**Palestinian central product classification**

**Classification Name in Arabic**: التصنيف الفلسطيني المركزي للمنتجات حسب التصنيف الدولي المركزي للمنتجات الاصدار 2.1

**Classification Name in English**: Palestinian central product classification according to central product classification Issued by the United Nations

**Abbreviation of Classification Name**: PCPC Rev.2.1

**Edition and Publishing Year /adoption:** 2015

**A glimpse on Classification**

The Central Product Classification need for development was originated from initiatives in the early 1970s to harmonize international classifications. Within the framework of those initiatives, a standard classification of all products was perceived as a key element.

Ongoing changes in the world’s economy, fast changing production patterns and techniques and the emergence of new products are factors that call for frequent reviews of product classifications like the CPC. The revision process for Version 2 of the CPC was therefore started immediately after the publication of CPC Version 1.1. At the core of the revision process were several objectives, namely (a) to reflect in the CPC newly emerging products or products that better reflect changing production patterns; (b) to reflect outputs of newly defined industries of ISIC Revision 4; (c) to take into account the changes in the 2007 edition of the Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System (HS); (d) to review the product detail necessary for statistics on agriculture, ICT and information products and (e) to review the conceptual basis of CPC, including issues concerning the scope of the classification and the definition of and distinction between goods and services.

The Central Product Classification (CPC) consists of a coherent and consistent classification structure for products based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. It provides a comprehensive framework within which data on products can be collected and presented in a format that allows for economic analysis supporting decision-taking and policy-making. The classification structure represents a standard format to organize detailed information on products – be it on production, transformation, trade or consumption – according to economic principles and perceptions.

**Structural Classification**:

The overall set of products is subdivided into a hierarchical, five-level structure of mutually exclusive categories, facilitating data collection, presentation and analysis at detailed levels of the economy in an internationally comparable, standardized way. The categories at the highest level are called sections, which are numerically coded categories. The sections subdivide the entire spectrum of products into broad groupings, and the codes are ranged from 0 to 9.. The classification is then organized into successively more detailed categories, which are numerically coded: two-digit divisions; three-digit groups; four-digit classes; and, at the greatest level of detail, five-digit subclasses.

The Palestinian classification include more details by adding two numbers to represent the commodity or service (known as the seven digits)

**Uses of the Classification**:

Development of a classification of the National Accounts Department for the production of supply and use tables for 2017 and its use in coding the 2017 series of economic surveys

**Name of the corresponding International Standard Classification (if any(**:

Central product classification (CPC 2.1)

**Link International Standard Classification scenes on the Internet:** <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/CPCv2.1_complete(PDF)_English.pdf>

**Date of commencement of the use of the current version**: 2015

**Previous local versions of Category**: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Portals/_PCBS/Class/Arabic/Economic/cpc-2.pdf>

**The latest international standard version of the classification**:

**Link on the Internet:**

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/CPCv2.1_complete(PDF)_English.pdf>