <https://www.statistik.at/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/stat>

STAT.FI - Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland) (FI)

Tilastokeskus - Finland's national statistical institute; publishes TOL.

Official source: <https://www.stat.fi/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/stat-fi>

STATBEL - Statbel (BE)

Statbel - Belgium's national statistical office; publishes NACE-BEL.

Official source: <https://statbel.fgov.be/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/statbel>

STATEC - Institut national de la statistique et des etudes economiques du Luxembourg (LU)

Institut national de la statistique et des etudes economiques du Luxembourg - publishes NACE-LUX.

Official source: <https://statistiques.public.lu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/statec>

Statistikaamet - Statistics Estonia (EE)

Statistics Estonia - Estonia's national statistical office; publishes EMTAK.



Official source: <https://www.stat.ee/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/statistikaamet>

SURS - Statisticni urad Republike Slovenije (SI)

Statisticni urad Republike Slovenije - Slovenia's statistical office; publishes SKD.

Official source: <https://www.stat.si/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/surs>

SUSR - Statistický urad Slovenskej republiky (SK)

Statistický urad Slovenskej republiky - Slovakia's statistical office; publishes SK NACE.

Official source: <https://slovak.statistics.sk/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/susr>

Tilastokeskus - Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland) (FI)

Statistics Finland - Finland's national statistical institute; publishes TOL.

Official source: <https://www.stat.fi/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions/tilastokeskus>

Live index: <https://nacebridge.eu/institutions>



APPENDIX C

NATIONAL & EU CLASSIFICATIONS

Activity classifications aligned with NACE Rev. 2.1 at the 4-digit class level.

C.1 European reference

CPA - Statistical Classification of Products by Activity

Statistical Classification of Products by Activity - the EU classification of goods and services, derived from and aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cpa>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/cpa>

ISIC - International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

International Standard Industrial Classification - the United Nations global backbone that NACE aligns to at the first two digits.

Official source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/isic>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/isic>

NACE - Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community

The EU's official classification of economic activities. NACE is the backbone every national system in the Union anchors to at the 4-digit class.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nace>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/nace>

NACEBridge - NACEBridge

Open bridge between NACE and national activity classifications, maintained by TEKSOMA.

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/nacebridge>

NAICS - North American Industry Classification System

North American Industry Classification System - used by the US, Canada and Mexico; a common counterpart when comparing EU and North American data.

Official source: <https://www.census.gov/naics/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/naics>

PRODCOM - Community Production statistics

EU industrial production statistics - a detailed product list linked to NACE manufacturing classes.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/prodcom>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/prodcom>

SIC - Standard Industrial Classification (UK)



Standard Industrial Classification - the UK activity classification, historically aligned with NACE Rev. 2.

Official source: <https://resources.companieshouse.gov.uk/sic/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/sic>

C.2 National classifications

ATECO - Classificazione delle attività economiche (IT)

Classificazione delle attività economiche - the Italian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/17888>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/ateco>

CAE - Classificacao Portuguesa das Actividades Economicas (PT)

Portugal's national activity classification, published by INE. Aligned with NACE at the 4-digit level.

Official source: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnactividades

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/cae>

CAEN - Clasificarea Activitatilor din Economia Nationala (RO)

Clasificarea Activitatilor din Economia Nationala - the Romanian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/caen-classification>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/caen>

CNAE - Clasificacion Nacional de Actividades Economicas (ES)

Clasificacion Nacional de Actividades Economicas - the Spanish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736177032

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/cnae>

CZ-NACE - CZ-NACE (CZ)

CZ-NACE - the Czech implementation of NACE.

Official source:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/klasifikace_ekonomickyh_cinnosti_cz_nace

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/cz-nace>

DB07 - Dansk Branchekode 2007 (DK)

Dansk Branchekode 2007 - the Danish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.



Official source:

<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/nomenklaturer/dansk-branchekode-2007>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/db07>

EMTAK - Eesti majanduse tegevusalade klassifikaator (EE)

Eesti majanduse tegevusalade klassifikaator - the Estonian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://emtak.rik.ee/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/emtak>

EVRK - Ekonomines veiklos rusiu klasifikatorius (LT)

Ekonomines veiklos rusiu klasifikatorius - the Lithuanian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/klasifikatoriu-katalogas>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/evrk>

KID - -2008 (BG)

-2008 - the Bulgarian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/2660/kid-2008>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/kid>

NACE-BEL - NACE-BEL (BE)

NACE-BEL - the Belgian implementation of NACE with additional national detail.

Official source:

<https://statbel.fgov.be/nl/over-statbel/methodologie/classificaties/nace-bel-2008>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/nace-bel>

NAF - Nomenclature d'activites francaise (FR)

France's national activity classification, published by INSEE. Aligned with NACE at the 4-digit level with a 5-character format.

Official source: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2406147>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/naf>

NKD - Nacionalna klasifikacija djelatnosti (HR)

Nacionalna klasifikacija djelatnosti - the Croatian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://dzs.gov.hr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/nkd>

ONACE - Osterreichische NACE (AT)



Osterreichische NACE - the Austrian implementation of NACE.

Official source: <https://www.statistik.at/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/onace>

PKD - Polska Klasyfikacja Dzia alnosci (PL)

Polska Klasyfikacja Dzia alnosci - the Polish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://stat.gov.pl/Klasyfikacje/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/pkd>

SBI - Standaard Bedrijfsindeling (NL)

Standaard Bedrijfsindeling - the Dutch national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

<https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/onze-diensten/methoden/classificaties/activiteiten/sbi-2008-standaard-bedrijfsindeling-20>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/sbi>

SK NACE - SK NACE (SK)

SK NACE - the Slovak implementation of NACE.

Official source: <https://slovak.statistics.sk/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/sk-nace>

SKD - Standardna klasifikacija dejavnosti (SI)

Standardna klasifikacija dejavnosti - the Slovenian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/skd>

SN2007 - Standard for n ringsgruppering 2007 (NO)

Standard for n ringsgruppering - the Norwegian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.ssb.no/klass/klassifikasjoner/6>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/sn2007>

SNI - Svensk naringsgrensindelning (SE)

Svensk naringsgrensindelning - the Swedish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

<https://www.scb.se/dokumentation/klassifikationer-och-standarder/standard-for-svensk-naringsgrensindelning-sni>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/sni>



STAKOD - STAKOD (GR)

STAKOD - the Greek national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.statistics.gr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/stakod>

TEAOR - TEAOR (HU)

TEAOR - the Hungarian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.ksh.hu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/teor>

TOL - Toimialaluokitus (FI)

Toimialaluokitus - the Finnish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.stat.fi/fi/luokitukset/toimiala/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/tol>

WZ - Klassifikation der Wirtschaftszweige (DE)

Klassifikation der Wirtschaftszweige - the German national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Klassifikationen/Gueter-Wirtschaftsklassifikationen/klassifikation-wz-2008>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies/wz>

Live index: <https://nacebridge.eu/taxonomies>



APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

Classifications, EU bodies and national statistical institutes referenced across the handbook.

D.1 NACEBridge steward

TEKSOMA | MARKET INTELLIGENCE - Market-intelligence practice of the TEKSOMA group; curates the European classification datasets that feed NACEBridge.

Official source: <https://mi.teksoma.com>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-t-ksom-m-rket-int-lligence>

TEKSOMA Holding - Short name for TEKSOMA Holding, Lda. - the Portuguese group that stewards NACEBridge.

Official source: <https://teksoma.com>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-t-ksom-holding>

TEKSOMA Holding, Lda. - Portuguese parent company (Lisbon) that owns and stewards the NACEBridge open-data project.

Official source: <https://teksoma.com>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-t-ksom-holding-lda>

TEKSOMA Technologies - Technology arm of TEKSOMA Holding; builds, hosts and maintains the NACEBridge platform and its public APIs.

Official source: <https://tech.teksoma.com>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-t-ksom-technologies>

D.2 Classifications

CPA - Statistical Classification of Products by Activity - the EU classification of goods and services, derived from and aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cpa>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cpa>

ISIC - International Standard Industrial Classification - the United Nations global backbone that NACE aligns to at the first two digits.

Official source: <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/isic>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-isic>

NACE - Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community - the EU standard for describing what a business does.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nace>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-nace>



NACEBridge - Open bridge between NACE and national activity classifications, maintained by TEKSOMA.

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-nacebridge>

NAICS - North American Industry Classification System - used by the US, Canada and Mexico; a common counterpart when comparing EU and North American data.

Official source: <https://www.census.gov/naics/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-naics>

PRODCOM - EU industrial production statistics - a detailed product list linked to NACE manufacturing classes.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/prodcom>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-prodcom>

SIC - Standard Industrial Classification - the UK activity classification, historically aligned with NACE Rev. 2.

Official source: <https://resources.companieshouse.gov.uk/sic/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-sic>

D.3 EU institutions

Commission - European Commission - proposes EU legislation and, together with Eurostat, adopts the implementing acts that update NACE.

Official source: <https://commission.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-commission>

Council - Council of the European Union - represents member state governments and co-legislates EU statistical regulations.

Official source: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-council>

EEA - European Economic Area - extends the EU single market to Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, which also apply NACE.

Official source: <https://www.efta.int/eea>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-eea>

EFTA - European Free Trade Association - Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland; EFTA statistical offices align with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.efta.int/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-efta>



EU - European Union - the political and economic union whose member states use NACE as a shared statistical language.

Official source: <https://european-union.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-eu>

European Parliament - The EU's directly elected legislative body; co-legislates the regulations that make NACE binding.

Official source: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-european-parliament>

Eurostat - The statistical office of the European Union - publishes and maintains NACE.

Official source: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-eurostat>

OECD - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - uses ISIC-aligned classifications for cross-country economic statistics.

Official source: <https://www.oecd.org/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-oecd>

UN - United Nations Statistics Division - custodian of ISIC, the global reference classification NACE is derived from.

Official source: <https://unstats.un.org/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-un>

D.4 National statistical institutes

CBS - Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek - the Netherlands' national statistical institute; publishes SBI.

Official source: <https://www.cbs.nl/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cbs>

CSB - Centrala statistikas parvalde - Latvia's Central Statistical Bureau; publishes NACE 2.

Official source: <https://stat.gov.lv/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-csb>

CSO - Central Statistics Office - Ireland's national statistical office.

Official source: <https://www.cso.ie/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cso>



CyStat - Cyprus Statistical Service - Cyprus' national statistical office.

Official source: <https://www.cystat.gov.cy/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cystat>

CZSO - Cesky statisticky urad - Czechia's national statistical office; publishes

CZ-NACE.

Official source: <https://www.czso.cz/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-czso>

Destatis - Statistisches Bundesamt - Germany's federal statistical office; publishes

WZ.

Official source: <https://www.destatis.de/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-destatis>

DESTATIS - Statistisches Bundesamt - Germany's federal statistical office; publishes

WZ.

Official source: <https://www.destatis.de/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-destatis>

DST - Danmarks Statistik - Denmark's national statistical institute; publishes DB

(Dansk Branchekode).

Official source: <https://www.dst.dk/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-dst>

DZS - Drzavni zavod za statistiku - Croatia's national statistical bureau; publishes

NKD.

Official source: <https://dzs.gov.hr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-dzs>

ELSTAT - Hellenic Statistical Authority - Greece's national statistical institute;
publishes STAKOD.

Official source: <https://www.statistics.gr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-elstat>

GUS - G owny Urzad Statystyczny - Poland's central statistical office; publishes PKD.

Official source: <https://stat.gov.pl/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-gus>

INE - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Portugal's national statistical institute;



publishes CAE.

Official source: <https://www.ine.pt/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-ine>

INE-ES - Instituto Nacional de Estadística - Spain's national statistical institute; publishes CNAE.

Official source: <https://www.ine.es/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-ine-es>

INS - Institutul National de Statistica - Romania's national institute of statistics; publishes CAEN.

Official source: <https://insse.ro/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-ins>

INSEE - Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques - France's national statistical institute; publishes NAF.

Official source: <https://www.insee.fr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-insee>

ISTAT - Istituto Nazionale di Statistica - Italy's national statistical institute; publishes ATECO.

Official source: <https://www.istat.it/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-istat>

KSH - Központi Statisztikai Hivatal - Hungary's central statistical office; publishes TEAOR.

Official source: <https://www.ksh.hu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-ksh>

LSD - Lietuvos statistikos departamentas - Lithuania's statistics office; publishes EVRK.

Official source: <https://www.stat.gov.lt/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-lsd>

NSI - - Bulgaria's national statistical institute; publishes KID.

Official source: <https://www.nsi.bg/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-nsi>

NSO - National Statistics Office - Malta's national statistical office.



Official source: <https://nso.gov.mt/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-nso>

SCB - Statistiska centralbyran - Sweden's national statistical institute; publishes SNI.

Official source: <https://www.scb.se/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-scb>

SSB - Statistisk sentralbyra - Norway's national statistical institute (EEA); publishes SN2007.

Official source: <https://www.ssb.no/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-ssb>

STAT - Statistik Austria - Austria's national statistical institute; publishes ONACE.

Official source: <https://www.statistik.at/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-stat>

STAT.FI - Tilastokeskus - Finland's national statistical institute; publishes TOL.

Official source: <https://www.stat.fi/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-stat-fi>

STATBEL - Statbel - Belgium's national statistical office; publishes NACE-BEL.

Official source: <https://statbel.fgov.be/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-statbel>

STATEC - Institut national de la statistique et des etudes economiques du Luxembourg - publishes NACE-LUX.

Official source: <https://statistiques.public.lu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-statec>

Statistikaamet - Statistics Estonia - Estonia's national statistical office; publishes EMTAK.

Official source: <https://www.stat.ee/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-statistikaamet>

SURS - Statisticni urad Republike Slovenije - Slovenia's statistical office; publishes SKD.

Official source: <https://www.stat.si/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-surs>



SUSR - Statistický úrad Slovenskej republiky - Slovakia's statistical office; publishes SK NACE.

Official source: <https://slovak.statistics.sk/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-susr>

Tilastokeskus - Statistics Finland - Finland's national statistical institute; publishes TOL.

Official source: <https://www.stat.fi/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-tilastokeskus>

D.5 National classifications

ATECO - Classificazione delle attività economiche - the Italian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/17888>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-ateco>

CAE - Classificacao Portuguesa das Actividades Economicas - the Portuguese national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cnactividades

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cae>

CAEN - Clasificarea Activitatilor din Economia Nationala - the Romanian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://insse.ro/cms/en/content/caen-classification>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-caen>

CNAE - Clasificacion Nacional de Actividades Economicas - the Spanish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

https://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736177032

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cnae>

CZ-NACE - CZ-NACE - the Czech implementation of NACE.

Official source:

https://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/klasifikace_ekonomickyh_cinnosti_cz_nace

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-cz-nace>

DB07 - Dansk Branchekode 2007 - the Danish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:



<https://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik/dokumentation/nomenklaturer/dansk-branchekode-2007>
On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-db07>

EMTAK - Eesti majanduse tegevusalade klassifikaator - the Estonian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://emtak.rik.ee/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-emptak>

EVRK - Ekonomines veiklos rusiu klasifikatorius - the Lithuanian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://osp.stat.gov.lt/klasifikatoriu-katalogas>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-evrk>

KID - -2008 - the Bulgarian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.nsi.bg/en/content/2660/kid-2008>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-kid>

NACE-BEL - NACE-BEL - the Belgian implementation of NACE with additional national detail.

Official source:

<https://statbel.fgov.be/nl/over-statbel/methodologie/classificaties/nace-bel-2008>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-nace-bel>

NAF - Nomenclature d'activites francaise - the French national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.insee.fr/fr/information/2406147>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-naf>

NKD - Nacionalna klasifikacija djelatnosti - the Croatian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://dzs.gov.hr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-nkd>

ONACE - Osterreichische NACE - the Austrian implementation of NACE.

Official source: <https://www.statistik.at/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-onace>

PKD - Polska Klasyfikacja Dzia alnosci - the Polish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://stat.gov.pl/Klasyfikacje/>



On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-pkd>

SBI - Standaard Bedrijfsindeling - the Dutch national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

<https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/onze-diensten/methoden/classificaties/activiteiten/sbi-2008-standaard-bedrijfsindeling-2008>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-sbi>

SK NACE - SK NACE - the Slovak implementation of NACE.

Official source: <https://slovak.statistics.sk/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-sk-nace>

SKD - Standardna klasifikacija dejavnosti - the Slovenian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-skd>

SN2007 - Standard for n ringsgruppering - the Norwegian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.ssb.no/klass/klassifikasjoner/6>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-sn2007>

SNI - Svensk naringsgrensindelning - the Swedish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

<https://www.scb.se/dokumentation/klassifikationer-och-standarder/standard-for-svensk-naringsgrensindelning-sni>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-sni>

STAKOD - STAKOD - the Greek national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.statistics.gr/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-stakod>

TEAOR - TEAOR - the Hungarian national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.ksh.hu/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-teaor>

TOL - Toimialaluokitus - the Finnish national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source: <https://www.stat.fi/fi/luokitukset/toimiala/>

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-tol>



WZ - Klassifikation der Wirtschaftszweige - the German national activity classification, aligned with NACE.

Official source:

<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Klassifikationen/Gueter-Wirtschaftsklassifikationen/klassifikation-wz-2008>.

On NACEBridge: <https://nacebridge.eu/handbook/glossary#term-wz>

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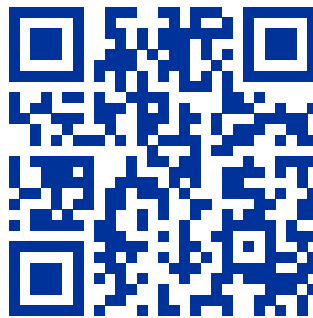


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