## Aggregations of manufacturing based on NACE Rev 1.1

Eurostat uses the following aggregation of the manufacturing industry according to technological intensity and based on NACE Rev. 1.1 at 3-digit level for compiling aggregates related to high-technology, medium high-technology, medium low-technology and low-technology. Please note that in a few cases (R&D, Employment in high-tech and HRST), due to restrictions of the data sources used, the aggregations are only made on a NACE 2-digit level. This means that High-technology includes the NACE codes 30, 32 and 33, Medium-high-technology 24, 29, 31, 34 and 35, Medium-low-technology 23 and 25 to 28 and Low-technology 15 to 22 and 36 to 37.

Manufacturing industries	NACE Rev 1.1 codes
High-technology	24.4 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products; 30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers; 32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus; 33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks; 35.3 Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
Medium-high-technology	24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical product, excluding 24.4 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products; 29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.; 31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.; 34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers; 35 Manufacture of other transport equipment, excluding 35.1 Building and repairing of ships and boats and excluding 35.3 Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft.
Medium-low-technology	23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; 25 to 28 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products; basic metals and fabricated metal products; other non-metallic mineral products; 35.1 Building and repairing of ships and boats.
Low-technology	15 to 22 Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco; textiles and textile products; leather and leather products; wood and wood products; pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing; 36 to 37 Manufacturing n.e.c.

## Aggregations of services based on NACE Rev 1.1

Following a similar approach as for manufacturing, Eurostat defines the following sector as knowledge-intensive services (KIS) or as less knowledge-intensive services (LKIS):

Knowledge based services	NACE Rev 1.1 codes
Knowledge-intensive services (KIS)	61 Water transport; 62 Air transport; 64 Post and telecommunications; 65 to 67 Financial intermediation; 70 to 74 Real estate, renting and business activities; 80 Education; 85 Health and social work; 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
High-tech KIS	<ul><li>64 Post and telecommunications;</li><li>72 Computer and related activities;</li><li>73 Research and development.</li></ul>
Market KIS (excl. financial intermediation and high-tech services)	61 Water transport; 62 Air transport; 70 Real estate activities; 71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods; 74 Other business activities.

Less Knowledge-intensive Services (LKIS)	50 to 52 Motor trade; 55 Hotels and restaurants; 60 Land transport; transport via pipelines; 63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies; 75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; 90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities; 91 Activities of membership organization n.e.c.; 93 Other service activities; 95 to 97 Activities of households; 99 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
Market services less KIS	<ul> <li>50 to 52 Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods;</li> <li>55 Hotels and restaurants;</li> <li>60 Land transport; transport via pipelines;</li> <li>63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies.</li> </ul>