



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

## **Public Procurement in the European Union**

### **Guide to the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV)**

**This guide has no legal value and does not necessarily represent the  
official position of the Commission**

# **Guide to the Common Procurement Vocabulary**

## **Table of contents:**

- 1. Introduction**
  - 2. CPV Objectives**
  - 3. Historical overview**
  - 4. Legal framework**
  - 5. CPV Structure**
    - 5.1. CPV main Vocabulary**
    - 5.2. Supplementary Vocabulary**
  - 6. CPV in practice**
    - 6.1. Where it could be found**
    - 6.2. Which criteria you should follow to choose a code**
    - 6.3. How can you find codes in practice**
    - 6.4. Several examples**
  - 7. Relationship with other nomenclatures**
    - 7.1. Table of Correspondence CPV 2003 CPV 2008**
    - 7.2. Table of Correspondence CPV 2008 –CPC Provisional**
  - 8. Conclusions**
- Annex 1: CPV 2006 Divisions**
- Annex 2: Supplementary Vocabulary divisions**
- Annex 3**
- Annex 4**

## **1. Introduction**

To support an effective Single Market, the Commission encourages suppliers and contracting authorities/entities to adopt best practice and use electronic communication and information technology to provide all the relevant information, so as to ensure best value for money in public procurement.

To make public procurement more transparent and efficient, in 1993 the Commission drafted the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV).

## **2. Objectives of the CPV**

The aim of the CPV is to standardise, by means of a single classification system for public procurement, the terms used by contracting authorities and entities to describe the subject of contracts, by offering an appropriate tool to potential users (contracting entities/authorities, candidates or tenderers in contract award procedure).

The use of standard codes makes it easier to implement the advertising rules and facilitates access to information, thereby:

- boosting transparency in public procurement;
- making it easier to identify business opportunities published in the supplement to the Official Journal of the European Union;
- making it possible to set up an information system for public procurement and reduce the risk of error in translating notices, since the CPV is translated into 22 official languages of the European Communities;
- simplifying the task of drafting notices, and in particular describing the subject matter of contracts, for contracting authorities and contracting entities;

- simplifying the drafting of statistics on public procurement, since the CPV is compatible with trade monitors used throughout the world (especially those used by the United Nations);

### 3. History

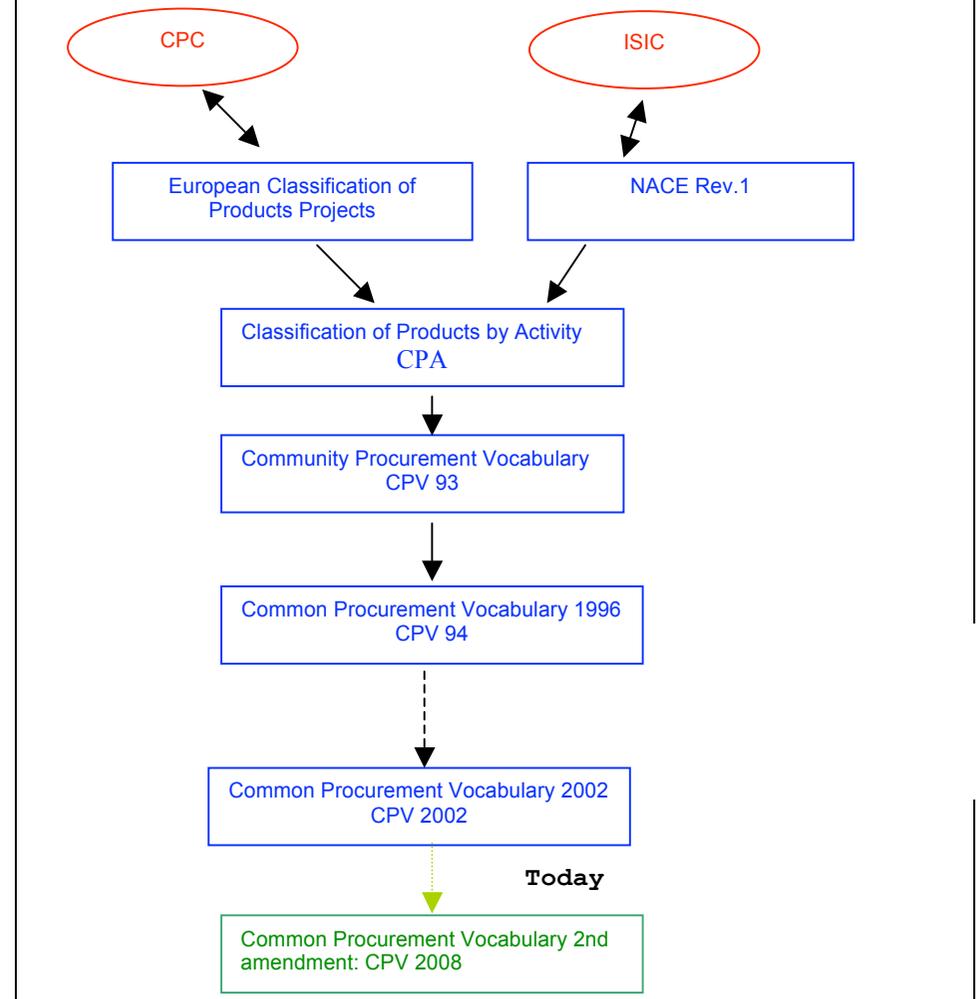
The CPV can be traced back to several international nomenclatures used to classify products (in this Guide, the word 'product' refers to both goods and services): the Central Product Classification (CPC), the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and the Classification of Products by Activity (CPA).

The Central Product Classification is an international nomenclature developed by the United Nations to monitor world trade. Its main purpose is to provide a general framework for international comparisons of statistics dealing with goods, services and assets, serving also as a guide for other classification systems.

The International Standard Industrial Classification is a nomenclature promoted by the United Nations to classify economic activity. Its European counterpart is the European Classification of Economic Activities (NACE), first published in October 1990 (NACE Rev.1). Although NACE Rev.1 was based on ISIC Rev.3, it was more detailed for presenting and monitoring European economies.

These two classifications can be considered as the basis on which the CPA was built. The CPA was developed as a six-digit code system, relating directly to the classification structure of NACE Rev. 1 (the first four digits are the same) to provide a product classification for Europe, better suited to European needs. The final version of the CPA was produced in August 1992 and the codes and descriptions were cross-referenced with the CPC and Harmonised System (HS).

### The CPV: historical overview



While notices are not intended to provide full specifications of requirements, and only need to be precise enough for a potential supplier to decide whether it is worthwhile asking for the specifications, it was obvious that the CPA was not detailed enough

for public procurement purposes (e.g. only two codes covered all computers available on the market).

Each time a purchaser was contacted by dozens of suppliers who were unable to satisfy his needs, time and money were wasted by all concerned. It was clear that in many areas the CPA would not be sufficiently detailed to provide adequate descriptions of the goods, works and services that organisations were interested in.

Completely restructuring the classification appeared to be the only way to solve these difficulties.

Despite its deficiencies, the CPA was chosen as the basis for the new reference classification for public procurement mainly because it was consistent at European level and well suited to the industrial structure of the European Community. However, its structure was more supplier-oriented than purchaser-oriented, and a complete rethink of the CPA was needed to focus more on the procurement process.

Comments and contributions were taken into account in a new coding system issued in 1993, Version 1 of the Community Procurement Vocabulary (CPV). The numerical part of the codes was extended by two further digits to form an eight-digit code. An additional list of supplementary codes was drafted to let users add further information to the main codes. This process led to a more suitable and user-friendly classification system.

A second version of the nomenclature was issued in June 1994. The changes were both formal and substantive. The name was changed to Common Procurement Vocabulary, still CPV for short.

One of the substantive changes was to add a check digit, in order to avoid typing errors. The check digit was separated from the first eight digits by a hyphen. Other amendments arose from consultations held with the representatives of Governments, the CPA Working Group, Euro-Information Centres, suppliers and purchasers.

The code structure provided by the CPV was therefore as follows:

<b>Division</b>	<b>35</b> 000000-4	Other transport equipment
<b>Group</b>	35 <b>1</b> 00000-5	Ships and boats
	...	...
<b>Class</b>	351 <b>1</b> 0000-8	Ships
<b>Category</b>	3511 <b>2</b> 000-2	Ships and similar vessels for the transport of persons or goods
<b>Sub-category</b>	35112 <b>1</b> 00-3	Cruise ships, ferry boats and the like, primarily designed for the transport of persons
	35112 <b>1</b> 10-6	Ferry boats
	35112 <b>1</b> 80-7	Cruise or excursion boats n.e.c.
	35112 <b>2</b> 00-4	Tankers
	...	...

This is the structure for goods; services were classified in two different ways. Services related to an industrial product were coded using the product codes and given the 'category' number 9.

For instance, the installation of computers was classified among product codes for information processing equipment, as follows,

E.g.:

30029000	Installation services of computers and other information processing equipment.
----------	--

Services not related to a product were coded in a separate division depending on the nature of the service provided,

E.g.:

60000000	Land transport and transport via pipeline services
...	...
60200000	Other land transportation services
60210000	Other scheduled passenger land transportation services

60211000	Urban and suburban passenger railway transport
60211010	Predominantly above-ground urban and suburban passenger railway transport
60211020	Predominantly underground urban and suburban passenger railway transport

Since 1993, the Common Procurement Vocabulary has undergone several revisions, mainly between 1996 and 1998; 1998 and 2001; and the last between 2004 and 2007.

The most important amendments introduced with the CPV 1998 were as follows:

- The structure of the codes was amended to provide greater consistency and improved homogeneity: all codes were available with the same structure, depending on how specific the code is (the more zeros the code contains the more general it is).
- The service and product codes were separated.
- Numerous codes were deleted or transferred and new ones created. These amendments affected both the Main Vocabulary and the Supplementary Vocabulary. In 1996, the CPV comprised approximately 6000 codes; during its revision approximately 2500 codes were deleted and approximately 5000 added. The CPV 1998 comprised around 8200 codes.
- A new division was created, division 50: 'Repair, maintenance and installation services'. One division was deleted, division 51: 'Retail trade and intermediary trade services, excluding motor vehicles and motorcycles'.
- Other divisions were improved, in particular, division 24: 'Chemicals and chemical products and man-made fibres', division 33: 'Medical and laboratory devices, optical and precision devices, watches and clocks, pharmaceuticals and

related medical supplies', and division 52: 'retail trade services'.

The CPV 1998 version was in use from 1 January 1999.

Between 1998 and 2001 the CPV was further revised in the light of practice and experience. The update was largely based on the suggestions and comments made by direct users of the CPV. The proposed amendments were subjected to wide consultation of the national authorities in all Member States, advisory committees (CCMP, CCO), relevant professional organisations, intermediaries (Euro Info Centres) and service providers. Moreover, a public consultation was held in the 11 official languages on the SIMAP Internet site (<http://simap.europa.eu>).

The most important changes compared with the CPV 98 version are as follows:

- Several codes were deleted or transferred and new ones created. These amendments only affected the Main Vocabulary, while the Supplementary Vocabulary remained unchanged. In the 1998 version the CPV comprised about 8200 codes; the revision introduced approximately 700 changes, leading to a revised version comprising about 8300 codes.
- New codes were added and several code descriptions were amended to reflect market developments and the needs of CPV users.
- Some divisions were improved, in particular divisions 66 'Insurance and pension funding services, except compulsory social security services and insurance-related services', 67 'Services auxiliary to financial intermediation' and 64 'Postal and telecommunication services'.
- Several codes were moved or deleted from the CPV to reflect the scope of the Public Procurement Directives (and in

particular the distinction between of Annex IA services and Annex IB services in the Directive on Public Services), once the four nomenclatures CPA, NACE, CPC (Provisional Version), and Combined Nomenclature, were replaced by the CPV (see Section 4, 'Legal framework').

- Division 71 'Hire services of machines and equipment and of personal and household goods' was deleted. The codes associated with hiring machines with an operator were moved to the divisions covering the specific service performed by the operator. The codes associated with hiring either machinery without an operator or personal and household goods were removed, and the user referred to codes listed in divisions 01-41 (see CPV 2001 explanatory notes).
- Division 50 'Repair, maintenance and installation services' was revised to clarify the distinction between services and construction work under the Directives on Public Procurement.

Between 2004 and 2007, the CPV was revised in order to change the old materials-driven structure to a product-type-driven structure.

Several codes were deleted or transferred and new ones created. These amendments affected the Main Vocabulary and the Supplementary Vocabulary. The new version of the CPV comprised 9454 codes; during the revision 3590 new codes or new descriptions were created, 4935 codes were deleted and 2462 descriptions were deleted. Major changes or additions occurred for instance in the field of defence procurement, medical supplies, sports equipment and musical instruments.

Four main types of amendments were made:

1. New codes were added and several code descriptions were amended to reflect market developments and the needs of CPV users.

2. A new structure was introduced, based on product type instead of materials. The structure of the Supplementary Vocabulary also changed.
3. Software services and software packages were divided into two divisions. When a software package is bought 'off the shelf' (division 48), it is considered a supply and is governed by the procurement rules on supplies. Software programming or the procurement of tailored software (in division 72) should be considered a service and is governed by the rules on services.
4. The Supplementary Vocabulary is now a substantial list of attributes to help users add more description to a CPV code.

## 4. Legal framework

The CPV derives its legal status from a number of texts; the outline below is not exhaustive.

### 4.1. Background

1. Commission Recommendation of 30 July 1996 on the use of the CPV for describing the subject matter of public contracts (OJ L 222, 3.9.1996, pp.10-12). This recommended that contracting entities/authorities use the CPV when publishing contract notices.
2. The Green Paper *Public Procurement in the European Union: Exploring the way forward* (COM(96)583 final of 27 November 1996), in which the Commission invited all interested parties to give advice on whether to adopt the CVP for general use. Member States, private associations, public institutions clearly supported the proposal to adopt the CPV, in view of the need to simplify the process of publishing contract notices.

3. The Communication *Public Procurement in the European Union* (COM(98)143 final of 11 March 1998), in which the Commission invited public authorities to use the CPV and standard forms in drafting public notices, and to make use of new communication and information technologies for sending notices.

#### **4.2. Current state: a legal basis for the CPV**

The European Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council which would establish the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV) as the only classification system used for public procurement in the EU. The first CPV Regulation was adopted in December 2002. Regulation No 2151/2003 made the use of CPV compulsory as of 16 December 2003.

The proposal to replace the four existing nomenclatures with the CPV, making it the only system to be used across the EU, formed part of a package of proposed measures designed to simplify and modernise the public procurement Directives (see [IP/00/461](#)). The public procurement Directives refer to the nomenclatures in three respects: the description in notices of the subject matter of contracts, statistical obligations and the definition of their scope. Referring to the CPV alone has no impact on the scope of the Directives, or on the distribution of the annexes. Using the CPV also contributes to simplifying the implementation of statistical obligations, thereby facilitating the task of contracting authorities and national authorities. At international level, the CPV allows better comparability of data with other nomenclatures used in the signatory states to the Government Procurement Agreement.

The proposal aims to provide a legal basis specific to the CPV and future procedures to update it. As with any nomenclature, the CPV will have to follow market trends in order to meet the evolving

requirements of its users (contracting authorities, potential suppliers and their intermediaries).

## **5. Structure**

The current CPV release consists of a Main Vocabulary and a Supplementary Vocabulary, both available in 22 official EU languages.

### **5.1. The Main Vocabulary**

The Main Vocabulary currently consists of about 9454 terms, listing goods, works and services commonly used in procurement.

The structure is a nine-digit code, the last being a check digit. The first two digits come in a block, so as to accommodate 99 divisions, and the next six digits each represent one level of classification, so there cannot be more than 9 groups at a given level of classification. Zeros are placed at the end of codes, except for the first two digits, and they indicate the level of accuracy of the code (the more zeros it has, the more general it is). In fact where a given level of classification is not further subdivided, a '0' is used in the position for the next more detailed level.

The classification in division, group, class, category and sub-category still stands. Annex 1 lists the divisions in the CPV 2008.

The CPV does not yet have a structured description for each code. Nevertheless, the goods codes contain parts or combinations of information, such as the main name of a product and its type, and sometimes other details,

E.g.

03115110-4	Cotton
03117130-4	Plants used for insecticidal purposes

Codes concerning services and works contain the following information:

- the type of service being provided
- to what or to whom the service is supplied or by whom the service is provided,

E.g.

45262420-1	Structural steel erection work for structures
90524100-7	Clinical-waste collection services
92312230-2	Services provided by sculptors

## 5.2. The Supplementary Vocabulary

The new Supplementary Vocabulary has been designed to help contracting entities describe the subject matter of contracts comprehensively. It includes two letters (the first defines the section like products, the second defines the group), two digits that define attributes, and a check digit.

The main sections are presented in this guide in [Annex 2](#).

## 6. The CPV in practice

### 6.1. Where to find it

The most recent version of CPV (CPV 2008) used for the publication of tender notices can be found at the SIMAP homepage at the following address:

<http://simap.europa.eu>

It can also be found on the Eur-Lex website: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>.

From 15 September 2008, the only version of the CPV to be used will be under Regulation No 2195/2002 as amended by Regulation 213/2008.

### 6.2. How to choose a code

The awarding entity should try to find a code that suits its needs as accurately as possible. Of course, **more than one code** may be used in the standard forms for the publication of public procurement notices (see the [eNotices](#) website). However, the first one will be considered the title. Therefore, it may be a little more general (with more zeros at the end) than the others, for **instance if no accurate code is suitable**.

It is important to keep in mind that **more than one** code can be chosen **from the Main Vocabulary**; nevertheless it is better not to choose more than 20 codes.

Each code can be further detailed, according to the specific needs of the entity, by using **several codes** chosen among those contained in the **Supplementary Vocabulary**.

Example: A procurement entity interested in buying passenger car will choose the following codes to describe its object:

34110000-1 Passenger cars

MB02-8 Right-hand-drive

CA36-8 Euro 5 (fuel)

### 6.3. How to find codes in practice

#### a) Search in the structure

In the Main Vocabulary, have a look at the headings of the divisions (see [Annex 1](#)) to narrow down your search.

Example: if you are looking for codes describing technical training services, it should be easier and save time to look directly in division 80 Education and training services.

Then follow each level of the CPV structure until you find the codes you are looking for.

Example: if you are looking for several specific X-ray devices (such as dental X-ray devices, gamma cameras and X-ray tables) you could start in division 33 Medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, then choose a code among the following groups:

- 33100000-1 Medical equipments
- 33600000-6 Pharmaceutical products
- 33700000-7 Personal care products
- 33900000-9 Post-mortem and mortuary equipment and supplies

Having chosen the code 33100000-1, look in the classes:

- 33110000-4 Imaging equipment for medical, dental and veterinary use
- 33120000-7 Recording systems and exploration devices
- 33130000-0 Dental and subspecialty instruments and devices
- 33140000-3 Medical consumables
- 33150000-6 Radiotherapy, mechanotherapy, electrotherapy and physical therapy devices
- 33160000-9 Operating techniques
- 33170000-2 Anaesthesia and resuscitation
- 33180000-5 Functional support
- 33190000-8 Miscellaneous medical devices and products

The class to be broken down further into categories should be 33110000:

- 33110000-4 Imaging equipment for medical, dental and veterinary use
- 33111000-1 X-ray devices

- 33112000-8 Echo, ultrasound and Doppler imaging equipment
- 33113000-5 Magnetic resonance imaging equipment
- 33114000-2 Spectroscopy devices
- 33115000-9 Tomography devices

It is then possible to further detail category 33111000:

- 33111000-1 X-ray devices
- 33111100-2 X-ray table
- 33111200-3 X-ray workstations
- 33111300-4 X-ray processing devices
- 33111400-5 X-ray fluoroscopy devices
- 33111500-6 Dental X-ray
- 33111600-7 Radiography devices
- 33111700-8 Angiography room
- 33111800-9 Diagnostic X-ray system

And then develop this table, according to need, into the remaining subcategories:

- 33111610-0 Magnetic resonance unit
- 33111620-3 Gamma cameras
- 33111640-9 Thermographs
- 33111650-2 Mammography devices
- 33111660-5 Bone densitometers

Although this process may seem time-consuming, it does lead to a very precise definition of codes.

### **b) Search by keywords**

Codes can also be found also by looking for specific keywords in the code descriptions, using the auto filter data option in spreadsheet documents (Excel or any equivalent software).

Example: Suppliers interested in notices concerning fresh and processed vegetables could first search for codes containing the word 'vegetables'<sup>1</sup>. The result of this research would be:

03200000-3 Cereals, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and nuts  
03212000-0 Potatoes and dried vegetables  
03212200-2 Dried leguminous vegetables and pulses  
03212210-5 Dried leguminous vegetables  
03220000-9 Vegetables, fruits and nuts  
03221000-6 Vegetables  
03221100-7 Root and tuber vegetables  
03221110-0 Root vegetables  
03221120-3 Tuber vegetables  
03221200-8 Fruit vegetables  
03221300-9 Leaf vegetables  
03221400-0 Cabbage vegetables  
15300000-1 Fruit, vegetables and related products  
15330000-0 Processed fruit and vegetables  
15331000-7 Processed vegetables  
15331100-8 Fresh or frozen vegetables  
15331110-1 Processed root vegetables  
15331120-4 Processed tuber vegetables  
15331130-7 Beans, peas, peppers, tomatoes and other vegetables  
15331140-0 Leaf and cabbage vegetables

15331170-9 Frozen vegetables  
15331400-1 Preserved and/or canned vegetables  
15331460-9 Canned vegetables  
15331480-5 Provisionally preserved vegetables  
15331500-2 Vegetables preserved in vinegar  
16613000-5 Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried vegetables  
42212000-5 Machinery for processing cereals or dried vegetables

It is then possible to narrow the search and to look for further details. The supplier will look only at paths preceding and following the codes that might be related to their business.

**We would highly recommend you also look in codes adjacent to the ones you have found and repeat the search using different key words.**

In the Supplementary Vocabulary, look in the main sections identified by the letters A to Z, then look in the groups, and then look at the one directly linked to the object of the tender notice for a suitable code, whenever further details are needed. Below are some examples.

#### **6.4. Examples**

##### **Example A:**

A contracting entity wants to obtain a road transport service for a fragile high-tech device. Here are the codes that may interest it:

60000000-8 Transport services (excl. waste transport)  
60100000-9 Road transport services  
60110000-6 Public road transport services  
60120000-5 Taxi services

<sup>1</sup> Search results refer to a query run in English.

[...]

The entity should look into 60100000-9 'Road transport services', because there is no code lower that suits its particular need. Then, it can make code 60100000-9 more accurate using one or several codes from the Supplementary Vocabulary. In this case, it could be MB02-8 'Right-hand-drive' if the entity is English or Irish.

**Example B:**

A contracting authority wants to build a kindergarten and wants to equip it partially, with furniture and other educational supplies for children. Obviously the call for tender has a dual objective. On the one hand, the entity is interested in the work, and therefore it will look for a suitable code following the path:

45000000-7 Construction work

...

45200000-9 Works for complete or part construction and civil engineering work

45210000-2 Building construction work

...

45214000-0 Construction work for buildings relating to education and research

45214100-1 Construction work for kindergarten buildings

On the other hand, it wants to provide the building with certain goods and therefore it could follow the path:

39000000-2 Furniture (incl. Office furniture), furnishing, domestic appliances (excl. lighting) and cleaning products

39100000-3 Furniture

...

39160000-1 School furniture

...

39161000-8 Kindergarten furniture

39162000-5 Educational equipment

The entity should then look into 45214100-1 Construction work for kindergarten buildings, 39161000-8 Kindergarten furniture, 39162000-5 Educational equipment.

**Example C:**

An entity is looking for a suitable code to describe the construction of a language laboratory completely equipped and ready to be used.

The most appropriate code will then be:

45214430-3 Language laboratory construction works

In order to set a clearer definition of the object, the entity would add a specific code chosen in the Supplementary Vocabulary looking for a suitable code among section D: General, Administration DA17-2 Turnkey project.

**Example D:**

An entity is interested in buying general-purpose rolling machines and parts for them. In order to find the most suitable codes, it could follow the paths:

42000000-6 Industrial machinery

... ..

42900000-5 Miscellaneous general and special purpose machinery

42930000-4 Centrifuges, calendering or vending machines

... ..

42932000-8 Calendering machines

42932100-9 Rolling machines

... ..

42950000-0 Parts of general-purpose machinery

... ..

42954000-8 Parts of rolling machines

Or it could simply look for codes containing the word 'rolling' by using the auto filter data option in Excel.

It would then be able to choose among them, after having checked the path.

We would highly recommend you also look at codes adjacent to the ones you have already found.

## 7. Relationship with other nomenclatures

Where the scope of the Directives is concerned, the CPC Provisional Version and NACE nomenclatures have precedence if there is any divergence between them and CPV. Several useful correspondence tables are already available on the SIMAP web page in different file formats.

### 7.1. Table of Correspondence CPV 2003 and CPV 2008

Where a given CPV 2003 code has more than one equivalent in CPV 2008, the user should check which CPV 2008 code(s) is/are suitable.

Users of the correspondence table between the CPV 2003 and CPV 2008 should bear in mind that, for a given pair of codes, the terms in each version are not always exactly identical. Consequently, pairs given by this table of correspondence should be viewed as indicative, not definitive. In other words, one can think of the table as giving an indication of which section of the CPV version 2008 includes the right code(s). Users should then go and check that section, in order to find the most suitable code(s).

### 7.2. Table of Correspondence CPV 2008 and CPC (Provisional Version)

This table can be used to determine the procedure to be followed under Directives 2004/17 and 2004/18.

Users can easily find the CPC code matching the CPV 2008 code they are interested in. The table also shows the category into which the CPV code falls according to Directive 2004/18.

Example: An entity is interested in finding out the CPC code corresponding to the following service in the CPV:

71354200-6 Aerial mapping services

It will search in the CPV column for the code 71354200 (the check digit is not required) and find that it corresponds to CPC code 86754 (Directive 2004/18, category No 12).

## 8. Conclusions

The ideal situation would be to make the use of CPV codes mandatory in a wider international context and for contracts below the thresholds. This would foster transparency and could facilitate the provision of comprehensive statistics.

Furthermore, the CPV should never be considered as final, because it will evolve with users' changing needs. Procurement entities and economic operators will be regularly consulted on the CPV and continuously invited to make proposals to the Commission to further improve the CPV. It will continuously be revised and developed further in order to reflect satisfactorily the intricacies of various sectors of the public procurement market.

## Annex 1: CPV 2008 Divisions

03000000-1	Agricultural, farming, fishing, forestry and related products
09000000-3	Petroleum products, fuel, electricity and other sources of energy
14000000-1	Mining, basic metals and related products
15000000-8	Food, beverages, tobacco and related products
16000000-5	Agricultural machinery
18000000-9	Clothing, footwear, luggage articles and accessories
19000000-6	Leather and textile fabrics, plastic and rubber materials
22000000-0	Printed matter and related products
24000000-4	Chemical products
30000000-9	Office and computing machinery, equipment and supplies except furniture and software packages
31000000-6	Electrical machinery, apparatus, equipment and consumables; Lighting
32000000-3	Radio, television, communication, telecommunication and related equipment
33000000-0	Medical equipments, pharmaceuticals and personal care products
34000000-7	Transport equipment and auxiliary products to transportation
35000000-4	Security, fire-fighting, police and defence equipment
37000000-8	Musical instruments, sport goods, games, toys, handicraft, art materials and accessories
38000000-5	Laboratory, optical and precision equipments (excl. glasses)
39000000-2	Furniture (incl. office furniture), furnishings, domestic appliances (excl. lighting) and cleaning products
41000000-9	Collected and purified water
42000000-6	Industrial machinery
43000000-3	Machinery for mining, quarrying, construction equipment
44000000-0	Construction structures and materials; auxiliary products to construction (excepts electric apparatus)
45000000-7	Construction work
48000000-8	Software package and information systems
50000000-5	Repair and maintenance services
51000000-9	Installation services (except software)
55000000-0	Hotel, restaurant and retail trade services

60000000-8	Transport services (excl. Waste transport)
63000000-9	Supporting and auxiliary transport services; travel agencies services
64000000-6	Postal and telecommunications services
65000000-3	Public utilities
66000000-0	Financial and insurance services
70000000-1	Real estate services
71000000-8	Architectural, construction, engineering and inspection services
72000000-5	IT services: consulting, software development, Internet and support
73000000-2	Research and development services and related consultancy services
75000000-6	Administration, defence and social security services
76000000-3	Services related to the oil and gas industry
77000000-0	Agricultural, forestry, horticultural, aquacultural and apicultural services
79000000-4	Business services: law, marketing, consulting, recruitment, printing and security
80000000-4	Education and training services
85000000-9	Health and social work services
90000000-7	Sewage-, refuse-, cleaning-, and environmental services
92000000-1	Recreational, cultural and sporting services
98000000-3	Other community, social and personal services

## **Annex 2: Supplementary Vocabulary divisions**

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### **Section A: Materials**

*Group A: Metal and alloy*

*Group B: Non-Metal*

### **Section B: Form, shape, packaging and conditioning**

*Group A: Form*

*Group B: Shape*

*Group C: Packaging and conditioning*

### **Section C: Materials/products with special qualities and operation mode**

*Group A: Materials/products with special qualities*

*Group B: Mode of operation*

### **Section D: General, Administration**

*Group A: General and administration attributes*

### **Section E: Users /beneficiaries**

*Group A: Users or beneficiaries*

### **Section F: Designated use**

*Group A: Educational use*

*Group B: Security use*

*Group C: Waste use*

*Group D: Season use*

*Group E: Postal use*

*Group F: Cleaning use*

*Group G: Other destination use*

### **Section G: Scale and dimension**

*Group A: Dimension and power indication*

*Group B: Frequency*

*Group C: Other indication*

### **Section H: Residual attributes for food, drink and meal**

*Group A: Attributes for food, drink and meal*

### **Section I: Residual attributes for construction/works**

*Group A: Attributes for construction/works*

### **Section J: Residual attributes for computing, information technology or communication**

*Group A: Attributes for computing, information technology or communication*

### **Section K: Residual attributes for energy and water distribution**

*Group A: Attributes for energy and water distribution*

### **Section L: Residual medical and laboratory attributes**

*Group A: Attributes for medical and laboratory*

### **Section M: Residual attributes for transport**

*Group A: Attributes for designated a type of vehicle*

*Group B: Features of vehicle*

*Group D: Attributes for special transport*

*Group E: Attributes for transport special goods*

*Group F: With using a vehicle*

### **Section P: Renting services**

*Group A: Renting or hire services*

*Group B: Crew, driver or operator services*

### **Section Q: Residual attributes for advertising and legal advisory services**

*Group A: Advertising services*

*Group B: Legal advisory services*

### **Section R: Residual attributes for research services**

*Group A: Medical research*

*Group B: Economic research services*

*Group C: Technology research*

*Group D: Research fields*

### **Section S: Residual attributes for financial services**

*Group A: Banking services*

*Group B: Insurance services*

*Group C: Pension services*

### **Section T: Residual attributes for printing services**

*Group A: Printing services*

### **Section U: Residual attributes for retail trade services**

*Group A: Retail trade services for food*

*Group B: Retail trade services for non-food*

## Annex 3

### Glossary (English)

- **CCCN:** Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature
- **CPA:** Classification of Products by Activity
- **CPC:** Central Product Classification (United Nations nomenclature)
- **CPV:** Common Procurement Vocabulary (from 1994 on)
- **CPV:** Community Procurement Vocabulary (1993)
- **EU:** European Union
- **GPA:** Government Procurement Agreement
- **HS:** Harmonised System
- **ISIC:** International Standard Industrial Classification
- **NACE:** European Classification of Economic Activities
- **PRODCOM:** PROducts of the European COMmunity
- **SITC:** Standard International Trade Classification
- **UNCCS:** United Nations Common Coding System

Acronyms may differ according to the language.